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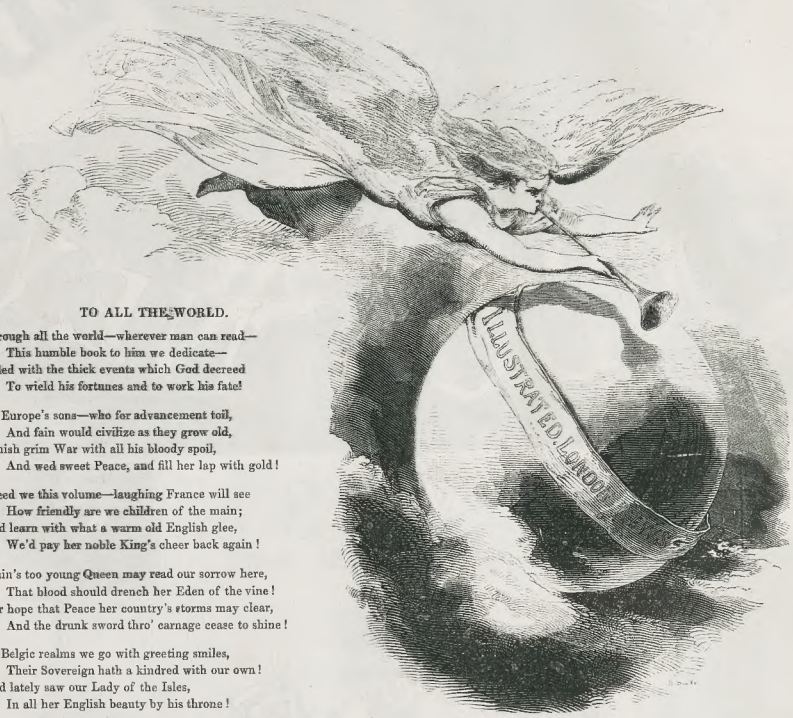


TO ALL THE WORLD.

Through all the world—wherever man can read—
This humble book to him we dedicate—
Filled with the thick events which God decreed
To wield his fortunes and to work his fate!

To Europe's sons—who for advancement toil,
And fain would civilize as they grow old,
Banish grim War with all his bloody spoil,
And wed sweet Peace, and fill her lap with gold!

Speed we this volume—laughing France will see
How friendly are we children of the main;
And learn with what a warm old English glee,
We'd pay her noble King's cheer back again!

Spain's too young Queen may read our sorrow here,
That blood should drench her Eden of the vine!
Our hope that Peace her country's storms may clear,
And the drunk sword thro' carnage cease to shine!

To Belgic realms we go with greeting smiles,
Their Sovereign hath a kindred with our own!
And lately saw our Lady of the Isles,
In all her English beauty by his throne!

Prussia may give us too a kindly word
Of welcome, as we there extend the hand,
For a free-granted fellowship incurred,
By her own King, when lodged on English land!

The Austrian favor we would kindly gain—
Rome's sunny smile—and Lisbon's vintage-car—
And speed unchecked thro' all the wide domain,
That sways the Sultan or that owns the Czar!

Then to the burning Ind, where Ganges float
Down the blue stream dark cargoes of the dead!
May we not steer a light and living boat,
Freighted with mercy, love, and peace instead!

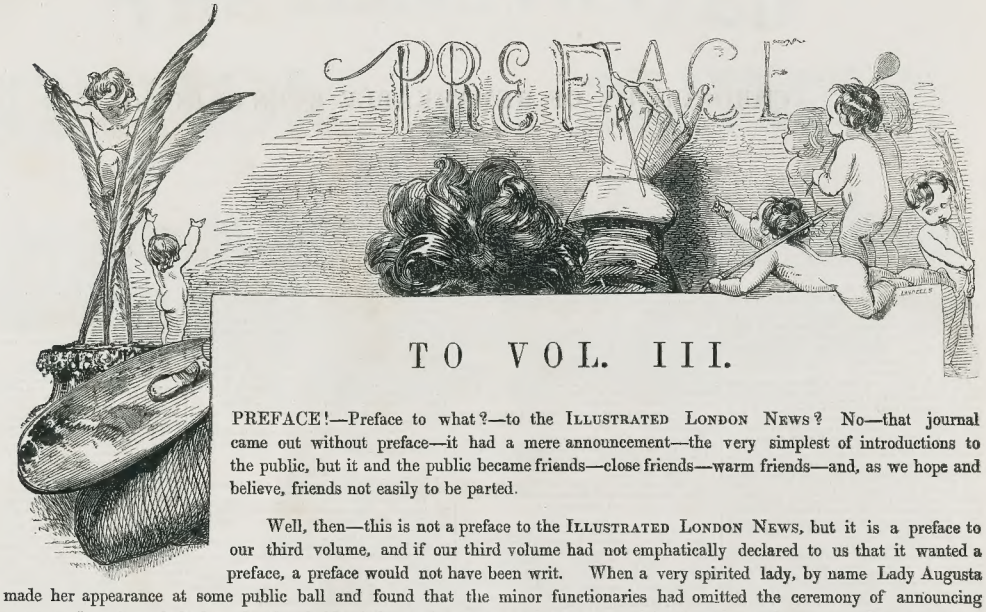
On the hot carcase let the vulture feed!
Our hope is still that Britain's generous breast,
May never typify the vulture breed,
And pant for conquest where men pine for rest!

From Afric's soil let Slavery's taint be swept!
We go to greet the children of the free;
And where the widow wailed—the father wept—
To plant the love that springs from Liberty!

America! the World Columbus found!
Have we not borne into her bosom fair,
An Art-instruction that may yet abound
In her young home, and thrive and quicken there?

So would we plunge into our fast career,
Thro' all the living world of men—and so
Pour kindness down—that happiness might here
Fill all the trumpet-blast that Fame should blow!

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY



TO VOL. III.

PREFACE!—Preface to what?—to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS? No—that journal came out without preface—it had a mere announcement—the very simplest of introductions to the public, but it and the public became friends—close friends—warm friends—and, as we hope and believe, friends not easily to be parted.

Well, then—this is not a preface to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but it is a preface to our third volume, and if our third volume had not emphatically declared to us that it wanted a preface, a preface would not have been writ. When a very spirited lady, by name Lady Augusta Clavering, made her appearance at some public ball and found that the minor functionaries had omitted the ceremony of announcing her, she was reported to have halted at the threshold of the festive scene, and to have exclaimed, with much energy and some passion, "Lady Augusta Clavering! Lady Augusta Clavering! own sister to the Duke of Argyll, and nobody to introduce her!!" Now, we would not willingly put our third volume in the condition of Lady Augusta Clavering. We would not plunge it neck and crop—head over heels—into the new year, with that grim and boisterous reproof coming back to us from its indignant lips, and shouting through the realms of its new future, with a sort of bursting vexation—"The Third Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!—the Third Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS! firm friend of the Queen, and fixed favourite of the people, and nobody to introduce it!!"—This is a disgrace which the present preface declares shall not come to pass.

Permit us, then, most dear Public, to introduce you to the Third Volume of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, elegantly attired, though *dressed for no party!*

And if we throw off the punster's hood, and set that style of joking which is good-in-youth, but *bad-in-age* apart, we may take up the tone serious to describe, if they were not indescribable, the pride and gratification we experienced, in being thus, for the third time, in a condition to be *put upon the shelf*—not shelved as we use the word despisingly, but in the sense of treasure-trove—picked up, garnished, and bound together as a fair ornament for the place we occupy—as a familiar friend—a library oracle to be consulted and referred to—for wisdom and history, for entertainment, intelligence, and art!

Ponder, reader, over the pages of this Third Volume, and see if they do not point to the future—if they do not embody the spirit of the past. Fancy yourself gifted with life, even to the length of two centuries, and as their silver is frosted upon your brow, go to your old book-case, and though the worms have eaten away the word, take from the half crumbling shelf this still preserved volume of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. If you have memory open it for that! It will fill you with beautiful recollections of an earlier time—it will be an evergreen for your heart. If you have grandchildren open it for them—it will show faithfully what these times were, and it will reflect their living action with pictured fidelity, so that the historian may reap his harvest in that field, and the novelist feed his fiction out of that granary, and the dramatist gather his incidents from that store! Let us confess that in the establishment of this journal, its value, *to the future*, has not been among our least or most interested considerations.

But, reader, you are not the old man we have taxed our imagination to make you—you are young, vigorous, full of present intelligence, and wisely curious about the progress of events. Come here, then—the year is done—the pantomime is over, and here is your panorama!

What want you more? Is not the register true in detail and illuminated by art? What stirring things come to your memory that are not here? Your popular and far-loved Queen has gone upon the broad waters to receive the homage of a royal hospitality from the Monarch of France. Here is the pictured record of her visit. She has threaded the curious streets of the ancient cities of Belgium, with their allegorical pageants and strange devices, and we have loyally followed her progress; and, with the pencil of art and history, brought those rare old places, with all the excitement of their modern circumstances, within the compass of our jewelled pages. The English hospitalities of our Nobility to their Sovereign are here—our University celebrations—our City feasts and strifes—in a word, all the landmarks of Time's Progress Truth and Art have set up within this tome.

Our own sense of gratulation in the production of this Third Volume lies in the strength and endurance of the public friendship which has continued to promote our success, and left us the pride of knowing, that, if our two former volumes have been kept by many thousands, this will be kept by many thousands more, for our circulation, within the last six months, has continued to grow larger, and our influence unfailingly to extend.

With deep thankfulness, therefore, we launch this, our third cargo, upon the waters—the public are the pilots of the vessel, and they will take it safe to port, manned and rigged with our thanks and gratitude, and anchored, we hope, in the bosom of prosperity, with a cable that shall never break.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS IN 1843.

JUNE 24, TO DECEMBER 30.

JUNE.

24. Important victory obtained by Gen. Rivera, at Monte Video; 400 killed.

25. Reaction in Andalusia and Catalonia in favour of Espartero.—Violent hailstorms in the Department of Maine et Loire, in France, by which much corn and fruit were destroyed, and large oak trees torn up.—Repeal Meeting at Galway of between 500,000 and 400,000 persons.—Riots at Newcastle Emlyn, South Wales, and the soldiers disarmed by a mob of 20,000 persons.

26. The Rev. Mr. Head, rector of Feniton, Devon, sentenced by the Bishop of Exeter to three years suspension from the ministry, and the loss of his living, for publishing a letter impugning certain doctrines of the Church of England.—The Universal Peace Convention closed their three days' conference on the best means of averting the calamities of war.—The Governors of Bethlem Hospital resolve to provide a pianoforte and other musical instruments for the use of the patients.—A man suffocated in a yeast-trough at the brewery in Broad-street, Soho.—St. John's, Roman Catholic Church, Islington, consecrated with great pomp.—Serious riots on the Beauharnois Canal, in Canada.—A Mrs. Catharine Gilmour, alias Cochrane, who fled from Scotland in January last, to avoid a charge of murdering her husband, arrested and claimed by the British Consul at New York; being the first arrest under the new treaty.—The French Government declare against the reduction of the army, but in favour of reducing the marine.

27. An action of libel, tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Colburn, the publisher, &c., v. the publishers of the *Atlas*, newspaper, for imputed libellous criticism of new books: verdict for the plaintiff 40s.—Lord Cottenham's motion in Parliament for a select committee on the Bankruptcy Act of last session, negatived without a division.—Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher, of Albemarle-street, died, in his 65th year.—Opening of the New Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, by the King of the Belgians.

28. Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Augusta of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, celebrated with great state in the new chapel, at Buckingham Palace; her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, &c., present.—The Oxford Convocation, amidst the utmost tumult, conferred the degree of D.C.L. on Mr. Everett, the American Minister; the dissentients alleging that Mr. Everett was, at one time, a Unitarian Minister.

29. The Queen held her first Drawing-room for the season at St. James's Palace.

30. Mr. Hume's motion in Parliament for the discontinuance of the King of Hanover's Pension, lost by 197 to 91.—Otho, King of Greece, refused to pay the arrears of interest on the guaranteed loan.

JULY.

1. The Irish Weekly Repeal Rent amounted to £2495.—Destructive Fire at Pandon Dean, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Fatal Duel at Camden Town, in which Lieutenant Fawcett was shot by Lieutenant Munro, his own brother-in-law.

2. The Boston and Halifax Royal Mail steamer, Columbia, wrecked on Seal Island.—Dr. Hassemann, the originator of the Homœopathic System, died in Paris.—News received of fresh troubles in the Punjaub and Affghanistan. A pigeon flew from Paris to Antwerp in two hours and twenty minutes.

3. The Prizes offered by the Royal Commission for Cartoons for the Decoration of the New Houses of Parliament, having been awarded, Westminster Hall, Chantrey bequest, was opened to the public, for the first week, at a small charge, and afterwards gratuitously.—The Grand three days' Regatta commenced at Putney.—Great Cattle Repeal Meeting at Dublin.—A young man was killed in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, by jumping from the gallery to the pit. Carmarthenshire, and the southern mining and manufacturing districts, became the seat of disorder, which was at first confined to the rural districts.

4. The East India ship Regular lost on her outward passage from London to Bombay; crew and passengers saved.

10. The Fifth Anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England held at Derby; the Earl of Hardwicke President.—Destructive Fire at Nightingale's Premises, Manchester; £15,000 lost.—Destructive Fires on this and the two following nights in London.

12. News received of the Siege of Monte Video by the Buenos Ayreans, on April 8.—Dreadful explosion of a portable Powder Magazine, on board H.M.S. Camperdown, at Sheerness, several persons injured, and a seaman and a young lady killed.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien's motion for a committee of the whole House of Commons on the redress of Irish grievances, negatived by 243 to 109, after five nights' debate.

14. The Marquis of Clarincarde's motion in Parliament, censuring the recent dismissal of Irish magistrates, rejected by 91 to 39.

19. Terrific explosion and conflagration at the Turpentine Works, Barking-road, St. George's-in-the-East.

17. The Scotch Church Bill passed in the House of Lords.—Mr. E. Wood's motion in Parliament for abolishing the Duties on Wool, rejected by 142 to 79.

19. Total Wreck of the Pegasus, off Holy Island, on her passage from Leith to Hull; upwards of 40 persons lost, among whom was Mr. Elton, the actor.—Launch of the Great Britain Iron Steam-ship, at Bristol, in the presence of Prince Albert and a vast assemblage.

20. Her Majesty's State Visit to the Italian Opera.—In the House of Commons, Government declare their intention to abandon the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and every other measure determinedly opposed; the Municipal Corporations Bill withdrawn.

23. The insurrection in Spain completely successful. On the 15th Narvaez arrived in the neighbourhood of the capital, which he summoned to surrender. On the 17th he withdrew, to meet and attack the troops of the Government, under Zurbano and

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION.

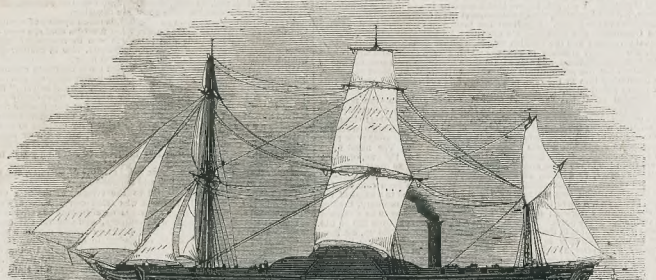
The past week has furnished us with another anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty, an event always pregnant with happy congratulation, and recorded by the people in a sincere spirit of national joy. The cannon booms with stately echoes along the sunny hills, the bells roll their loud and stirring merriment upon the popular ear, the voice of festive holiday speaks blithely out, and there is a spirited and healthy tone of general cheerfulness in the demeanour of the thousands of loyal subjects who once more welcome the hour which confirmed the young Victoria upon her throne, and gave her to hold queendom of the greatest empire of the world. All this is as it should be. It proves that there is no disappointment in the national heart—that the Sovereign has fulfilled her calling, and gathered the graces of popularity among the blessings of her reign; in a word, that she is surrounded with an atmosphere of *personal* love, in which her people are as happy as herself. But other and higher thoughts than are so far suggested present themselves to the reflection of the Christian and the philosopher upon the recurrence of the anniversary which celebrates the crowning of Victoria the First. A glance at the past—at the auspicious reality of the imposing ceremony, now become matter of history—is enough to call up bright memories of the abounding hope and joy which then filled the bosom of the nation. Men fixed glad eyes upon their young and beautiful Monarch as upon a star in whose sweet radiance they deemed they could discover consolation, prosperity, and peace. She seemed as it were the fair harbinger of a long reign of blessings—of a reign which should lift up the hopes of the people, comfort the poor, expand commerce, give wings and impetus to trade, be fraught with moral, religious, and political civilization, and hush the trump of war in the world's homes.

A few years have past, and have they realized these fond and sanguine aspirations? or have they only taught another great moral lesson of the powerlessness of even the fairest ambition, supported by the highest destiny, to convert a nation into the Eutopia of social and political happiness, so that its empire shall not be greater than its content! The wilfulness of Governments will have its way; and even under the fair sway of a pure and gentle woman, a large amount of sorrow and distress and wrong may be suffered to sink into the heart of a community.

We do not thus insinuate that there has been any disappointment to the people from the reign of Victoria. Personally she has learned to live in their hearts, and wherever the influences of the throne could extend, they have been most genial and eloquent of good effect. She has identified herself with her subjects most fairly and familiarly, and, as she loves them dearly, must know them well. Her marriage gratified them, and its fruits gave fresh food for gratulation, while her conduct as wife and mother has inspired a reverence and respect which hold graceful kindred with the popular esteem.

And yet even under one so good and so much regarded we cannot, without waiving the strict integrity of truth, declare that national interests have been much advanced, or national happiness much extended, or that the people have been rendered as content in their condition as they confess themselves to be fortunate in their Queen. Fulfilments have not equalled the brightness of auspices, and the strongest Governments have not been able to surround themselves with the popularity which attaches to the throne. It is, moreover, a bitter sadness to reflect amid the surface festivity which pervades the Coronation holiday—amid the cannons' loud boast of joy and the vaunting merriment of the pealing steeples—how many hearts are alive only to the utterance of discontent and suffering, and can afford to those lively demonstrations no other sympathy than a sigh. It is sad to find commerce languishing and trade drooping its inactive limbs, in a word, such a depression of the functions of the social body as betrays a weakness commensurate with its distress; and amid all this to hear the loud distraction of political agitation, and to find riot and disaffection strangling the hopes of peace. These are evils which the best of sovereigns could not remedy alone—which good government and vigorous legislation only can overcome; and for these the people are now invoking the Executive with heart and soul. The call for a Poor-law with some charity in its spirit—for the means of religious instruction—for education for their wretched and depraved—for a political economy that shall infuse into the machine of Government life and power and honesty of purpose—for the exercise of public as well as individual benevolence—for the strengthening of national virtue, and the repression of the crimes of wealth. The faltering revenue which burthens them with an intolerable and grinding income-tax, can never become firm until we bless the people with a few of these results; and some of the most palpable wrongs of the community might be well redressed at once. There is that gaunt and grievous curse—the Poor-law. It might, with one mighty peal of exultation from the people's universal voice, be rased from the statute-book of the land. In England its abolition would pour a gushing flood of ecstasy into the spirit of the people; while the annihilation of its miseries in Ireland, would go far to hush the canting fury of Repeal. In the progress of moral and religious education giant strides are to be made by the Church, by the Government, by the aristocracy, and by all denominations of the people; and yet this good work is allowed to grow halt and maim under the withering influence of hopeless party strife. How does that curse of party sear and blight and paralyse the best energies of civilisation, and the noblest ambitions of public men!

But let the nation now or never look to the Government and to its representatives, under the constitution, to work out a regeneration of affairs, to dispel some of the clouds that are upon us, to cheer the drooping spirit of the land, so that when gay anniversaries greet us in the round of time, and such events as the coronation of our beloved Sovereign bring with them their pleasures of memory, their annual blush of joy, the happiness of the people may not be shadowed with the dark influences of either wretchedness or wrong; but, rather that a revived pride and a refreshened confidence in their governors may enable them to confess a contentment as sweet as the graces which surround their Sovereign, and a prosperity as abounding as the virtues which adorn her throne.



HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE PENELOPE.

There is no vessel in the British navy which has excited so much attention in the nautical world as this extraordinary steam frigate, which has been converted from a 46 gun sailing frigate to a war steamer, of a magnitude unequalled in our own or any foreign service, with an armament that will enable her to bid defiance to any two line-of-battle ships, especially as her steam will give her the means of taking a commanding position. She is one of the old French "Hebe" class of frigates, of which there are now between thirty and forty in ordinary at the various ports, all of them in good condition, but quite useless, in consequence of their being unable to cope with the large class of frigates which have lately been introduced into the navies of all the maritime powers. She has been elongated 63 feet, having been cut in half, and lengthened to that extent. In this additional space, which has been given to her right amidships, her engines and boilers are placed, together with 600 tons of coals, leaving her original dimensions as a frigate for her armament and men. Some idea may be formed of her great capability and power from the fact that, in addition to her own crew of three hundred officers and men, she can accommodate a thousand soldiers, with provisions and water for the whole, for a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. Her armament will consist of two large ten-inch pivot guns, of 84 cwt each, eight sixty-eight pounders, able to fire both shot and shell, and fourteen thirty-two pounders, making a total of twenty-four guns of this immense caliber. She has two steam engines, which are believed to be of the greatest power of any that have yet been made, either for marine or other purposes; the power of the engines conjointly is nearly 700 horses, although the nominal power is stated at only 625 horses. The diameter of the cylinders is 92 inches, and the length of stroke nearly seven feet; every part of the engines and boilers is made adequate in capacity and strength for 700 horses' power.

The engines are made upon what is called the direct-action principle, that is, the power is transmitted direct from the piston to the main axis, without the intervention of side levers or beams; they are upon the same plan as the engines of the Cyclops, Gorgon, Geyser, and many other steam frigates belonging to H. M. steam marine.

The condensers of the Penelope's engines are made upon the tubular plan of Mr. Samuel Hall's patent. There are two of them, each containing 7000 tubes, every tube being 6 feet 8 inches long. If the tubes of the two condensers were placed end to end they would reach a distance of upwards of 18 miles. The cold water is forced through the tubular condensers by four large double-action pumps, two to each condenser, which are placed on each side the air-pumps, and are worked by rods connected to the air-pump cross-heads.

The cylinders are each furnished with four distinct slide valves, two of which serve for the admission of steam, and two for the escape of the spent steam to the condensers; and the gear for working the slides is so arranged that the admission of steam into the cylinders may be cut off at one third of the stroke, at three fourths of the stroke, or at any intermediate portion of the stroke as may be required.

There are four boilers on the tubular plan, each boiler having five fire-places, that is, in all twenty fire-places; the boilers are arranged lengthways in the vessel with the fire-places (ten of a side) facing the sides of the vessel, so that the two stoke-holes or firing-places are one on the starboard, and one on the larboard side of the vessel. In a recess formed between the two foremost boilers is the step for the mainmast, which consequently stands nearly in the centre of the engine and boiler room.

The chimney is placed at the after end of the two after boilers, at a distance of 17 feet in the clear abaft the mainmast. The four boilers are each furnished with separate safety-valves, shut-off-valves, feed-pipes and other apparatus, so that any one, two, three, or all four boilers can be used at one time.

It should be observed that, to convert the Penelope into a steam frigate, it was found requisite to give her considerable additional length; to accomplish this the vessel was cut in two in midships; the fore part of the vessel was then drawn away from the after part a distance of 62 feet, and the intermediate space was then filled in with new wood; the frigate is therefore now 62 feet 6¼ inches longer than when she was first built; the 62 feet 6½ inches so added to the ship serves as the engine and boiler room, and within this space is contained the whole of the machinery, boiler, &c., as also the coal-boxes ranged on each side the whole length of the engine-room, and capable of receiving 600 tons of coals, that is, fuel for 16 days' steaming.

The total weight of the machinery, including the paddle-wheels, the boilers, and the water in the boilers, is 435 tons. Each of the paddle-shafts weighs 11 tons, and is 22 inches diameter. The engines are furnished with a disconnecting apparatus, by means of which the paddle-wheels, one or both, can at any time be disconnected from the engines, and cast loose: the apparatus consists of two strong bolts, connected with the paddle-wheel crank, by forcing out or withdrawing of which bolts the connecting or disconnecting is effected. To assist in the connecting or disconnecting the engines, and for other operations, each wheel is furnished with a brake lever, or compressor, by means of which the wheels can, in the roughest weather, be held fast in any position.

The chimney of the boiler is constructed on the ordinary plan; but the lower part is so arranged that a telescope-funnel can at any time be applied; that is, a chimney made in parts to slide into or shut up one within another, so that the whole may be lowered out of sight.

The order for the Penelope's engines was given on the 27th April, 1842: they were quite completed, ready for fixing on board the vessel by the 1st of March last. The fixing of the engines was commenced in the second week of April, and completed on the 21st June, 1843.

She will be rigged in the same manner as when she was a sailing frigate, with the exception of having no yards and sails on her mizen mast. The rigging we have given of her represents her as she will be when sailing and not steaming. Her engines were tried on Thursday, when she made an experimental trip down the river, and were found to answer admirably, working with the most perfect ease, and without causing any perceptible vibration. She is 245 feet long, and of 1780 tons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 27, 1843.—Private letters received this morning from Andalusia and Catalonia give as certain that a steady reaction in favour of Espartero was operating amongst all classes of the people, and that little or no doubt was entertained that the Regent would succeed in putting down the insurrection. The patriots of Barcelona are far from being sanguine as to ultimate success. They publish pompous proclamations, decree laws, and call for *forced* contributions; but their hearts are heavy, their spirits are damped each time they regard Montjouich, or hear the name of the truly brave Echalecia pronounced. Let but Espartero give the Andalusian army a few months to recruit, discipline and the whole insurrection will dwindle away, and French men-of-war be called into requisition to convey the leaders to hospitable France. Be assured that even Prim, the renowned *battle-cry* deputy, will wait in Catalonia so long as his retreat into France is secured. His threat to keep up a guerilla warfare in the mountains is sheer nonsense, and he is well aware that he could not carry it into execution. The mountaineers are led by their priests; they are superstitious and headstrong, but faithful to their principles; those principles are monarchical; and, had the cause of Don Carlos been well conducted, he would have found a great support in the mountains of the principality. Prim has raised the standard of ultraradicalism, and they have a horror of all that emanates from Spanish liberalism. The wound-be Liberal of 1823 chastised their villages; Zurbano murdered barren whole districts, and shot in cool blood the father and the son. Prim would be driven from the mountains his presence would be considered as compromising the principles of the mountaineers. The insurrection may, with powerful protection—*certain of a retreat*—keep the country for a time in a state of civil war; oceans of blood may be shed, but its defeat is certain. I do not believe that Espartero is generally unpopular in Spain, but the Lopezites, the Christinos, and the Afrancesados are decidedly obnoxious to the people. Espartero has justice on his side. In dissolving the Chambers, and changing his ministers, he was acting under constitutional privilege; and the Spanish people, whether Constitutionalist or Carlist, are strongly attached to the laws which govern them, and will defend him who respects them, and acts within their tenets. Great credit is due to Espartero for the promptitude with which he rewarded Colonel Linage for his zeal in promoting him to the rank of a general, and conferring on him the title of Count Montjouich.

Marshal Soult has succeeded against the commission—the peace of Europe is secured—the Marshal has his 14,000 men! It is a singular fact, and one that offers subject for serious consideration, particularly to Englishmen, that whilst the French Government declared it impossible to augment the effective of the army—indeed made it a cabinet question—they of their own accord proposed a serious reduction in their marine. The naval force of France consists, at the present moment, of 24 ships of the line, of which 8 are from 100 to 120 guns, and 16 from 80 to 90 guns; of 29 frigates, 30 corvettes, 52 brigs, 72 flutilas, 49 steam-boats, and 53 transport corvettes—in all, 309 vessels. The Government proposed, and it has been consented to by the commission, that the naval force shall be reduced to 8 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 31 brigs; to be laid up in ordinary, 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates; 4 ships of the line and 4 frigates to be stationed in command of the ports. There are to be 8 steam-boats of from 220 to 540 horse power. Thus, in the event of war, taking the vessels laid up, &c., &c., the French could only bring into service 24 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 8 corvettes, 31 brigs, and 8 steamers—in all, 91 ships.

The latest accounts from Algeria offer little interest; indeed the belligerents seem to be repairing their late fatigues—for their late victories—for both parties are elated with success. The Duke d'Aumale quits Africa about the 25th or 30th; it is intended, as I mentioned in my last, that he only retires as governor-general.

The Prince de Joinville, with his beautiful bride, is expected daily at Brest, from whence they will proceed to the Chateau d'Eu.

The great benefits arising from the judicious interference of the jure de paix in France has often been commented upon by English writers, and particularly, I believe, by Lord Brougham. In the hope that this paragraph will attract the attention of some influential member of the Legislature, I have thought proper to give the following statistical account of the labours of those truly worthy judges. There are distributed over the different departments 2846 juges de paix. During the past year they had to investigate 655,374 cases; of this number they succeeded in pacifically amicably arranged 268,885, and they induced the plaintiffs of 118,441 suits to abandon their pretentions as unjust. I am afraid we could not show as much in England.

I have lately visited Dieppe, and was much struck with the marked improvement which has taken place in the town within the last year, and at the indication everywhere observable of a rapidly increasing commerce. To the election of M. Vavasseur, the wealthy manufacturer, as deputy for this department, may be attributed much of the increased prospects alluded to. During the contest he pledged himself that, if elected to the office, he would immediately establish a bank in Dieppe, advance a considerable sum of money for the completion of the harbour, and import there all the American cotton for Hitherto nearly the whole has gone to Rouen—and well has he redeemed his promise. The bank, with a large and solid capital, was opened for business on the 1st of January in the present year. Several hundred labourers are actively employed in the works of the harbour, and no less than 400 large American ships with cotton have entered the port within the last few months. As a watering-place Dieppe offers many attractions, and though, owing to the very unseasonable weather which has prevailed hitherto, comparatively few visitors have arrived for the season, the public promenades and the public baths are well attended, and every day brings fresh importations of strangers from England and Paris. The facilities given by the Dieppe steamers to the Parisians for a great temptation to take a trip to the coast, the distance being now easily performed between Paris and Dieppe in eight hours.

During my journey I was much gratified to observe that the crops everywhere appeared healthy and abundant. I never remember having seen the corn land so promising; but, as the soil in this part of Normandy is light and dry, the late heavy rains, which in the southern parts have proved so done so much serious damage to the harvest, have been anything but injurious in their effects here. The colza, or rape, which the Normandy farmers plant very extensively, and on which they depend to a great degree for the profitable working of their farms, is, in some places, more or less damaged; but, so far as I can learn, the crop will be an average one. The apple crop, I am sorry to say, will be greatly below an average in quantity, owing to the blight and heavy hailstorms, which have seriously destroyed the fruit throughout the whole district; and, as the beverage of the Normandy peasantry is chiefly cider, the falling off in the produce will be seriously felt.

Amongst the advantages proposed to be conferred on the port of Dieppe by M. Vavasseur was the establishment of two large and powerful steamers to ply daily between Brighton and Dieppe, to make the passage in time to reach Paris the same day; and active steps were taken towards the accomplishment of the plan; but the opposition raised against the measure by the townspeople, and particularly the hotel-keepers, led to the abandonment of the scheme for the present. They were fearful that the facilities afforded by this increase of accommodation would issue in the making Dieppe merely a turn of transit for passengers, and with great reason, for only on Sunday last the Steam Navigation Company's boat the Dart, bringing with her about sixty passengers, landed them a short time only before the starting of the diligences for Rouen and Paris; the result was, that upwards of thirty passengers who had breakfasted on board the steamer never entered an hotel at all, but, having sent their baggage to the coach-office, amused themselves for an hour in visiting the principal streets, and then took their departure.

At Rouen I found the same feeling prevalent—a decided opposition existing in the minds of the same classes against the railroad. Both innkeepers and diligence proprietors complained that the passengers arrived from Paris in sufficient time to take their departure for Havre by the steam-boats, and to Dieppe, on their way to England, by diligences in communication with the railway, without stopping, either to pass the night or to breakfast on

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the Church Endowment Bill, and expressed his gratitude for the support he had received from the laity and landowners in his district. His success had outrun his most sanguine expectations, in proof of which he might allege the fact, that ten churches were required for the parish of Bethnal-green, and no less than nine had been already erected.—After some observations from Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord BROUGHAM in support of the bill, it was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM complained that during his absence from ill health, on the previous evening, the Earl of Aberdeen had brought forward the Scotch Church Bill, although he had requested him to postpone it even for a single day. Making the bill a declaratory bill was an insult and an affront to the judges who had given judgment in the Auchterarder case, and he thought it very extraordinary that the Earl of Aberdeen should have decided behind his back that his judgment was not law. He would on Thursday enter into the question, in order to prove that the judgment was correct.—After some observations from the Earl of HADDINGTON in reply, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord STANLEY said that the services of Sir C. Napier in the late campaign in Scinde had been rewarded by a cross of the military order of the Bath, and the first regiment which had since fallen vacant; but Government had not yet determined on the mode in which the thanks of Parliament should be proposed to the army under his command.—Sir T. WILDE moved for a select committee to inquire into the progress made in carrying into effect the recommendations of Mr. Rowland Hill for Post-office improvements, and whether the further carrying into effect of such recommendations or any of them will be likely to prove beneficial to the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should agree to the motion, merely altering it so as to confine it to the investigation of the manner in which the penny-postage system had been carried out.—Mr. F. BARING said it was with great regret that he had perceived Mr. Hill's retirement from the service of the public; and from his great capabilities, the Government, having broken its bargain with him, might remedy the evil by finding some other situation in which his abilities could be employed to advantage. It was not to be denied that the Post-office authorities were adverse to the plan of Mr. Hill, and they ought not to be left wholly to their own control in carrying it out.—After some observations from Mr. WALLACE, Sir R. PEEL said he never doubted the advantage likely to result from the penny-postage system, and revenue considerations alone had caused him to hesitate about the propriety of its adoption. He had before now given his testimony as to the abilities of Mr. Hill; and, if it were deemed desirable to continue his services, the proper way would have been to make him secretary to the Post-office. The character of Lord Lowther was a sufficient guarantee that the new system would be carried out in good faith, and the house might rest assured that the whole influence of the Government would be directed to aid the success of the system. In reply to some observations from Mr. M. GIBSON, respecting inconveniences alleged relative to the arrangements in the Manchester Post-office, Sir G. CLERK said that those inconveniences were to be attributed to the exorbitant terms demanded by the railway companies for conveying the mails. He hoped, however, that all cause of complaint would, ere long, be removed.—After some further observations from Mr. ADLINGTON, Mr. HUME, and Mr. HUTT, Sir T. WILDE replied, after which the motion, as amended, was agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. MACKINNON, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires or furnaces.—Some matters of minor importance were subsequently disposed of, after which the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Neither of the houses of Parliament sat on Wednesday, the Lords having adjourned over, and the Commons not having made a house.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY

The Roman Catholic Oaths Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, after giving an explanation of the circumstances that had induced him to bring on the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill on Monday night, the absence of Lord Brougham, which, it appeared, was not occasioned by any intentional disrespect to the noble and learned lord, but merely arose from a misunderstanding, moved the adjournment of the committee until Monday next.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself satisfied, and the matter dropped.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time; after which Lord REDESDALE moved the second reading of the Hampstead-heath (Inclosure) Bill; but, after a few words from Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL, withdrew it, and their lordships immediately afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Lagan Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the appointment of the following gentlemen on the Post-office Committee:—Sir George Clerk, Viscount Elrington, Mr. Benson Hoskyns, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Trotter, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Escott, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Bramston, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. W. Patten.—In some discussion that ensued between the Irish Arms Bill, after which the chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CARBERRY presented a petition from Cork against the repeal agitation now going on in Ireland.—Lord Ellenborough gave to the Duke of Wellington to attend and give evidence before the Shipwrecks Committee of the House of Commons.—On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN the Apprehension of Offenders Bill, to sanction international system of surrendering offenders between this country and America, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Earl of LEICESTER made an application for time to refute the evidence given in the House of Lords on the Townsend Peerage Bill; and was assured by Mr. J. S. WORTLEY that every attention should be paid to his communication.—Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the lord of the manor of Berkeley to grant leases of certain lands, and to provide that when the bill for inclosing of common lands came before the house, he should move that nothing should authorise the inclosure of common fields, or waste lands within ten miles of the cities of London and Westminster or within five miles of any other town or city of the United Kingdom.—A conversation arose between Mr. H. HINDE and Sir J. GRAHAM, respecting the National Records; as also between Mr. ARKLOWAY and Sir J. GRAHAM on the Post-office regulations.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. HAWES, gave an explanation relating to the Factories Education Bill.—The house then went into a committee of supply; and Mr. Hume brought forward his promised motion to reduce the King of Hanover's pension, which was negatived by a majority of 197 to 91.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, the Countess Vilain XIII., Viscount Hawarden, Baron de Dieskau, M. de Moerkerke, Colonel Buckley, and Sir Edward Bowyer, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening. The Duchess of Kent also honoured the Opera with her presence.

SUNDAY.—The Queen, the King of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal Suite in Waiting, and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking his text from Colossians, chap. iii., verse 17. The Hon. and Rev. Charles L. Courtenay read the prayers.—Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen on Sunday.

The King of Hanover, attended by the Baron de Rettzenstein, honoured Sir Robert Peel with his company at dinner, at the residence of the Right Hon. the Speaker, in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday, and afterwards left town for his residence at Kew.

On Monday the Queen had an evening party at Buckingham Palace. The suite of state rooms were opened and brilliantly lighted up. The Royal Family and other illustrious visitors were received in the drawing-room. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance in the Palace during the evening. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert yesterday.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to visit Plymouth in August, and the inhabitants are subscribing towards a splendid regatta to be given on the occasion.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians held a levee at Buckingham Palace on Monday for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps. The Countesses de St. Aulaire, the lady of the French Ambassador, and Madam Van de Weyer, the lady of the Belgian Minister, were presented to the Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday was the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation. Sir R. Peel had an audience of her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The King of the Belgians officiated at the opening of the new Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, in the place of his royal nephew, Prince Albert. The King was received with every mark of enthusiasm by the assembled multitude.

The King of Hanover honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with his company at the public breakfast given by their Graces at Sion House. His Majesty returned to town shortly before seven, and dined with the Queen. In the evening he visited her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Countess de St. Aulaire with his company, at the Ambassy, in Manchester-square.

The marriage of the Earl of Shelburne with Mdlle. Flahaut is settled; it is, we understand, to take place at Vienna, at the same time as that of the Lord Chartres with the daughter of the Earl of Lichfield.

The D'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex, arrived at the close of last week from Paris; and since her arrival the royal family, and most of the principal nobility, have paid visits of condolence at her town residence.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.—The Queen held her first drawing room this season on Thursday, at St. James's Palace. The park, as early as eleven o'clock, presented a most animated appearance, thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects having taken their places on each side of the road leading from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. Many, however, who had paid for standing places on benches, carts, and tables, were doomed to disappointment, for at twelve o'clock an order was issued to the police to remove all the chairs, benches, &c., from the line of road through which her Majesty passed, an order which was immediately, in the most quiet manner, carried into effect. Shortly after one o'clock the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Great Officers of State, and the Household began to arrive in rapid succession. They all came in full state. The different branches of the royal family also came in full state. St. James's Street was crowded with the carriages of the nobility and gentry going to the drawing room. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace, attended by her suite, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, shortly before two o'clock. Her Majesty was loudly cheered.

HEALTH OF EARL GREY.—We are rejoiced to find that the state of the noble earl is such as to justify hopes of a slight increase in the days which have, of some years, since his lordship's illness, been excited in the minds of his family.

We are happy at being able to state that the Earl of Ripon, who has been indisposed for a few days, is also in a fair way of recovery.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONVENTION.—A public meeting of the Friends of Universal Peace was held at Exeter Hall on Monday, being the concluding meeting of the Convention, which was for three days engaged in considering the best means of averting the calamities of war. A number of distinguished foreigners and members of Parliament were present on the occasion. The Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt came forward to propose the following resolution, and was received with great applause:—"That this meeting, regarding the whole scope of the New Testament, and the awful horrors of war among the nations of the earth, is convinced in the strong conviction that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind."—The Rev. J. C. Beckwith seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.—Sir William Molesworth proposed the next resolution, which was condemnatory of the war in the East and the traffic in opium.—Mr. Joseph Sturge proposed a resolution urging upon the consideration of all Governments, nations of promoting the happiness of mankind, the reference to arbitration of all future international disputes, which was carried unanimously.—The Rev. John Burnet, of Cumberwell, seconded, and Arnold Buffum, of Ohio, seconded the following resolution, which was carried with great cheering:—"That this meeting unequivocally avows its attachment to civil order and good government; it, however, deeply deprecates the adoption of violent and illegal measures with a view to the abolition of the Established Church, and is of opinion that the principles which are being made for the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland by the employment of military force, and recommends to the friends of peace throughout Ireland to adopt all peaceful and constitutional measures, by memorials, petitions, &c., in order to avert so fearful a calamity." Thanks were then voted to the president, and the meeting broke up.

MESSRS. ACKERMANN'S BANKRUPTCY.—At a meeting of the creditors of the above firm, held on Monday last, it was stated that the liabilities amounted to £30,864 9s. 6d., and the assets to £28,314 18s. 5d. A proposition was made in behalf of Messrs. Ackermann and Co. to pay a composition of 15s. in the pound, in six instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of six months' date from the 1st of August next. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st of September next. There were upwards of one hundred creditors present, and they unanimously agreed to accept Messrs. Ackermann's proposition, and signed the resolution to that effect before leaving the meeting.

ST. LUKE'S CHARITY SCHOOL.—The anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated on Monday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern: nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner; the Hon. Charles Cullard presided. The gallery was filled by the patronesses of the charity. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, nearly 500 children, boys and girls, the objects of the charity, were introduced. The Rev. Dr. Kirwan made a powerful appeal on behalf of the charity, which the company responded to by a subscription amounting to £324, including the annual donation of £50 from the Earl of Shrewsbury, President of the Society.

HERALDS' COLLEGE'S CORPORATION.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this corporation, established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those who may have been slain in the service of their country, was held at the offices in Birchin-lane, J. C. Powell, Esq., in the chair, when the president and committee for the year ensuing were elected. The amount received during the past year from the seamen of London vessels and from ships under the management of the corporation amounted to £18,868, and the sums paid to London and out-port pensioners, and in temporary relief, including charges for management, amounted to £18,103, leaving a cash balance of £764. The pensioners on the books of the corporation up to the 31st of December last were 1485 men, 2353 widows, and 3475 children.

EFFECTS OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The sale of the plate was concluded on Thursday, when the more important lots were as follow:—A noble tankard supported on lions, engraved with the battle of Culloden, and a medallion of William Duke of Cumberland on the lid, £715; the Irish gold inkstand of William III., in a shagreen case, with the royal arms and cypher of William, with inkstand and sandstand and bell in the centre, 53l. per ounce; and a tankard of green marble, silver gilt, on the lid is the date of 1614, and the monogram of Anne Queen of Denmark.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation in 1838, the morning was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute at the different fortifications surrounding the metropolis. The royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset-house, the Italian Opera-house, and the usual public buildings. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute, and the vessels in the docks hoisted their colours, as well as those up and down the river, English and foreign, which presented a variegated and lively appearance.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a very splendid entertainment to the judges and the members of the bar. The guests were more numerous than we have seen upon any similar occasion at the Egyptian Hall, there being upwards of 150 individuals seated at the tables in the Egyptian Hall. Several ladies were amongst those who honoured the Lord Mayor with their presence.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN THE SUMMIT TUNNEL.—A frightful accident occurred on Wednesday week in the centre of the Summit Tunnel. The mail train leaves Manchester at ten minutes before eleven o'clock A.M., and travels at a great speed; no intimation had been given to the driver on entering the tunnel that a luggage train was standing in the centre, and the steam prevented him from seeing the light at the end of the train. The consequence was, that when about half way through the tunnel it overtook and dashed into the luggage train, smashing two or three carriages; but most providentially not hurting an individual.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Last a week a sailor named Rose belonging to the Liverpool was found lying in a dying state on the side on the roadside near to Conon Bridge. On receiving medical aid, he so far recovered as to be able to state that he was sitting on the parapet by the roadside, when a man came past smoking a pipe. He addressed the stranger, and asked him for a light, when the latter, on hearing, without replying, dealt him a tremendous blow, which knocked him over the parapet and broke his neck. The unfortunate man lived only a few hours.

FIRES.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out at Mr. Wm. Turner's, Turner, a tradesman residing in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell green. It was discovered at about half-past nine in the morning, and the engines arrived almost immediately. There was a plentiful supply of water, and the damage was confined entirely to the room in which it originated.—On the afternoon of the same day another alarming fire broke out in the lower part of the premises of Mr. Cole, pawnbroker, Wellington-street, near the Victoria Theatre, by which a considerable amount of property was for a time placed in great jeopardy. Considerable damage was done to the furniture; but the lodgers sustained no injury. The firemen declare that they derived no assistance whatever from the *spout*.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An extraordinary sensation was created on Hampton Court racecourse by a desperate attempt at suicide which was made by a Mr. N—— in one of the refreshment booths, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the unfortunate gentleman, who resides in the neighbourhood of Hampton Court, had foolishly been tempted to stake several sums of money in play at various gaming-tables, at the last of which he found himself minus altogether of sixty pounds. Utterly unconscious of the merciless character of the scoundrels by whom he had been fleeced, the wretched victim implored the ruffians to restore to him part, at least, of what he had lost, stating that he wished, if possible, to keep his unprovidence from the knowledge of his wife. The brutal men, however, heartily laughed at, and further remonstrance was met only by insult. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards Mr. N—— entered a refreshment booth, where gentlemen were eating sandwiches and drinking champagne, when he suddenly exclaimed, "If somebody will lend me a knife I'll cut my throat!" One of the bystanders, thinking he was joking, immediately snatched up a knife and handed it to him, when, to the utter horror of all present, the unfortunate gentleman inflicted a severe wound on his throat before the knife could be taken from him. He was immediately conveyed to the house of a surgeon in the neighbourhood, where he remains in a very dangerous state.

A brutal ruffian named Atkinson, an itinerant coffee-seller, was apprehended on Tuesday whilst in the act of committing a murderous assault on an unfortunate woman, in York-street, Westminster. She is not expected to recover.

[illegible]—On Thursday morning, shortly before [illegible] destructive fire broke out in the upper part of the house [illegible] manufacturer, in Derby-lane, near to the opposite Duke-street. Only a few minutes elapsed before nearly all the contents of the house were consumed. Eleven engines were at work in checking the progress of the devastating element, and after the greatest exertions the fire was arrested in its progress, confining the loss principally to Mr. Biddle's premises, all of whose family are believed to have escaped.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What a week has been the present, and what a se'nnight of promise the ensuing bids fair to be, for every true-born Briton "with oak and steak!" During the last five days people have been "running all over the country"—at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at Bibury-upon-Stockbridge, and at Hatcham Park, upon the shirts of London. The details of these pleasant trysts, however, are now matters of history; for which reason we pass on to the happiness that is to be carried by the sage who declares that "man never is, but always to be, blest." The only race meeting of any consideration for the first week in July is the Newmarket of that ilk. For but the *ultra*-turfite set their faces towards Cambridgeshire for the occasion. The issues of any matches are the July and Chesterfield Stakes for two year-olds, but they rarely give rise to anything impressively bearing on the betting for the following year. For this we have always to wait till after the autumn meetings of the north and south. The sporting feature of the coming week, at least in metropolitan regard, will be the Thames Grand Regatta, which will commence on Monday next, and continue for three days. For the amateur and professional oarsmen of our glorious river there will be emphatically "*fat cats for all*." The amount subscribed towards the fund whence the various prizes are to be provided for, amounts to £750. The races are appointed to commence each day at 3 P.M., and continue till dusk, to the unspeakable satisfaction of the watermen of Lambeth, Vauxhall, Battersea, Chelsea, Fulham, Putney, Hammersmith, Mortlake, Barnes, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, Isleworth, Hounslow, Brentford, Kingston, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Walton, Weybridge, Chertsey, Staines, Windsor, Eton, Maidenhead, Henley, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, Oxford, and all the towns and villages between them and the metropolis.

MONDAY.—First row, gentlemen's pair oars: first heat; second row, gentlemen's pair oars, second heat; third row, watermen's scullers, first heat; fourth row, watermen's scullers, second heat; fifth row, gentlemen's four oars, first heat; sixth row, gentlemen's four oars, second heat; seventh row, watermen's pair oars, first heat; eighth row, watermen's pair oars, second heat; ninth row, gentlemen's eight oars, first heat; tenth row, gentlemen's eight oars, second heat.

TUESDAY.—First row, landsmen's fours—first heat; second row, landsmen's fours, second heat; third row, gentlemen's fours, first heat; fourth row, watermen's sculls, first heat; fifth row, double [illegible] watermen), first heat; sixth row, double [illegible] second heat; seventh row, gentlemen's pair oars, first heat; eighth row, gentlemen's pair oars, second heat; ninth row, watermen's pair oars, grand heat (watermen, final heat); eleventh row, gentlemen's [illegible]

WEDNESDAY.—First row, apprentices four oars, first heat; second row, apprentices four oars, second heat; third row, amateur scullers, first heat; fourth row, amateur scullers, second heat; fifth row, amateur scullers [illegible] sixth row, apprentices, grand final heat.

In addition to these there will be a four oars watermen's match on the last day.

No event in the annals of Thames rowing ever excited the interest which attaches to the approaching regatta. It has been instituted by the aristocracies that, should circumstances permit, either her Majesty and Prince Albert will both honour it with their presence, or that his Royal Highness, at all events, will be present. To facilitate the arrangement the Marquis of Londonderry has appropriated his villa of Rosebank, near Fulham, to the use of the royal party. With the present brilliant weather, we may calculate on a scene never witnessed on any northern stream a proud impression of the panorama exhibited when the Doge goes forth to wed the Adriatic. Everything that experience and care can suggest will be done for the preservation of order; and all that lavish expenditure can ensure to give *eclat* to this great national pageant. All the races will be run with the tide from Putney-bridge to Hammersmith, except those for fours and eights, which will come off between Putney and Chiswick, either with or against the stream, as the tide may serve. The winners of the various contests will be announced by hoisting on board the committee's yacht a flag of the colour displayed by the conquering boat. *Vivant Regina: æquora; vivat Britannia.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

HUNGERFORD REGATTA

The regatta at Hungerford-market on Tuesday, amongst the watermen plying at the stairs, drew together a very large concourse of spectators, who appeared to enter very fully into the interest of the sport, and were evidently highly amused with the result. It was the 27th anniversary of the establishment of this, and was by order of sovereign and grace, as the bills described, "by ladies and gentlemen, and by the downstairs inhabitants of Hungerford-market, to be conducted for by six pairs of oars, in three heats. The distance was the same as either heat, but the course was one in which, through the constant arrival and departure of the various steamers from the Watermen's Adelphi Pier and that at Hungerford, the rowers were extensively exposed to much inconvenience. They were also annoyed off Hungerford stairs, down, round the Thames police ship at Strand-lane, up the Middlesex shore, round a mark moored off Milbank, and to the Suspension-bridge, down to Hungerford-stairs.

Between ten and three in the afternoon the following took their stations for the first heat: [illegible] green, and James Dodd and F. Braithwaite, light blue. It was very well contested in the first heat, and second and third heats, and very pretty match. It was unanimously won by light blue, yellow bearing second.

Immediately after the first heat, Thomas Moody and Thomas Worthy, pink; William Dimond and Richard Tomlinson, white; and George Bancroft and David Ead, scarlet, went away for the second heat. Scarlet came in first, white close upon it, [illegible] and scarlet started for the grand heat. Yellow dashed off with the lead, but soon gave place to light blue off the Savoy. Scarlet soon challenged the second place, and the two boats were fairly abreast, which ended in yellow dropping astern. Light blue held the lead, and won by a few yards; scarlet second, yellow third.

RICHMOND REGATTA.—On Wednesday a grand regatta took place at Richmond under the patronage of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants, in honour of, and to celebrate the nuptials of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert. The Prince Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, by free watermen, for a prize wherry, and a purse of money to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. A match was also rowed by nine watermen's apprentices, for a suit of trousers and other prizes.

The first race was rowed by William Matthews and John Nicholson, two of the first in the first heat. The course was from Putney-bridge, up the south shore, round a mark moored off the Honour the Vice-Chancellor of England's seat, down the river, round a boat moored off the College of Engineers, Putney, and up through the centre arch of Putney bridge. It was a very spirited match.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB *v.* THE GENTLEMEN OF HANTS.—The grand match between the noblemen and gentlemen of the Marylebone Club and the gentlemen and players of Hampshire, which was commenced on Monday, at Lord's Cricket-ground, closed on Tuesday evening, the former beating their competitors by a majority of 55 runs. The ground, in consequence of the extreme beauty of the weather, was in excellent order, the game was finely contested throughout, and the batting of Sir F. Bathurst and Penner on the side of Hants, and of the Hon. E. Grimston and the Hon. W. Ryniston on that of Marylebone, was greatly admired by the numerous company assembled to witness the truly English and healthful sport.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER-HALL.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Cartoon Exhibition yesterday. The royal party and suite arrived at the hall at half past one. The King and Queen of the Belgians were in the same carriage with the Queen and Prince Albert. Sir Robert Peel and several of the Ministers joined the members of the Fine Arts Commission, were in attendance to receive her Majesty. A considerable number of persons assembled in Palace-yard, who saluted their Majesties as they passed along.

The Duke of Mecklenburg and his newly-married wife, the Princess Augusta, leave town for the Continent on Monday.

MR. BAKER.—Doubtless the success of "Don Pasquale" was produced on Thursday, for Labiache's benefit, and was deservedly successful. We shall have occasion to speak of this production hereafter. The ballet was "Ondine," which increases in favour.

Major-General Lygon has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars.

The *Gazette* of Friday evening contains a list of [illegible] drum-major uniform of officers in the Royal Navy.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The room, as we anticipated, was [illegible] tended, and business confined to offers of 5 to 1 aget Colonel Charteris's Gohanna, and 7 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's Chanticleer for the Derby, for the Goodwood Cup.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES, Wednesday.—The Gateshead or Lottery Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added: Colonel Anson's Partisan (Nat), 1; Mr. Bell's Wilnesour (Bunby), 2; Mr. Bell's Blackcap (Heartlile), 3.—The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs. (74 subs., 52 declared): Mr. Ramsden's Gohanna, four yrs. 7st. 6lb. (Francis), 1; Lord Eglinton's Romp, six yrs. 8st. 12lb. 2; Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, four yrs. 7st. 6lb. 3. Yarburgh's Heslington, five yrs. 8st. 2lb., [illegible] Sir C. Monk's Paganini, four yrs. (I. Lye), 1; Captain Harcourt's Arragill, five yrs., 2

GOLD CUP.—Queen of the Tyne, 1; Priscilla Tomboy, 2. Won by a neck.

Mr. Baker, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Wharton, a lady, the wife of Mr. Wharton, banker of Stamford, Lincolnshire, [illegible] Stamford-street, who committed suicide by throwing herself into the river Lea. [illegible] she [illegible] thrice by cutting her throat, once by taking laudanum, [illegible] herself into the Serpentine, and once by jumping out [illegible] stage coach, when travelling on a journey to London in the midst of a party of her friends [illegible] they would be better without her. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased had deceived herself whilst in an unsound state of mind."

FOREIGN.

[illegible] The Paris papers are exclusively occupied with the debate on the estimates of the War Department for 1844. Four more reductions, amounting to 1,016,000 francs, were effected in the demand for Algeria. On the grand total of 99,000,000 for the fortifications of Paris, an animated discussion arose, in the course of which one of the speakers suggested that the words "bankruptcy and despotism" should be inscribed on the [illegible] crown work. Marshal Soult replied with his accustomed temper, but result was the rejection of another reduction of 500 francs. The finals closed as follows:—Five per Cents., 121f. 40c.; Three [illegible] 80f. 50c.

SPAIN.—A letter from Bayonne [illegible] declared itself on the 19th. The political chief [illegible] put in the movement. Corunna declared [illegible] overpowered, and declared itself in Galicia. The [illegible] of Santiago, Lugo, Orense, Vigo, and Betanzos have declared themselves. The Regent arrived on the 23rd, at Coruna, and continued his march on Vigo. General Rodil has been appointed Commandant of the Balearic Islands. There is nothing [illegible]

FIRST FOLKESTONE TRAIN PASSING THE BLETCHINGLEY TUNNEL.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—TO BOULOGNE AND BACK IN A DAY.

This important railway, which has hitherto been open as far as Ashford only, is now completed to Folkestone, to which point the public were first conveyed on Wednesday last. The company having purchased the harbour of Folkestone, one of their objects is to establish a steam communication direct from that port to Boulogne, in addition to that which, when the line is completed, will be effected from Dover to Calais. To demonstrate the ease with which this may be done, and at the same time to show the practicability of a trip from London to France and back in a day, an experimental journey was performed on Saturday last, the result of which was perfectly satisfactory.

At six o'clock a special train, containing the directors and their guests, started from the London-bridge station, which arrived at Folkestone temporary station, a distance of 82 miles from town, in two hours and 40 minutes, having stopped at five stations by the way. In Folkestone harbour the Water Witch steamer, commanded by Captain Hayward, was lying ready, and, as soon as the different passengers could be got on board, she started for Boulogne.

Among the gentlemen congregated on board the vessel were several Members of Parliament, and other distinguished persons who take a warm interest in the promotion of science. By half-past twelve all the passengers had landed, and a copy of the London papers of that morning, containing the debates in Parliament of the previous night, were presented by the chairman of the directors to the astonished authorities of the place, who had come down to the pier to meet their English visitors. The whole population of the town and neighbourhood had poured out to witness the embarkation, and the very extensive piers of the harbour were crowded with spectators—a dense mass of people, high and low, rich and poor, in every costume and colour possible even to French imagination—blue, pink, red, black, brown, green, and pretty faces without end. The same scene was continued on the way from the harbour to the shore, where, in a saloon over the baths, a collation had been prepared for the visitors. This was a splendid room, beautifully decorated, and capable of holding, perhaps, 500 persons. A band was in attendance, and played the English and French national airs. The entertainment did credit to the town by whom it was provided. The chair was occupied by Mr. Baxendale. On his right was M. Mainet, the *premier adjoint du Maire*. On his left was the Sous-prefet o Boulogne, and opposite were Count de Steffi, Colonel Sausot, and other leading inhabitants of the place. The eating and drinking having subsided, the chairman then gave "The health of Louis Philippe," which was received with the most deafening cheers, particularly from the English present.—Colonel Sausot (Colonel of the National Guard, and formerly Colonel of Bonaparte's Guides) then gave "The Queen of England, the People of England, and perpetual Peace between the two Nations." This gave the French an opportunity of returning the compliment, which they did with all due gallantry and enthusiasm.—Mr. Baxendale, having returned thanks for "The health of the Directors," stated that, when the new iron steamers were put on the station, the people of Boulogne would be able to receive the London newspapers of the same day in four hours and a half after their publication. (Cheers.)—The health of the mayor having been drunk, the guests returned to the steam-vessel, escorted as before by a gazing and cheering multitude. They had remained two hours and ten minutes at Boulogne. The steamer got under way at forty minutes after two, and arrived in Folkestone harbour at half-past six. At five minutes past ten it arrived in London, stopping at eight stations to put down passengers. This trip, therefore, was performed in sixteen hours, allowing about two hours and a quarter at Boulogne. A steamer is being constructed by Maudslay and Field for Captain Hayward, which will do the distance to Boulogne (27 miles) in fine weather in two hours, so that the whole journey from London to Boulogne may in favourable circumstances be performed in four hours and a half. Thus persons leaving at six A.M., and returning to town at ten P.M., could (allowing for delays) spend at all events five or six hours at Boulogne.

CONSECRATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ISLINGTON.

On Monday the ceremony of consecrating the lately erected Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Duncan-terrace, Islington, was performed, with all the pomp and display of the Romish ritual. The service was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats in the building were occupied, and there were many who were glad to obtain standing room to witness the proceedings. Many of the most influential of the Roman Catholics were present. Amongst them were the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Hon. E. Petre, M.P., the Hon. P. Howard, M.P., Lady Camoys, Lady Bedingfield, Lady Cadell, Lady Clare, Lady Lovat and family, the Hon. Misses O'Ferrall, Petre, &c. The attendance of the Romish priesthood was extremely numerous, there could not have been less than fifty ecclesiastics present; amongst whom were Bishop Griffiths, V.A., who officiated as high priest; Dr. Morris, bishop of the Mauritius; Dr. Wilson, bishop of Hobart Town; and Dr. Wiseman, bishop of Melipotamus, and principal of the Romish College at Bath; Drs. Frere, and Dr. Burgios, Conor, and Messrs. O'Connor, Molino, Doyle, Cotter, Kyan, &c., priests. Drs. Picquot, Cox, D'Arcy, Rolfe, Norris, &c. The ceremonial was accompanied with the musical performances of Misses Lucomb, Bifield, and Whithurst, who sang respectively the *Incarnatus* and the *Gratias Agimus*. Mr. Fitzwilliam was amongst the tenors, and Mr. Le Jeune, sen., presided at the organ. The celebrated imperial mass, composed by Haydn, was selected for the occasion. The whole was got up in the most imposing manner, and conducted with great effect. The sermon, which was a most elaborate piece of elocutionary declamation, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, who took for the argument of his discourse the 15th verse of the 102nd Psalm, and in the course of it descanted to his auditors upon the prospects of the restoration of Catholicism. After the conclusion of the discourse a collection was made to the amount of £140.

The style adopted by the architect (Mr. Scholes) is, as may be seen by our engraving, the Anglo-Norman, the principal difference of which with the Gothic is the circular instead of the pointed arch.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

The exterior dimensions of the new church are as follow:—Length, 144 ft. 6 in.; width, 70 ft.; height of each of the two spires, 130 ft.; ditto to the cross on the apex of the pediment, 78 ft. The front elevation at the eastern end consists of a central compartment the whole width of the nave, flanked by two towers, each 15 ft. square, terminating with spires. The principal entrance is by a semicircular archway, above which are three semicircular headed windows; over these is a catherine wheel window, and the whole is surmounted by a lofty pediment, whose apex is crowned with a perforated cross. The dressings are of stone; the building itself of red brick. Entering at the large door, we have before us an uninterrupted sweep of 137 ft. 6 in.; the height to the ridge is about 70 ft.,; and the clear width between the main walls 40 ft. The range of windows in the clerestory is in perfect keeping with the whole structure—bold, high-raised, and uniform; the side chapels, opening into the great nave by the characteristic Norman archways, have an imposing effect. The chancel is very bold; the archway above the sanctuary, from its extreme altitude and exquisite workmanship, has a noble appearance, though the effect is somewhat marred by being crossed by one of the beams of the wrought roof-work. This last-mentioned portion of the edifice is visible to the height of 65 ft. There will be a gallery over the entrance-doors, but no side galleries; consequently, no columns will obstruct the view of the congregation; the pulpit is also so placed as to prevent the same obstruction; and it is entered by a staircase from the wall. There were to have been four side chapels

but two of them are now formed into confessionals, communicating with the sacristy. Directly under the chancel is a crypt, or mortuary chapel, which will admit a large congregation to attend mass, or the funeral services for the dead. The chapel-house, situated on the south side, and which will have a convenient access to the sacristy and church, is now in the course of erection. For the completion of the whole £1500 is still required.

THE LATE EARL CATHCART.

This distinguished nobleman was the senior general in the British army, and had attained the advanced age of 88. He was the eldest son of the ninth Baron Cathcart (peerage of Scotland, of the year 1447), and received his education at the University of Glasgow, with the design of following the profession of the law; and he took his degree in 1776. In the same year died his father, who had been aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoye; and the family estates devolved upon the peer just deceased when he was within a month of completing his majority. The design of following the legal profession was then abandoned, and, like many of his ancestors, he took up the profession of arms. With the 10th Light Dragoons he proceeded to America, and became successively aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Wilson and to Sir Henry Clinton. After having distinguished himself in several actions, he received the appointment of aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and in that capacity served with great gallantry at the battle of Monmouth Court-house. He subsequently commanded at the outposts the Caledonian Volunteers, a corps raised by himself from amongst his fellow-countrymen. In the year 1799 he became major of the 38th Foot, and during the autumn served as quartermaster-general to the forces in North America till the arrival of General Dalrymple. In 1781 he was made lieutenant-colonel and captain of the Coldstream Guards, which, in 1789, he exchanged for the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 29th Regiment of Foot, of which he attained the command in 1792. War having been declared against France, an army was formed at Portsmouth, and placed under the command of Lord Moira; to this force the Lord Cathcart was appointed in 1793, as brigadier-general, and accompanied the army to Ostend. He shortly afterwards joined the Duke of York at Arnheim, and served through the remainder of the campaign; in this retreat Lord Cathcart is said to have shown much ability and courage, particularly at Boxtel, and under General Harcourt at Buren. He then returned to England; and, in the early part of 1801, attained the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1805 he was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, but his destination was subsequently changed; and, in lieu of proceeding to Russia, he took the command of the British army in Hanover, and gave much satisfaction by his conduct there in strengthening the British power, and conciliating the Russian general, with whom England was then acting in concert. He returned home on the death of Mr. Pitt, and in 1807 was sent on a mission to Sweden, having previously commanded the forces in Scotland for a short time. In this year, too, he was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, made lord-lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, vice-admiral

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE EARL CATHCART.

of Scotland, and one of the privy council. In the month of September, in 1807, occurred the attack on Copenhagen, an expedition undertaken to prevent the Danish fleet falling into the hands of the French. Twenty-seven sail of the line, under Admiral Lord Gambier, and 20,000 men, under Lord Cathcart, were the force despatched to Copenhagen; and the Duke of Wellington accepted a subordinate command in this expedition. The prompt surrender of the Danish fleet was demanded, and, on the failure of all negotiations with the Prince Royal, the bombardment instantly commenced. In two days a capitulation was effected; Lord Cathcart's army took possession of the citadel and dockyards, while the British admiral brought the captured navy of Denmark into the harbour of Portsmouth. On his return to England Lord Cathcart received the thanks of Parliament, and was rewarded with the title of an English viscount, the peerage which he inherited from his father having been a Scottish dignity. He had, however, previously enjoyed a seat in the House of Lords as a representative peer. Shortly afterwards he became Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and in 1813 he proceeded as ambassador to St. Petersburg. Lord Cathcart accompanied the Emperor Alexander to Prague, was present at the interview between the three Sovereigns, and at the battle of Dresden, where he was close to General Moreau when he received his death wound. From the Emperor Alexander he received the Russian order of St. Andrew, and, not having quitted the Russian head-quarters during the campaign, he entered Paris on the 31st of March; in June he signed the treaty of peace, and in September he attended the Congress at Vienna as Plenipotentiary of Great Britain; on the completion of the labours of this celebrated Congress he received an earldom. Three years after Lord Cathcart attained his majority he married in America, where he was then serving, the daughter of Andrew Elliot, the Governor of New York. By this lady he had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Lord Greenock, who now has become second Earl Cathcart, is a well-known military officer, and succeeded his Royal Highness Prince Albert as colonel of the 11th Hussars. The deceased earl was a Knight of the order of the Thistle, a member of the Privy Council, colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL MUSEUM AT KING'S COLLEGE.

The ceremony of opening the museum of philosophical instruments and astronomical apparatus, presented by her present Majesty to King's College, was briefly noticed in our last week's paper. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the college with a visit on the occasion, and inspected the various departments of the foundation, with all of which he expressed himself much gratified. The reception of his Royal Highness by the governors, council,

PRINCE ALBERT OPENING GEORGE THE THIRD'S MUSEUM, KING'S COLLEGE.

principal, professors, masters, and students, in the grand hall of the college, was a most interesting scene, especially when this noble vestibule, the finest part of the building, resounded with the national anthem and the enthusiastic plaudits of the company. His Royal Highness, with the visitors, and the whole of the company, then ascended the left-hand staircase, and first visited the museum.

This collection was formed at the Royal Observatory, in Kew Gardens, by King George the Third; and, upon the breaking up of that establishment, it was presented by her Majesty to King's College. At the same time was added a cabinet of specimens in natural history, from Kew Palace; and it is a condition of the Government grant, that the collection should form a separate museum in the college; that it should remain unbroken, and have associated with it the name of the royal founder. Accordingly, a spacious and well-lit apartment has been provided for the museum, and the apparatus has been placed under the charge of Professor Wheatstone. Independently of its intrinsic value, it possesses in some respects, a high degree of historic interest: it includes the celebrated "Boyle Models," with a catalogue, of which the following is the title-page:—"A list of some curious Mathematical Bodys, Figures, &c., from the collection of the great Mr. Boyle, supposed to be made two centurys agoe, and described in a German book of that date, which was sent (with this collection) to be placed in his Majesty's Observatory at Richmond, 13th of March, 1770;" and next is one of the MS. items, "Forty-one Brass Plates engraved with Astronomical, *Astrological*, and Mathematical Delineations." In the centre of the room is a large orrery, bearing the date 1733, and consequently one of the earliest construction: the workmanship of this, and some other apparatus here, is highly finished; and that of an armillary sphere, 1731, has not yet been surpassed. At the end of the apartment, shown in our engraving, is placed Mr. Babbage's calculating-machine, which naturally excited much attention during the royal visit on Thursday week; and in the view, the Prince is seen inspecting this wonderful engine: it is, however, only a small portion of the original machine, but it has been used for printing mathematical and astronomical tables, and has performed its work with all the precision which had been anticipated. The smaller apparatus is placed in glass-cases ranged round the room; and includes instruments for experiments in heat, electro-magnetism, acoustics, optics, magnetism, mechanics, crystallography, pneumatics, and electricity, in addition to the Boyle models; a series of apparatus made under the direction of Desaguliers, and described in his lectures; a rude and early model of Watt's steam-engine; and a complete apparatus made by Attwood, to illustrate his theory of the arch, including his celebrated model of a large elliptical arch of *polished brass* voussoirs, made by order of a committee of the House of Commons. To the museum brought from Kew have been made several additions in accordance with the present state of science: in each and all Prince Albert appeared to take great interest, and especially in the acoustic instruments, not forgetting Professor Wheatstone's speaking machine. His Royal Highness also particularly noticed a large model, some 15 feet in length, of the magnificent wooden bridge, constructed across the Rhine at Schauffhausen in 1758, but burnt by the French in 1799. This model was made by two of the carpenters employed in building the bridge: it was brought by them to England for exhibition, actually drawn by them in a sort of truck from Dover to London, and subsequently purchased by George III. At one end of the apartment is a fine marble bust of Queen Victoria by Weekes; and at the opposite end, upon a pedestal, is an elaborate statuette of George III., by Turnerelli, presented to the museum by H. Pownall, Esq. The collection must altogether be considered a valuable acquisition to the college; and it is proposed to extend the museum by the addition of two adjoining apartments.

Having inspected the royal museum, Prince Albert, who had been joined by the Prince of Wurtemburg and his suite, then proceeded to the anatomical museum, the cabinet of natural history, the library, and the chemical theatre. In the latter, Professor Daniell's powerful constant battery was put into play, and excited the marked attention of the company. Prince Albert likewise appeared much gratified with the Marsden library, a philological collection of great value, formed by Mr. William Marsden, the distinguished Oriental scholar, and munificently bequeathed by him to the college. Here, too, his Royal Highness closely inspected a beautifully-illuminated MS. presented to the college by the late H. R. Leathes, Esq. This unique treasure is a small folio written by the direction of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King at Arms, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. It contains the statutes of the order of the Garter; a drawing of the House of Lords, temp. Edward I.; besides several other heraldic documents of ceremonials, &c., illustrated with the arms of the sovereign, knights-companions, insignia of the order, &c., all superbly emblazoned. Inserted is another copy of the statutes, in more elegant Latin, and, in many places, corrected in the handwriting of King Edward VI., which, from its rarity and high state of preservation, called forth the admiration of all present. In the general library the display of numerous valuable drawings and prints was very attractive; as was Partridge's portrait of the Rev. Dr. Major, head-master of the college school—of whom, by the way, Prince Albert obtained "a holiday" for the establishment. In the theatre, too, were exhibited various mechanical models, which were explained by Professor Cowper and other professors; the company numbering several elegantly-dressed ladies.

The whole party then left the interior of the college, and passed by the eastern archway to the terrace in front of Somerset House, where a very large crowd of persons had assembled. Here, too, was stationed a band of the Guards, who received the Prince with "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness then inspected the working of Professor Wheatstone's electro-magnetic telegraph, placed on the terrace; the wires of communication being laid from thence across Waterloo-bridge, westward, to the summit of the lofty shot-tower, in Lambeth. His Royal Highness, having walked to the extreme end of the terrace, returned, and entered his carriage at half-past one o'clock. His departure was accompanied by the same expressions of loyalty and attachment as his arrival had been. The whole ceremony was managed in the best taste, and reflects much credit upon those by whom the arrangements were made.

PRINCE ALBERT INSPECTING THE GALVANIC TELEGRAPH.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8th.

SUNDAY, July 2.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.
TUESDAY, 4.—St. Martyn.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued, 1817.
THURSDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer-day.
FRIDAY, 7.—St. Thomas-à-Becket.
SATURDAY, 8.—Adam Smith died, 1790.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending July 8.

Mon.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.
5 41	6 2	6 28	6 54	7 18	7 48	8 18	8 50	9 28	10 0	10 39	11 18

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. H. B."—*Dolston.—We have a drawing of the subject proposed.*
"Lynn Regis."—*The report of the concert did not reach us in time.*
"E. T."—*Henley, is thanked for the communication.*
"W. H."—*Abingdon-street, should apply to the Toxopholite Society.*
"Peter."—*The charity referred to is excisive.*
One of our readers, "D——m."—We think war should always be avoided if possible.
"J. M."—*Wakefield.—We cannot entertain his proposition.*
"R. K. L."—*has better apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"A. G."—*The glorious and journal shall appear. A small packet is left at the office for him.*
"W. A. J. Brighton,—is thanked for the permission.
"R. A. C."—*Apply to any one of the society.*
"S. Z. A."—*Because it is injurious to health.*
"M. A.," *Round-court.—Not at present.*
"J. ——."
"William W."—*The portrait shall appear.*
"A Watchman," and "J. W. S."—*The one of the will be duly illustrated.*
"J. B. M."—*Magna Charta has been ...ographed by Mr. Netherclift, Bridge-street, Strand. The importation of American reprints of ...ks is prohibited. Apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, ... Paternoster-row.*
"A ——"—*...overed object of antiquity will be illus... and particulars be forwarded.*
"A ——"—*Vol. I. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"C. ——."—*We do not answer important questions.*
"——."—*The Hampden Memorial has appeared in No. 60.*
"B. ——."—*... of parliament. 2. The price is 5s. 6d.*
"——."—*... cannot review the tragical affair; nor do we think an answer would be answered by doing so.*
"——."—*... to correspondents also would be answered by doing so.*
"Lady," *Edinburgh.—The marriage being illegal, the issue could not claim the property. 3. There are two archbishops for England and the same ... for Ireland.*
"——."—*... Have it to have been a party arrangement, and not ...*
"——."—*...*
"J. ——."—*... One of the city companies makes such advances of money on ...*
"——."—*... engers on shipboard can have no such privilege as our ... ental supposes.*
"G. L. S."—*Tiverton, should inquire of a newsman.*
"Curtius" *may obtain the requisite information from the secretary of the Hon. East India Company.*
"A Subscriber," *Birmingham, should have had the courtesy to pay the postage.*
"G. H. W."—*We differ with him.*
"George Alexander."—*The published Ordnance Survey Memoir referred to is of the County of Lincolnshire, and may be heard of at Mr. Wyld's, ... graphical Establishment in the Queen's Chesney-grove.*
"J. W. B."—*We cannot admit such an absurdity as an "Essay in favour of ... ing."*
"A Subscriber from the first," *Birmingham.—The much admired portrait of Macready as Hamlet, is not only to be obtained in our journal.*
Lines to Woman, by "J. A. S." are ineligible.
Our Subscribers, "H. C. R. H," "J. N.," "T. S.," and "Palumocthus," will perceive that the romance is resumed in the present number.
"Mark Shaw."—*The communication from Louth did not reach us in time for our last number.*
CHESS.—"Lyra."—*See the solution; you will find you are wrong.*
"J. S. D."—*Certainly not; and we hope that "A. and B." will now play the strict game, and not allow a move to be taken back under any circumstances.*
Communication received from "S. H. G."
"Curious" *evidently intended the Bishop on the white Q R square to be a white bishop, although in his diagram we call it a black one.*
Several communications will be answered in our next.

*** We have been somewhat annoyed by persons calling at our office under the impression that the following notice, which lately appeared in the *Gazette*, had reference to the Proprietors of this journal:—"Joseph Wallace, Strand, a proprietor of the *Illustrated Weekly Times*, to surrender June 15, at three o'clock, July 11, at half-past two, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. James, Basinghall-street: official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street." The paper in question—that is, the *Illustrated Weekly Times*—was one of those contained in this journal which contained no "London news," which, from being weekly in the first instance, grew *weekly* more and more, until it expired in the Bankruptcy Court. Any body who may search until the insolvency of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will have a tolerable chance of living for ever.

On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the numbers for the half year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with volume one. Subscribers are informed that Covers, made expressly for binding the second volume, may be had by order of all newsmen and booksellers, price 3s. each. All the back numbers are reprinted, and Subscribers can complete their sets.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME II.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall have ready a complete Index and Title for the Second Volume, containing the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the half year, ending June 24, 1843. It will be published in the Supplement, which will be presented GRATIS with the paper for July 8th.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had by order of all booksellers and newsmen in town and country.

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
Half Year	0	13	0
One Year	1	6	0

Should any difficulty arise in procuring the paper in retired districts, a post-office order sent to our office will ensure the paper for the time subscribed for.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

The treatment of paupers in and out of their wretched workhouses, of debtors, criminals, and even lunatics, in our county prisons, the harsh conduct of gaolers, and the obstinate pertinacity of provincial justices in supporting in their vocation the most hardened practitioners of cruelty, are all subjects which have latterly demanded, if they have not obtained, the serious attention of society, with a frequency and importance of aspect quite alarming to men who have any real regard to the common liberty of the subject in this country. To-day they are elicited at some sad and painful inquest; to-morrow they arouse indignation in some newspaper narrative of sorrow and of wrong; anon they ooze out in evidence before some inquiring committee; and now they become so intrusive, so publicly disgusting in their shocking features, that, out of deference to the feelings and decencies of society, the Minister of the Crown is obliged to step in with the authority of his office, and to do his duty on behalf of the oppressed.

It is with mingled pain and shame that we thus trace so many remnants of the inhumanities of barbarism in an age and country which claim to be above all others Christianized and civilized too; but it is not the less true than disgraceful, that the journals of the day teem with instances of the depravity and inhumanity which we so loudly deplore, and that the half-dozen random papers which are now lying before us are rife with examples of misery, cruelty, and crime.

In one case a surgeon contracts with the parish authorities to attend a pauper district, and yet the husband of a destitute woman, in the extreme of pain and anguish consequent upon labour, applies five several times in the night at the practitioner's domicile, and meets with no attention to the case of his wretched wife, who is eventually delivered without the assistance of the parish doctor being afforded to her at all. The woman was in great danger, and *might* have died; the child *did* die, and the public became acquainted with the horrible neglect through the painful medium of the coroner's inquiry. Is this a proper treatment of the out-door sick and poor? Ought the negligence of parish officers to admit of the possibility of its occurrence?

Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind.

The next case is that of a pauper lunatic, a prisoner in Carnarvon gaol; and here the brutality of Knutsford and the cruelties of Northleach seem to have been out-Herod'ed upon the person of a hapless, unconscious creature (unconscious of all save his suffering) ——a being with no ray within his heart, because with no light upon his brain—a mind-bereaved, God-stricken maniac, not amenable to punishment in the sight of Heaven, or under the civilized laws of man. And yet this miserable object of the Divine visitation was, to use the words of the accusation, "stripped, handcuffed, his feet ironed, and left in this condition, naked, chained to an iron bed-tead, with no bed under him, in a solitary cell with a floor of stone," during the relentless bitterness of a cruel winter's night. And this crime against humanity—against the feelings of our common nature—was committed either all by the gaoler himself, or partly by his bidding and instruction, with no other warrant or authority than his own native barbarity, the loathful suggestions of his depraved and brutal spirit.

But the sequel of this story is—though not in the abstract so horrible—yet if possible more insulting to the principles of public liberty than the crime itself. It lies in the monstrous fact that the Carnarvon magistrates—although apprised of the wickedness that had been done, and remonstrated with upon its atrocity—have refused retribution upon the delinquent, and have shielded him in his unholy vocation by continuing him as governor of the gaol! This matter will, however, be brought before Parliament, and the public will have justice yet.

In the meanwhile, however, a letter from Mr. Frederic Pigou, published in Thursday's *Chronicle*, furnishes fresh data of abominable cruelty practised by this fiend-like functionary, who seems by his obduracy to have well merited the application of the *Shylock* taunt—

> You may as well forbid the mountain pines
> To wag their high tops, and to make no noise,
> When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven;
> You may as well do any thing most hard
> As seek to soften that hard heart of his.

In the last instance the victim, who was this time not a lunatic, lost his life instead of his senses, and from what cause is thus apparent in evidence:—

Ellen Davies being called before the inspector, deposes upon oath that her late husband, Owen Davies, a prisoner, complained during his illness of the gaoler George's treatment of him. He was above the middle size, and middle age, and he complained that he did not get the meat that was fit for him. "I recollect his sensing me to Dr. Roberts, the surgeon to the gaol, to say that he, Owen Davies, was very ill, and had not justice done him in gaol; that he took a great deal of physic, and had not such food as a sick person could eat; that he did not think he should live long; that he told me, with tears in his eyes, that George was starving him to death; that he often said, when I was attending him in the hospital, 'Ellen, if I die here, remember I die from starvation and ill-treatment at the beginning of my illness.'" In her cross-examination by Mr. George her statements were not shaken; she admitted that her husband had every attention during the latter part of his illness, and every thing a sick man could fancy or require; but she added, "If he had been half as well attended to at first, I think he would have been better."

The surgeon's evidence is confirmatory of this statement. He says, "Owen Davies frequently complained to me of the treatment he met with from George. George had used harsh language to him; I myself have heard George use harsh language to him: I have heard him say to him, in my presence, 'He is a d——d rascal, and the greatest thief in the country.' I recollect Owen Davies's illness, and he, like the deceased, did not get the diet I had ordered. He told George what Owen Davies's diet was to be. About six weeks after Owen Davies went to the hospital I said to George, 'The man is dying, you should not speak to him in that manner.' George replied, 'He is a great rascal! You say he is dying, but he is a long time about it!'!!!"

The surgeon adds:—"I did not enter these complaints in my journal, or report them to the visiting justices. I consider that if I had reported Owen Davies's complaints about George to the justices, it would only have exasperated him more against Owen Davies."

The whole of this case is too dreadful, but the addition of the surgeon is as inexplicable as it is dreadful too. It would indeed be ludicrous, though most painfully so, if it were not for its implication, that this fiendish gaoler is more formidable than surgeon and justices combined. The surgeon, who was doubtless culpable, but seems to have been helpless too, had no idea that, if he reported the brute whose tyranny must have shocked and offended him, the justices would dismiss him from his post; no, he only believed that it would have the effect of aggravating the cruelty which was already sapping the fountains of the prisoner's existence. And upon such chances is human life ventured in civilised England, when poverty or debt or sin has committed it to the tender protection of the callous functionaries of the law.

Amid the conflicting feelings which narratives like those we have detailed inspire, and with all their harrowing tendencies towards indignation and pain, there is, however, a gleam of comfort in the belief that Government is now alive to the necessity of vindicating the principles of humanity in a decisive spirit, and with a ready grace. The Berkshire justices, who have maintained all the insolence and obstinacy of the Dogberries of other counties —who persist in their patronage of cruel gaolers, and an infamously low rate of prison dietary—have at last got Sir James Graham at their heels; and although they fret, and pout, and bluster, the Home Secretary has threatened lustily to pluck their spurs from the sockets. He has, in a word, commanded them to carry the desired reform into effect—and, while we thank him for his spirit in this respect, we earnestly implore him to enlarge the whole measure of his benevolent action—to extend it from county to county, until its humanity shall cover the land—to crush the stolidity which opposes itself to the natural dictates of the heart—to eradicate for ever the heartless tyranny of gaolers—to see that Englishmen, whether paupers or criminals, are not starved either in the wrong of their honesty or their crime; in fine, to conciliate public opinion where it is swelling in the most philanthropic direction, and to prove that Government has as much regard as the people for the social sympathies and affections of the human race.

A morning contemporary, whose general ability and great circulation entitle it to the leading position it assumes, has thought proper, in its publication of Wednesday last, to allude, in terms of ridicule and condemnation, to the proceedings of a praiseworthy society which has been holding its meetings during the past week at Exeter-hall, and the existence of which is universally recognised by the designation of the "Peace Convention." It appears to us that our contemporary, in pursuing this course, acts most unwisely as regards the cause of Christianity and the happiness of nations, and fails to evince a philosophical appreciation of the harmonizing influence which the public repetition of kindly sentiments never fails to exercise over the human heart. Our contemporary, after referring in no very complimentary way to the principal actors in the proceedings of the society, as well as to the want of wisdom and utility which characterizes its objects, proceeds to enunciate the following ill-considered proposition:—"As long as man is man, wars will exist, and certainly association-mongering is not the way to prevent them." As long as "man is man," crimes, it may be said, will be committed, and therefore ought humanity be allowed to pursue an unchecked career in the indulgence of its worst propensities. According to this doctrine, the pulpit and the church may no longer resound to the voice of the minister, for it is dogmatised "vices will always exist, and preaching is not the way to prevent them." Association-mongering, to which such contemptuous allusion is made, has in itself nothing injurious or objectionable, provided that its objects are of a proper kind, and calculated to promote the public good; and it can only become contemptible—if the phrase be at all applicable—from extreme insignificance of numbers and influence. In the present case, however, the reference which our contemporary makes to the extent of the labours of the society to figure in its columns is an admission from which it would be unjust and unconplimentary towards our contemporary not to infer, that the insignificance of the Convention has not marred its comparative utility and success. For our own part, we consider that possessing no agency of physical or direct power, this peace society could not have proposed to itself any higher aim than that of being allowed, amid the din of politics and the howlings of party contention, to make itself heard in the calm language of reason and of humanity—to awake the latent echo of sympathy and approval which the well-directed appeal of benevolent wisdom never fails to elicit from the hearts of others, however turbulent the sounds or exciting the circumstances by which they are surrounded. To have the privilege therefore of loading the wings of the public press with its messages and arguments—thus bringing into electrical combination or salutary conflict the scattered elements of opinion—is in itself a great object gained; or we should rather say is the achievement of the principal object of the society, and the means of contributing no inconsiderable advantage to the cause of human improvement. We have been led into these remarks without the slightest regard to the station or politics of those whose connexion with the society has been made the subject of such severe animadversion by our contemporary, and merely because we believe there exists at the present time too ready a disposition to abandon as hopeless any scheme for improvement in social morality and the world's intercourse, to take for granted that what long has been, necessarily ever will be, and to cover with ridicule and deride as good-natured twaddlers, those who entertain and proclaim high aspirations for the temporal and eternal welfare of their species. Now this disposition cannot proceed from any motive, either wise, logical, or reasonai; for let any man examine his own heart, and he will find there a desire that good should universally prevail, and a conviction that, were it dependant on his own exertions, good should universally be established. It is, therefore, a reasonable and safe inference, that the same sentiments exist in the aggregation of individuals constituting the human world; and that when the interchange of the assurance of such sentiments has, by the communication of knowledge, become more general, and, by the consequency, brutalizing habits be considerably counteracted, a state of morality and society, regarded as now probable only by a few—prayed for as a blessing by more, and ridiculed as Utopian by many—may at length be happily established. Every well-intentioned effort, therefore, to produce or accelerate such a state of things deserves our warmest commendation; and there are no means so humble—no voice so low—as that they should be rejected as auxiliaries. Wars exist, no doubt, and may continue to do so; but if they be made more rare, and if this result be produced by the sensitiveness of public opinion on the subject, which, travelling upward, as a popular writer observes, opinions always do, from the lower to the higher ranks—if society impresses legislators and diplomatists with a proper sense of their responsibility in negotiation—of the enormous misery which wars involve, then, indeed, and the immense amount of weal or woe which they involve, the proud will be the reflections, or glorious the memories, of those who have contributed to produce so wholesome and beneficial a tone of public feeling.

All who make an exertion, however slight, for human improvement, from the Peace Convention at Exeter Hall to the derided preacher on the road-side, deserve from the public a God-speed; and of these least deserving of discouragement certainly are those who endeavour to banish mortal contention from the fair face of humanity, and to accelerate the period when mountains or seas interposed shall no longer—

> Make enemies of nations who had else
> Like kindred drops have mingled into one.

We are not going to trouble our readers with the question of repeal of the Union as an overbearing topic, strongly as its violent agitation may have taken hold of the public mind; but as that agitation is successful or shrinks back, we may, from time to time turn to any significant points of its progress or retrogression; and that, ever, with the purpose of maintaining and vindicating upon the subject the definite principles we have already so decidedly expressed. There is one aspect of the question, however, in which we have not yet seen it publicly regarded either the press or the people, and that one suggests the proposition that, were Ireland to gain the point fought for by her Agitator, she would gain a loss no less in dignity than in general welfare; she would be inverting the ordinary rules of ambition, and reducing herself from her position as an integral element of our home-empire to the form and spirit of a colonial settlement.

If Repealers mean absolute repeal—we mean repeal even to positive dismemberment—to break up the sisterhood between England and Ireland, and to shake off what, in Canada, was called the baneful domination of this country; if, in a word, they would erect Ireland into an independence, and make her a nation of herself, then that is clearly revolt, and nothing less. That would mean plain unvarnished treason against the British Crown. If, on the other hand, they mean to leave her perfectly under the final jurisdiction of this country by the voice of the Government and veto of the Sovereign, and to claim for her, instead of her present participation in the homegrantees of England, only such a Parliament as they have got in the Canadas and the Antilles, with all its acts amenable to what the Queen in Council shall see fitting for her prosperity, then she reduces herself at once to the condition of a colony, and loses, for a phantom of mistaken vanity, the pride and beauty of her national position in connection with the combined realms of Britain, of which she has hitherto formed so fair and beautiful an arm. What else she would lose by repeal of the Union it is impossible to say; but that she would soon lose pride, status, and importance, it is equally impossible to doubt.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The life of the Hero of Waterloo was put in extreme jeopardy a few days since by the recklessness of a tipsy coachman. His grace was mounting his horse at a silversmith's, at the corner of Jermyn-street, when a carriage drew rapidly up, and the pole caught his grace's right leg, and very nearly precipitated him between the horses, who reared and plunged violently. His grace, however, recovered his seat

and rode off.——Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Dorset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry shall in future be designated by the title of "The Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry."——The several fire insurance agents in Liverpool have received instructions from their respective companies in London not to take any further mercantile risks, no matter what premium might be offered.——Prince Charles Albert de Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingsfurst, the head of the Hohenlohe family, died on the 15th at Mergentheim, aged 67 years.——On Thursday week Edward Taylor, Esq., brother of Sir Brook Taylor, and of the late Sir Herbert Taylor, died suddenly at his residence on Marine Parade, Brighton. He was in the act of dressing, and in the presence of his servant, when he became a little faint, sat down in a chair and almost instantly expired.——The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, formerly of Ryde, has fitted up rooms for the performance of mass at St. Helen's, to be opened on Sunday next.——A member of the Middle Temple has written to a morning contemporary denying that the benchers of that Temple had any participation in the entertainment given to his Majesty the King of Hanover by the Inner Temple.——From all quarters on the west coast we learn that the herring fishing has commenced, with an appearance indicating that the fish are everywhere abundant.——A very fine sturgeon, between five and six feet in length, was captured on Wednesday week in the Medway, at a place about four miles from Rochester, called Horn's Place. The fish was sent to London, but the corporation of Rochester have claimed it back as their right.——A novel circumstance occurred on the trial of a case in the Sheriff's Court on Tuesday last, when, there not being a sufficient number of jurors in attendance, seven jurors only were sworn, and the trial proceeded with.——There has just died at Coblentz, in the prison called the Convent of the Carmelites, a man known by the name of the old Frenchman with the white beard, confined there 32 years, of which 28 were voluntary: during that period he never asked for light or fire, no matter how severe might be the cold. He spent his time in making hair rings, ivory trifles, box paper-cutters, and other little objects, which he sold to strangers who came to see him.——With that considerate anxiety for the welfare of the Spitalfields weavers which the Duchess of Kent has ever evinced, her Royal Highness has purchased a beautiful dress of white moire and silver-watered silk, with other elegant and expensive specimens of their ingenuity and taste, to be worn at the ensuing royal marriage *fête* and the birthday drawing-room.——It is said that the elegant fashion of sedan-chairs is going to be revived in Paris, particularly in the Faubourg St. Germain.——The brother day the Duchess de Choiseul paid a visit to the Duchess de Fitz-James in an equipage of this description.——At the weekly meeting of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Saturday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland took his seat as president, in the room of the late Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, who had presided over the society for a series of years.——The members of the Catch Club were honoured with the company of the King of Hanover, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, the established rendezvous of those eminent meetings, on Tuesday evening last.——A return made to the House of Commons shows that the quantity of cheese imported into Great Britain during the year 1842 was, from Europe, 165,614 cwt.; United States, 14,098 cwt.; British possessions, 36 cwt.; total, 179,748 cwt.——The annual assembly of the preachers in the connection of the late Rev. John Wesley will be held this year at Sheffield. The first public sitting, for the choice of president, secretary, and other officers, takes place on the last Wednesday in July.——On Saturday last a marble bust of the patriot Hampden was presented by Sir Henry Austen to the Reform Club, in Pall-mall, and being placed in the corridor on the first floor of the Club, now ornaments that beautiful building. The bust is from the chisel of Mr. Smith, the artist of Savoy-street, and is a fine specimen of skill and talent.——The Trustees of Sutherland resists all entreaties of the Free Protestant Dissenters to grant them sites for the erection of meeting-houses on his estates in Scotland.——The House of Lords have decided that Washington Shirley Ferrers had fully established his claim to the Earldom of Ferrers.——A Frankfort journal states that Dr. Sasz, editor of the *Leipsic Pilote*, had received orders to quit Saxony within a week.——Admiral Hugon has resigned the command of the French Mediterranean fleet; his successor is to be Baron Mackau.——A descendant of the celebrated landscape-painter, Claude de Lorrain, is living in Lorraine, in the Vosges, in reduced circumstances. The Minister of the Interior, on being made acquainted with this, has granted him relief. His name is Denis Lamorce.——By a recent survey it has been ascertained that the Travellers' Rest, on the summit of the high mountain pass over Kirkstone, leading from Windermere to Ullswater and Patterdale, stands on an elevation of 78 feet higher above the level of the sea than any other inhabited house in England.——The address from the county of Down against the Repeal of the Union had 8000 signatures.——The Roman Catholics are going to build a splendid cathedral at Elgin next season.——The Bishop of Salisbury will act for the Bishop of Bath and Wells at his approaching triennial visitation, which commences August 25. Indisposition prevents the latter from acting in person, active duty.——A gentleman named Mr. Robert Rathbone, of Park Farm, near Ruabon, in Flintshire, labouring under *delirium tremens*, threw himself into the river Dee, and was drowned.——A number of nightingales have this season surprised the good people of Barrow-on-Humber, having located themselves in an extensive osier plantation about half a mile from the village.——We believe we may mention, upon pretty good authority, that the individual who has been chosen by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to fill the highly important and most responsible appointment of tutor to the Prince of Wales, is the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, M.A., the Archdeacon of Surrey, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.——There are in the republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufactories, with an aggregate of 135,000 spindles. They work up daily; on an average, 60,000lb. of cotton, and produce 43,760lb. of thread, which, when woven into cloth, &c., is worth 48,037,500 dollars. These facts we derive from a printed statement by the directors-general of Mexican industry, dated city of Mexico, March 28, 1843.——The Queen's Bounty has forwarded to the Rev. Isaac Gosset, vicar of Windsor, £100 in aid of the building fund of the new military church at Windsor. The Duke of Cambridge has also forwarded £50 for the same purpose.——The *Echo de l' Orient*, of the 7th ult., relates that a horrible murder has been committed at Teheran, on a young Pole, a prisoner from the Russian army, by three Mussulmen. They first broke his arm, then struck him in the face and body in 54 places, and afterwards cut his throat. The murderers fled to a mosque, but the Shah did not respect the asylum, and had them arrested, and ordered the *lex talionis* to be rigorously applied. They soon had each his arm broken, the body pierced with the same number of blows, and, lastly, the throat cut.——Mdlle. Lenormand, the celebrated fortune-teller, died last week in Paris, aged 7?. She leaves a fortune of about 500,000f., and has no other heir than a nephew, at present in the army.——Charles Price, the man who some weeks ago escaped out of the custody of the governor of the gaol of Newgate, has been apprehended by Forster, the officer. He surprised the unfortunate man on a bed of straw, in a most wretched condition, without a farthing in his pocket, or a shoe or a hat in his possession. He is to be tried at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.——An action for libel was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, in which Mr. Colburn the publisher was plaintiff, and the publishers of the *Atlas* newspaper defendants. The libellous matter complained of was contained in certain notices of new books published by the plaintiff, and the jury took a due sense of the enormity by giving the plaintiff a verdict for *forty shillings*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

(Before Sir Lancelot Shadwell.)

OSBALDISTON *v.* SIMPSON AND OTHERS.

EXTRAORDINARY GAMBLING TRANSACTION.—In this case the bill was originally filed by the plaintiff, Mr. Osbaldeston, a gentleman of well-known celebrity in the sporting world, to obtain an injunction to restrain the three defendants, Captains Bowes, Simpson, and Chinery, from negotiating nine promissory notes for £2,000 each, which the plaintiff alleged he had been induced to give the defendant, Captain Bowes, and for having the said nine promissory notes delivered up to be cancelled, and that the defendants should pay the costs of this suit. From the statements made in the case, it appeared that the plaintiff and the defendants dined together at the Turk's Head, in the Strand, on the 18th of April, 1840, they being invited by Chinery. Upon that occasion cards were introduced, some time after dinner, and the plaintiff and the defendant, Captain Bowes, sat down and played at a game called Macao, at which game the plaintiff, Mr. Osbaldeston, and the packet was deposited in custody of the defendant Simpson, who kept the bank with Bowes. The next day the defendant Bowes, the cards having been inspected, consulted with his friends, and the result was, that the plaintiff was accused of having won the £2800 from the defendant Bowes by having used false cards for that purpose. The plaintiff, by his bill, then represented that the defendant Bowes threatened to bring actions against him (the plaintiff) under the provisions of statute 9th Anne, for penalties to the amount of £500 each other two defendants, and accordingly the pack of cards with which the game had been played was secured, and sealed up for inspection, and the packet was deposited in custody of the defendant Simpson, who kept the bank with Bowes. The plaintiff then, by his bill, further alleged that a negotiation then was entered into for compromising the bets, or of the transactions across the cards, and

TO THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ
MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMBRIDGE

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

church, at Kew Green, for the first time, which was much admired. About the centre of the road passing through the middle of the spacious green was erected a handsome triumphal arch, formed into three compartments, the whole being decorated with evergreens and exotics. On the green opposite was erected a number of marquees, and a stage for the use of the band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, which was in attendance, from London. The houses of most of the inhabitants were also decorated with flowers and evergreens, encircling devices for the illumination in the evening. At one o'clock a royal salute of 21 guns was fired on the green opposite the principal marquee.

Amongst the amusements and rural sports which have taken place during the day have been the Grecian statues, Mons. Boai, the chin musician, and numerous fantoccini, jugglers Punchinellos, &c., climbing poles for legs of mutton, and other rural sports. Between one and two o'clock the workmen in the Royal and Botanical Gardens sat down at the different licensed houses in the village to an excellent dinner of old English cheer, consisting of roast beef and plum pudding, with ale, at the expense of the Duke of Cambridge, who had also provided a similar dinner for the men employed at his farm at Coombe Wood, near Kingston, for poor families in the parish of Kew, and also for the pauper inmates of the Richmond union, which comprises five parishes.

At dusk the illuminations commenced, and presented a most unique and magnificent appearance.

From an early hour of the evening the number of persons continued rapidly to increase—vehicles from all directions, arriving in rapid succession, until about eleven o'clock not less than 10,000 persons were congregated upon the green, who waited with anxious suspense the arrival of the royal and illustrious bride and bridegroom.

As twelve o'clock approached, the excitement amongst the assembled multitude became very great, and the noise of wheels approaching frequently occasioned a burst of cheers, although followed by disappointment. At twelve o'clock, the band of the Scotch Fusilier Guards took up a position on the south side of the triumphal arch.

About a quarter past twelve o'clock two carriages, containing the attendants, galloped over Kew-bridge, and drew up at Cambridge House, and precisely at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the outrider preceding the royal carriage was perceived galloping towards the green. The immense multitude immediately burst out into a simultaneous cheer just as the carriage crossed the bridge and passed under the triumphal arch, the band playing "God save the Queen." The royal and illustrious pair were received throughout their course by reiterated cheering, and immediately on their alighting at Cambridge House a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

A magnificent display of fireworks was then discharged, under the superintendence of Mrs. E. Jones, the daughter and successor of Madame Hengler. It consisted of almost every specimen of the pyrotechnic art, and occupied about an hour, the display concluding with a splendid device, a radiant star of the House of Brunswick, commencing with a true lover's knot in the centre. The star consisted of 72 columns, with rows of diamond lights in each column, surrounded by a chain of Saxon stars, surmounted by a motto, "Hail, Happy Pair," and ended with a brilliant lance motto of "God save the Queen." The discharge of fire-works did not conclude until nearly two o'clock, at which time the large assemblage of persons began to disperse.

OPENING OF THE NEW INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM AT WANSTEAD—MEETING THE COMPANY AT THE GATE.

Tuesday was the day appointed for opening the new building just erected for the Infant Orphan Asylum in the village of Wanstead, about five miles from London; and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who laid the first stone of the new structure on July 24, 1841, had graciously consented to be present also at the above ceremony. The Prince was, however, we regret to say, precluded from carrying his benevolent intentions into effect, by a severe attack of influenza, and the King of the Belgians very kindly officiated for his Royal Highness. His Majesty was received at Lea-bridge, which connects the counties of Middlesex and Essex, by a detachment of the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Bulmer, who had the honour of escorting the King to the asylum at Wanstead, a distance of about three miles. At Whip's-cross the city marshals were in attendance, and immediately joined the procession. A large concourse of spectators lined the roads; the scene was gay and animating; the bells of the various churches rang merry peals; and the strong muster of "the gentler" sex proved the popularity of the cause.

On the arrival of the procession at the Asylum, which is situated near the large pond at Snaresbrook, and close to the Eagle Tavern, the band of the Coldstream Guards commenced playing the national anthem; and the King of the Belgians and his suite were immediately met by the stewards with their wands, the committee, the infant children, attended by their teachers, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the clergy in their official robes, who preceded his Majesty to the building, and conducted him to the committee-room, where his Majesty was received by the nobility and gentry in attendance, and the various introductions took place.

The following personages honoured the ceremony with their presence, viz.:—The Marquis of Westminster, Earl Manvers, the young Earl of Coventry, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Hon. W. Ashley, Baron L. De Rothschild, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rev. T. Dale, the Rev. Dr. Keaney, the

OPENING OF THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Rev. W. P. Wigram, the Rev. T. Stanton, Mr. G. Byng, M.P., Mr. Masterman, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., Colonel T. Wood, M.P., the Lord Mayor, M.P., Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Sir G. Carroll, Mr. J. Deacon (treasurer), Mr. J. F. Maubert, Captain Owen, Mr. Tucker, Mr. J. Masterman, jun., Mr. J. Labouchere, Mr. W. Kirby, Mr. T. Marriott, Mr. C. J. Brown, Mr. Arbuthnot, &c.

The following ladies acted as patronesses on the occasion, viz:—The Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Cowper, the Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Beresford, Viscountess Canning, Viscountess Mahon, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Denison, Lady Ashburton, Lady Ashley, Lady Stanley, Lady Kerrison, the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, Miss Harley, Lady Watson, Lady Whitshed, the Lady Mayoress, and Mrs. G. Byng, but they were not all present.

The King of the Belgians, after the introductions had taken place, made the first entry in the visitors' book by affixing his autograph, after which the nobility and gentry present also entered their names. His Majesty then proceeded to inspect the various apartments of the institution.

At about a quarter to five o'clock, the company sat down to a very elegant *déjeûner*, served under the superintendence of Messrs. Staples and Co., of the Albion Tavern, his Majesty the King of the Belgians taking the presidential chair. The healths of the Queen and the Queen Dowager were drunk with all honours; and the King, on proposing that of Prince Albert, informed the company that Sir J. Clark had peremptorily forbidden his Royal Highness to leave his apartment that day, or otherwise he could not be responsible for the consequences that might ensue. The Prince, however, sent a donation of 100 guineas, to which he (the King of the Belgians) added £105.

After "Prosperity to the Infant Orphan Asylum" had been drunk, the children were introduced, and sang the national anthem. The King took one of them in his arms, and most kindly caressed the child. His Majesty and suite shortly afterwards took their departure, and were speedily followed by the rest of the company.

The Infant Orphan Asylum was instituted in 1827: its purpose is to board, clothe, nurse, and educate destitute children, who are received, if necessary, from the birth. The temporary establishment is situated at Dalston, and 187 orphans are now on the foundation. The new asylum at Wanstead has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, and will accommodate 400 children; though a large sum is yet required for fitting and furnishing. The new building is in the Elizabethan or late Tudor style, and is of fine brick, fronted with stone, of which material also are the dressings throughout.

ORPHAN GIRL.

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Most epic poets plunge *in medias res*; and we are going to do so now, although not exactly in the way of epic poets. Perhaps we may be quite as sublime, however, and are nearly certain of being quite as ridiculous. *Tant mieux.* As the lady of ninety, when asked at what age woman left off loving, referred the inquirer to somebody more advanced in life than herself, so, in the same spirit of mature youthfulness, say we now,

Let other men of greater ages
Set up for being greater sages.

We are content with the honey of an easy temper, and the pleasant philosophy of a laugh. Ride on! the Muses are alive! What are the topics of the week? "What themes of import, high or low," shall fill the measure of confab between our illustrious readers and our illustrious selves? The toss of a halfpenny shall decide. There it is, spinning upon the table—whirring and whirling its dear little copper body round and round, like a small officer with a small partner in a very fast waltz—the two blending like the spokes of a rotatory wheel, and presenting no bodily presence to the eye—nothing but motion and rapidity. But our dear little halfpenny! Ah! he is getting giddy at last; his waltz is nearly over; but he has been a right royal waltzer, for he has turned the head of royalty. But he topples—chirps—shakes himself upon the table, and discloses dying music like the dying swan, as well as the harp of Old Ireland,

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls, &c.

Well, we pick up our little dead halfpenny—we bury him him in our pockets—where you shall

find no change in him,

and where he shall at least be secure from emigration into the funds of Repeal. There the harp of Ireland has found us a topic—the toss of a halfpenny has set us upon Repeal.

We believe it was Tommy Little (Moore betoken), no relation to Billy Little our publisher, who gave the following sublime advice to a particular episode of Irish scenery:—

Silent, oh Moyle, be the roar of thy water,
Break not ye breezes your chain of repose,
While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter,
Tells to the night-bird the tale of her woes.

Now, all that advice is discarded and the murder is out. Moyle is not silent, and the waters are roaring lustily, like Biscay billows in a storm. There has been a bit of a "breeze" too, which has entirely broken the "chain of repose," and which Dan says shall break all the other chains in the country, in spite of a London aspiration to the contrary from the neighbourhood of Fetter-lane.

The "lonely daughter" is lonely no longer—she is wedded to Repeal, and so are all her sons—making the matrimony rather hetegeneous. She tells the tale of her woes, however—not to "night-birds" only, though there are generally plenty of those in Ireland. She floods it all out in one hullabaloo, and its only echo is Repeal. All the Irish magistrates are resigning one sort of commission and taking another—taking commissions of war and resigning commissions of the peace. They have become military and have left off being civil. O'Connell, the "great gun" of the country, is firing away at the English, contrary, as we think, to the express conditions of canon law, and the congregation of patriots is so great that the land may be said to be in a general state of Pat-*riot* altogether. The boys have altered their habits too, entirely—their whisky is now all mental—their fire in the spirit—bodily, they are temperate upon water alone; in a word, they have left off drinking and taken to meeting; nothing less. Well, we hope there may be no row, that's all.

We would not have rebellion spoil
The lovely face of the shamrock soil,
Nor bloodspots stain her green trefoil,
Nor that same bugbear of Repeal
Upon her bosom make a meal
To please O'Connell or Tom Steele,
Or any other living man
That breathes 'twixt Bethsheba and Dan!

So, good luck to Ireland! and now for a journey upon some other road.

What, ho! Wednesday! Ha! this is the day of the coronation! the immortal coronation of the Queen and Tom Ingoldsby, celebrated in Westminster Abbey, and in verse, when

There were cakes and apples
In all the chapels,
And fine potownies and rich mellow pears.
Och! the Count Strong-strog-onoff,
Ah, he got prog enuff,
That sly ould divil underneath the stairs!

Well do we remember the "aldermanesses," and the "sweet peeresses," and that "female heiress, Miss Angele Coutts," and

Sir Claudius Hunter.
When he did confront her,

(meaning her Majesty herself,)

And Sir Peter Laurie, looking mighty brave.

But Lord Brougham was missing,
And was gon a fishing,
Only crass Lord Eshex wouldn't give him lave.

Well, this eventful day is come over again:—

And still bells ring and cannons roar
Delight through all the nation;
And faster and faster, and more and more,
Swells on the great sensation
Which people feel when a gun and a peal
Proclaim the coronation!

But there is more royal sport to-day—a marriage with a princess royal of England—to a grand duke.

The lady is young,
With a dulcet tongue,
And a brow more light than lowry;
It is fair to see her
With £5000 a year
As this *marry-time* nation's dow'ry.

She goes to the shrine
Like a bride divine,
And, when they have fêted and fuss'd her,
This marriage so gay
Was augset you'll say,
And it might have been *Augusta!*

May she enjoy happy days, that same daughter of Cambridge! and, even though we miss her anon from the Opera, may her time be more felicitously whiled away at Kew, where she spends her honeymoon, than even in the halls of Lumley;—and the society of Mecklenburg Strelitz prove sweeter than Grisi's passion or Persiani's soul-fraught song.

What have they been doing in the Commons? Making a row about Rowland Hill and the postage appointments. Well, they are beginning to have some sympathy with men of letters at last. And Rowland Hill was a deserving fellow after all.

They shouldn't have bid his services sleep,
Nor his genius go to bed,
But have let him manage a public-house
With the sign of the *Queen's Head!*

He shouldn't have gone to the right about,
Like an idle drone or scamp,
When he knew that his fair reward should be
On a very different *stamp!*

His friends took note of his desperate plight,
A shame which they could but feel,
And under the circumstances thought it right
To go at once to *a Peel!*

Away they peppered to Parliament-house,
Where they mustered in a host,
And the chances now are that Rowland Hill
Will not *go*—without a *Post!*

He'll not go without a post, but still
His face will be tinged with strife,
For he's had enough up hill work with peace
To be pensive all his life!

And, sure, at whatever date he dies,
After the late exposure,
He'll be put in an *envelope* of black,
And buried in some *enclosure!*

Then if Fortune over his means have smiled,
In a way to have made him bend her,
The very last will of Rowland Hill
Will be one great *money order!*

An order made at the "crack of doom,"
When the limbs grow cold and shivery,
Put in at the office of Death's dark room,
And sent by life's *last delivery!*

* * * * * *

Talking of death, there is one good man, and boon companion, who has slipped away from us, and for whose memory we have sincere and honourable respect—poor old John Murray the publisher—absolute John! He was, by many days march, the best of all his craft, a gentleman in heart and soul, and a man grown remarkable by most remarkable associations. In his publishing capacity he was quite the king of modern literature, and kept its best and brightest genius burning about him with quite magician-like fascination. Scott, and Byron, and Moore, and Southey, and Lockhart, are but a few of the galaxy of his stars; and they all shone upon him with love. He was never the miser nor the bargainer with his writers, but always the fair, honest, liberal patron of the greatest living art—the art of exploring, developing, and enshrining mind. In hospitality he was princely—a free liver, and generous in his habits as in his heart. Even now our pen is longing to record familiar anecdotes of his career; but we reserve our tribute for another hour, and only now give utterance to the regret that he is gone. Next week we will introduce his memory to our readers, both in portraiture and in print.

* * * * * *

The world is getting dull, dull awfully, and fun seems at a discount. Even poor Lola Montez is down in the mouth at her secession from the only really flourishing establishment in London—her Majesty's Theatre. Under that roof, however, all is glory, and rank, and fashion, and flowers, and fine singing, and bravo, and ballet, and delight. There is as much ecstasy now to be had out of the Opera as ever was bottled up in the soul of a lover, and it makes a finer spread.

The Haymarket still, gives us Kean as the Dane,
But it's all up the country with Garden and Lane.

The Catch Club have held their annual festival with great glee, but with no great catch. Other clubs have been dining, and we have some idea of saying, "*au revoir*" to our readers until we shall have completed the same arrangement ourselves.

Heav'n help the author, saint or sinner,
Who's forced to write without his dinner.

THE FASHIONS.

PARIS, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June 26.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Amongst the many pretty things which have emanated from the ateliers of our leading artistes, I do not know anything that is more pretty, more original, or more striking than the passementerie hats which are now so fashionable in Paris: they are to be met with everywhere, and are certainly the most successful innovation of the season; and perhaps next to them, in point of popularity, we may class the graceful mantelets à la Duchesse, which may be described as a mantelet richly trimmed with lace, having a double border embroidered in application. These, together with the mantelets Marie Antoinette in black tulle trimmed with two or three rows of deep lace; black mantillas in taffety or in mohair, with piped garnitures; white barège scarfs trimmed with long fringes at both ends, and others of a similar description in casimere, in embroidered mus in, and in black lace, may be said to constitute all the novelties that have appeared within these last few days. Perhaps I should except the mantelets à la bonne femme, which are rounded behind so gracefully, and which, leaving the arms open, and hiding the form of a fine bust only so far as to permit the general outline to be seen. As regards the general accessaries to our fashionable costumes, few modifications have as yet occurred to at-

tract, or indeed deserve, any particular attention. Nevertheless our dead season has entirely paralyzed the imagination of our artists, as may be seen in some of their models, which have a charm of novelty always effective:—Perhaps we should point out to your readers some robes of India nankin for country dresses, which are really pretty and original. These are trimmed with ruches, with bouffants, with piping, or gathers. Morning robes are trimmed with frills, which descend no lower than the knees, or which are carried upwards towards the hips, following the shape of the wearer. Hats and bonnets still retain the shapes which we have pointed out in our former letters, the only difference being in the different arrangement of the ornaments which adorn them, and by that instinctive taste which teaches the fair Parisian to adopt those graceful modifications of the curve of her bonnet which agrees best with her particular contour. These it is almost impossible to describe, as they vary in every particular case; but still we now and then see something which, with little variation, would fit it for general adoption. Indeed, within the last few moments I have observed, passing my window, two or three models which would be considered remarkable anywhere. One of these is a bonnet, of open straw work, trimmed with a long flat plume of feathers, and with a ribbon crossed with the most graceful simplicity; and the other, a hat, in gros des Indes, trimmed only with a tress of ribbons, and a bunch of moss-roses. Now, although there is nothing that can be described particularly in either of these head-dresses, yet in the manner in which they are worn consists their principal charm and beauty. I regret that my letter this week should be so barren of intelligence: let us hope my next will be more valuable. Until then adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

(From Berger's *Ladies Gazette of Fashion*.)

The changes since last month have been more numerous than usual, and, generally speaking, in better taste. The following may be considered as decided upon:—

CAPOTES.—The materials for capotes and chapeaux continue to be very various, but those of the lightest kind are preferred. Silk is seldom employed except for drawn bonnets, or for those made with chip fronts. The linings consist of ribbon to correspond, and flowers of various hues. They are always in close plaits. Crape capotes are not in favour in half-dress: some are made close, but the majority moderately open. White lace is much in favour for capotes and chapeaux.

CAMAILS.—Camails and mantelets maintain their vogue: the camail Clementine is one of the prettiest. The mantelet à la duchesse increases in favour. They continue to be made either in white lace or organdy, and are lined with pink or blue crape.

SCARFS.—Barege scarfs are decidedly fashionable, and will no doubt continue to be so, although some summer shawls, made of the same material, but with cashmere patterns, have much their appearance.

ROBES.—Light materials for robes are decidedly in a majority, although silk, soie cancelean, and barege, are much in request. Tucks and deep flounces are much in favour for negligé or demi toilette; but deep flounces are preferred for the latter.

CAPS.—Caps, and head dresses of hair, are nearly equally fashionable; the latter are always ornamented in a very simple style. A wreath of flowers, or one formed of copse of a single kind, such as one side, or else a lace lappet, confined at each side by a rose or two or three small flowers, will, we have authority to state, be adopted by the most distinguished leaders of fashion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MUSE'S QUAIRE!

A FRAGMENT.

Periant qui ante nos nostra Exerunt.

Where la the field for Fancy now to glean.—
Where may her footsteps roam where none have been?
Are there no laurels, glorious in their kind,
Yet left to gather, and in garlands bind,
Like those which crown'd of old the Poet's brow
(His the great First, and first reputed now!)?
Does Helicon or old Parnassus still
Their inspiration-founts for bards distil?
Or is the Muse by tir'd Invention left
To plod a waste, of ev'ry flow'r bereft,
Alone—to ev'n the star of Genius lost,
On the bleak ocean of Discovery tost,
Without a bay—a creeklet—isle or shore—
To rest her barque where none have pass'd before,
And made a home exclusive for themselves?—
Where are her sylphs—her shapes of air and her elves,
That erst obeyed the mandate of her wand,
And could, at will, new worlds of thought command?
All vanish'd!—or their torches of the Sun
Held up as beacon-lights some laud to shun:
Pro-scribing shelter to her weary guest!
Give her another ruin'd Pleiad's rest,
And breath her own prolific hands will rise
As fair an orb as now adorns the skies—
Another Mind-Elysium as bright
As ever dawn'd from out primeval Night!
Alas! 'tis vain:—poor Muse thy course is run—
All that thou couldst, and nobly, hast thou done!—W.

SONGS OF A LOVELORN.—No. II.

Stay, passenger! my love lies here. I'll sing
Her requiem, an' thou wilt listen to't:—*Old Play.*

Hush! hush! let none but the robin be near her,
'Twas he that sang her to sleep;
And even to me no music is dearer
Than his, though it makes me weep!
Come here, little robin! come here and see
From her cold, cold grave she is smiling at thee!
Sing to her, robin! and I will strew
Many a little crumb for you;
Or give me your music, bird! and I
Will flee on your wings through the deep blue sky,
And sing my sweet love in her early tomb,
Gone like a flow'r in its break of bloom!—W.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE BALLET OF ONDINE.

Since the time when it was first reputed that angels became enamoured of the daughters of earth, "mortal with immortal mingling," has been looked upon by all poetical eyes as a vision, if not of truth, at least of such a *praisemblance* that it passed current for what it counterfeited, and, in our modern mythology, is as much revered as any broachings or introductions of Hesiod, the arch-arranger of all those things for credulous antiquity. There is a certain beauty in the notion that "minds of unearthly dower" will descend to the sympathies of mundane affection, which has been romantically told in Moore's "Loves of the Angels;" but perhaps, after all, it is something better to be witnessed than narrated, and as the eye claims the exclusive domain of satisfactory demonstration, the *tableaux* presented to its attention are generally more faithfully represented to the censorium than

Sounds sweet but vague, that shadowless are nought.

The ballet of "Ondine" is in the highest degree *poetical* in its construction; the plot—the treatment is most artistical. We cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing a little prefix to the descriptive *libretto* of this charming ballet, which shows that the present lessee is a man of most excellent taste. It runs thus:—"The Greeks first peopled the river, the plain, and the mountain with the innumerable deities of rustic worship and rustic fear; and while the original creations of half-eastern people have been swept away with their poetic creed, their traces and memories may be followed throughout Europe, mingling a classic grace with popular superstition. To the German Naiade La Motte Fouqué first gave a permanent poetic being, making his Undine, from whom the "Ondine" of the ballet has been drawn, a wild, capricious, fairy-like being, as wilful and bright as the waves and waters of which she was the child." Of a verity there is a dash of poetry about this short introduction which leads us gracefully to the ballet itself, and charms us out of cold criticism. We have no words but those of congratulation for its production; the pantomime of music and the poetry of motion have never been more effectively used; in short, it is a struggle between all the expressive arts "of senses dumb and eloquent" to assert their individual claims to the eye, the ear, and to that resulting sense of their combined enjoyments—pleasure. Cerito, as *Ondine*, is unearthly; see her once, and "that fairy form is ne'er forgot." Guy Stephens had no *avant-courier* fame, but she is now fully established in favouritism, and most deservedly. If there had been more "talk" about her, she would have been considered at least the rival of *la première danseuse* now *autocrating it.*

We shall resume the subject of this ballet in our next, and enter into details, of which our present want of space deprives us.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening one of the largest assemblies that ever thronged a theatre was collected to attend the occasion of Mr. Stretton's benefit. The programme was certainly most inviting—namely, a *scena* from the second act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," in which the parts of *Alice* and *Bertram* were most ably sustained by Miss Clara Novello and Herr Staudigl; the last two acts of Pacini's "Sappho," the part of *Alcander* performed by Stretton with great energy, Mrs. Shaw, who was most enthusiastically received, and Miss Novello, being honoured, as usual, in "Sweet tears." Next followed a concert, which, of course, was the chief attraction of the night, with Sivori as principal violinist; Madame Dulcken, pianist; Mr. Richardson as flautist; Madame Clara and Sibella Novello, Lucombe, Bassano, M. B. Hawes, Signor Maghiano, Herr Staudigl, and Mr. Manvers, vocalists. Nothing could exceed the applause of the audience, encoring being the system of the night—Miss M. B. Hawes in "The Sailor Boy," Miss G. Novello in "Bonnie Prince Charlie," Miss Lucombe in Auber's "Have pity on me," Herr Staudigl in Benedict's noble *scena*, "Rage thou angry storm," Mr. Richardson in his flute fantasia, and Camillo Sivori in "The Clochette" of Paganini, when he substituted "The Carnival of Venice."

One of the most interesting circumstances of the night was the novelty of having two violin solos by different performers. Though it was a bold thing to stand forth and play after Sivori's electrical efforts, yet our countryman Blagrove acquitted himself in the most masterly manner in Maurder's Op. 35, and the pure and classic style having been applauded in the most enthusiastic manner by an audience that had every reason to be proud of him, and who seemed glad of the opportunity of showing it. Mr. Stretton acted wisely and liberally in the construction of his programme, by giving his professional brethren an opportunity of so eminently distinguishing himself. The farce of "A Day after the Wedding" concluded the evening's performances; but almost every one thought it was *a day after the fair*, for after the concert but few exhibited any wish to "sit it out."

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell reached Galway on Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, attended by his trades in procession, and accompanied by an immense assemblage of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Galway, &c., &c. It is said that there could not have been less than between three and four hundred thousand persons in the train of the hon. and learned gentleman. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the recently-dismissed magistrate, presided on the occasion, and resolutions declaratory of the necessity of repeal, and condemnatory of the union, having been proposed and adopted, Mr. O'Connell proceeded to address the meeting. The hon. and learned gentleman spoke at great length on the usual topics.

THE ANTI-REPEAL SQUADRON AT CORK.—The *Southern Reporter* states, that the squadron, whose stay at Cove diffused much pleasure (and a profit, too, we hear) amongst the good people of that locality, is departing and dispersing, going nobody knows whither, as nobody can tell for what they came. Not a shot was fired in anger since the first ship or steamer arrived; but it must be admitted that these ensigns, officers, and crews manifested considerable incaution and indiscretion in admitting so many persons on board, some of whom, at least, must have been Repealers, and of course very rebellious subjects of her Majesty. H. M. ship Madagascar sailed on Sunday, report says for Lisbon, and H. M. ship Tyne was towed up as guard-ship, until the arrival of the Inconstant. The Racer, Lynx, &c., were under orders to sail, but were countermanded.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange, John Green, Esq., in the chair. The rent for the week amounted to £1236 9s. 5d. At the conclusion of the sitting it was moved that the society do adjourn until next day, at two o'clock, at which hour it was expected Mr. O'Connell would arrive in Dublin from Galway. Among the letters read was one signed "Thomas Doyle, Priest of Naas," addressed to Major Power, commanding the 85th depot in that town, complaining of the soldiers attending mass with their arms, and *refusing to admit them* on any other terms. He offered, however, that a priest should attend at the barracks on Sundays, and perform the service for them there—an offer which, it appears, by a reply from the Adjutant-General's Office, has been accepted of with the approbation of the Lieutenant General commanding.

A singer of Anti-Repeal ballads was checked in his vocation at Carlow last week, and taken before the authorities, by whom he was bound to the county gaol to be tried at the ensuing assizes. The following is a specimen of his minstrelsy:

"Then Luther's generation will take a speedy flight,
And go into Hanover in lands of sweet delight;
Our enemies must cut their sticks, and leave this fertile land,
For it was decreed that Luther's breed should not command.
Our clergymen they will attend while blood runs in their veins,
And Erin's sons, with pikes and guns, will chase them like the Danes."

NEW MAGISTRATES.—The Lord Chancellor, upon the recommendation of the Earl of Donoughmore, has appointed Mr. Joseph White a magistrate for the county of Tipperary. The Chancellor has also appointed Mr. J. S. Harry to be a magistrate for the same county. Warrants have, in addition, been signed for the appointment of the following gentlemen to the counties of—Sir R. J. Paul for Waterford, Mr. C. M. Garel for Antrim, Mr. J. Johnston for Fermanagh, Mr. J. Johnston for Donegal, and Mr. H. O'Reilly for Wicklow.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Mr. C. M. Vandeleur, colonel of the Clare Regiment of Militia, in the room of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, deceased.

THE YEOMANRY.—A morning paper, assumed to be the organ of the Irish Government, states, that the Lord Lieutenant has officially announced that neither the yeomanry nor the militia are to be embodied. The arms at present in the hands of the yeomanry are to be called in, and marked as required by the new Arms Bill. The militia arms, it is added, had been received back by the Ordnance Department many years ago.

GLASGOW.—PROSECUTION OF SURGEONS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.—We are informed that the prosecution of this class for the retail sale of spirits of wine in connexion with their own trade without a special license, which has been pretty extensively carried on in Glasgow, and some parts of Scotland, has been commenced in Glasgow, and that last week no fewer than twenty-four persons have been summoned to appear before the justices to answer for the offence. The hardships attending this system of prosecution to many poor men engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, who have been mulcted of large penalties for what has hitherto been considered no offence at all in the eye of the law, but a necessary adjunct to a laborious and often miserably paid profession, are sufficiently apparent, and require no comment.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LORD ROBERT KER.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the loss to Edinburgh of one of its most highly esteemed citizens, by the death of Lord Robert Ker, Assistant-Adjutant-General in Scotland, which melancholy event took place on Friday, at his lordship's residence in Moray-place, after a confinement to the house of somewhat less than a fortnight. Lord Robert Ker was a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and K.H. He served in Portugal under General Cuyler, in 1798, in Minorca, under General Fox, in 1799 and 1800; in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1801, and was wounded in the leg at the battle of Alexandria, where the gallant general fell; and in the same year, at the surrender of Cairo, and siege and surrender of Alexandria, under General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson. In 1802-3 Lord Robert served in Malta and Gibraltar, and in Ireland in 1804, where he was aide-de-camp to Lord Cathcart, Commander of the Forces there. From 1806 to 1809, Lord Robert was Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in Scotland; and from that latter year up to his death was Assistant-Adjutant-General on the North British staff. Lord Robert Ker was uncle to the earl, and great uncle to the present Marquess of Lothian. Lord Robert was sixty-three years of age, having been born in the year 1780.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., has gone into harbour to be taken into dock and ovehauled, and have her fore-yard, and some minor articles of equipment, replaced. The Warspite has been employed in the Channel, and has not been on a foreign station since 1838. The Vindictive, 50, Captain Hon. Frederick Grey, is also taken out of the harbour, and will be ready for sea in about a fortnight. She has nearly completed her crew. The Hawke, 16, has not yet arrived, although she is reported to have sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th instant. She is hourly expected. We have pleasure in announcing the promotion of Lieutenant W. H. Hall to the rank of commander, and his appointment to the royal steamyacht Victoria and Albert. It will be remembered that this officer commanded the Penelope war-steamer during the operations against the Chinese, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and rendered most valuable service. Ships in port: Sir. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Royal George, Warspite, Inconstant, Conway, Dolphin, Narcissus, Hecate, Seahorse, Fearless steamer, and the Cornwall and Fairlie transports.

The increased half pay of the pursers of the navy is to commence from the 1st of July next.

An order in council has just been made, under which thirty pursers are to be permitted to retire on the half-pay of 8s. 6d. per diem. The Board of Admiralty will select those whose qualifications come up to the rule laid down by their lordships.

We are given to understand that the squadron assembled under the command of Rear-Admiral Bowles is to remain stationed in Ireland, and to consist of some small vessels and steamers. The report that has appeared in the Irish papers, that two three-deckers were expected to form part of it, is quite ridiculous.

DUTY MARTIAL. A court martial was held a few days since at the Infantry Barracks, at Windsor, to try private Howsley, of the Coldstream Guards, charged with having been guilty of using abusive language to his pay-sergeant. He was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 150 lashes. The man underwent his sentence at the Riding-school of the Cavalry Barracks, at Spital, on the morning of Monday last, and received the whole of the punishment. The man, who bears an extremely bad character in the regiment, had been previously tried, for various offences, before no less than nineteen courts martial.

A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons arrived in Bristol from Taunton on Thursday, in order to be ready to proceed, if required, to South Wales.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The keel of a packet-ship, one hundred tons larger in size than the Liverpool, just launched in New York, has been laid down in one of the ship yards of that city.

The number of vessels which entered Liverpool in 1842 was 16,606, with a tonnage of 3,284,111, being an increase over the previous year of 168 vessels, and 19,958 tons.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S CORPORATION.—On Tuesday the annual general court of the governors of this corporation, established for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those who may have been slain in the service of their country, was held at the offices in Birchin-lane, J. C. Powell, Esq., in the chair, when the president and committee for the year ensuing were elected. The amount received during the past year from the seamen of London vessels, and from ships under the management of the corporation, amounted to £18,865, and the sums paid to London and out-port pensioners, and in temporary relief, including charges for management, amounted to £15,165, leaving a cash balance of £3700. The pensioners on the books of the corporation up to 31st December last, were 1435 men, 2353 widows, and 2475 children.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PUSEYISM.—Puseyism observances have been introduced at Enfield-highway Chapel of Ease, by the Rev. T. Russell, but the inhabitants, unanimously, in auditing the churchwardens' accounts at the vestry on the 22nd, refused to pay one item, for candlesticks and candles, £22 9s. 9d., which was introduced by the parties by the way of carrying out their forms.

The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, Devon, has been, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, sentenced to three years' suspension from the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in which he maintained that the church catechism, the Order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contained erroneous doctrines.

OXFORD.—In a congregation holden on Monday last, John Whitlock Nichols Carne, of Jesus College, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Civil Law. Mr. Thomas Augustus Parnell, scholar of St. John's College, was admitted an actual Fellow of that society; and Mr. Robinson Thornton and Mr. Edward Felix Foley, both from Merchant Taylors' School, were admitted scholars of the same. The Rev. Temple Hamilton Chase, B.A., Michel scholar of Queen's College, was admitted an actual Fellow of that society on the foundation of John Michel.—The subject announced for the Ellerton Theological Prize for 1844 is, "The Contrast of Scripture Prophecy with the Oracles and Divination of the Heathens." Candidates must have passed their examination for the degree of B.A., and not exceeded their 26th term. Essays to be sent in on or before Wednesday in the Easter week. Yesterday Mr. Charles Trimmer was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College.

A scene of great confusion and excitement took place at this university on Wednesday last (Commemoration-day), on the occasion of the honorary degree of D.C.L. being bestowed on Mr. Everett, the American Minister. As it was impossible to hear whether there were any dissentient voices or not during the tremendous uproar which prevailed, his Excellency was admitted without a scrutiny. The objection is, that Mr. Everett has been formerly a Unitarian teacher. A protest had been lodged against the conduct of the Vice-chancellor.

DURHAM.—The following degrees have been conferred:—Bachelors of Arts—Rev. John Edmunds, John Henry Roberson Sumner, Walker Featherstonehaugh, Henry Parr Dearrity, George Williamson, Thomas Lexham, Walter Skene, Samuel Smith, Henry Robson, Henry Carter Lipscomb, John Robson. Masters of Arts—Charles Forster, Cyril Wood.

In the final examination in theology, Mr. Hartley's prize was divided between Mr. Robson and Mr. Simpson.

The annual prizes given by the Lord Bishop of Durham have been assigned as follows:—In Hebrew literature and Hellenistic Greek—To James Simpson, student in theology; second prize in ditto, to John Low Low, student in theology; Latin Essay—Hopkins Bradnell, student in arts; Latin Verse—Henry Thornton Holland, student in arts; second ditto, Joseph Waite, student in arts; Mathematical and Physical Science—John Fedder, engineer student; Hebrew prize for Junior Class—George Dundas, student in theology; Van Mildert Scholarships—Cyril Wood, B.A., and Samuel Smith, student in arts.

Notice has been given that the Warden and Fellows will proceed to the election of three Foundation Fellows on the 9th November, 1843. The Rev. Piers Calverley Claughton, M.A., of University College, Oxford, has been admitted to the same degree, *ad eundem*. The Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A., and the Rev. Stephen Saxby, B.A., have been nominated to the office of proctor for the ensuing year. The Professor of Mathematics has been appointed to the office of sub-warden.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed the Rev. William Rawlings, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, vicar of Fritwell, to the rectory of Thenford, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. Stafford.

The Rev. Dr. Howard has been instituted to the rectory of Llanhaidr, Denbighshire, on the nomination of the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

The Rev. William Marsh, D.D., late rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, has been appointed to the incumbency of St. Mary's, Leamington.

The Archdeacon of Cleveland has presented the incumbency of Hilund, Yorkshire, to the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, M.A.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. George John Collinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Swanbourne, Bucks.

The Rev. William Pattman Jones, B.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas's Church, Preston.

Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart., has presented the Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., perpetual curate of Llanfaes, to the rectory of Beaumaris, in the isle of Anglesey.

The Rev. J. Robinson, M.A., late rector of St. Dennis and Naburn, York, has been promoted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, York, void by the decease of the Rev. W. W. Layng.

The Rev. Charles Verney Shuckburgh, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London to the vicarage of Ulting, Essex.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, accompanied by his august consort, is at present in this country to do honour to the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Eminent in rank, distinguished for his talents, and connected as his name is with a period of our history with which there are many brilliant, and some mournful, associations, a sketch of him at the present moment cannot but be acceptable to our readers.

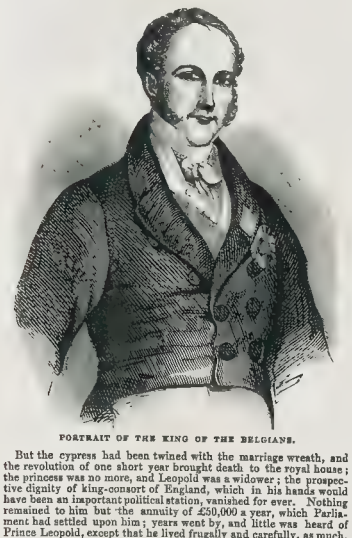
If ever a work is written on the romance of monarchy, the name of Leopold will figure in its pages as one to whom the fates have dealt one of the most extraordinary careers on record. Born in the family of one of the smallest German princes, he arrived at the age of manhood only to see the patrimony of his race overwhelmed by the military deluge that, under the sway of Napoleon, "swept down empires in its flood;" and for years he had no resources or support but the profession of a soldier, and his pay as an officer in the Russian service. Yet was his brow doubly destined to be encircled by the diadems of the daughters of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe—England and France; has refused the throne of Greece, and accepted the crown of Belgium; and, as he governs with skill and moderation, it is more than probable that he will close his life as one of the royalties of the world, the fate of more than one prince of the houses of Bourbon and Stuart not being his—the misery of finding his days outlasting the ability to grasp the sceptre, or retain possession of the "seated throne." In looking back upon his past life, we cannot help thinking that he must regard himself as a man "quoted and marked" for destiny and distinction; he was born to them, as other men are said to be born to trouble—as naturally as the sparks fly upward. Success in love and policy—crowns and thrones and the daughters of kings fell in his way as abundantly as others find their path blocked up by toil and disappointment. Fortune must have wrapped him in her brightest purple, and cast him forth as one "that should be king hereafter," at all hazard; he seems to have done little, but let things take their course, and to have accepted greatness rather than struggled for it; he has not only thought with *Macbeth*,

If chance will have me king, why chance can crown me,
Without my stir.

But he has done better—he has acted upon it; and, as far as his actions are known, his regality is not linked with repentance, and he has become royal without a crime. Had he been a woman, he would have been called "Felix," in the sense of "successful," or, as we may render it, "Leopold the Lucky:" whether he has been happy, in the better and higher meaning of the word, is another question.

His Serene Highness Leopold George Christian Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, and Prince of Coburg and Saa-feld, was born on the 16th of December, 1790, being the youngest child of a goodly family of seven, possessed by Duke Francis of Coburg, his father. If the reader inspects a pretty large map of Europe, he may happen to discover the duchy of Saxe-Coburg; but on a small one it is a great chance if he discover it at

all; it is, in fact, one of the smallest of the principalities of Germany. The youngest son of a prince, whose whole revenue was but fifty thousand a year, may well be supposed to have early arrived at a conviction that it was necessary for him to push his way in the world, especially as the hereditary possessions were entirely in the power of the French; the house of Coburg having been among the more stubborn of the German princedoms, and resistance to his will being a thing that Napoleon always had strength enough to crush, and never generosity enough to forgive. A sister of Leopold was married to the brother of the Emperor Alexander, the Archduke Constantine, a brutal and sensual wretch, who treated her so shamefully that she was soon obliged to separate from him. A connection was, however, kept up between the families, and by this means young Leopold obtained a commission in the service of Russia. It is said, and it may be readily believed, that he soon showed decided talent for negotiation and the management of affairs, was steady, self-concentrated, free from those vices which the world glosses over with the gentle name of follies, calculating, and, as events have proved, possessed of more foresight than many born to better expectations, somewhat cold, perhaps, but shrewd and prudent. Such was Prince Leopold at the time the fall of Napoleon gave the emperors and kings of the world leave to make holiday, and to take less thought for the morrow than they had for some years been accustomed to do. Leopold's lucky star brought him to England, just at the time that the Prince Regent and the Ministry were using all their efforts to induce the Princess Charlotte to accept the hand of William Prince of Orange, the Stadtholder of Holland. He seems to have been a heavy, plodding, Dutch-built sort of a lover, worthy and honest enough, but ungainly in person, and destitute of the graces and accomplishments of mind that sometimes compensate for personal defects. Whatever the reasons, the princess most cordially disliked him. The Duchess of Oldenburg, a clever diplomatist, was then in London, and thinking, perhaps, there was a chance of success, contrived an interview between the princess and Leopold, the result of which is too well known to require repetition. The Dutchman returned to his dykes and his money-bags, and turned his attention to trade, the only example of a crowned head being "a trafficker of the earth" since the days of the Medici. This was the first time that Leopold had crossed his path: it was not destined to be the last. Leopold returned for a few months to the Continent, but, on the 20th of February, 1816, landed again at Dover, as the accepted suitor of the heiress of the crown of England, and, on the 20th of May following, was married to his royal bride with all the pomp and ceremonial that state and dignity demand.



PORTRAIT OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

But the cypress had been twined with the marriage wreath, and the revolution of one short year brought death to the royal house; the princess was no more, and Leopold was a widower; the prospective dignity of king-consort of England, which in his hands would have been an important political station, vanished for ever. Nothing remained to him but the annuity of £50,000 a year, which Parliament had settled upon him; years went by, and little was heard of Prince Leopold, except that he lived frugally and carefully, as much, perhaps, from habit as inclination. Change was at work in the high places of the world, and Greece, being in want of a king and constitution, offered its throne to Leopold; but he "liked not the security," and respectfully declined. The revolution of 1830 threw France and the neighbouring countries into a ferment, and after a short interval, the Belgians followed the example of the French, and drove William of Orange, the Stadtholder, across his frontier into Holland, and offered the crown to his rival—once in love, and now in policy—to Prince Leopold. This time he did not refuse; he accepted the proffered dignity, but, with characteristic caution, would not renounce altogether his English annuity; he ceased to draw it, and has never drawn it from the time he ascended the throne; but greatness is mutable, and, if there should be a change in the opinions of *les braves Belges*, his English £50,000 a year is not a bad *pis aller* to fall back upon. Since his accession he has married a daughter of Louis Philippe, who has the reputation of possessing the longest purse and the longest head of all the sovereigns of Europe, unless he is rivalled in the last particular by his son-in-law, whose government has been marked by that moderation and knowledge of mankind which he acquired amid the adverse circumstances of his early life. And what a life it has been! As he stood on Wednesday evening amid the blaze and splendour of the marriage ceremonial, must not his thoughts have wandered away from all around him to another scene not less splendid, to another bride not less beautiful, beside whom he stood, *not* then a spectator, but as one about to be lifted by the fair hand he held from comparative obscurity to wealth and dignity and earthly power; and must he not have thought, too, how soon that hand was snatched from his by the stern divorcer, that cares not whom he puts asunder; and, as all this came back upon the worn and worldly heart of the statesman and the ruler, could any one be surprised, could any one blame him, if perchance a tear was shed amid the blaze and revelry of the present, as a tribute to the dim and half-faded memories of the past?

GRAND FLORAL FETE AT GLAZENWOOD.

On Friday, the 23rd ult., the annual *fête* was held in the gardens at Glazenwood, and proved a delightful treat to thousands of visitors. For the information of those who have not visited Glazenwood we may state that it is situated about 43 miles from the metropolis, and two miles from Braintree, and the grounds are the most extensive of the kind in the county of Essex. They are the property of Mr. S. Curtis, descended from the celebrated botanist, who issued from this spot his many-volumed "Botanical Magazine." The grounds are kept up by subscription: they comprise about 100 acres, tastefully laid out in flower-beds, shrubberies, groves, and walks; and nearly in the centre is placed Mr. Curtis's mansion, luxuriantly clothed with the choicest floral beauties. Here climb, according to the *Essex Herald*, the splendid blue Wistaria consequana, extending 70

GLAZENWOOD HOUSE FLOWER SHOW.

yards in length by 30 feet high; the lovely trumpet-shaped red and orange blossoms of the bignonia capreolata; several varieties of magnolia, amongst which magnolia grandiflora towers to a height of 30 feet; a perfectly unique specimen of the double yellow China or magnolia rose, the Banksia noisette, Lady Tankerville's and the blush Boursalt roses, and a beautiful mixture of the dark red and white China roses; one of the finest specimens in the kingdom of photinia serrulata; a splendid specimen of that rare and curious plant the Salisburia adiantifolia or maiden hair-tree; the new climbing fuschia, from the Brazils; the double-blossomed pomegranate, almost covered by the splendid foliage of the aristolochia sypho, &c., besides a magnolia grandiflora, 30 feet high. To the left are the conservatories, containing far too great an assemblage of plants for us to enumerate. A flycatcher's nest in a splendid specimen of the cactus excited much attention on Friday; and the geraniums (especially one of Mr. Curtis's seedlings), were splendid. The kalmias cannot be equalled in this kingdom, and they are mixed up with the greatest possible variety of andromeda, vaccinium, ledum, gaultheria, magnolia, menziesia, calycanthus, and hundreds of others, extending over a space of several acres. Passing round Mr. Curtis's residence, a path through filbert and fruit trees leads to the Hermitage, and to the Grove, or, as it is called, "Australia," for here the different tribes of rhododendron, azaleas, and other rare Australian plants flourish with native vigour: among them is an unique specimen of the eucalyptus, or gum-tree, of New South Wales, promising to equal the gigantic red gum.

In grounds thus laid out, with the trees in all their summer foliage, and the walks skirted with flowers—not forgetting a bed of roses, nearly two hundred yards long by fifty feet wide, containing 1200 varieties—were assembled by the afternoon nearly 4000 persons, including—

Lord and Lady Rayleigh and party; General Sir William Rustace, Lady and family; Lord Western; Archdeacon Barney and family; Mrs. E. G. Barnard; the Rev. R. R. and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond; the Rev. J. Halward and party; Captain Rooke and family; the Rev. J. C. B. Warren, Mrs. Warren, and party; J. Walford, Esq., and family; the Rev. J. F. Wood and party; the Rev. Edward Bull and family; Captain Ede, R.M.; the Rev. H. Du Cane, Miss Du Cane, and party; J. B. Rosonquet, Esq.; —— Hall, Esq.; the Rev. Foote Gower; Richard Marriott, Esq., Mrs. Marriott, and party; Captain Mac Hardy, R.N.; the Rev. Guy Bryan, Miss Bryan, and party; the Rev. Mr. Cathrop, Miss Cathrop, Captain Pattisson, Mrs. Pattisson, and family; Isaac Way, Esq., Charles Way, Esq., and the Misses Way, Mrs. John Wright and family; the Rev. P. J. Honywood, W. Honywood, Esq., the officers of the Scots Greys, the Rev. B. D. Hawkins and family, Mrs. J. J. Tuffnell and Miss Tuffnell, the Rev. J. Greenwood, D.D., and the Misses Greenwood, the Rev. —— Hume and Mrs. Hume; the Misses Du Cane; J. Heard, Esq., and family, George Round, Esq., and party, the Rev. J. Alder and Miss Alder, J. J. Pattisson, Esq., &c.

In an adjoining field had been erected canvas stabling for 500 or 600 horses, and refreshment booths, with all the appurtenances of a village fair, for the servants and rustic folks, who made a holiday on the occasion.

The gardens presented an enchanting, fairy-like scene. Here might be seen groups of elegantly-dressed women pausing over some floral wonders that,

touched by their fair dalliance, gladlier grew;

then their gay morning costume might be seen gleaming through the green branches, and in the vistas of the walks; whilst in many a shady nook and corner were mirthful pic-nic parties, who began to feel that sentiment is not the staple of life. Gay as was the scene in its natural beauty, it was heightened by enchanting music; for, in addition to the Braintree band, the band of the Coldstream Guards was stationed in front of Mr. Curtis's residence, and performed the most popular pieces of the season; whilst Mr. Curtis's doors were hospitably thrown open to his friends. And thus the gay scene continued until sun-down, soon after which Glazenwood had resumed its character of rural quiet.

The great charm of this *fête* appears to have been in its *naturalness*. The company had not to view the plants raised upon shelves of artificial green, but they were seen in all their glory of growth and natural splendour. It was altogether a most delightful *al-fresco* affair, and gave universal satisfaction.

AUSTRALIAN GARDEN, GLAZENWOOD.

NEWCASTLE GRAND STAND.

THE NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.

These races commenced on Monday last, and were extended over three days. The stewards present were F. A. Milbanke, Esq., and A. Johnstone, Esq., the Marquis of Normanby having been detained in Italy by ill-health. The plate entries presented a favourable contrast with past seasons, which was at once observable both in the number and character of the horses entered. The gold cup has long been the leading feature in the proceedings, and the committee of management sanctioned the selection of a more costly article than usual, the cup this year being worth about one hundred and fifty pounds. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Reid and Sons, of Newcastle, in the same elegance of style and correctness of figure which have long characterised the manufacture of that old and respectable firm. The design was selected by the Marquis of Normanby. The cup stands upon a base nearly forty inches in circumference, and about four inches high, the upper surface of which is rich frosted work in imitation of turf. The stem, which is about four inches in circumference, and about eleven inches in length, rises from the centre of the base, and is elegantly and elaborately ornamented in resemblance of vine foliage. Around the stem, and resting on the base, are the figures of a horse and a foal standing, and of a mare reclining, exquisitely formed, and grouped with great artistical effect, exhibiting "the points" in striking accordancy with nature. The stem is surmounted by a beautiful Grecian vase, with vine handles and border, the entire height being about twenty-two inches.

THE CUP.

The following are the days' proceedings :—

MONDAY.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.
Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., aged .. .. .. (Marston) 1
Mr. Meiklam's br c by Agreeable d by Sam, four yrs 2
No betting, both horses being in the same stable. Won by a length and a half.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.
Lord Eglinton's Eridis (allowed 3lb) .. .. walked over
The Hunters' Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added.
Mr. F. A. Milbanke's Robinson, aged .. (Captain H. Morrett) 1
Mr. W. Branding named William le Gros, four years 2
Betting—7 to 4 agst Willara le Gros, 3 to 1 agst Robinson, 3 to 1 agst Recorder, 4 to 1 agst Man Friday, 5 to 1 agst Flaggon. William le Gros made the running to the distance, where Robinson took it up, and won cleverly by a length.

The Maiden Plate of £50.
Mr. Harrison's Hippona, three yrs .. .. .. (Joy) 4 1 1
Mr. Brown's Drops of Brandy, six yrs 1 3 2
Won easy.

Northumberland Plate Betting—Even on the Pompey and the Era agst the field, 2 to 1 agst Era, and 100 to 8 agst Queen of the Tyne.

TUESDAY.

The Cricket Club Stakes of 10 sovs each, h. ft., with 80 added by the Northumberland Cricket Club.
Colonel Charrilie's Gorhambury, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Brown's A British Yeoman, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Oates) 2
6 to 4 agst Gorhambury, and 7 to 4 agst British Yeoman. Gorhambury made the running till about half-way between the distance-post and the stand; he was then headed by the Yeoman, but resumed his lead in an instant, and won by three parts of a length.

The Tyro Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 25 added.
Lord Normanby's Lorimer, by the Saddler .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Metcalfe's Spinster, by Memnon Junior 2
2 to 1 agst Beaufront, 2 to 1 agst Lorimer, and 7 to 2 agst Telemachus. Lorimer and Sister to Martingale made play to the Morpeth turn, where they were joined by Beaufront and Spinster. Sister to Martingale resigned at the distance, and Spinster challenged Lorimer, but without effect, the colt running a good race home by a length.

The North Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.
Mr. D. Cooke's Trueboy .. .. (Noble) 1
Mr. Bell's Blackdrop .. .. (Marston) 2
5 to 4 agst Blackdrop, 3 to 1 agst Whist, 4 and 5 to 1 agst Trueboy, 5 to agst Silkworm filly, and 5 to 1 agst Shaftoe's colt. Judex took the lead to the Newcastle turn, where What headed him, and carried on the running to the distance; Blackdrop and Trueboy then went in front, the latter winning, after an interesting race, by three lengths.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.
Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs .. .. .. (Templeman) 1
Col. Cradock's Peggy, 3 yrs .. .. (Oates) 2
6 to 5 agst Alice, and 10 to 4 agst Peggy. Robinson cut out the work to the Morpeth turn, Alice Hawthorn then took it up, defeated Peggy's attempt, and won by four lengths. Sleight of Hand was only started for the Goodwood Cup allowance.

THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SIGNOR DOMENICO CONTI AS ALAMIRO, IN THE OPERA OF BELISARIO.

Powerful and preponderating as the double merits of Fornasari, as singer and actor, most assuredly are, we must not overlook altogether the claims of other stars, which,

The' bright from nature, sometimes are eclipsed.

Conti, the subject of our illustration, has not had a fair proportion of public consideration. He came here with a doubtful continental celebrity; but all candid judges readily admitted, on hearing him, that his reputation was fairly and artistically earned, and that he only needed frequent and fitting opportunity to be better known in order to be appreciated as a leading *artiste* of the first order. *Non omnia possumus omnes* is as true in the region of the Italian Opera, we believe, as elsewhere; for every *primo tenore* cannot have everything his own way, even in *that* arena of struggle for popularity. The consequence is that Conti, with some half-judges, is deemed "*niente*," because he does not get *all* the good parts, which would be unjust to his talented rival Mario, and has received but indifferent applause when labouring by his skill and taste to elevate a *rôle* of minor importance. Nevertheless he is a singer who can fill the first parts with credit to himself and pleasure to his auditors, if he only have opportunity of so doing. His *Alamiro* in "Belisario" is an instance of this our opinion, which we trust is founded on liberality and fair play to all.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

MR. CHARLES KEAN AS RICHARD III.

Aut Cæsar aut nihil has been an axiom too literally used on many occasions, but never with more injustice than when it was paraphrased into the unkind and ill-founded assertion, some time in vogue, that because the elder Kean was the greatest histrionic hero of his time, his scion, the present son, should be held as *nothing* beyond a physical relation to his great father. The public are becoming more wise; for now their universal voice is raised in favour of this most worthy offspring of paternal genius; and if sometimes he closely resemble his extraordinary sire, should we not be glad to see a portrait, which so vividly recalls the spirit of the departed original, that we find ourselves in a dilemma of distinguishing between the copy of the one and the identity of the other? But this is saying too little for Mr. Charles Kean *per se*; he cannot help the physical resemblances which are detected between him and his great predecessor; it is but justice to him and his individual genius to say that his meritorious claims to be one of the first Shaksperian actors of the day rest not upon such accidental foundation; but even if he do indulge in following occasionally in the wake of his precursor, and fall into some "glorious fault," it is on the principle that he would rather err with Cicero than be wise with a thousand others.

His personation of *Richard the Third*, notwithstanding all due laudations that have been bestowed upon his *Hamlet*, we think his

greatest triumph; for in it he comes to more immediate juxtaposition or contrast with the "worthies gone before him," and, "nothing seathed, comes victor from the field." We do not say that he is the greatest *Richard* that we ever witnessed; but his performance of that character gratifies, nay delights us, for the present, and leaves but little to regret for the past. His scene with *Lady Anne* is most admirably seductive. When we see ordinary actors attempt it we become disgusted with the Ephesian phancy of the fair one; when either of the Keans (for they are *Arcades ambo* in the complimentary sense) enacts it, we should be surprised if the consequence did not naturally ensue as *Richard* "wood for and won." Young Kean, moreover, is a diligent student, and the consequences of his reflection are vindications, not obfuscations—expositions, not confoundings of his author's meaning; and be it said to his praise that he is *greatest* in the personification of the characters drawn by the *first of all dramatic writers*, and may fairly inherit the proud plural uttered by the great Edmund, "WE WHO PLAY SHAKSPERE!" without fear of being challenged for his motto by any competitor. Who can say that the drama is on the decline when we see the miracle of the Swan of Avon singing upwards of two hundred years after its death, as it now does under the resuscitating influence of a great actor and liberal manager?

Let poetry once more be heard,
And stalking prose for aye deferr'd!

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

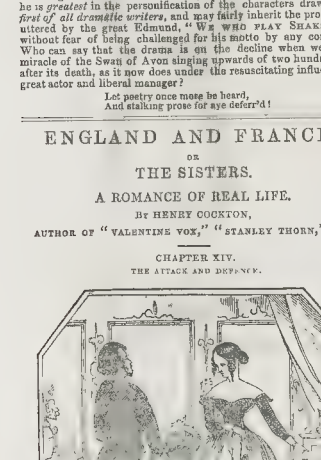
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE.



Y dear," said Caroline, addressing Sir Arthur with a smile, having deferred the matter as long as she conveniently could, "I wish you would give me a cheque this morning, will you?

"Certainly, my love; oh, certainly; but—let me see—didn't I give you one on Tuesday?"

"Yes; but—certain demands which I did not exactly anticipate—"

"Oh, you had not received the whole of the bank-notes from Coutts!"

"Why, I want one for two hundred pounds!"

"Two hundred! The additional demands are very heavy, my dear. What are they for?"

"Is it not sufficient for you to know that that sum is required to meet them? If not, you had better at once take the domestic arrangements into your own hands entirely!"

"Nay, my dear, I only wished to know."

"You should not be so inquisitive. It is, indeed, but seldom that I ask you for an additional cheque, and I am sure it is no pleasurable task, for you invariably give it with reluctance. You used not to treat me in this way; I used to consider you one of the most generous creatures alive! but you are sadly changed of late."

"Not at all, my dear; not at all; not in the slightest degree changed; but surely it cannot be unreasonable for a man—"

"It is unreasonable; most unreasonable to expect me to come to you, like a servant, and say, 'I require, I want so much for this thing, and such a sum for that.'

"My dear, I expect nothing of the kind."

"But here is a proof that you do! What is this sum for? Dear me, how enormous! Oh! what an amount! Do you think that I ought to endure it in silence?"

"I think that you ought not to be passionate, my love; I do think that. However let us say no more about it. Here is the cheque."

"If I have nothing to do with it! I should even touch it! If your confidence in me is so utterly lost, manage every thing in future yourself."

"Why, why will you be so unreasonable?"

"It is you that are unreasonable."

"How, my dear? I merely said—"

"And in saying that, by implication proved that you believe me to be unworthy of your confidence.

"Well, if you will go on so without cause, I can't help it."

"I have cause.—ample cause to speak. Is it not enough that you compel me to come to you for every shilling I have without subjecting me to the additional humiliation of having every shilling I want doled out with reluctance?"

"My dear!—will you hear me?"

"I have not been accustomed to such treatment: nor will I endure it."

"Will you hear me?"

"You used to be kind and generous, but now you are growing old and stingy."

"If you know," said Sir Arthur, as the tears suddenly sprang into his eyes, "if you know how much you afflict me, Caroline, you would not, I am certain, pursue this course. But I will not reproach you: I will not wound your feelings, although you would mine. I do not think you know me very deeply I love you. I do not indeed; if you did, you would not say such bitter things, I'm sure."

"Why do you provoke me to say that which you know I do not mean?"

"Do you provoke me? And did you not mean what you said?

"Well," he added, pleasing the cheque in her bosom, "I do not think you would wound me wilfully, but you are so warm—so amazingly warm—like tinder you ignite in a moment."

"I beg that I may not be compared to any thing so filthy.

"Gunpowder, then: you are like gunpowder: blow the whole house up in an instant! But let me explain. I need not—I feel that I need not assure you that I never intended to breathe a single syllable which could lead you to imagine for one moment that my confidence in you was not unbounded. It is but I did un fortunately measure what the charge was for, but it was done inadvertently—without a single thought. I am sure you will acquit me of all intention to subject you to anything like humiliation, because that, as you are my pride, would humiliate me, unconsciously of putting me to the heart. No, my dear, that is quite out of the question.

"Then I wish you would be a little more guarded in your expressions. You will admit that I was justified in putting that construction upon the question you asked?

"Why, yes, perhaps you were, it was a forced construction, certainly it was not—for—I, still I can not deny that the question would bear it; but that I did not mean you may think, I do hope you'll believe.

"If, then, I am to believe that you did not mean that, let me ask you calmly, what you did mean?"

"Will you hear me calmly?"

"Do I ever refuse to hear you.."

"Why, certainly, sometimes I'm not allowed to say much! But we'll not dwell upon that. I'll explain what my feelings were at the moment. I was thinking, my love, that of late, we have been rather extravagant."

"I have not been extravagant."

"I had not say you, my dear; but we; and all I meant by that was, that our expenses are increased."

"Do they exceed the income? I speak now with reference to our common expenses."

"Why, perhaps not."

"Then, of what have you to complain? Do you allude to the cost of those presents which you have recently made me?"

"My dear, dear girl, you'll drive me mad! No!—certainly not!"

"To what, then, do you allude?"

"I must give it up, I see."

"Nay, nay, go on; I am perfectly calm!"

"Yes, you are *calm*, my dear; but very teasing."

"Then I'm sure I'll not stop any longer to tease you."

"Then you are again, my love! Really, I cannot say a word without giving offence."

"Well, what do you really wish to say?"

"Why, I was speaking of our expenses."

"I perceive you wish to have them reduced. Well, my dear, that can be easily managed! I can, for instance, put down my chariot and pony phaeton, and discharge my own servants; and in order to pay the tradesmen's bills for a time without calling upon you, there are my jewels; I can of course dispose of them."

"It's of no use I see," exclaimed Sir Arthur, in despair; "No use—no use at all."

"It is of no use to tease me, my dear, about those odious money matters, I confess, for in my case my abhorrence. You have assured me that our income is ample, and so you have also assured me that our expenditure does not exceed that income, I cannot for the life of me conceive what you have to complain of. Really you are getting very touchy, my dear!"

"Not at all! not at all! but there are *limits*!"

"Do I exceed those limits?"

"I don't say that you do."

"Why do you complain of me, then?"

"Now, *have* I complained? Now, really, I appeal to you, have I ever uttered a single word of complaint against you? I never met with so sensitive a creature. However I am to get you through the world I can't imagine. But let us say no more about it. It's all over: come, now let us make it up."

"And give a party only once a year."

Sir Arthur smiled, and kissed her.

"Caroline," said he, still pressing her hand, "don't you think that we should get on as well, and be equally happy, without these little quarrels?"

"Do you think so?"

"I do, indeed."

"Then why do you provoke them?"

"Why do I provoke them? Well! that is about the very *richest* thing I've heard. Oh, Lady Cleveland! Lady Cleveland! You are a tiresome *rogue*, Lady Cleveland and that's the last word I'll say upon the subject.

That Caroline was conscious of having no cause for the employment of these sharp expressions is a fact to which scarcely any allusion need be made; but having proved by experience that she had but to appear angry to obtain whatever sum she might demand, she, in order to avoid all "impertinent" questions, invariably had recourse to the practice which most annoyed him, namely, that of dreaming upon how generous he was once! Nothing galled him so much as the idea of his being supposed that he had in this respect changed, and this she knew but to touch this chord to cause him to open his cheque book with fo. Having thus secured the object of her wishes, which in perhaps the most difficult reputation to acquire, and decidedly the most expensive for a married man to sustain at home.

Three days had now elapsed since Caroline had either seen or heard of Darnley; for that person conceived that the success of his design would be power.ully promoted by his temporary absence; but while taking her usual drive that morning, she perceived him and his mother coming towards her, and instantly prepared for the meeting. They approached, and he endeavoured to appear as much embarrassed as possible and raised his hat coldly, but with grace, as they were passing, without however interrupting their walk, and his mother requested him to do so, when as Caroline, perceiving this movement, at the same time stopped, he turned and placed his gig by the side of her phaeton. The latter then entered into chat, but Darnley himself remained silent; nor would he have uttered a word, had he not been appealed to by his mother to decide a certain point; and even then, his answer was brief and faint.

"I really don't know what is the matter with Vincent," observed Mrs. Darnley, "but he has become so excessively dull, that it's really quite distressing."

"That will do," thought Darnley.

"Change of scene has great influence over the mind, observed Caroline.

"Well, I suppose that's the cause in this instance," replied Mrs Darnley, "and yet it ought not to be."

Caroline instantly changed the subject, and after making a few additional observations they parted, Darnley raising his hat coldly, as before.

He, however, believed that that his object would be attained, and hence conceiving that the fact of his having met her that morning formed an excellent prelude to another communication he, on reaching home lost no time in addressing and despatching the following note:—

"MY DEAR LADY CLEVELAND,—

"I *cannot* live without hope. I know that I have no claim upon your esteem: I know that I have no claim upon your sympathy; but although I have not the smallest right to expect you either to feel for me, or to consider the agony I endure, the knowledge of your possessing a kind, generous heart again prompts me to presume to address her who alone has the power to save me from despair.

"I have tried—heaven only knows how anxiously I have tried—to forget you; but your beauteous form haunts me still; still like celestial music your voice enchants my soul, at once rendering forgetfulness impossible, and torturing me with the conviction that I am still without hope. Hope, I therefore, again beg of *you*. I ask nothing but hope. Sustain me—bright angel!—give me hope."

"VINCENT DARNLEY."

Caroline received this in the presence of Sir Arthur. Had it not been for that, she knowing the superscription to have been written by Darnley, would have returned it unopened; but as he was present, and as her servant delivered it as a note from Mrs. Darnley, to whom no answer was required, she broke the seal, and having read it without any perceptible emotion, wrote the following note in return:—

"Lady Cleveland presents her compliments to Mr. Darnley, and begs to inform him that his note has been received, and that if he will call to-morrow morning at twelve, he shall have a verbal answer."

"Mrs. Darnley going to the opera party, my dear?" inquired Sir Arthur, when the servant had quitted the room.

"No, I believe not; but I met her this morning."

"Nice woman, that Mrs. Darnley?"

"She is indeed, a very affectionate creature."

"Delicate—delicate. Can't live long. No stamina. No constitution. Fine fellow that son of hers."—very fine fellow? I like him: something like Charles a splendid fellow."

"An agreeable person."

"Very. But Charles can beat him hollow!—in argument, science, anything. I never yet met with a man who could beat Charles. Had he been a blacksmith, Charles would have been a great man. Still, young Darnley is a very fine fellow. I like that young man very much."

The subject then dropped, and Caroline dwelt upon the step she had taken. The course she had pursued, however, had not been adopted without due consideration. She had previously conceived it to be probable that Darnley would address her again, and had made up her mind, if he should, to return his letter unopened, and desire him to call. The first part of her plan had been frustrated by the presence of Sir Arthur, but as the interview had been, notwithstanding, appointed, her principal object had been attained.

But why had that interview been appointed? Darnley was puzzled at first to conjecture. Did she intend to play him any humiliating trick? How could he believe it? *Did* he not believe that she loved him? How, then, could he believe that she had appointed that interview for any other purpose than that of acknowledging the love of her heart? The first part of his plan had been frustrated by the presence of Sir Arthur; but as the interview had been, notwithstanding, appointed, her principal object had been attained.

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In the morning he rose early and dressed himself with unusual care, and almost counted the minutes which intervened between that and the hour appointed by Caroline to receive him, as he imagined, with open arms.

The clock struck eleven, and soon after this, he left the house on foot with the view of attracting as little notice as possible. He had then nearly two miles to walk, but he very soon accomplished the distance, and having done so, paced a lane in the immediate vicinity of the lodge, unseen, he saw, to his horror, Sir Arthur on horseback approaching.

What was to be done? How was he to escape observation? It would never do to suffer himself to be seen. Feeling that not a single moment was to be lost, he sprang over the hedge in an instant, and crouched behind the low fence.

Sir Arthur drew near, and Darnley trembled. If discovered, what excuse could he make? He might have been seen to leap the bank, and if he had been seen, he felt that nothing would be excused. He wished he had not taken that fatality step, which conscious guilt had prompted; he wished that he had met Sir Arthur boldly; but there he was, and it was then too late to move; nor did he move, he scarcely breathed, until Sir Arthur had actually passed him.

He felt, of course, that this was not very auspicious, although of one thing he was then quite certain, namely, that Caroline had resolved on having an interview with him alone. He therefore impatiently awaited his dress, which had been summoned, and having banished his fears, proceeded coolly towards the lodge.

It was then twelve o'clock, and when he rang at the gate, Caroline, who knew that he would be punctual, hurried to receive him.

He enquired for Sir Arthur, of course; and on being informed that Sir Arthur was from home, he sent up his card to Lady Cleveland, who immediately sent the servant to show him up.

The moment the long-expected, anxiously looked for moment—had now arrived, and his feelings on ascending the stairs were indescribable. How could he express his rapture on beholding her? Should he at once drop her to his feet?

The servant ushered him into the drawing-room, when Caroline rose, and with a dignified air of dignity, waved her hand in silence towards a chair.

He had meant all his fond hopes vanished; he felt perfectly paralyzed; but on recovering himself somewhat, he approached her and offered his hand.

"Mr. Darnley," said Caroline, without receiving that hand, "I beg you will be seated."

"Mr. Darnley," she continued after a pause, during which he felt excessively awkward, "You have sent me two letters, one of which I have answered, the other I have to answer now; but before I do this, Mr. Darnley, I have to ask what you propose?"

"Really, Lady Cleveland," said Darnley, who did not anticipate anything of this kind, nor did he know at all how to explain what he proposed—"really, I was not prepared for this!"

"What then, Sir, were you prepared for?"

"Upon my honour," said he, with an extremely faltering voice, for he felt inexpressibly confused, "I—really—I was prepared to receive, as you stated, an answer to my letter."

"But before I give you an answer, it will be necessary for me to know what it is you propose?"

"Is not the letter itself sufficiently explicit?"

"No, Mr. Darnley; and if it were, my question is simple:—what is it you propose?"

"To love you for ever! With all my heart, with all my soul to love you! On my knee I swear."

"Sir," exclaimed Caroline, rising, "I beg that you will continue to be seated. If," she added, on resuming her chair, "if your object be to love me, and no oath is required in this case!—my answer is short, it being simply that as love is free to cause love in return of all, you are of course at perfect liberty to entertain it. But is that your only object?"

"It is, and ever will be the object of my life."

"Then address me on the subject? I have no control whatever over your feelings! If I had, why then indeed you might with reason address me, and in that case I should cause you to love me no more. But have you no *latent* object? Will you be candid, Mr. Darnley? You speak of hope: you assure me that you cannot live without hope. That assurance was unnecessary; no man can. You are not without hope; you have proved that you are not; for to be without hope were to be without an object, and no object you admit that you have. What is the hope then involved in that object? Will you be candid with me? *Do* you hope to compass my dishonour?"

Darnley was silent. The firmness of her voice, the intensity of her expression, her earnest penetrating gaze, and the general dignity of her presence, combined with the consciousness of that being indeed the hope he had cherished, inspired him with awe.

"I speak," resumed Caroline, after a pause, during which she kept her eyes fixed firmly upon him, "I speak as a woman, conscious of her strength, as one not prone to fly into any tragic passion when assailed, but prepared to meet her assailant, and by reason to repel him. I now therefore say to you at once, that if that be your object, and I fear there can be no doubt, Mr. Darnley that it is, that object will never be attained."

"Lady Cleveland, 'said Darnley, with comparative calmness, "that is not my object. I confess to you with shame that it was—it is useless I perceive to attempt to conceal it—that it as my object, but is not now.

"Then I am glad that this course was pursued—glad, indeed—for your sake that I appointed this interview."

"I now begin to feel, Lady Cleveland, that you must despise me."

"Do not press *that* point. But how would you pretend to love one whose mora. destruction you sought to compass? I say how could you pretend to love, feel, or could have been *but* pretence; for he who really loves, seeks to guard the object of his love, not to involve her in irretrievable ruin."

"This is not what I sought. My object was to protect her, to cherish her, to promote her felicity, by all the means at my command, to love, honour, *adore* her, and by devotion to render her the happiest of the happy."

"Would you clip the eagle's wings, that he might take a higher flight, or pluck out his eyes that he might not see the sun more clearly, or pierce his heart that it might throb with more rapture? No!—you would say that the pursuit of such a course for the attainment of such objects were madness!—and yet you would decourse for the attainment of such objects were madness!—and yet you would decourse for the attainment of such objects were madness!—and yet you would decourse

distressing in the extreme. The Broadsfields Colliery is a very extensive one, and a great number of persons are employed on the works. The colliery is in the hands of lessees, the principal of whom are W. T. Copeland, Esq., M.P., of the firm of Copeland and Garrett, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and W. Baker, Esq. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by an imprudent order given by Smith, the overman, to a workman, named Dawson, to close a door before the other men had left the pit and extinguished their candles, whereby the current of air was diverted from its proper course, and forced a reverse of it for the road by which five of the party were at the time proceeding to the shaft. This is concluded to be the case from the localities in which the bodies were found.

WORCESTER.—At the Midsummer Sessions, held at Worcester, on Monday last, a proposition for disbanding the county constabulary force, made by Mr. Ley, a magistrate, was negatived by a majority of 34 to 13.

THE RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.—The country is quiet. During the day time appears perfectly quiescent. At night, however, the small farmers on the hills assemble together and appear perfectly organised for any mischief. On Sunday the Earl of Cawdor and Colonel Powell, chief lessees of the county of Pembroke, arrived at Carmarthen at the request of the Government. On Saturday the troop of 4th Dragoons marched to Newcastle. One of the troops was unfortunately drowned whilst bathing in company with five others on Sunday evening. In the meantime, every day brings fresh accounts of gates being thrown down. On Friday night four were pulled down within two miles of Cardigan, and on Saturday three near Abergwilly. In fact, a general feeling of approbation prevails that the destruction of private property will follow the present toll-bar outrages. A lessee of a toll-bars on the Cardigan trust states, that 10 of them have been thrown down.

RIOTS IN SOUTH WALES.—(From a Correspondent of the *Standard*.)—On Sunday last orders were given for the immediate departure from Carmarthen of the dragoons for Newcastle Emlyn, where the rioters had assembled, with their numbers augmented to 15,000 or 20,000. The men were so well armed and ready for action, that the dragoons could not enter the town until Monday morning, and the conflict that took place at Newcastlebridge is beyond description. The soldiers were thrown of their horses, their arms taken from them, and were afterwards thrown into the river Tivy, when one of the men, named Kearns, the rough-rider, met a watery grave, and the others are so bruised from having fallen on the rocks below the bridge parapet, that they are no more fit for service. The union workhouse has also been entirely destroyed by fire, and it is feared that a great many gentlemen's houses will be destroyed in the course of the night. The mob, to the present moment, are in possession of the town, but a detachment of the 73d Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Love, are expected to arrive this evening: they may retake the town, but it is generally believed that a great number must be slain on both sides before the termination of the conflict.

DEATH OF MR. MURRAY, THE PUBLISHER.—We regret to state that Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher, died on Thursday evening, at his Albemarle-street. We understand that Mr. Murray had for some time past been poorly, but that indisposition did not assume an alarming character until Friday week.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.—A quarterly general court of the governors of Bethlem Hospital was held on Monday, in the great hall at Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, by the treasurer, Mr. Tuesday Thatcher, and about 50 other governors were present, including Sir Peter Laurie, the president, who occupied the chair. The report of the special committee, recommending various alterations and ameliorations in the treatment of the inmates of Bethlem, was read *seriatim* on the motion for confirming the report.—Much debate ensued on the proposition of the committee, "That a billiard-table should be hired in order to promote the exercise and amusement of the inmates."—Mr. Anderton expressed his surprise at such a recommendation, and was of opinion that a person who was capable of playing at games of chance was not fit person to remain in a lunatic asylum; and if it were intended to introduce all those comforts and luxuries the patients would ere long wish to leave. He thought billiards would lead to excitement, and, by promoting a contest of gambling, have an injurious effect, and would, therefore, move that the paragraph commencing "That a billiard-table be supplied" in the report.—Dr. Webster stated that, from his experience of lunatic asylums on the Continent, in Scotland, as well as the country, such amusements as recommended were highly conducive to cure, and he would therefore support their adoption.—Sir C. Price supported Mr. Anderton's motion.—The Earl of Shaftesbury briefly supported the recommendation of the committee, as he thought that, under the physicians, it would be productive of much rational and useful amusement to the patients; many of whom, from their previous station and habits of life, had been accustomed to such amusements.—After some further discussion on that and the question, and on a division, the numbers were—For introducing billiards, &c., 29; against it, 30; it was consequently lost by a majority of 10.—After a long discussion a proposition for purchasing a piano and other musical instruments for the use of the patients was carried—the numbers being 35 for, and 23 against.—The remaining business having been disposed of, the court broke up.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Although we have had a continuance of fine weather for the growing crops, there has been, on the whole, a steady demand for most kinds of English wheat, owing to the limited state of the stocks of that article, and prices have been supported. Very little wheat has reached us from abroad, yet the sales of foreign have been dull, and has proved extensive. For prime qualities the sale has been steady, at full currencies; but, in other samples, a decline has been noted. Barley and malt, of which very little has come fresh to hand, have sold freely, at previous rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have been in request, and fully maintain the annexed currencies:

ENGLISH.—Red Wheat, 44s to 47s; Barley, 30s; Oats, 18s; Malt, 47s quarters; Flour, 44s to 46s per sack. Irish Oats, 7s 2d per quarter. Foreign. Wheat, 39s to 40s; Barley, 26s per qr.

English.—Wheat, fine qualities, 48s to 50s; inferior ditto, 42s to 46s per quarter; Suffolk, red, 48s to 50s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 54s; ditto, brown ditto, 50s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 54s to 56s; Scotch ditto, 52s; Dublin and Cork, black, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; ditto, new, 30s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 37s to 38s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto, old, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 33s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s. Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Liverpool Market.—Less inquiry has existed for all kinds of seed this week than for some time past, and our prices remain almost nominal.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Calcutta, 44s to 46s per quarter; coarse, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 16s 6d, Dutch, 7s to 8s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £21 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton. Linseed oil, 25s to 26s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 8d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 31s 2d; beans, 29s 9d, peas, 30s 1d.

Imported Averages of the Week which govern Duty.—Wheat, 45s 4d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 18s 9d; rye, 32s 2d; beans, 27s 11d; peas, 29s 6d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s.; Barley, 9s; Oats, 5s; Rye, 11s 6d, Beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—Since our last no further public sales have taken place, and we have to report a very slow enquiry for all descriptions, by private contract, and late rates are nominally supported.

Sugar.—Although there has been less inclination manifested on the part of the dealers to purchase sugar this week, the holders have remained firm, and though the transactions have been only to a moderate extent, previous rates have been supported. The value of refined lumps is now 70s per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand for all kinds of coffee continues limited, the dealers not feeling disposed to hold more than sufficient to meet their wants.

Rice.—We see no better enquiry for this article at full prices. At auction, nearly 300tc bags Bengal have sold at 10s 6d to 11s for middling white, being the full value.

Spirits.—Rum.—Since our last few buyers, yet prices cannot be noted lower Brandy is in good request, at full quotations.

Oils.—Linseed oil has declined 2l per ton; but, in the value of other kinds of oil we have no variations to notice

Tallow.—The stock of tallow is now nearly 19,000 casks. Russia tallow is very heavy, at 34s 9d to 41s per cwt. For forward delivery little is doing.

Saltpetre.—The demand, for rough, is good, and prices are supported.

Wool.—The current sales have been brought to a conclusion. At these auctions about 18,000 bales have sold. We consider all middling and low qualities were, on the close, from 1d to 1½d per lb. lower.

Hops.—The market has ruled excessively dull, and the prices have again fallen fully 3s per cwt. The accounts from the plantations are more favourable, while the duty is not heavier.

Potatoes.—In old potatoes there is scarcely anything doing; but new ones are selling freely, at from 12s to 16s per cwt.

Coals.—Ashby, 15s 6d. Chester Main, 15s; West Hartley, 15s; Tanfield Moor Butes, 14s; West Tanfield, 12s 6d; West Wylam, 13s; Killingworth, 17s; Lambton, 20s; Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the supplies of fat stock on offer here, this week, have been extensive, the demand has ruled firm, at, in some cases, an advance of 2d per 8 lbs., and clearances have been effected. Beef, from 3 to 4 4d to 5s, mutton, 3s to 4s 4d, lamb, 5s to 6s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d, and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Our markets have been steadily firm for each kind of meat, since our last report, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to the carcass.

ROBERT HASLEY.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The great alteration for the better which has occurred in the state of the weather continues favourable to influence the operations in the money market. Confidence is improving amongst the monied classes, and the lately entertained fears that money would be wanted for the payment of large foreign supplies of food are gradually passing away. The English Stock Exchange in particular, the amount of business transacted in the Consols, since our last publication, has been considerable. Exchequer Bills likewise command this week a higher rate of premium than they have done since the annual issue on them was reduced. These securities, however, are chiefly resorted to for the investment of trust money, and therefore they are not always a just criterion of public opinion In the Discount market the capitalist, at present, however, finds but little employment for his property, and that little is not extremely profitable. The cheap rates of agricultural produce, and of commodities of all descriptions, render the amount of merchants, bankers, and of tradesmen's acceptances in the market, for discount, unusually small, and to enlarge them into money, at a moderate rate of interest, is not, at present, an operation of much difficulty; in fact we have much more capital, at the present moment, than can be profitably employed, and this capital continues to be wisely augmented by the state of our foreign commerce. The rates of the Foreign Exchanges still continue in favour of further importations of the precious metals into the United Kingdom, indeed on the two last foreign post days a further rise has occurred in the rates of exchange on all the banking towns in Europe. We now draw a much greater value on Europe than we remit to her, and this is a single proof that we forward goods of greater value to Europe than is the value of the goods which we import from her. The foreign commerce, therefore, is, at the present moment, in a most satisfactory position; and as larger quantities of goods than ever before have been exported during the last ten or twelve years are now under the process of manufacture for the German national fairs, a further influx of money from the Continent may be reasonably looked for during the remainder of this year.

In all the manufacturing districts the increasing demand for British manufactures for Europe and for the United States of North America, added to the unusually large quantities now required for the consumption of our colonies and foreign possessions of the East Indies, South America, and of China, is therefore causing increased activity, and all the producing districts continue, accordingly, to be still employed, at fair rates of wages, considering the extremely low prices to which all descriptions of agricultural products are now reduced. If the home markets for the consumption of manufactured goods did only improve in an equal degree as the foreign markets have latterly done, we should speedily experience a revival of a degree of prosperity previously unequalled in the whole history of commerce. But this consummation cannot be attained until confidence be again restored in the corn trade, of which, at present, there exists at all events a fair prospect, for the present prices of grain are considerably under the expenses of its production, and therefore a speedy and considerable amendment in the value of all sorts of agriculture, products is now very confidently anticipated by those who possess the best sources of information on this all-important subject.

On the foreign Stock Exchange the business transacted during this week has again been neither extensive nor interesting. Spanish bonds, as usual, are the favourites of the speculators, and a small improvement has occurred in their prices since our last report. Should the Government of the Regent be put down, it is not possible to anticipate the figure to which they may decline; while, on the contrary, on the suppression of the existing disturbances in that unfortunate kingdom must eventually confer great benefit on her British public creditors. Some transactions have occurred in Colombian, and also in Mexican bonds, at wretchedly low prices, whilst those of Chili and Brazil continue in fair demand, at tolerably equitable prices. In Belgian and Dutch stocks not much business is at present doing, but each of these national securities continues to maintain its former high value

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 130½	Irish Bonds, 6s
3 per Cent Reduced, 94¾	Ditto Bonds, 6s
3 per Cent Consols,	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cents,	Exchequer Bills, £6000, 1½d., 6s
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £6000, 6s
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 6s
Jan. 1860, 13 11-16	Bank Stock for Opening,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account,

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian, 3 per cent,	Spanish Deferred,
Chilian, 6 per cent,	Dutch, 2½ per cent, 54¾
Spanish, 5 per cent, 18¾	Ditto, 5 per cent, 100¾

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	London and Brighton (50 paid) 33¾
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid)
Eastern Counties (23 paid),	London and Birmingham (130 paid)
Ditto New (paid)	Ditto New Shares (7 paid),
Ditto Debentures (paid),	Manchester and Birmingham
Great Western (65 paid),	South [illegible] paid)
Ditto New Shares (paid)	Ditto [illegible] paid,
Ditto Extra [illegible]	[illegible] paid,
London and South Western £12 paid (	New Shares paid,

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

INSOLVENTS.—B. BEAUMONT, New Bailey, Yorkshire, labourer.—A. BENJAMIN, Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields, watchmaker.—G. BLACKIN [illegible], Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, [illegible].—J. C. BOWEN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorney's clerk.—H. [illegible], Bristol, [illegible].—J. W. COOPER, Hedsley, [illegible].—J. [illegible], Finsbury, [illegible].—J. [illegible], Finsbury, chemist and druggist.—T. [illegible], Finsbury, chemist and druggist.—T. [illegible], Finsbury, chemist and druggist.—T

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Madame GRISI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, July 6, when will be performed Donizetti's new Opera of DON PASQUALE (produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris) Norma, Mdme. Grisi; Ernesto, Sigr. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sigr. Fornasari; Notary, Sigr. Galli; Don Pasquale, Sigr. Lablache.—After which will be presented the Second Act of Bellini's Opera of IL PIRATA, by Mdme. Persiani, Sigrs. Fornasari and Mario.—To be followed by the last scene of Don Giovanni Opera of ANNA BOLENA, by Mdme. Grisi To conclude with the new Grand Ballet of Nobility, Nancy Page, with much new Scenery, Decorations, &c., &c., called ONDINE; or, LA NAIADE. The scenery by Mr. William Grieve. Principal characters: Ondine, Mlle. Cerito; Hydrois, Mdme. Copere; Master (a young fisherman), M. Perrot; Theresa (his mother), Mdme. Caroline Guichard; an orphan betrothed to Matteo), Mdlle Guy Stephan. Villagers, Peasant Girls, Oadines, Naiades, &c. Dancers Mdlle Cerito, Wyndlles, Camille, Rheiller, Pasquet, Renard, Gailey, Chevalier Ducie, and Mdlle. Guy Stephan; M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera-colonnade. Doors open at Seven, to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

EXHIBITION of Sir GEORGE HATTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvass, and contains Portraits of all the Members of Parliament, also a Portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and various other works, forming a collection of more than eight hundred portraits of eminent personages of the present day. OPEN from Ten till dusk. At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s.

THE GRAND MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PETER'S at Rome.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and likewise all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Executed by ANDREA GAMBASSINI, of Tuscany. The model is 21 feet in length and 12 feet in height, covered in oriental woods with statues elegantly carved in ivory, being reduced to one-hundredth part of its original size. By its construction the internal scenes are exhibited to the spectator, the construction of which occupied the aforesaid artist fourteen years. Open daily, at 12), Pall-mall, from ten to eight. Admission, 1s.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds, which elevate themselves by mechanical force alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at Eight o'clock. The exhibition of the Colossal Electrical Machine, the Diver, Diving Bell, New Dissolving Views, and the other varied and attractive objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original Crayon Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Holloway, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, Music-Hall, Store street.—On MONDAY EVENING, July 3, at Eight o'clock, Mr. WILSON will give ANITHER...NIGHT wi' BURNS.—Pianoforte, Mr. Land Songs "Here awa, there awa, Wandering Willie"—"O whistle, and I'll come to ye my lad"—"My Nannie"—"Last May a braw wooer cam down the lang glen" "O, this is no my ain lassie" —"Green grow the rashes O." Part Second: "There was a lass, and she was fair"—"My tocher's the jewel"—"O poortith cauld"—"The battle o' Sherra-muir"—"Wilt thou be my dearie?"—"Husband, husband, cease your strife" "Here around the ingle blazing." Mr. Wilson will recite the poem of "Tam o' Shanter."

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.

GLACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the process of skating on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort, and the admittance of 1s. very moderate.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 80 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of native art. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately stirred in their native costume; from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and manufactures, exemplifying the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred millions Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the SECOND VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Numbers for the Half Year ending June 24, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, and lettered, uniformly with Volume I.—Subscribers are informed that COVERS, made expressly for binding the Second Volume, may be had by order of all Newsmen and Booksellers, price 3s. each. Volume I. is reprinted, price One Guinea.

This day, price one shilling, Part 54,

TYAS' ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE, with numerous Designs by KENNY MEADOWS.—*.* This beautiful Edition will be completed on the 1st of August. Subscribers are recommended to make up their sets immediately, as many of the Parts are nearly out of print.—R. TYAS, 8, Paternoster-row.

On the 5th of July will be ready, and may be had of all Booksellers and at the Libraries, in post 8vo., price 10s. 6d.,

CHANGE FOR THE AMERICAN NOTES: in LETTERS from LONDON to NEW YORK. "Look here upon this picture and on this."—London: WILEY and PUTNAM, Stationers'-court. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. Dublin: W. CURRY and Co.

SACRED MUSIC

This day is published, and to be continued in Monthly Parts, price 1s. each, Part I. of THE PEOPLE'S BOOK, consisting of Psalm-Tunes, Songs, Duets, Trios, Glees, &c., principally arranged for four voices, with an accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. By JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey, and REVAH TAYLOR, Esq., Graduate of Cambridge.

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DOMESTIC HAND-BOOKS FOR INVALIDS.—

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On INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and DIET, with Diet Tables for all invalids, By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR, an Introduction to the Spelling, Pronunciation, and Derivation of the English Language: containing, besides several other new and improvements, extensive Tables of Words deduced from their Greek and Latin Roots. Sixty-fourth Edition, 2s. 6d. bound.

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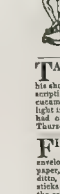
A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 4l. each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 24. stamp.



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. Just published, a list of standard books, at very reduced prices; forwarded postage free.

THAMES REGATTA.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are requested to take notice that neither carriages or horses can be permitted to stop on or obstruct the passage over Fulham and Putney Bridge, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the days of this Regatta.

Fulham-bridge, June 29, 1843.

A FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for a YOUNG MAN wishing to commence BUSINESS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the LEASE of a HOUSE and SHOP in the SILVERMITH and JEWELLERY line, in one of the greatest thoroughfares in the City. Coming in very moderate; the present proprietor relinquishing business in consequence of ill health. Particulars apply at GEO. PEACKE'S pianoforte warehouse, No. 72, Bishopsgate-street-within.

A LE of very superior quality, brewed entirely from the very best Malt and Hops, and in such proportions as persons of nice palate will be sure to appreciate. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Sent to any part of town carriage free. Orders by post punctually attended to. Address to the John Bull brewery office, 30, Philpot-lane, City.

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TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing public notice the most perfect article ever yet offered, possessing the delicacy of character and richness of bouquet natural to Cognac, they being supported in their assertion by the opinion of both French growers, and the keenest judges in the English market.

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CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d. each. N.B.—On receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the kingdom.

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MEDICAL COMFORTS provided in the following proportions.—On every One Hundred passengers: 7 lb. Arrowroot; 32 lb. Preserved Beef, 100 pints Lemon-juice, and sugar to mix with it; 40 lb. Sea-biscuit; 12 bottles Port Wine; 12 do. Sherry Wine; 100 gal. Water; 20 do. Rum; 10 do. Brandy. In case of illness Barley served out; and, if required, Molasses per week substituted for 6 oz. Sugar, and half-pint Oatmeal per day for the Rice and Potatoes. Medicines issued free at the surgeon's discretion, proper. Women wet-nursing to have a pint of stout per day, if advised by the surgeon.

To respectable Steerage Emigrants to this prosperous Colony Mr. Joseph Christophers is willing to advance part of the passage-money, on receiving promissory notes. The passage averages from 16 guineas, according to age, as per Agreement. The Government allows 20 tons of coastal, but to show that they are no 2a. a day will be paid each passenger, if detained beyond the day above named. Passages in the Cabin, £36; Intermediate, £24; Steerage, £12 10s. each. Apply for Agreement of the Ship and Agent, to Mr. Joseph Christophers, 1, Bucklersbury, London.—All the Emigrants by the Orator, Guardian, Ann, and Margaret, Hardy arrived safe, and obtained immediate employment, only serving to increase the demand.—The Eighth Ship to follow in August.

BIOGRAPHICAL Sketch of RICHARD TOTHILL, Esq., of Heavitree, near Exeter, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, London, &c., &c., and the successful introducer of the Hygeian system of medicine, and the fallacy of the contradictory theories pursued by the faculty at the present day Mr. Tothill is the son of the Rev. John Tothill, of Cheriton Bishop, rector of Hillsleigh, in the county of Devon, and was born at Cheriton Bishop, in the year 1803. He received the first part of his medical education with William Collins, Esq., surgeon, of Kenton, Devon; he ultimately concluded his studies at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and was examined for his diploma at the College of Surgeons, by the late John Abernethy, Esq. The following is extracted from Mr. Tothill's case as published by him in 1835 "In Mr. Morson's own words, I had passed an illness of 12 months, during which time I took upwards of 12 bottles of wine per week, and from my boyhood I had passed a life of disease, paynical misery, and woe I began to run the gauntlet of all the remedies then in vogue in the habit of prescribing—nothing had any effect in giving me ease. Thus I continued year after year, struggling with disease. My speedy dissolution was often looked for, my meridian of life passed, the powers and energies of life fast subsiding. My faculties lingering—I was at descending into the grave. The slightest meal gave me all the horrors of indigestion that few languid days or nights could pass over me without vomiting, sleeplessness, my joints stiff, and my feet filled with excruciating pains, so that I could scarcely walk. Such was I on my thirtieth year, and from six years' occasional use of Mr. Morson's medicines, on and off, for weeks and months at a time, I have arrived at a state of perfect health. I now only require occasional doses of them during the year to keep me in that state. My family have experienced the same benefit, and by a few doses are kept in continual health. Can I, therefore, with such irrefragable proofs before my eyes, pursue the exercise of those fallacious theories which, as a medical man, I acquired in the medical schools?—Surely not. Heaven and earth cry against it!"—In consequence of the misrepresentations which have appeared in the medical papers and other channels respecting Mr. Tothill, we feel ourselves called upon to lay the above before the public.—(Signed) MORISON and MOAT.—Britain College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, June 9th, 1843.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXII.

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON-WALL.

This church, dedicated to All-Saints, stands adjoining to the line of old London-wall, to the west of Broad-street, and from this circumstance had its second title to distinguish it from other churches also dedicated to All-Saints. In digging for a grave in the churchyard, in the year 1830, a mass of masonry, believed to be a portion of the London-wall, was uncovered behind the east end of the church, at about four feet from the present north wall of the yard.

There is no record of the foundation of Allhallows. The old church, in the pointed style, with a low timber tower, was taken down about 1764, and the present church erected on its site, at a cost of £2941. Mr. Dance, jun., was the architect. The first stone was laid July 10, 1765; the church was consecrated September 8, 1767. The exterior is of brick, and perfectly plain, except the tower, which is of stone, and surmounted by a small Corinthian temple. The tower itself is ill proportioned, and disfigured by an unsightly doorway.

Mr. Godwin describes the interior of the church as "a monument of bad taste, being not merely inappropriate, but of itself ill-designed, and very ugly. Attached columns, of the Ionic order, at the sides of the building, support a frieze instead of an entablature, from which rises a camerated ceiling, divided into a number of small panels, all absurdly overlaid with leaves and flowers, by way of ornament. A niche-headed recess serves for the chancel: the upper part of this is also formed into sunk panels, each containing a flower. Light is admitted to the church from small windows on either of the camerated ceiling. The pulpit is attached to the north wall, and is approached by a flight of steps from the vestry-room. A gallery at the west end of the church contains a diminutive organ. Over the communion table is a copy of Cortona's picture of 'Ananias restoring Paul to sight,' executed by Nathaniel Dance (afterwards knighted), and presented by him to the church. In the chancel is buried the Rev. W. Belce, M.A., twenty years rector of this parish." Mr. Belcer was an erudite classical scholar, and was one of the librarians of the British Museum. He once lived in the house in Brompton-row which was formerly occupied by Count Rumford, and subsequently, for a time, by Sir Richard Phillips. Dr. Davys, the present Bishop of Peterborough, and tutor to her Majesty, was formerly rector of Allhallows.

According to the parish books (which commence in 1455), an "ancker," or hermit, resided near the church, and appears to have been a benefactor to it; but it is difficult at this time to imagine the residence of a *lonely* man in the parish of Allhallows, London-wall.

CHESS.

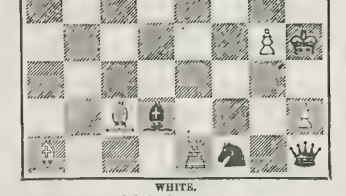
Solution to problem No. 28.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K 7th disc. ch.	K to K 4t one
R to K 8th ch.	K to K B 2nd
R to K B 8th ch.	K to K 3rd
R takes P at K B 6th ch.	K to Q 4th
R to Q 6th ch.	K to K 5th
R to Q 4th ch.	K to K B 6th
R to K 4th ch.	K to K 7th
R to K B 2nd ch.	K to Q 6th
B to his own square ch.	K to K 5th
R to K B 4th ch.	K to Q 4th
R to Q 4th ch.	K to K 3rd
R to K 4th ch.	K to K B 2nd
R to K B 6th ch.	K to K 1st
R to K B 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
R to K R 8th checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 29.

White to mate with the Knight's Pawn in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of PALMER and CLAYTON), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTON, at 198, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 1, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 62.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE VICE OF DUELLING.

The dreadful tragedy which has been enacted since we last had the honour to address our readers, while it has made a marked and absorbing impression upon the public mind, has spoken almost as with a voice from heaven to the Christian spirit of the community, and has, in a fearful form of moral warning, pointed to the great truth that the law of God is to be vindicated before the false pride and shame of that cruel human vanity which sets life upon its wicked hazard, and stains its brutal victory with blood. It will be felt at once that we allude to that dreadful fatal duel which is everywhere the theme of conversation and reflection, a melancholy story told again and again in every corner of society, and sounding the echoes of its sorrow in every saddened home. The death of Colonel Fawcett by the hand of the duellist has created a far-spread sensation of horror, of which the army, the Government, and the public opinion of the country should, with firm determination, take quick and grasping hold, for the purpose of crushing, now and for ever, the vast enormity of that social atrocity which has carried the gallant soldier to an early and dishonourable grave. All the details of the circumstance group themselves into a wretched and affecting picture.

Two officers are bound, not only by profession but almost by relationship, in ties of brotherhood; they are married to two sisters, and are thus drawn closer in the social circle than other men. One of them is in the strength of young manhood; he has attained rapid distinction, and, covered with the glory of the soldier, is the pride and hope of a loving and relying wife—that wife a joyful mother too. The other is a beaten soldier, one who worked his way to the rank which this duel has dishonoured—the father of older children than his friend's—the husband of a wife chosen out of the same home. The two men had blended their worldly families and their worldly affairs; a momentary brawl ensues—the quarrel of an instant, quick, hot, decided, over as soon as begun—but its result is Death. The cruelty of the world's pride steps in—the mockery of honour calls for its false vengeance—and the home-brawl of the moment becomes a horrible encounter of murder and cold blood. The distinguished young soldier is laid low, in the very prime of life and happiness, and almost by a brother's hand. His wife, watches his ebbing spirit in hopeless but devoted misery, until her love and glory have passed away with *his* being; and then rushes to the home of her orphan, and plunges her heart into the gloomy distraction of despair. Her sister may not console her there—she is the wife of the slayer of her husband, and she too may yet have to encounter the heart-rending spectacle of that husband's degradation under the accusation of murder at the criminal's bar. Sunshine has passed out of the two homes of trouble, and only from religion now can any light be gathered into their darkened rooms. And this shocking consummation of crime and wretchedness has been worked out in the name of honour, and under a mockery of social justice—false, merciless, and depraved.

Now does not humanity call aloud to us, as it were, to interpret the will of God, and vindicate the holiness of Christianity by making this crisis of human affliction the crisis also of the crime which gave it birth? Wipe away the stigma of duelling from the world's escutcheon, and let the sin perish from the bosom of the land. Let the press and the pulpit assist the people to put it down. Let all human eloquence and virtue and power have a voice for its extinction for evermore. Let the Government legislate to make the duel not only what it is—a murder—but a fatal and withering disgrace. Set it up peremptorily as the sign of banishment from the navy and army of the country; make it the bane of character, the curse of honour, the scorn and contumely of manhood, so that courage may no more be disgraced under its name. In the

EXHIBITION OF THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—See p. 34.

temples of God let the voices of the people's pastors discourse impressively of its folly in the sight of virtue; its desecration of the spirit of religion, its defiance of the commandments of Heaven. Let families spurn its false principle, and all the affections be arrayed against it wherever women would go unwidowed, or children dread the desolation of the orphan's fate. There is a text in the past week's catastrophe for the preaching of philosophy and Christianity all the nation through. The bitter tears and prayers of much affliction will hallow it, and the moral will engrave itself indelibly upon the country's heart. Now, too, let it test the sincerity of that noble association to the formation of which we sometime back awarded such hearty encouragement. We remember that it enrols within its ranks noblemen, statesmen, clergy, soldiers, sailors, and civilians of unimpeachable character and exalted rank devoted to the utter extinction of the duel; and now is the favourable moment when, with warm and timely exertion, that triumph may be achieved. Let these philanthropists then concentrate all their influence upon the point; the occasion, though melancholy, is indeed worthy of the struggle. In these remarks we are asking only for action upon enlarged principles for the future annihilation of the crime, and that this last deed of blood may set the crimson flat upon its doom. But with the individual features of the case we do not meddle, since Justice is not dead in England, and the public can feel no personal vengeance that should be stronger than the social law. Whatever result may eventuate, we know what lasting and poignant misery the implicated survivors of Colonel Fawcett must endure. The men who performed the wanton office of seconds, and mixed in a quarrel in which they had no sympathy that was not dishonourable—no pretence that was not false—could hardly have their punishment heightened even by the disgrace which we presume the Government, through the head of the Army, will visit upon their crime. Theirs is now the agony of spirit which is a retribution from Heaven—the remorse which rends the soul; they may escape the law, but not the haunting power of conscience refusing to be lulled. Most of all must he feel torture who has worked out the fatal deed. If God ever bestowed upon him a heart, the strong worm of an agonising and eternal sorrow must be gnawing bitterly at its core: the law may disgrace, destroy, or release him, but it cannot give him rest; the blood that is upon him can only be wiped away in Heaven.

We cannot conclude the comments which we have felt it our duty to make upon the horrible occurrence that has transpired without most fervent aspirations that the spirit from which they receive vitality may work its pure purpose out; that humane and Christian feelings of cordial love for the human race—of cordial hate for the crime which alloys its brotherhood—may swell into a broad, bright, and beautiful river of benevolence that may roll its waters with fair majestic grandeur over the dark iniquity of the duel, so that no trace of its barbarism be left behind to sully the character of the nation, outrage the home-affections of the people, and conquer that moral courage of virtue which is the right arm of true honour and its fair unspotted shield.

EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

On the 25th of April, 1842, the Commissioners appointed by the Queen—for the purpose of inquiring—first, whether, on the rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, advantage might not be taken of the opportunity thereby afforded of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts; and, secondly, in what manner an object of such importance might be most effectually promoted,—resolved, that it would be expedient for the furthering of the object of their inquiry that means should, in the first place, be taken to ascertain whether fresco-painting might be applied with advantage to the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. With this view, and with the especial purpose of ascertaining the capabilities of British Artists for the performance of great historical works, they gave notice that three premiums of £300 each, three premiums of £200 each and five premiums of £100 each, would be given to the artists who should furnish cartoons which should respectively be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. The drawings were to be executed in chalk or charcoal, but without colours; the size was to be not less than ten nor more than fifteen feet in their longest dimension; the figures not less than the size of life. Each artist to be at liberty to select his subject from the British history, or from the works of Spenser, Shakspere, or Milton.

This notice spoke trumpet-tongued to the dormant genius of the country; it was heralded in continuous proclamation for a period of twelve months, and at the time appointed one hundred and forty-two cartoons were delivered in. Some of these were sketches only; and these works the commissioners have made their award, and the entire collection was on Monday last thrown open to public view.

The exhibition is in every respect one of the grandest description. The principal works are nobly conceived and magnificently treated; and their united effect at once fills the spectator with a sense of delightful surprise and exulting sympathy. These feelings are in no small degree aided by the recollection which strikes every one that these great works have been rapidly produced in answer to the sudden and unexpected summons of the Government; and that notwithstanding the haste with which they have been produced, and the adventurous character of all the circumstances connected with them, they furnish unanswerable evidence that the country of Chaucer, Shakspere, and Milton, need not fear the artistic supremacy of that land which gluries in the names of Vinci, Michael Angelo, and Raffaelle. The number and character of the contributing artists is also felt to be a gratifying circumstance, for it is understood that upwards of one hundred persons have been engaged upon the drawings, and that the great majority of them are believed to be men "to fame unknown." There are of course many works of an ordinary description, and many that fail from the impossible character of the subjects chosen; but even in these there is a noble daring which reveals the existence of a spirit that only needs to be put in a right direction to produce works of a more worthy character. The prize cartoons are—

I. PREMIUMS OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

61. "Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain." Edward Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi; and Prebury Mansion, Cheltenham.—Cæsar's galley is shown in the act of being dragged to shore by the united exertion of a number of Roman soldiers, while the naked barbarians opposed to the landing are urging their horses into the waves, and, by their gestures and shouts, bidding defiance to the invaders. In the conduct of this difficult subject the artist has followed the style of composition pursued by Le Brun, in his battles of Alexander; but with more feeling for his author, and a deeper discernment of character in the delineation of the heroes of the scene. The bustle, the pomp and circumstance of battle so happily rendered by the vivacious Frenchman, are here; but the tremendous passions of the conflict, which were things beyond the compass of his art, are given with a power and skil which, in England and elsewhere, we believe to be unparalleled. The Romans are evidently terrified,—their solemn pride and pageantry has given place to a desperate enthusiasm; and that ferocious, dogged, headlong resolution to pitch themselves on shore, which was so finely epitomized in the leap of the standard bearer, seems to be on the point of instant accomplishment. Meanwhile their gaunt opponents, the lean and painted savages, each one obeying the impulses of his own wild nature, are either dancing with passion, or simulating wrath by feints of desperate valour. The effect of these incidents is startling and grand in the extreme; and while they lead us to sympathise with the patriot chiefs, and, we may add, unbeaten defenders of our native land, they are no less direct in exciting us to sympathy with the painter in the potent magic of his art. The execution of this cartoon deserves great praise: a firm and singularly decided outline bounds the whole of the figures, the anatomy, with some exceptions, is appropriately [illegible] and the figures only want assist the main action being powerfully touched; and the physiognomy and expression of the various heads boldly and emphatically drawn.

84. "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome." George Frederick Watts, 41, Robert-street, Hampstead-road. In this grand design we are presented with the imperative British chief, his family, and his followers, walking in procession to meet the victorious Claudius. On that melancholy occasion, we are informed by Tacitus, that Caractacus alone was superior to misfortune. "With a countenance still unaltered, not a symptom of fear appearing, no sorrow, no condescension, he advanced with dignity even in ruin." All this is fairly told by the painter—the grand old man, firm as a riven rock, and in his barbaric pride, as grim and as unconquerable as a mastiff, strides through the crowded streets with more the air of victor than of vanquished. Nevertheless, it may be seen the iron has entered into his soul; the affections of the parent are revealed in the tightening grasp he takes of his trembling daughters; and the anguish of the captive Briton, as he surveys the wondrous power and magnificence of imperial Rome, is visible in the convulsed, the bewildered—the almost spectral expression of his wounds and eyes. The style of this cartoon seems to be founded on the combined excellencies of the old school of the Caraccis; and it may be taken to be a very exact exponent of the admirable principles on which it is understood the judges made their award, viz., "precision of drawing, a treatment of drapery uniting the imitation of nature with a reference to form, action and composition; and a style of composition less dependant on light and shade than on effective arrangement." In its general treatment the subject has, perhaps, lost a little of its power by a fastidious refinement, and by an evident predisposition in the mind of the artist to do mighty things in a graceful manner.

105. "First Trial by Jury." Charles West Cope, Hyde Parkgate, Kensington-gore. This picture represents twelve Saxon men, of good report, sitting in inquest on the body of a murdered man in the presence of the murderer himself. The subject is most happily chosen, and, as a subject, it will be seen on the 7 Alfred," which we shall presently notice, the only one of the prizes we should wish to see painted indelibly on the walls of the legislature. It is dear to us as a representation of the primitive constitution of our most ancient judicial court, and one, too, from which no small portion of our existing liberties have proceeded. The drawing is pure and forcible; the expression of the heads—Saxon -that is, if a certain air of homely, healthful, honest wisdom, may be taken to indicate the guileless physiognomy of that venerated people; and the varying attitudes are most descriptive and appropriate.

2. PREMIUMS OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

10. "St Augustine Preaching to Ethelbert, and Bertha, his Christian Queen." John Callcott Horsley, 1, High-row, Kensington Gravel Pits. In this picture the artist seems to have allowed his modesty to suffocate his power, and to have permitted his care, in great measure, to check the darings of his genius. His work is highly meritorious, but it betrays a hand which might have carried it to a point of greater excellence.

124. "The Cardinal Bourchier urging the Dowager Queen of Edward IV. to give up the Sanctuary of York." John L. Bell, School of Design, Manchester. This is in our estimation the finest work of genuine English history that the country has yet produced. Simple and natural in its character, unexaggerated in its action, true in its costume, touching in its poetry, it captivates the judgment while it gratifies the taste and charms the affections. It is drawn in a broad, grand, and decisive manner, and displays in its most trifling details the hand of a great and original genius. We cannot praise it too highly.

128. "The Fight for the Beacon." Henry J. Townsend, Blandford Cottage, Old Brompton. In this subject the artist has represented an attack upon a party of men who had erected and fired a beacon on the seacoast with the intention of extinguishing the light, and by doing perhaps the vengeance is intended to convey from being communicated. This is a highly picturesque subject, and the artist has treated it with wonderful power and effect. A bold, adventurous spirit, full of grand thoughts, and an enterprising hand, rich in original resources, are apparent in the whole composition. The drawing is generally good. In massing the picture, the proportionate action of the figures has been lost, and a corresponding obscurity in the story has been induced. We should like to see this gentleman take up a subject of genuine English history, some point on which the liberties of the country have turned. We should be sure of a grand result.

3. PREMIUMS OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

10. "Una alarmed by the Fauns and Satyrs." W. C. Frost, 48, Poland-street.—Here we find the virgin

> doolful, desolate,
> With ruffled raiments, and disorder'd face,
> As her outrageous foe had left her late.

The "wyld wood-gods," pitying her unhappy state, and astonished at her beauty—

> all prostrate upon the lowly playne,
> Doe kisse her feete, and fawne on her with countenance fayne.

This subject, however much it may affect us in a poem, is, in this age at least, beyond the province of a picture. The "salvage nation" and the "frowning forelands," "rough bounces," and "rustick horror" of its members, are scarcely tolerable in Titian; in Poussin they are unsupportable; and here, notwithstanding the admirable skull of the artist, they give no pleasure and excite no interest.

70. "Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons." E. F. Paris, 17, Grafton-street, Bond-street.—A fable can hardly be permitted to range with the facts of English history; yet, here we have an exploded legend, "lying like Truth!" How is this? Is it that tradition and the fictions are in vogue again? If so, why not have chosen a more racy specimen of their "vain imaginations?" One traditional Joseph is as good as another; and if they be admitted at all in the decoration of our "Houses," we submit that Joseph of Glastonbury, converting his thousands by the unfathomable eloquence of a thorn stick, would be a more eligible piece of excellence be measured by the falsehood and absurdity of the first corrupters of our church, a more instructive subject. But we are forgetting Mr. Paris, whose cartoon, apart from the little judgment he has shown in the selection of his subject, is the least effective of the prize cartoons, in our opinion, by many degrees behind the merit of less fortunate exhibitors.

78. "Boadicea haranguing the Iceni." H. C. Selous, 5, Camden-street, Camden-town. This, although a very beautiful cartoon, is more remarkable for the quality of prettiness than for grandeur. It is very carefully and delicately executed, and has a fine effect when is displayed by any other work in the exhibition; but with all this it fails in producing the great impressions of the recorded history. The manner in which the passion of revenge is made to germinate in the breasts of the differently constituted hearers is very fine; but even this capital excellence is, as it were, a light under a bushel, being lost in the sameness of the figures and their features.

104. "Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the approval of the Witan." John Bridges, 13, Charles-street, Berners-street.—This, like the "Trial by Jury," strikes us as being the kind of subject required in the decoration of our Parliamentary halls. It belongs to our universal history, and affects the living generation as much as it influenced the original actors. Mr. Bridges's cartoon is a very noble picture, full of sterling excellencies, and evincing great knowlege and great familiarity in the use of the pencil. We regret that our limits do not permit us to notice his labours more in detail.

111. "Eleanor saves the Life of her Husband (afterwards Edward I.), by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm, given him by a Saracen assassin, in the Holy Land." Joseph Severn, 21, James-street, Buckingham-gate.—This picture is remarkable for its invention, and for its wonderful sweetness and purity of drawing. Had the composition been a little more condensed, it would, in our opinion, have taken the first rank in the competition. His beautiful picture of Angelica in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy filled us with vast expectations of his future greatness; and we are happy to say that his present work confirms the justness of our anticipation.

Next week we shall resume the subject in a concluding notice, when we hope to present the public with a finely engraved copy of the "Trial by Jury."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 4.—The position of Espartero is daily becoming more critical, and it cannot be denied that the insurrection is spreading in all parts of the kingdom, yet I am firmly of opinion that his cause is not so desperate as made out by the French journals, and that, should he succeed in either entering Valencia or driving the insurrectionary army before him, the National Guards and decided regular troops would return to his standard. We are told that the insurgents possess 21 provinces, represented by 155 deputies, and having 135,585 National Guards; whilst Espartero has but 14 provinces, with 80 deputies, and 75,000 National Guards; and further, that the insurgents have 60 battalions of regular troops, thus stationed—28 in Catalonia, 8 in Andalusia, 8 in Burgos, and the remainder in Navarre and Galicia. There is little doubt that this statement is greatly exaggerated, but, even were it true, I still repeat that the cause of order and tranquillity is far from being lost. It is a well-known fact that positive instructions had been sent to the different Captain-Generals, that sooner than fire on the people to put themselves at the head of the rising, so that by this means not only will they continue in command of their troops, but, in the event of a success by Espartero, be able to return to him. Many of the battalions stand in this position, and cannot be depended on by the insurgents. Besides, Spain has upwards of eleven millions of inhabitants, and, surely, it cannot be for a moment entertained that 140,000 undisciplined National Guards, and 60 battalions of deserters, are to govern the country and depose the Executive at their will and pleasure. The great majority of the people are either Carlists or Esparteristas, and take no part, except by force or intimidation, in the present movement. The insurgents work on their feelings in spreading reports the most infamous, but fortunately without much effect. Will it be credited that a body of men calling themselves *honest patriots* would publish the following declaration:—"That the Dictator had quitted Madrid to drown the liberties of the Spanish people in Spanish blood, but that his pride would be lowered, for that the last hour of his tyrannical power had tolled!" And yet they have done so, and gone still further, for General Serrano, constituting himself a real dictator, has declared Espartero deprived of his rights as Regent. Who are the people who drown the liberties of the Spanish people in Spanish blood? The insurgents! for they took up arms to combat a constitutional act of Espartero! Who exercised tyrannical power? The insurgents! for, by intimidation and *violence openly*, they, at the point of the bayonet, endeavour to impose on the nation a ministry, if not obnoxious, certainly unknown to it! Who is the real dictator? General Serrano! the insurgent! who, without consulting any regularly constituted assembly, deprives Espartero of the regency! And by whom is the insurrection got up? By the immoral coalition of the partisans of Christina, called Moderados, with men from Spain because they were considered ultra-liberals, opposing the liberal projects of Espartero; and the ultra-liberals of the day, men who declared that Espartero is not sufficiently liberal! Can such opposite elements, however for a moment all principles may be thrown aside, ultimately succeed? And should they succeed, can they give to Spain permanent tranquility? Never! It is morally impossible; for, of this be assured, that within six months, of all events before the majority of the Queen, the same Moderates and Liberals would strive to get possession of the Government, and again deluge unhappy Spain in blood!

But the question of the highest importance presents itself and demands imperatively the immediate attention of the British Government, and I trust the subject, without loss of time, will be brought before Parliament. *I allude to the conduct of the French Government.* Let not Lord Aberdeen pretend that he cannot act unless some overt act be committed by France. I will furnish him with one. All the Spanish generals attached to the cause of Christina, and who were expelled from Spain by Espartero, or who fled from the country, having been condemned by a court-martial, are permitted to traverse France and pass the frontier with a French passport, and *let loose the sian of he Spanish counsels!* Let a foreigner of any description present himself at the office of the police, and he is told that, before the French can *viser* the passport, it must bear the signature of their consul or ambassador. Let a Christina general present himself, and, although it is known that he is the chief of the insurrection in Andalusia? Narvaez, Concha, and Pezuela, the decided partisans of Christina, the deadly enemies to Espartero? These, and many others of the same description, quit Paris with passports, *en règle*, without the signature of the Spanish consul! Now, listen to what says *Le Journal du Commerce* of this morning:—"It is well known that Christina lives in the Rue Rivoli-Bourg, Rue de Concelles. The whole of that part of the town was in consequence filled with Spanish refugees, attached to her cause. At the present moment not a single person of that party is to be found there: *all are now left for Catalonia, Andalusia, and Valencia.* MONEY, ARMS, AND AMMUNITION ARE CONTINUALLY BEING FORWARDED. On the other hand, the Minister of War has communicated to the Chambers that his staff is with the military divisions of the Pyrenées." Surely all this borders closely on an intervention, at all events an indirect intervention. And yet England remains quiet and the French Government has not even thanked for it. No! we are accused of not interfering on the coast of Spain, being desirous during the troubles of smuggling great quantities of goods into the country!

Such conduct should be taken of the extraordinary conduct of the French press, which with unbushing effrontery declared that the insurrection in Spain is directed against England—against Espartero, as being the friend of England. Our French friends are strange beings: they lately accused Guizot with being a friend to England; they called him Lord Guizot; they denounced him as acting under the instructions of Lord Aberdeen; and yet not a word or a look out upon him from the departments remained quiet; M. Guizot remains minister. Ay, but says the French, it is different in Spain; we may permit Guizot to be an English minister in France, because it does not suit our purpose to expose ourselves to a civil war; but a war in Spain cannot hurt us, and, therefore, "Hatred to England!" as said the *Courrier Français* yesterday -Espartero shall not be a friend to England! This conduct would show a great deal of prudence, but adds not to the known valour of the *most civilized na tion in Europe.*

The great majority of the Spanish people are greatly attached to England; and well they may. Who saved the independence of the country, and drove the French from Spain? England, and having done so retired! Who aided most in driving Don Carlos from Spain? England. The conduct of France was shuffling and vacillating. Who religiously, to her own detriment, fulfilled every article of the quadruple alliance? England. France evaded every stipulation! Is it therefore to be wondered at that Spain is more attached to England than France? Can it for a moment be doubted that the Spaniards have forgotten the famous offer made by Louis Philippe to the regency of Cadiz, or his conduct as to Catalonia? No; Spaniards reflect and forget not, and ultimately order, tranquility, and good faith must triumph.

The last accounts state that Espartero, on the 28th, still remained at Albacete, which place he entered on the 25th. It is supposed that he is collecting a considerable force before he commences a decided movement.

The French accounts from Catalonia state that there is much desertion from the ranks of Zurbano. This may be true or not, but this is positive that the insurgents cannot depend on the troops of Prim de Reuss, and that a great many of them have been enrolled in the foreign legion, and will be sent to Algiers. Zurbano still possesses several fortified towns in Catalonia, amongst others Lerida, Seo, and Tortosa, and from the impunity of the French Government that the Priest Gill, a Carlist, a *particular friend of Marot'o*, who has been residing for some time in Aire, in the department of the Landes, at the head of a band of insurgents, has suddenly received orders to remove himself into the interior; the French ministers are probably afraid that he may disturb the tranquility of the Basque provinces.

The Marengo French man-of-war has arrived on the Spanish coast. Several ships of the line and large frigates are fitting out for the same destination. I forgot to mention that a person of some standing in French diplomacy, in conversation with me on Spanish affairs, observed, "C'est le pouvoir de Colon et non de principes."

The Duke d'Aumale reached Paris yesterday; he was most enthusiastically received along the road.

The chapel of St. Ferdinand, situated on the road of Revolt, at Sablonville, the spot where the late lamented Duke of Orleans died, will be inaugurated on the 11th; M. Cordier, the person from whom the land was taken, has been named the guardian of the chapel. On the 13th, the anniversary of the fatal event, the Royal Family proceed to Dreux, where a funeral service will be performed.

M. Ivan has been cast on most of our fashionable saloons by the sudden death, in a bath, of the eldest son and private secretary of M. Lacave Laplatane, the Minister of Finance, and that of the beautiful and accomplished daughter of M. Barrot, the leader of the opposition. Miss Marie Barrot was eighteen years of age, and the idol of all those acquainted with her.

Trade of every description is very bad in France. The *Echo du Nord* observes, that at the same time last year, 1842, a great deal of France carried on a brisk trade with Spain, but that, at the present moment, not a single bale was sent across the Pyrenées. Owing to the late bad weather, the price of corn has greatly risen in many parts of the country, and the harvest will be very bad. On the 25th of June the department of Lot and Garonne was visited with a most dreadful hailstorm; all the corn and hemp is totally destroyed, the tobacco nearly so, and all the plums have been knocked off the trees."

Madame Geerzel de Sepoteria has obtained the gold medal for her paintings exhibited in the Louvre this year. The King has purchased her portrait of Prince Miloseh for the Gallery of Portraits at Versailles.

The celebrated Doctor Samuel Hahnemann, the originator of the homœopathic system, died on Sunday morning in Paris. The doctor was born at Meersen, in Germany, on the 10th of April, 1755.

The young and talented violoncellist Jacques Offenbach leaves Paris on Friday next for Douai, to assist at the musical festival. It is the intention of M. Offenbach to continue on his route to his native country, Germany, and give several concerts. This truly astonishing and melodious artiste will visit London next season. Meyerbeer is expected in Paris on the 24th; he brings with him his celebrated "Requiem," composed by him in Berlin. The Spanish pianist M 70, accompanied by Signora Jenni Lezard, after giving a series of concerts at Cadiz, leaves for London. The opera of "Saul," the music by Bouzzi, has been most enthusiastically received at Ferrara.

MISS FANNY OLIVIER has met with great success at Rome in "Norma." It is supposed that there will be upwards of 30.0 singers at the musical festival of Zurich, which takes place the latter end of the m nth

The following list of Rossini's works I think will be found interesting. Rossini was born at Pesaro on the 29th of February, 1792. In the month of August, 1808, he composed, "Il Pianto d'Armonia," and the following year the opera "Demetrio e Polibio." In 1810 was represented, at Venice, his "Cambiale di Matrimonio," 1811, at Bologna, his "L'Equivoco Stravagante;" 1812, at Rome, "Demetrio e Polibio;" 1812, at Venice, "Ciro-genno Felice;" 1813, at Ferrara, "Ciro in Babilonia;" 1813, at Venice, "La Scala di Seta;" 1812, at Milan, "La Pietra del Paragone;" 1812, at Venice, "L'Occasione fa il Ladro;" 1813, at Venice, "Il Figlio per Azzardo;" 1813, at Venice, "Tancredi;" 18 3 at Venice, "Italiana in Algeri;" 1814, at Milan, "Aureliano in Palm ra;" 1814, at Milan, "Il Turco in Italia;" 1815, at Naples, "Elisabetta;" 1815, at Venice, "Sig smondo;" 1816, at Rome, "Torvaldo e Dorliska;" 1816, at Rome, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" 1816, at Naples, "La Gazzetta;" 1816, at Naples, "Otello;" 1817, at Rome, "La Cenerentola," 1817, at Milan, "La Gazza Ladra;" 1817, at Naples, "Armida;" 1819, at Rome, "Adelaide di Borgogna;" 1818, at Naples "Mosè in Egitto" 1818, at Naples, "Ricc rdo e Zoraide;" 1819, at Naples, "Ermione;" 1819, at Venice, "Ed ardo e Cristina;" 1819 at Naples, "Donna del Lago;" 1819, at Milan, "Bianca e Falliero;" 1814, at Naples, "Maometto Secondo;" 1821, at Rome, "Matilde di Shebran," 1822, at Naples, "Zelmira;" 1823, at Venice, "Semiramide;" 1825, at Paris, "Il Viaggio a Reims;" 1826, at Paris, "Le Siege de Corinthe;" 1827, at Paris "Moise;" 1828, at Paris, "Le Comte Ory;" 1829, at Paris, "Guillaume Tell." Thus Rossini wrote thirty-eight operas in twenty years, and was forty-seven years of age when he brought out "Guillaume Tell."

THE Prince and Princess Elie Dagorousky reached Paris on Saturday last. Two Persian princes named Mirza-Khan have landed at Marseilles from on board the Rhamses

The Tarbes races commence on the 16th and end on the 27th of August.

The following is a statement of the receipts of two of the principal railways in Paris for the month of June:—Versailles (rive Droche), 135 022 passengers; Saint Germains, 126.479 passengers. Total for the month for Versailles, 111,848 francs; for Saint Germains, 145 557 francs. Corbeil line, 74,620 passengers; Orleans line, 50,339 passengers. Amount received for the two, 434,922 francs.

Arrangements have been made for transporting the 8th from Dieppe by van to Rouen, and from thence by railway to Paris, so that the 8th brought into Dieppe during the night will be in Paris the next morning by ten o'clock. The fish contractors now pay for horses to Paris 310 francs; by this arrangement with the railway it will only cost them 114 francs.

The fine residence of Millie Lecomard, the celebrated fortune-teller, took place on the 28th, at the church of Saint Jacques-des-Haut Pas, Rue d'Enfer? The inside of the church was lined with white drapery. The body was afterwards taken to Père Lachaise followed by a great many of her scholars.

Louis Philippe was born on the 6th of October, 1773, and will be 70 years of age on the 6th of October next. He is the first of the race of Orleans that has attained so great an age. The average age of the seventy kings who have reigned in France, since the foundation of monarchy, is about thirty years

The Government has ordered a medal to be struck in honour of M. Leseps, of Barcelona notoriety. On one side is engraven, "To Ferdinand de Lesseps, Consul-General at Barcelona, the French nation grateful;" and on the other side, "The events of Barcelona in November 1842."

Within the last few days we have had most sultry weather in Paris, and, though long expected, summer has come at last.

It is said that immediately after the session of Parliament the King in person will plant the national flag on the fortifications of Paris.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

We have received our files of papers from India and China, brought by the Overland Mail, which reached Paris on Friday last. The former bring news of the 20th of May, and the latter of the 28th of March. As the principal contents of these journals, which we subjoin, will be found highly interesting:—

SUMMARY.—The approach of the monsoon requiring the steamer to be despatched ten days earlier than usual, cuts a fourth off the time over which our monthly intelligence usually extends. The past twenty days, besides, have been barren in events of moment, and our present paper is, in consequence, comparatively unimportant. Her Majesty's 22nd have arrived in Bombay, the Grenadiers having been detained at Kurrachee. General Nasper being without Europeans at Hyderabad, Major Outram has been succeeded to join him on the 3rd; the wing of the 2nd Bombay European regiment having been ordered to take its place at Kurrachee, whitherward as is the Black Squadron of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders have been despatched. Ali Moorad, to whom Khyrpoor was made over, is said to have played the traitor to us. Shere Mahomed is collecting troops at a strong post about five miles from Hyderabad, where the hill tribes were expected to join, and were flocking to his standard. His force is already said to exceed in numbers any Scindian army we have yet encountered. Sir C. Napier, it was understood, proceeded against them so soon as the state of the troops concentration and arrival of reinforcements would permit, so that we may have, by our next, to recount the particulars of another battle as fierce and bloody as those of Meeanee and Hallalee. The insurrection at Kuytul has been completely suppressed, and the country quieted at once. Insurrection continues but a little abated in Bundlecund. Our Chinese advices extend to the 28th of March. Colonel Malcolm had arrived on the 16th with the treaty, in the ratification of which the death of Eleepoo was likely to occasion great delay; the Secretary of Legation is understood to be about to return to Pekin, and to bring out with him when he comes back a new governor to Sir Henry Pottinger, the plenip tentiary having earnestly solicited permission to retire. The general aspect of matters in China continued unsuspicious throughout India, with the exceptions already enumerated, tranquility continues to reign. All is peaceful in the Sikh territory, though it seems likely this may not long endure. Shere Singh has had a stroke of palsy. We are nearly devoid of interest from Afghanistan.

SCINDE.—Our intelligence from Hyderabad, which in our last extended to the 19th of April, now comes down to the 10th of May. Sir C. Napier, from the former to the latter of these dates, continued to occupy the entrenched camp on the Indus, four miles from Hyderabad. The following is the disposition of the troops:—The 6th and 20th, and wing of the 15th, and Blood's Battery, are about to start from Sukkur to Schwan; in the fort of Hyderabad are the 8th, 12th, and a detachment of the 6th, and Hutt's Battery; in a village close to Hyderabad, the 21st; in the breastwork around the late Residency are Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery, Whittle's battery of 9-pounders, the Bengal 9th Cavalry, and Bombay 3rd Cavalry; across the river, in a grove near the village of Koiree, is the 25th Regiment. We stated in our last that her Majesty's 22nd and the 1st Grenadiers had both left Bombay, and that the latter was about to return to Kurrachee, extended The Royal Regiment has arrived at the Presidency, but the Grenadiers remain behind at Kurrachee. Her Majesty's 22nd suffered so severely from sickness on board at Scinde last year, as to surround such troops as these in the bait es of the 17 h Feb and 24th March, that it was deemed expedient to permit them to return to India, and their departure had left but one European regiment, her Majesty's 25th, on the whole line of the Indus. This was ordered from Kurrachee, whence it marched on the 3rd of May, on its way overland to Hyderabad, the baggage and attendants being sent by the river. Sir Charles Napier's animosities that are, are also not few, and fired in Scinde appeared anything but likely to be realised. Shere Mahomed had been safe to make his way across the river, and into the mountains of the country to the west westward, where he immediately began to raise the tribes These having flocked in great numbers to his standard, he returned to Scinde, and took up his head-quarters at the strong post of Sukkurud on the Indus, betwixt Sukkur and Hyderabad, fifty miles from the latter. Ali Moorad, at all times known as a stirrer up of strife, and latterly a traitor, is understood to have played us false, and to have put the entire possession of the artillery and ammunition into Shere's hands. The rumour is unauthenticated, but nothing can be more probable. The force assembled is stated by a Hyderabad correspondent at from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with 50 guns: this we should suppose to be exaggerated, though we see no improbability in a larger army assembling once more to try their strength, then any of the two we have yet encoun ered. The season, meanwhile, rapidly approaches when the movement of troops in the interior is impeded by the inundations of the river, and the heat while for three months all communication by sea is cut off by the monsoon. On these grounds it became of the utmost importance to despatch European reinforcements without delay. The 78th Highlanders, from Bombay, were put in orders, but apprehensions being entertained that by the time they should arrive at Sukkur would be too heavy to permit their land ng, the left wing of the 2nd European Regiment, quartered at Colabah, was despatched on the 8th. The right wing of the same regiment, which had just before been ordered to return from Poona, was directed to remain where it was. From the storm which now seemed gathering on the northward, the force appeared inadequate, and the Highlanders were once more put in orders. The latter wing, 400 strong, left Bombay on the 15th and 17th, on board the steamers Semiramis and Cockatiel. Should they be found impossible to disembark at Kurrachee, they will return to the Presidency Meanwhile every effort is being made to keep open the communication with Bhooj by the line of the desert. The 11th Native Infantry, stationed at Colabah, was despatched to the latter post from A mednabad, having occupied twenty days on the march; while Captain Davidson, with 200 men, had crossed the Runn to Deypla in Scinde; another detachment of 100 men had been dispatched to Bhuj. On the 28th of April Captain Foljett, and 50 men of the 25th Native Infantry, were despatched from Hyderabad in a steamer, to sink, burn, and destroy the whole river craft, by which the Beloochees from the westward might cross. Serious apprehensions for the health of the troops during the ensuing sickly season began to be entertained. A report, believed for a time to be authentic, which reached Bombay from Scinde, to the effect that some of the ladies of the Zenana were residing in camp in the tents of the officers, and in consequence became the subject of severe animadversion, turned out to be wholly groundless. The *Bombay Times*, in whose columns it first appeared, took the earliest opportunity of contradicting it on the information procured at the fa tory. The ladies of the Zenana had been treated with all care, and the conduct of the army has been throughout most exemplary. The Jam, or Chief of the Jokias, from whose depredations around Kurrachee so much annoyance had been experienced, had made submission, and agreed to live at peace with us. It was this tribe that cut off our communications, and robbed the mails proceeding into the interior. Until the arrival of the Europeans from Bombay the force at Kurrachee, subsequent to the departure of her Majesty's 28th, was reduced to two native regiments. It is understood that hereafter no Bombay troops will be sent higher up the Indus than Hyderabad, and that Sukkur, and the posts adjoining, will be occupied by a Bengal brigade. This arrangement seems judicious. Our latest news from Sukkur comes to 5th May. The force consisting at the former post would seem to be that already enumerated, consisting of the Camel Battery, Blood's Battery, Cormick's Company of Artillery, the right wing of the 9th Regiment, and the whole of the 25th Regt. The 8th and 20th, and a wing of the 7th Bengalese N.I.; Boileau's troop of the 4th Cavalry, and a Horse, and Mosse's Company of Artillery, were ordered up. The spears, swords, and matchlocks of Cornet Bertoli and Lieut Lewis's troop of Irregular Cavalry are on the left; they were expected to arrive at head-quarters on the 10th May. Their Brigadier is—Mesers. Cocke, Riddell, and Le Bas—had ordered to Delhi. The Scinde army, the Bengal Army, all save one, proceed this afternoon, under charge of an escort of the Poonah troops, to Decrah Sassoor, a fort of the Peishwa, betwixt Poonah and Sattara, having been selected them as a place of residence. The Meer Dasod has been sent to Surat, under charge of Lieutenant Lavie, to be confined, we presume for life, in the castle. He is suspected to have had some cognizance of, or connection with, the parties implicated in the murder of Lieutenant Ennis, the principal of whom has already been executed. None of the ladies of the Zenana attended or followed the Ameers—the statement that they did so tarnishing out unfounded. The principal part of the prize property found at Hyderabad, consisting of jewelled weapons, matchlocks, golden and enamelled saddles, with valuable jewellery and precious stones, is to be exposed for sale at Bombay, some time in November next. It is probable that by our next number positive battle will have been fought, although the tidings are unlikely to have reached us by the 19 h of June. So completely shut up against us are all parts of the country, and so thoroughly and effectually does the insurrectionary spirit prevail, that despatches can only be sent from one station to another by an armed escort, or strong military escort. The collectors we have appointed will require a brigade to escort them on the execution of their duties. Were once we have exterminated the Belo chees, however, this state of affairs will probably improve; The Hindoo serfs, who till the soil, ever anxious for a change of masters, have received us in the most friendly manner. We have not reason at any time to fear their enmity, nor much to regard their friendship. Fifty lacs of treasure, half a million sterling, is on its way to Hyderabad, to pay the troops. This amounts to about eighteen months' revenue of the whole of Scinde!

THE PUNJAUB.—A storm seems brewing on the Satlej, not unlikely to burst forth on the Punjaub. Shere Singh, faithful to us in our adversity since we have extermina ed the Belo chees, however, this state of affairs will probably improve; The Hindoo serfs, who till the soil, ever anxious for a change of masters, have received us in the most friendly manner. We have not reason at any time to fear their enmity, nor much to regard their friendship. Fifty lacs of treasure, half a million sterling, is on its way to Hyderabad, to pay the troops. This amounts to about eighteen months' revenue of the whole of Scinde!

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AFFGHANISTAN.—Fresh troubles seem arising in Affghanistan Persian influence is said to be on the ascendant at Candahar, from which, indeed Mahomed Beg, being reported to have got possession of the city The Kuzzilbashes are said to be supreme at Cabul. Both rumours are to be received with caution, information from beyond the passes being in the last degree uncertain. Dost Mahomed is still at Peshawur, waiting the conclusion of Mahomed Ukbar's negotiations at Jellalabad. The Khyberries, with whom he is said to be ready to treat, refuse to take less than 20,000 for the use of the passes, a sum which the Ameer and his son are little likely to raise at present!

BUNDLECUND.—The disorders in this quarter still continue, though upon a somewhat more limited scale than formerly. About the beginning of April Sir Richmond Shakespere went out with two companies of sepoys, and a resaldh of irregular horse, to endeavour to recover a plunder which was known would be attempted, the Boondelas having assembled for that purpose. On the 3rd the insurgents burnt the village of Gowah, and on the 5th they attacked and plundered that of Jalanah. Three men were wounded, but none killed: the whole property of the villagers was destroyed or carried off. Major Lech has exchanged the peaceful and profitable duty of escorting the gates to the restored temple of Somnauth for that of driving rebels to their fastnesses. He started on the scent of some proscribed chiefs about the 10th of April, with seven troopers and twenty sepoys—a detachment hazardously small for such a service. On the 13th a party of insurgents attacked the troops stationed at Bughors, where the gallant affair of Brigadier Young occurred about six months since. The assailants were driven off, but not until after four sepoys had been killed and three wounded. The latest news is much more favourable. Tej Singh, the chief rebel, who was lately at the head of 5000 or 6000 men, had been captured, and his followers dispersed with scarce any resistance, it is what, ever. Our latest letter is of the 29th ult., from Nagong, which station was described as flourishing, and rising rapidly into importance. The Jeypore Rajah was still at urge, and the rebels had once or twice attacked the outposts, which were considered to be too numerous.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lord Ellenborough continues for the present at Agra, and so do the gates. A portion of the latter has been sent to the *cosmos* of the Asiatic Society for examination, and is said to be monumental, being of wood but pure. The Governor-General, it is reported, means to visit Scinde during the cold season

Some calumnies have appeared against the conduct of the 1st Grenadiers in a Bombay daily newspaper. They seem utterly groundless: the conduct of this fine regiment is admitted by all who were present, when they are said to have misconducted themselves, to have been most excellent.

It has been resolved to erect a monument to the late Sir W. Macnaghten, whose remains have arrived at, and been buried at Calcutta. Numerous earthquakes of small moment have prevailed over the month. The American case-ship has not yet appeared.

CHINA.

China papers have been received to the 28th of March. Colonel Malcolm had arrived on the 16th from Bombay, with the treaty of Pekin. Ching Hiepoo survived, this would have been ratified on the part of the Chinese Government within a few days of its arrival; as it was, a couple of months' delay was feared would ensue, during which time no progress could be made in forwarding commercial arrangements. Sir Henry Pottinger had been disabled from proceeding to the northward, in case of missing the Chinese Emperor at his way southward to Canton. The Chinese commenced of an attack on Captain Cecil, of the French frigate Erigone, which still undergoing punishment. The Mandarins seemed anxiously and sedulously to keep from the knowledge of the Emperor who had hitherto held aloof. The local authorities were about to take active measures for the suppression of piracy, but had respectfully declined our co-operation. Sir H. Pottinger considered it proper that they should be left to themselves, so long as there appeared any probability of their exertions being successful. The hostile feeling of the citizens of Canton appeared to be wearing away.

Lieut. Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, had left Amoy for Ningpo, on his way to England, a reference about some details requiring to be made. Sir H. Pottinger has pleaded so hard to be permitted to retire, that it is supposed his successor will come out with the Secretary of Legation on his return.

IRELAND.

The most extraordinary popular demonstration ever witnessed in the city of Dublin took place on Monday last, on the occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to petition for a repeal of the legislative union. From the early hour of eight o'clock the streets were thronged by multitudes anxious to witness the various trades p oceeding to the place of rendezvous, the beautiful village of Phibsborough, to the northern suburbs. Each of the trades, headed by its temperance band, marched two and two, under their some instances, four abreast, with the utmost precision and regularity, the bands playing "Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "God save the Queen." "See the Conquering Hero comes," and other popular airs. In one man conducting the trade processions were generally comfortably dressed, and exhibited a very cleanly and creditable appearance. One very numerous procession, that of the coal porters, all dressed in the full suit of coal frocks, but preceded at once to the place of meeting, the celebrated fair-green of Donnybrook, which they entered about seven o'clock, headed by a band of forty musicians. About half past seven all the various lines of movement from Phibsborough commenced, and the trades, with their various bands playing, proceeded to Merrion-square. The procession passed on to the south side of the square, and after going up in good order as the pressure of the multitude would allow, oppo ite the residence of Mr. O'Connell. Here the scene was really a most extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by the ladies and other members of his family, appeared on the balcony in front, whilst the bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," and the multitude cheered with a degree of animation and heart new which was never equalled on any popular exhibition. The *Evening Mail* estimates the numbers at "considerably over one hundred thousand persons;" but other calculations make it double that number. There was a great number of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neighbouring counties. The fair-green, containing about fifteen acres, was crowded, as well as the road adjacent, and part of the village. The multitude, notwithstanding its immense extent, was perfectly tranquil and orderly throughout the proceedings. It is needless to say that the usual amount of speechifying took place on the occasion. On Tuesday, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange-rooms, when Mr. O'Connell announced the "rent" for the week to be 2798 14s.

DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—The following magistrates have been struck off the list:—Lynch, Esqs. borough of Galway; Peter A. Daly, Esq., county of Galway; Alexander Sherlock, Esq., borough of Waterford; Richard Duckett, Esq., county of Waterford; Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., county of Galway, the latter at his own request

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.—On Monday evening, while the tragedy of *Macbeth* was in course of representation, for the benefit of Mr. Anderson, a young man, appeared about 20 years of age, rather tall, and of slender frame a bottle, such as is used for containing pickles, from the gallery at Mr. Calcraft, and threw recklessly exclaimed, "Down you oh! Calcraft, Calcraft, Calcraft; villain, villain, villain." He then threw himself into a menacing attitude, brandishing a huge pocket-knife, the blade of which resembled a dagger, and, still looking towards the stage, uttered in a violent and incoherent manner other expressions of a similar character. Policeman 39 B, throughout the house, and Thomas M'Cabe, who sat in an opposite direction to the same gallery, seized the young man by the wrist of the right hand to secure the knife, and in the course of a hard struggle the desperate overturned and dropped on his feet in the middle gallery, where, without a moment's hesitation, he sprung into the pit, and fell outside the orchestra. He was removed on a stretcher, procured at College street Police office, to Mercer's Hospital, where he breathed his last after an interval of a few hours. No cause has been assigned for the unfortunate man's conduct.

BALLOON ASCENT.—Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, made an ascent in his balloon from Dublin on Thursday last, and from the direction of the prevailing wind he was carried seaward, and was obliged to descend in the water near Braybead. He was fortunately rescued from his perilous situation by Captain Deane, of the Coast Guard Station, who directed the efforts of some fishermen.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The *Commerce* states, that from amongst a number of pigeons brought from Antwerp, and released at Paris on Sunday last, seven performed the first accomplished the distance from Paris to Antwerp in two hours and twenty minutes, the seventh in five hours and fifty minutes.——A man, named Hawtry, who was trolling, a short time since in the Thames, at Clewer, near Windsor, hooked a pike which weighed upwards of 30lbs., and is three feet seven inches and a half in length.——On Saturday last, the Rose Peel Estate of half-yearly audit was held at Tamworth, when 10 per cent. was returned to the whole of the tenantry. This substantial mark of consideration on the part of their landlord gave uniform satisfaction.——On Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. B. Bryer, one of the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Mary Newington, Surrey (at his sole expense), gave an entertainment to the children belonging to the workhouse of that parish, both boys and girls, sixty in number, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.——Mr. Macready embarks in the autumn for New York, and it is expected that he will remain in the United States until the commencement of the ensuing summer. Until he takes his departure, we understand that he means to endeavour to recruit his health by a total abstinence from professional labour.——Accounts from Guadaloupe, of the 16th May, state that the Governor had been busied in getting the hospital and public edifices rebuilt, but was obliged to suspend the works in consequence of a smart shock of an earthquake which was felt on the 11th.——The daughter of M. Odilon Barrot has died suddenly, and left that gentleman's family in great affliction.——The Poor-law Commissioners have delegated the powers of the commission for the management of the Irish department of the Poor-law to their Assistant-Commissioners, Edward Gulson and Alfred Power, Esqrs.——It was reported in Madrid that Mr. Henry Bulwer was to replace Mr. Aston.——The Turkish Government is making extraordinary efforts to assemble an army of 200,000 men for the encampments at Constantinople and Adrianople.——The Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Liverpool, on the plan proposed by Mr. George Stephenson.——According to the last census of the Russian empire, the total number of inhabitants who can write and read was 4,167,995, or the proportion to the whole population as one to twelve.——Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor pilgrims, and we have no doubt the result will be beneficial.——The British and North American royal mail steamer the Caledonia, Captain Lott, sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston. She carried between 70 and 80 passengers. Various additional approprate arrangements have been made by command of her Majesty in connection with the performance of divine worship at the royal private chapels at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.——The Duke of Cambridge will be present at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Derby, on Monday next.——The erection of seats near Hammersmith-bridge, which were let out for the purpose of seeing the regatta, is likely, it is said, to lead to litigation.——In future the mails to Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, will be conveyed by the Eastern Counties Railway.——At the General Post-office, and the Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Lombard-street branch offices, provision has been made for the purpose of stamping notices of objection, claims, &c., in accordance with the recent amended Registration Act.——During the past ten days a great many meetings for thanksgiving have been held in the various dissenting chapels of the metropolis, consequent upon the abandonment of Sir James Graham's factory education scheme. These meetings have been chiefly of a devotional character, and largely attended.——Abdé Wilson, who built the Roman Catholic church of Spa-fields, has been consecrated bishop at Rome, and is going to Van Diemen's Land on a mission from the Pope.——An impostor was detected at St. Alban's a few days since who turned out to be a young female in male attire. She represented herself to be a son of Sir Robert Peel, and attracted great notice in consequence.——The celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein died at St. Petersburg on the 16th ult., at the advanced age of 87. He was, as will be remembered, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the last war, and enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperor Alexander, perhaps, in a greater degree than any other of that monarch's generals or warriors. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave immediate orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

MR. MINASI, THE PEN-AND-INK DRAWING MASTER.—The last performance of this artist—a portrait of her Majesty's two eldest children, is, indeed, a very choice production, and the likenesses have been described as perfect by Sir William Ross and Mr. Edwin Landseer, as well as by other eminent artists of the present day. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Minasi excels in originality, and does not confine his talents to copying. Some of his portraits are perfect gems. In almost all the varied walks of life the affliction of poverty has fallen upon the eminent. It is greatly to be regretted that in his declining years Mr. Minasi should also find himself in pecuniary embarrassments, and it is hoped that the hand of patronage will be extended to so highly-talented and worthy a man that he may not be suffered to drag out the remainder of his life in want.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—One of the largest fires which has occurred in the north of England for many years, broke forth from the timber-yard of Messrs. Robert Todd and Co., Pandon Dean, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, which not only destroyed their premises, but those of Messrs. Atkinson and Turner (spirit dealers), Mr. Pringle's dwelling (the manager clerk to Messrs. Todd), and seventeen other dwelling-houses, tenanted principally by poor families, covering altogether an area of one acre of ground. The reflection of this awful fire was seen for miles round, and at one time not less than 14,000 persons were assembled on the spot to see its progress. The firemen of the town were scarcely in time to subdue the flames, but the firemen, borough police, and the soldiers connected with the 37th Regiment, exerted themselves nobly in cutting off the premises adjoining to those on fire. The rain were burning fiercely when our information left on Sunday evening, and the property destroyed will amount to several thousands. Several persons were supposed to be lost when the ruins fell in, and, worst of all, it is supposed that this dreadful calamity is the work of an incendiary.

PORTRAIT OF OTHO, KING OF GREECE.

This ill-conditioned Sovereign has just sent a candid *exposé* of his financial affairs to Prince Metternich, requesting him to use his *bons offices* with the three allied powers to give him time to liquidate the interest of his different loans. This intelligence has been received at Trieste, by a steamer just arrived from Athens. Possibly, the Sovereigns may relax in their determination; if not, poor Otho's case will be as hopeless as that of another insolvent king, whose regal style and monetary difficulties are inscribed upon the same stone in one of our metropolitan churchyards. At all events, the present is a fit opportunity for introducing to the reader the "head and front" of the bankrupt ruler of the Greek land of promise.

Otho, the present King of Greece, is the second son of the King of Bavaria, and was born on the 1st of June, 1815. He was elected King of the new kingdom of Greece on the 7th of May, 1832, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia; these three powers having entered into an alliance for the settlement of the affairs arising out of the Greek Revolution, by a convention signed in London on the 6th of July, 1827. The King of Bavaria ratified the treaty of the 7th of May, 1832, on the 27th of same month; King Otho formally accepting the crown on the 5th of October following. He reached Greece, accompanied by a regency and Bavarian troops, on the 6th of February, 1833, and his majority having been fixed for the 1st of June, 1835, he assumed the reins of Government on that day.

The public character of King Otho has been portrayed in many of the political publications of Europe, as affording little to admire or respect. Indeed, a series of unexpected circumstances having enabled him to rule the people committed to his care, as an absolute monarch, the result has been, at the end of ten years, that Greece, under the most favourable circumstances of internal and external tranquillity, is now in a most precarious position of public bankruptcy and general demoralization. The ruling feature of King Otho's character is the desire that nothing, however trifling, should be done without his consent, while he is without the necessary firmness to enable him to decide on any step, however insignificant, until necessity compels him to do so. Impatient of all advice and control, no person, with any feeling of self-respect, will consent to serve as his nominal adviser; and the only responsible ministry, that under Mavrocordato, which it has been attempted to form in Greece, since King Otho's accession, lasted but a few weeks.

THE NEW ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

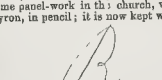
Of King Otho's personal appearance we are enabled to offer a correct representation in the engraving we this day lay before our readers, and which we have obtained direct from Athens. The costume in which he is represented is that of the Greek military chiefs, and was adopted by his Majesty in 1835, since which time he has continued to wear this dress. King Otho was married on the 22nd of November, 1836, to Amelia, daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by whom at present he has no children.

Annexed is a view of the new royal palace at Athens, which has been built by King Otho, of marble brought from Mount Pentelicus; the foundation-stone having been laid by his Majesty in March 1834. The building is of immense dimensions, being larger than Buckingham Palace. It is not yet occupied, owing to the internal decorations not being finished; and, with the present exchequer before us, we fear there is but a poor prospect of their completion. In its present state, however, the new royal palace is decidedly the modern wonder of Athens.

HARROW SCHOOL.

Wednesday was the second public speech day at this excellent foundation, when the orators elicited the warm applause of a discriminating audience. Public speeches were substituted in the mastership of Dr. Heath (1771), for the custom of shooting with the bow for a silver arrow. The change was made in consequence of the necessary practice infringing upon the time that should have been devoted to study, and the attraction of sharpers and other loose characters from the metropolis to witness the trials. The buts for archery were situated on a beautiful and remarkable spot on the left of the London road as you enter the town; the last silver arrow was contended for in 1771, that which was prepared for the following year is now preserved at the school.

The school-house, a venerable brick building, stands on the same eminence as the church, and is contiguous to the churchyard; it has little architectural pretension, but, as the nursery of intellect—where such men as Parr, Bennett, Jones, Sheridan, Byron, Percival, and Peel were educated, it must be regarded with veneration. Many illustrious names are rudely carved on the panels of the school premises; and here we may mention that a short time since, in removing some panel-work in the church, was found the autograph of Lord Byron, in pencil; it is now kept with reverential care, as one of the curiosities of the place. But the part of the school buildings most worthy of notice, at the present day, is the new school, including



BYRON'S AUTOGRAPH.

HARROW NEW SCHOOL AND SPEECH ROOM.

the speech room; the former addition made under the auspices of Dr. Butler, and the latter built solely by the subscriptions of old Harrovians, at a cost exceeding £10,000: both are in the old English style, a lofty bay window being the principal ornamental feature.

The old school-house was not built until some years after John Lyon, the founder, in 1571 obtained the royal charter; nor were the statutes promulgated by Lyon until within two years of his death, in 1590. Exclusive of these statutes, Mr. Lyon prepared a body of rules for the better management of the school, in which it is ordered that prayers are to be distinctly said by one of the scholars whenever they assemble for instruction, and again on their departure; and this rule has always been strictly observed. The books to be read are pointed out, as are also the amusements, limited to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, shooting, and no other." In 1809 a committee of the parishioners of Harrow applied to the Court of Chancery for the correction of what they considered abuses in the management of the school; but, in 1810, the Master of the Rolls, Sir W. Grant, pronounced judgment in favour of the school as at present constituted. The revenues of the Lyon estates have increased considerably of late years, a large portion of land in Marylebone having been let on building leases; but the school derives only a small benefit from this increased value, as, by the will of the founder, the rents of those lands were to be appropriated to the repair of roads, and charitable purposes. The amount of the funds, a short time since, was estimated under £1000. The governors are noblemen and gentlemen, either residents or possessors of property in Harrow or its neighbourhood. The number of scholars on the foundation at any one time averages 14 or 15; the number of oppidans is fluctuating from 150 to 300; average, 200. The management of the school and system of education are closely assimilated with the regulations at Eton College, while many of the standard books from the Eton press are used; and these are the best elementary books for classical instruction, notwithstanding the educational quackery of the day. Attached to the foundation are six exhibitions, each of the value of £50, for the term of eight years; and there is likewise a scholarship founded by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. Besides the eminent Harrovians already mentioned, are Baxter, the philologist; Bruce, the traveller; Orme, the historian of Indostan; Dennis, the poet and critic; Bland, translator from the Greek anthologies; Colonel Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; the late Marquises of Wellesley and Hastings; the Earls of Elgin, Ripon, Harrowby, Clare, Spencer, and Aberdeen; Viscounts Palmerston and Bolingbroke (late); Lord Cottenham, the Bishops of Lichfield (Ryder) and Rochester (Murray); the judges, Sir John Richardson and Sir E. H. East; Hon. W. Spencer, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, and Dr. Benjamin H. Malkin; and Sotheby, the poet. Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel were contemporaries at Harrow; and Mr. Moore relates an anecdote of Byron offering to share some punishment from a tyrant who claimed a right to fag "little Peel." Byron, too, describes himself to have shone in the Harrow speeches.

Strolling into the churchyard, on a rail at the east end, may be traced these lines, said to have been written by Byron, when at school:—

There is a time when the green trees shall fall,
And Isaac Greentree rise above them all.

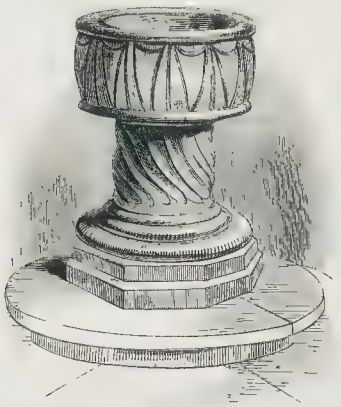
Lord Byron, by the way, must have been fond of cutting and writing in strange places. He has even carved it upon one of the columns in the dungeon of Chillon, immortalised in his verse. The favourite resting-place of the young poet was an altar-tomb on the opposite side of the church to that shown in

HARROW CHURCH.

the engraving: here he would lie for hours, enjoying the glorious western view, with "Windsor's heights," and drinking inspiration from its sublimity and wondrous beauty. The church is the crowning glory of "lofty Harrow;" and its prominent celebrity once called up the ready wit of Charles II., who, when some divines were disputing about the visible church, drew their attention to that of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which has since been proverbial as "the *visible* church." It consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts; and at the west end is a square embattled tower, from which rises the spire, covered with lead. The architecture is between pure and florid pointed, late in the 14th century; but a portion remains of the original Anglo-Norman church, built by Archbishop Lanfranc, the dominant favourite of William I. and II., and consecrated by Anselm: these fragments are the circular columns dividing the aisles from the nave, and the lower part of the tower, in which is a fine circular-headed doorway.

Within the church are several ancient as well as interesting tablets and brasses; in the chancel, a figure of Sir John Flamburd, one of Edward the Third's knights, of the best age of chivalry, as his helmet, mail gorget, and guardian dog attest. The brass figures of two rectors of Harrow of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (one with his wife and five children), and of John Lyon, the founder of the school, must not be missed; nor Parr's classical inscription on the tomb of Dr. Sumner, an exquisite piece of Latinity. In the churchyard, too, masters of the school and old Harrovians lie sleeping.

The restorative taste of the times has lately led to this very curious font being reinstated in the church. For many years it lay neglected, and, if we remember rightly, overgrown with briars and brambles, but it has just been judiciously restored; it is a fine Anglo-Norman work, belonging to the earliest age of the church, and its restoration reflects high credit upon the tasteful liberality of all concerned in this labour of love.



THE FONT, HARROW CHURCH.

Annexed is the programme of Wednesday's speeches.—

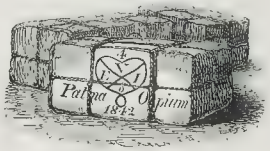
Calthorpe	Galgacus ad Milites	Tacitus.
Curror	Medea	Euripides.
Spottiswoode	On Economical Reform	Burke.
Galborne	Uriel	Milton.
Chitty	Cardinal Wolsey to Cromwell	Shakspere.
	Hon. P. Smythe.—Greek Iambics.	
Lewis	Ulysses to Achilles	Shakspere.
Lloyds	Chorus, Troasuarum Mulierum	Euripides.
Leech	Henry IV. to Prince Harry	Shakspere.
	Hon. P. Smythe.—Greek Prose Translation.	
Whittaker	Caractacus	Mason.
Nicholson	Hanno	Livius.
Marshall, sen.	Richard II.	Shakspere.
	Grant, sen.—Latin Essay for Peel Medal.	
Mr Smythe	Description of Rome and Athens	Milton.
Sheriffe	To the Electors of Bristol	Burke.
Bushby	On Employment of Indians in American War	Lord Chatham.
Grant, sen.	The Character of the Happy Warrior	The Poet Laureate.
Sosmes	On the Remonstrances of the French Republic	Pitt.

The speeches were excellently delivered, especially those recited by Whittaker, Nicholson, and Marshall. The "Character of the happy Warrior" was well recited by Grant, sen.

Among the company present we noticed Viscount Strangford, Lord H. Leigh, Lord Palmerston, the Bishops of Norwich and St. David's, Mr. B. Pollen, Mr. E. Dewing, with many old Harrovians.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Turkish opium is made into flat cakes, and was at one time the only kind of the drug in use. The Indian opium is of two descriptions—the Bengal and the Malwa. The former is cultivated and manufactured by the East India Company, and is much esteemed for its taste by the Chinese. About two pounds of pure opium is rolled up by the hands into a ball, and covered with from ten to fifteen layers of the poppy-leaf, till it is the size of a thirty-two pound shot. These balls are then packed in a chest two feet eight inches in length, nineteen inches in breadth, and fifteen inches deep. There are two tiers or layers of balls placed between divisions of wood, and every interstice is filled up with the dried leaves of the poppy. The chest is then caulked up air-tight, and water-tight, and covered with a green hide, which is sewed on all over it. Coarse canvas is next bound round it, and the whole secured by rope lashings; the Company's distinguishing mark is then conspicuously affixed—the letters signifying the United East India Company. It is now sold by the government authorities to the merchants at public auctions.



OPIUM PACKAGES.

The Malwa opium is grown in the native states, and is packed in chests containing 140 lb., done up in lumps or cakes about the size of a small roll.

At what period it was first introduced into China cannot now be correctly ascertained, but it is upon record that up to the year 1780 the Portuguese (who had gained a permanent footing at Macao) were the chief if not the only suppliers of this article to the Celestial Empire. About that time (1780), however, the English commenced the sale of the drug, by establishing a depôt to the southward of Macao, and only 200 or 300 chests were annually imported, paying a duty of about 20s. per chest, besides a packing charge amounting to about 16s. 9d. per chest; but there can be no doubt that even thus early opium smuggling—though not to any very great extent—was carried on by the officers of the company's ships, as well as the ships of private merchants: it was reserved for later times to man and arm a small fleet especially adapted to the purpose.

Whether there is anything peculiar in the physical or intellectual organisation of the Chinese, so as to render them more than any other nation attached to the smoking of opium, is not relevant here, but certainly as the intoxicating influences of the drug became more generally known, so in proportion did the demand for it increase, till, in the course of a few years, instead of 200 or 300 chests, the annual importation amounted to several thousand chests.

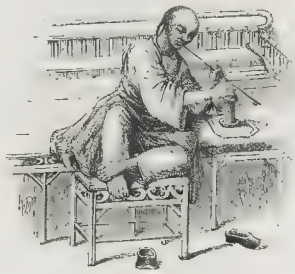
The baneful effects produced upon the human constitution by an immoderate indulgence in smoking this drug aroused the attention of some of the better-disposed amongst the Chinese authorities, and about the year 1796 the importation of opium was not only entirely prohibited, but a severe punishment was ordered to be inflicted upon all who were detected in smoking it. But the traffic had now as a pecuniary matter become of considerable national importance, for, as the Chinese made us pay for all our teas in hard cash, so also, in return, the opium-dealers received back that money in payment for opium.

The decree was certainly issued, and war-junks were fitted out to put a stop to smuggling; but the high prices caused by prohibition, and the determination of the people themselves to indulge in this pernicious luxury, enabled the smugglers to give large bribes to the mandarins and officers of customs; so that the trade, instead of decreasing, became every succeeding year more and more extensive and lucrative, as the following statement will testify:—In 1798 the quantity imported was about 4200 chests, which fluctuated for the next ten years, but during the whole interval the prices had actually trebled. In 1808 the number of chests imported was 4208. In 1818 the prices had more than quadrupled, and the quantity was rather less, but in 1828 the quantity had nearly doubled, for in that year the number of chests was 7700, and so rapidly did it continue to increase that in 1832 no less than 10,638 chests were imported. In 1833 the number was 12,223; in 1834 it was 12,977; in 1835 it had increased to 14,745; and so went on progressing till the time of the open rupture, when the importation for that year, it is said, would have amounted to 40,000 chests, valued at upwards of four millions in money. The above calculations (excepting the last) are for Calcutta alone, but there was also a considerable quantity exported to China from Bombay and Damaun. The number of Chinese addicted to the habit has been variously estimated, but may, on a moderate computation, be taken at three millions, though in all probability that amount is greatly exceeded in reality.

The poppy was principally reared in the fertile districts of Bengal, Behar, and Benares, at first by private individuals; but, as the trade grew into greater importance, the East India Company took it into their own hands, by farming the whole of the produce. It was afterwards discovered that it would grow luxuriantly in Malwa and Central India, and the company, to preserve a monopoly, negotiated with the native chiefs of those districts to prevent the manufacture of opium; but the practice was not checked, and ultimately they conceded the point, and granted passes at rather high rates for the transit of the Malwa opium to Bombay, where it was shipped for China.

Under the company's management, and within their dominion, every ryot (cultivator of the soil) was compelled to set apart a portion of his best land for the produce of opium, which he was bound to deliver in a proper state. The collectors and inspectors were but poorly paid, and hence arose great aggression, extortion, and fraud; in fact, the whole system was one of iniquity from the commencement to the end, and is still carried on in the same reckless manner.

We now come to the mode employed in forcing the opium into China. As the trade attained an extent which made it particularly valuable, a number of remarkably fine vessels were built expressly for the purpose, having, with great beauty and symmetry, the more essential quality of excellent sailers, which gained for them the name of opium-clippers. They were well manned, and, in some instances, not badly armed. The largest are barque-rigged, resembling the illustration which we give below; some are brigs, and a few are schooners. Since the peace naval officers of known merit in the service have at times commanded one or another of them, and a rivalry has always existed to render them perfect pictures to the practised eye of seamen. At the outset there were only two or three; at present the number is fourteen or fifteen; and of these the Water Witch, a lovely barque, of about 360 tons, manned with a crew of seventy men, and well armed, is considered the crack craft. Next to her is the Red Rover, another barque, with sixty men. There are also, the Mohr, the Rob Roy, the Cowages Family, the Poppy, the Sylph, the Syren, the Tyne, the Malmaison, the John Brightmore (new), and others, whose names we do not at this moment recollect. These take in their cargoes at Bombay and Calcutta, and work up along shore, from Singapore to Lintin, an island in the mouth of Canton river (at no very great distance from Macao), where the merchants have placed receiving ships, for the purpose of selling the drug. The traffic is carried on through the agency of persons on shore, at Canton, who sell the opium; and payment being first made, a boat or boats (called by the natives "fast-crabs and scrambling dragons") go down to the receiving ships at Lintin with an order for the quantity purchased. They are swift vessels propelled by a great number of oars, and a sail, made of split rattan or bamboo, when the wind is fair. The mandarin boats are constantly on the watch—or rather pretend to be so; but the smugglers, who are a daring set of fellows, being well armed, set them at defiance; and though engagements (generally sham ones, to save appearances) now and then take place, yet very little harm is done, for the naval officers, as well as every one else connected with the customs, make more money by conniving at the trade than they can possibly get by trying to suppress it: in fact, the mandarins' boats smuggle as much as those who get their living by it. The illustration represents an opium-clipper getting under way, with her headsails braced aback for casting; a smuggling boat, upon her oars, near to her; and a war-vessel in the distance.



AN OPIUM SMOKER.

We have seen that the prohibition, with severe punishments annexed to it, had no effect whatever to check the trade. Opium continued to be sold openly in all parts of China, and the shops were as plentiful in every town of the empire as gin-palaces in England. A bamboo screen suspended at the door was a sure sign to the opium-smoker that he could gratify his fatal propensity within. All classes of persons, of every grade, might be seen entering these places to indulge in the deadly gratification—nothing deterred them; and at length the evil grew to be so enormous that the Chinese authorities, who were averse to it, either from principle, or through not sharing in the spoil, resolved to act with decision, and consequently seized 20,882 chests, and had they rested at that, their conduct would have been perfectly justifiable, but they proceeded to acts of aggression by confiscating the property, and inflicting punishment on the innocent as well as the guilty. Want of space will preclude our entering upon the war which followed, but has now terminated. Opium smuggling is still carried on, and most probably would be continued, even should the legislature of England pass enactments against it; and such is the infatuation of the Chinese, that they will endeavour to procure the drug at all hazards; and as it is paid for in cash or silver exceeding the amount we give for our teas, it naturally follows that there must be a great drain of dollars and silver from the empire.

The mode of using the drug, which is to dip the end of a fine wire into the prepared drug, reduced to the consistency of molasses, and it is

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

then held over a lamp and inserted into the small aperture of the bowl of the pipe, which is held in an inverted position. The smoke is inhaled and retained by swallowing as long as possible.

A startling fact is forced upon us from actual knowledge that the use of this drug in a liquid state is fast gaining ground amongst the working population in the manufacturing districts of England, to allay the pangs of hunger. Thus an insatiable craving is induced till the swallowing of it becomes a confirmed habit; and we have known mothers to deprive their children of the food which they ought to have, in order to satisfy this inordinate longing. It is a well-attested fact amongst the retailers of medicines in manufacturing towns, that many working people will swallow not less than sixpennyworth of laudanum in a day. Surely this subject is well worthy of the attention and investigation of the philanthropist, if not of the Legislature of the kingdom.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 16th.

SUNDAY, July 9.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.
TUESDAY, 11.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1553.
THURSDAY, 13.—Parliament at Nottingham, 1334.
FRIDAY, 14.—Mrs. Siddons born, 1728.
SATURDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 15.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 51	0 33	1 23	1 50	2 14	2 39	3 1	3 21	3 41	4 0	4 20	4 36

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. D., a Subscriber,*" *should first examine it at the Lord's-commons, and, if the property be left as he supposes, then apply to a respectable solicitor or.*
"*C. T. E. S.*"—*Twelve. The drawing shall be returned, the subject being too "political," though a well-merited tribute.*
"*G. C. H.*" *will find several papers on "the smoke nuisance" in the Mechanics' Magazine for the last twelve years; indeed, in almost every work on mechanical science published during that period.*
"*G. S. D.*" *Kingsclere, is thanked for his well-timed suggestion.*
"*T.*"—1. "*God save the Queen.*" 3. *M dame, by courtesy. The other reputes in our next.*
"*J. B S.*" *Poole, will, perhaps, favour us by sending the sketch.*
"*J. W.,*" *Enfield-wash.—We cannot, at present, avail ourselves of his friendly hint.*
"*S. G.*"—*We do not recollect. See Hazlitt's edition of Defoe.*
"*T. E. B.,*" *Brighton.—Magna Charta has been lithographed by Mr. Netherclift, King William street, Strand.*
"*Londinus*" *will find a reply in the gratuitous Supplement published with our present number.*
"*J. H.*" *Devizes.—We cannot undertake to furnish the information required.*
"*Public*" *companies should themselves report progress.*
"*T. P.*" *Romsgate.—His "old friends" may re appear anon.*
"*J. T.,*" *Hatton.—Declined.*
"*An Admirer.*" *Manchester, is thanked. We shall remain silent.*
"*J. W.,*" *Cambridge.—Our correspondent's letter did not reach us in time. We will inquire.*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The spires will doubtless be added to the new Catholic church at Islington, to complete the design, which should have been mentioned in our last.*
"*R. J. C.*"—*No.*
"*B. B. G.,*" *Lokenham, is thanked. We had not room for the sketch of the Parhelia, and our correspondent's paper reached us subsequently to the accounts printed in our No. 60.*
"*B. St. B.,*" *Littleout House, is received. Thanks.*
"*J. L. J.*"—*The interest of the sketch has passed.*
"*J. G.,*" *Barnstaple.—The late Mr. Day left a large sum of money to found an institution for the blind; but, owing to "the law's delay," his benevolent intention has not been carried into effect.*
"*E. C.,*" *Brompton.*—"*Rebecca and her Daughters*" *have already figured in our Journal, No. 41*
"*M. J.,*" *Watercrampton.—Yes.*
"*Captain W.*" *We have no further cause.*
"*A Wet Blanket*" *is fastidious.*
Lowther Castle has been received.
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We shall inquire.*
"*C. A. H.*"—*He was one of the society sometime ago, but he has changed.*
"*W. C.*"—*All the numbers for the year would make the volume too thick and unwieldy.*
"*Decimus*"—*Apply by letter to the office of the Secretary of State*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Southampton, should order the Saturday night's edition. The engraving omitted will appear soon.*
"*J. Buckman*" *Hampton-court Palace is open daily, Fridays excepted. The Thames Tunnel is open on Sundays.*
We object to give opinions of public companies. "*Will he*" *is correct.*
"*A. B.*" *will find the Court Circular in the morning newspapers.*
CHESS.—"*Omega*" *is desirous of playing a friendly game of chess by post. Address, G. F. Q., post office, Sheffield.*
"*J. G. N.*"—*In the situation sent the king cannot take the bishop, as by so doing he would go into check himself.*
"*Blue Jacket.*"—*We must again refer our correspondent to our solution of Problem No. 25 which we contend is correct. If, as you say, white at the 3rd move plays thus,*

White.	Black.
3rd Q to B 7th check's	K to R 5th
4th Q takes R P checks	Q interposes

how can you immediately mate in 6 moves?
"*Pawn*" *is quite correct.*
"*G. D.*"—*Thanks for the contribution. Your wishes shall be attended to. See the chess article this week.*

This day is published, price 18s., the Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the numbers for the half year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with volume one. Subscribers are informed that Covers, made expressly for binding the second volume, may be had by order of all newsmen and booksellers, price 3s. each. All the back numbers are reprinted, and Subscribers can complete their sets.

COMPLETION OF VOLUME II.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We have the pleasure of presenting, GRATIS, with the present paper,

A SUPPLEMENT,

containing a Title-page, Preface, and a complete Index to Vol. II., with a Chronology of the Events of the last Six Months.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"Change for the American Notes;" "Brief Account of the Fleet Prison;" "History of Ancient America;" "The Tyrian Era," by George Jones, M.R.S.I., &c.;" Maurer's "Musical Times," Vol. I; "Le Journal Scolastique," Part I.; "Family Herald," Parts I. and II.. Also, the following Periodicals for July:—"Martin Chuzzlewit." "Polytechnic Journal." "Illuminated Magazine." "Artizan," "Dublin University," "Fraser's," and the "Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review," No. 3.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

It would seem, from the altered tone of many distinguished public men, and of the leading journals of the party in power, that a sort of general dissatisfaction is growing up—and that into a very strong feeling—at the palpable supineness of the Government in the great work of just and wholesome legislation, whether for England or Ireland, or, indeed, for any portion of the Empire. The *Times* has directed a strong battery of sarcastic reproach and censure openly against the Ministry; and the *Post* of the next day has taken the uncommon course of printing in its own columns the leading article of its contemporary, with a recommendation to its perusal, and a strong coincidence in its proclaimed opinion, expressed in no measured terms. The *Post* and the *Times* have been chief supporters of the Government from which they seem in a moment to have fallen away. Of course the Opposition journals are not weak in their attacks upon the Administration at a moment when its own friends find reason for abandoning it; and there is, therefore, a strong tide set in against it, which it may find it difficult to control, with a moral influence at all equal to its physical strength.

Now we are not partisans, nor do we oppose ourselves, as a journal, to any government, for the sake of abstract political principles. We would, upon the broad ground of national welfare, support any ministry that we found active in doing good in a popular spirit, and in accordance with fair and moderate—we would never countenance extreme—views. The stakes we play for are measures, not men—and we care not for the mere colour of political doctrine, so long as some pure nourishing and vital essence spring out of it. With regard to the Peel administration, we might have felt well inclined towards it (if it had displayed, or were now displaying, a proper activity and energy in the public behalf), on account of its obvious strength—of its large numerical majorities in Parliament, and, consequently, of its certainty of carrying any great boon that it might seek to grant to the people.

It is always better that a Government which is governing well should be a strong Government. Good intentions and weak means are of small avail; but good intentions with strong means may be brought vigorously to secure the happiness of a nation. On the other hand, if a Government have great power, and use it only for its own maintenance—by the victories of office, without exerting it for the general benefit—then the strength of such an administration would be more mischievous than its weakness, and the people would naturally seek to reduce it until its pride should be humbled, and the giant that would do no good labour, laid prostrate in an idleness as unvirtuous as it would be unfair.

It is with sincere regret that we find the supineness and indifference of recent legislation provoking this kind of feeling against the present Ministry, but our regret is nevertheless more for the culpable cause of the excitement than for the spirit of the excitement itself. We hold it honourable to the people that they should awaken to their interests when they find a Government tardy—that they should not treat times of crisis with *nonchalance*; and we deem it most honourable to find the press giving the initiative of warning, when it discovers dereliction of duty in the management of national affairs, more particularly when that management is in the hands of a party which that press has been accustomed conscientiously to support. There is a chivalrous justice in telling truth in spite of prejudice, and against those whom, in the right, we might beat love to honour, but whom, in the wrong, we will not degrade ourselves to defend. There is, therefore, great significance in the tone which our contemporaries have thus taken against what we will call "the Government of inaction"—inaction which produces disappointment, and chills even sanguine spirits out of reliance and almost out of hope. Hear the *Times*:—

> The Government seems ambitious of exhibiting in the face of the world the union of absolute inefficiency with absolute power. With a degree of parliamentary strength unprecedented of late years, they are about to close a session, the legislation of which, for all important purposes, will be an absolute blank. Two measures only, proceeding to any largeness of contents, did they introduce the Factories Education Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. Both these measures have undergone, in their passage through the House of Commons (not yet completed), such reverses, curtailments, and transmutations, as scarcely any Whig measure ever experienced, even at the lowest period of Whig decline. Their fundamental principles discarded, every provision which made them objects of public interest stripped away, they now remain mere *cenia mortua*, laughing-stocks of the whole country. Yet these are all, absolutely all, the fruits of the united wisdom of the Conservative cabinet, with its majority of 100, which the present year has seen. For the rest, so utterly barren has been the campaign, that the Liberal opposition is reduced, in very despair for something to oppose, to spend thirteen nights in fighting a bill, the first twelve clauses of which are only as yet agreed to, for the mere continuance (under circumstances which made them unusually necessary) of powers which have been granted to every government in Ireland since the beginning of the century, and to Whig governments without dispute.

Without referring to the last sentence, which has an application to the Irish Arms Bill, to the spirit of which we do not literally accede, we must yet acknowledge the justice of the previous observations, and show at once how readily they have been accepted by the *Post*. The *Post* says:—

> The zeal and sincerity of our Conservatism has led us for several months to take the liberty of finding fault with the present Administration, which, in so many instances, seems to have forfeited the character which it ought to have maintained. We have not taken this course without much pain, and the more so because we were taunted with overweening estimat on of our own opinion. We, however, acted upon principle, and we felt confident that the tone and temper of Government, and the modes of procedure which seemed to us so unworthy, could not for any length of time retain the favour of the British public. That we were only a little in advance of others in our views will appear from the able article, which we take from yesterday's *Times*, a journal which is supposed to feel the pulse of the public, and to pitch its note accordingly with very remarkable skill.

The last remark is a true one. The *Times* does pitch its note to public feeling with remarkable skill; and, therefore, the inference from its article is, that it conceives public feeling to be dissatisfied with the Peel Administration.

For ourselves, we are rather showing the bearings of the question than embarking in it ourselves. But we know of one oppression, the Income-tax, which the community has had to bear, and of no particular alleviation of its more crying grievances. The Poor-law is where it was—the destitution of the lower classes spreads—Wales is in a riot—Ireland unlegislated for—the Education question retarded; and, in a word, the whole country without any great practical results and benefits from a Ministry which is stronger to produce them than any which has governed this country for years. We do hope, therefore, that the warning which has been thrown out by the two leading journals of its own party may not be without its effect; but that the Government will rouse itself to the necessity of active exertion, and, before just complaint growls louder, bestir itself in the work of some manifest and practical good.

A learned and legal society, entitled the "Benchers of the Inner Temple," have, we perceive, by the observations of a contemporary, determined on closing the Temple-gardens on Sundays in future, thus preventing the inconsistent spectacle of amusement and frivolity, on the part of an ambulatory multitude, within the vicinity of the scene of their grave and solemn lucubrations. A Sabbath meditation on Coke on Littleton shall no longer be disturbed by the profane sound of vulgar hilarity, and the joyous laugh of childhood or girlhood wafted on the breeze shall no longer scare the spirit of Blackstone from the abode of seriousness and cogitation over which it loves to brood. Philanthropy and law, it may be safely assumed, are not convertible terms, and to their contrariety alone can the resolution of these benevolent benchers be ascribed. There is no accounting for taste. One would have supposed that the prospect of a considerable number of their fellow-creatures enjoying a cessation from labour one day in the week, and elated with the luxury of enjoying a stroll through their parterre, and round a patch of velvet turf, with which, in humble life, metropolitan eyes are seldom treated, would have given a tone of serenity and satisfaction salutary to their stomachs, and added a zest to the enjoyment of their port. But, alas! a bencher cannot luxuriate unless in lonely magnificence, at least his vision cannot comprise with comfort the less sumptuous enjoyments of an humble grade of society. This proceeding on the part of the wise men of the Temple is too much in accordance with the spirit of grudging and denial with which the poor man's comforts are considered in this utilitarian age by those in higher station; and we regret to find a class of men so intelligent and influential set up so bad an example of active encroachment on the few cost-less gratifications of the poor, and which go far to render their existence tolerable. It is only a few days since that the notable scheme of enclosing Hampstead-heath, which so long has feasted the Sunday rusticator from the counting-house or the hovel with the fresh breeze of the spreading landscape, was abandoned, at least for the present session. If the poor man be doomed to suffer the pinchings of penury, let him not at the same time be shut out from the grass plot and the free breeze of heaven. Let the air be to him in reality what it has been imaginatively designated, a "chartered libertine," but, above all, let not a body of men so sagacious and "deeply pondering" as the benchers of the Temple persist in recklessly diminishing the recreations of the poor. It is bad enough when some hard-hearted agent or spendthrift proprietor, driven by extravagance into rapaciousness, proceeds to enclose and "steal the common from the goose," but we hope, and somewhat confidently too, that the body to whom we have alluded will not persist in acting in so ungenerous and reprehensible a spirit.

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

The world runs on—and it is a cold, merry world after all, and never very particular on the score of its sympathies. It never wears anything but court mourning for any of its griefs—and, with the impatience of a pretty woman who does not look well in black, it shortens the duration even of that. Then its next impulse is outrageous gaiety, and it gets up a wedding garment of white satin to wear over its bombazines. It can laugh under the ribs of death. It mourns today a melancholy death or a fatal duel, as one of its oldest or best friends have passed away from it—but to-morrow it is arrayed in smiles at court. In a word, it is a shameful sycophant, that same world. Poor Fawcett dies in a duel (is murdered, the papers should be), and all his kindred army is strong in the expression of its sorrow; but the melancholy fact does not detract from the number or brilliancy of the uniforms at the drawing-room—neither does it spoil the Putney Regatta. We mix the grave, the gay, the lively, and severe very recklessly together. Society is compounded of odd materials—it is a tureen of spring soup.

Well, what have we going on? Ireland continues as furious as ever, and the row there, as John Reeve would have said, if he had lived to say anything, continues particularly jolly. The work of repeal is as well done as any work in the empire, and there is no particular progress made in stopping its way. The cloth seems to be ready—and, if somebody doesn't look out, the coat will be soon made. Whether or not England will be induced to wear it is another question. Meanwhile

> There's O'Connell at home with all his nous,
> And Smith O'Brien in Parliament House,
> Giving Lord Eliot quite a souse
> In the great political pool of strife,
> Cutting him up with a carving-knife,
> And spoiling all the peace of his life,
> By swearing that *he's* not a governing man,
> In fact, that he can't rule, while he swears he can.
> *He* says all right, *they* say all wrong;
> *He's* very bumptious, and they very strong;
> While this of the upshot's the short and the long,
> That, among such a number of eminent hands,
> It's a very nice quarrel now just as it stands;
> And all parties are cutting a beautiful figure,
> While Dan plays the game of Sir Lucius O'Trigger.
> Oh, how many wish with no powder or ball
> That he play'd it without any *Power* at all;
> And how many more in the elegant ring
> Of repealers just now *don't* wish any such thing!

Never mind, let them go on; the wind can't blow long without the world knowing its direction.

So the *Times* on Thursday turned point blank against Ministers: the thunderer came out with a flash of lightning, and struck Peel all of a heap. It was, in slang terms, a great walk into the minister; but there was much plain reason and sound sense in it after all. It lamented, in round English, that there was not a Whig Lyndhurst in the House of Lords, to tell the Cabinet what a "quantity of nothing" it had done; it mourned over the change in the spirit of Broughams, and offered him a premium of encouragement for a minister-al castigation. It told how old Melbourne—a dear, decent boy when he was in office, and in the palace decent and more decent still—used to catch it for his weakness when he could accomplish nothing; and wished the Tories might catch it for their strength when they could accomplish everything and do nothing at all. In fact, it seemed to look upon the Government as a sort of promissory note which the nation had allowed to come due and had dishonoured, but for which the *Times* solicited payment in terms nearly as pungent as an attorney's letter. It was a great turn-out of snuff political scribble, and there was something plucky about it, as there generally is in all the *Times* says and does. We do not think, however, that it will ever get a testimonial for turning out Peel; but he ought to look about him with as much energy as when,

> Summoned on wings of speed to hasten home,
> The cotton spinner's son arrived from Rome.

The *Times* thinks he is shilly-shallying with Ireland, and is nearly certain that he is flirting either with Rebecca or her daughters, which it is very naughty of him to do, as he is a married man. *Apropos* of Rebecca. Here is the "Tear of the 'Pike-man,' a nice moist pearl for our readers, and better than the "Soldier's Tear," any day:—

SONG—THE 'PIKE-MAN'S TEAR.

> Beside the road he stood,
> To take a last fond look
> Of the toll-house and the fastened gate,
> And the lodge within the nook.
> He heard Rebecca's voice,
> So familiar to his ear;
> And the 'pike-man took his tickets out
> And wiped away a tear.

Beside that 'pike-house gate
Was Beccy and her "gals;"
She waved aloft a blood-red "wipe,"
And flushed it to her pals.
She cried aloud—"We'll have
No toll-bars like this here."
So he raised his apron to his eye,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned to leave the spot:
Ah! do not harshly speak,
He used to keep that 'pike-house once
For eighteen bob a week.
Go watch upon the hill,
You'll see him pale with fear,
And when Rebecca's smashed the crib
He'll wipe away a tear.

John Parry has been singing the above ditty in all parts of Wales with a combination of enthusiasm and applause. At Carnarvon it was encored by the echoes of the empty soup tureens in the workhouse, as well as from the wash-hand-basins in the barracks.

It is considered to evince much resignation on the part of the unhappy individual whose woes it celebrates. When he dies it will be said of him, as Hood, in varied fashion, said of the sexton—

Poor 'pike-man, brought up at the bar,
He did his duty well,
And, as he toll'd the people, so
The people toll'd the bell.

But, after all, this Rebecca must be put down. She is a lady of tremendous strength and great masculine resolve, but we can't have her at any price. At all events there is no occasion for her to go on at the same *gate*.

From the tollhouse pass we to a hut of another description—Hutt, M.P., who has been asking questions about the levy of certain duties by the King of Hanover—deeming it one of his own uncertain duties so to do. He got no more satisfaction, however, than the glazier who was shut up in the pillories—or through them, which is worse. Meanwhile, the King of Hanover dined, on Thursday, at Inner Temple Hall, and was not much hurt by the accident.

In the House of Uncommons Mr. Blewitt also blew it a little strong about the Duke of Wellington. Who was he, what was his position in the Ministry? To which Sir Robert Peel replied that he was the Duke of Wellington, and that he believed his position was rather good: we should think so too.

The most disinterested affair of the week was Mr. Hume's moving for some *returns* of the *Greek* loan, or something of that sort.

And the members of Parliament turned up their eyes,
For the matter created a little surprise,
That dear Joey Hume should have had so much cheek
As ever to meddle with anything *Greek*;
And as for *returning*, it quite made 'em groan,
For they thought he would rather have left it *a loan!*

Lablache, who has been *picking up notes* in *Don Pasquale*, is a better actor than Joey Hume, and so is Lumley; their business is very *taking*, but they make *no returns*.

In that same world of acting, by the way, what is doing? Why Macready has packed up his testimonial and is going to America. It has been sarcastically said that he is carrying his *plate* with him and leaving his *silver* behind; but, on the other hand, if he has lost *silver*, perhaps he is going to make *gold*. There, that last sentence is as accommodating as if he had been plucked ready made out of the *Observer's* "Theatrical Intelligence;" which, to judge by its want of *spirit*, ought to be taken by the Temperance Society. Still, to Mr. Macready we say "*Bon voyage.*"

Her Majesty has plunged into the drawing-room season, as our *entrée* already shows; in fact, we may be said to have *cut* right into it ourselves.

In a dress of the court,
Which is not much our forte,
We went, and were honoured with capital sport.

With buckles and lace,
In that beautiful place,
We daren't show our backs, but we *did* show our face.

While her Majesty's smile
Had a grace all the while
That made us rejoice she was Queen of the Isle;

And took a bow out of us such as no noddy
Could ever bestow with a bend of his body,
But one which a gentleman, smart and serene,
Might very politely award to a Queen.

Prince Albert was slightly dumbfounded, and Lord Delaware, as Lord Chamberlain, desired us to present his compliments to our readers, and convey to them her Majesty's pleasure that they should all be *presented* at the next flare-up. Of course, as it is, they have been all re-presented by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE REVENUE.—We lay before our readers the Quarterly Official Revenue Returns, made up to Wednesday last, and in order to make the complicated calculations more easily intelligible, offer the following analysis of their principal features. The total revenue of the year, ending Wednesday, exceeds that of the year ending July 5, 1842, in the ratio of..... £47,780 342
To.. 45,337,400

Excess in course of the last twelve months..... £2,442,942
The Quarter ending Wednesday exceeds the corresponding quarter of 1842, by.. .. .. £3,539,748
To.. 11,487,748

Favourable excess..... £1,701,532

(There is an excess of more than £3,000,000—£13,539,280 to £10,469,477—in the revenue for the quarter over that of the three months ended on the 5th of April last; but it ought to be stated that the spring quarter is usually the least productive one of the whole year.) The excess on the yearly revenue arises from the large sum received on account of the Income-tax, as we much regret to perceive that in Customs, Excise, and other great branches of ordinary revenue (the condition of which has been generally looked on as a test of the condition of the people) the twelvemouth's accounts, as compared with those made up to July, 1842, exhibit a falling off. But it is consolatory to notice that, notwithstanding this position of the yearly balance, the comparison of the corresponding quarters of the two years presents, with respect to these particular articles, a discrepancy favourable to 1843. On the year there is an increase, consisting of the whole income-tax, £2,317,997; from Post-office, £39,000; Miscellaneous, £1,080,314: Repayments of advances, £42,257. And a decrease in—Customs, £514 929; Excise, £13,858; Stamps, £203,717; Taxes, £249,033; Crown Lands, £60,000; Import and other moneys, £302 234. On this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, there is an increase from Customs, £135 015; Excise, £140,013; Income-tax, £861,709; Crown lands, £3,500; Miscellanies, £849,767; Repayments of advances, £35,655. And a decrease from Stamps, £39 969; Taxes, £74,408; Post-office, £9,000; Imprest and other moneys, £200,350.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Her Majesty held a Drawing-room on Thursday, at St. James's Palace; and, it being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of our beloved Sovereign, a more than usual interest prevailed at the west end of the town. As early as twelve o'clock St. James's Park was crowded, and every minute the crowd increased. Before one o'clock the Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, the nobility, great officers of state and household, arrived in rapid succession. The line of carriages of those who had not the privilege of the *entrée* extended the whole length of St. James's-street, and a considerable distance in Piccadilly. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the court, left Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock in several carriages. The royal *cortège* was escorted by a detachment of the Horse Guards. The Queen and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered. The morning was ushered in with ringing the bells of the metropolitan churches, and the other usual demonstrations of loyalty were manifested. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. The Speaker of the House of Commons went in full state, accompanied by the principal officers of the house. The different theatres, club-houses, and homes of the tradesmen of her Majesty, were brilliantly illuminated at night.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the chapel royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Winchester preached the sermon, taking his text from St. John, chap. xix., verses 26 and 27. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.—Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess Vilain XIV., visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four, the equerries in waiting attending on horseback.—The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty.—The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left Kew at half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning for the Continent.

On Tuesday, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, and remained to lunch with the august party at Buckingham Palace.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Countess Vilain XIV., Viscount Sydney, M. de Moerkerke, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the Italian Opera House with their presence on Tuesday evening.—A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, Sir H. Hardinge, and other Ministers. The Council sat two hours.

On Wednesday the Queen gave audience at Buckingham Palace to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex (Messrs. Hooper and Jeremiah Pilcher), accompanied by the City Remembrancer, who took her Majesty's pleasure relative to the reception of an Address of Congratulation from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, on the auspicious birth of a Princess (Alice). The Queen was graciously pleased to appoint Saturday, the 8th inst., at one o'clock, for the reception of the Address from the Corporation. There was a Royal dinner party, an evening party, and a concert at the Palace during the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Thursday being appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, at an early hour in the morning the west end of the town was in a state of more than ordinary excitement, owing to the active preparations which were being carried on to do honour to the auspicious event so cherished in the hearts of her Majesty's loving subjects. All the clubs and public buildings, as well as the various establishments of the royal tradesmen, were decorated with tasteful devices preparatory to an illumination in the evening. An inspection of the household troops was announced to take place in St. James's Park, and at ten o'clock the 1st Regiment of Life Horse Guards, and Scotch Fusilier Foot Guards, and the Coldstream Guards were drawn up on the parade ground of the Horse Guards, accompanied by their respective bands, the band of the Life Guards being dressed in their state uniforms. An immense crowd was congregated in the Park on foot, in carriages, and on horseback round the circle formed by the sentries, whilst those who were fortunate enough to obtain passes were permitted to occupy an excellent position near the Horse Guards. The balcony of this as well as the Admiralty and the surrounding buildings were crowded with spectators. Shortly after ten o'clock a numerous cavalcade was seen approaching, in the direction of Buckingham Palace, which proved to be the popular Consort of our gracious Sovereign, and the royal and illustrious personages at present on a visit with her Majesty, and the renowned Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Foremost rode his Royal Highness Prince Albert, dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and close to his Royal Highness were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, the King of Hanover, and a numerous and brilliant staff, including several foreign officers. The illustrious party was much cheered by the bystanders. The bands immediately struck up the national anthem, and the troops gave a military salute. A variety of evolutions were then performed with beautiful precision, and by eleven o'clock the animating spectacle was concluded, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the other distinguished personages returned in the same order in which they had arrived. The vast concourse of spectators soon after separated.

The King of Hanover met with an accident on Friday afternoon at Kew, by stumbling over a stone step. In the fall his Majesty bruised his arm and side very much. His Majesty went to town in the evening. The Queen and Prince Albert and the Queen Dowager sent to learn the state of the King.

THE KING OF HANOVER'S VISIT TO THE TEMPLE.—On Wednesday evening his Majesty the King of Hanover honoured Sir Charles Wetherell, Queen's counsel, and bencher of the Inner Temple, with his company at a sumptuous entertainment at the hall of Inner Temple. The Duke of Wellington, who was invited to meet his Majesty, was prevented from dining with the circle by public business. Sir Charles Wetherell presided, his royal guest sitting on his right hand; and at the tables were the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Eldon, Earl Delaware, Earl of Rosslyn, Viscount Strangford, Bishop of Rochester, Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Kenyon, Lord Lowther, Attorney General Sir Frederick Pollock, Solicitor General Sir William Follett, Right Hon. C. S. Law, the Recorder, Right Hon. Sir George Rose, Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Colonel Percival, Sir Frederick Watson, Dr. Jeff, Captain Wyke, and his Excellency Count Kalkreuzegge, the Hanoverian minister; Baron Falke, Baron Malortie, and Baron de Reitzenstein, *attachés* to the King of Hanover. The banquet was served up in a style of princely splendour, and the small hall was shown off to the best advantage by the display of the magnificent plate, Baron Malortie, and Baron de Reitzenstein, *attachés* to the King of Hanover. The banquet was served up in a style of princely splendour, and the small hall was shown off to the best advantage by the display of the magnificent plate, of some antique ornamental plate. In the centre of the hall was an enormous bouquet of the choicest flowers, in a vase. It was half-past ten before the party broke up; the King taking a cordial farewell of Sir Charles on his departure for St. James's.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We regret to say the Queen Dowager continues in very indifferent health. For the last night little sleep, and her cough is troublesome. Sir David Davies has been in attendance at Marlborough-house, where the inquiries of the Queen and Royal Family and many of the nobility are exceedingly numerous.

WITLEY COURT.—We understand this romantic seat is in a state of preparation for the reception of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who is expected to arrive at the end of the month from Marlborough-house. Her Majesty, through Earl Howe, has employed Worcester tradespeople in the decorations of the mansion. Some of her Majesty's effects arrived at the Worcester station on Saturday on Gloucester Railway.

THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—On Monday, at nine o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, accompanied by the Baron Knesebeck, arrived at Worthington's (royal) Hotel, Dover, where they slept for the night, and at two o'clock on Tuesday embarked on board her Majesty's Post-office packet Ariel, L. Smithett, commander, for Calais, on their way to their dominions. Their Royal Highnesses were attended on their embarkation by Major Eyre, and a guard of honour of the 19th Regiment from the Castle, who lined the streets from the hotel to the naval yard, where they stepped on board. The Duke and Duchess saluted arm-in-arm from the hotel, and during their progress bowed most condescendingly to the spectators. A royal salute was fired from the Grand Redoubt as the vessel left her moorings; and the people who thronged the quays and piers continued to cheer the Duke and Duchess until they got beyond the harbour's mouth. The day was exceedingly fine, and the Channel was as smooth as a mill-pond, so that the passage must have been uncommonly pleasant.

EARL GREY.—We are happy to be able to state that the noble earl is so much better that he is able to leave his bed-room for a short time at intervals during the day.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Geo. Adam Brown, Vice Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at his rooms in college on Monday last. He was chaplain to the late Duke of Sussex, and his death is attributed to a cold which he caught attending the Royal Duke's funeral. He was acting P.G.M. of the order of Freemasons of Calcobridge.

Last week two new churches in Lancashire, viz., All Saints, Elton, and St. George's, Unsworth, were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

We have this week devoted a large share of our pictorial department to the illustration of one of those brilliant reunions of the Court which ever excite an interest among the people, and form the personal links of the chain that binds the Sovereign to her nobility in that stately intercourse of ceremony which is so aristocratic in its nature, and so dazzling in its display, and which the nomenclature of palaces has chosen to characterise as, *par excellence*, the Drawing Room.

Each Court Drawing Room in England is truly a little epoch in the season, to which it gives life and light; and far more splendid are these high audiences of an English Sovereign to those held at any other of the world's potentates:—more especially when a Queen graces the throne, as reigning monarch, and when that Queen is herself young and lovely—blending the charm of beauty with a regal dignity—do the blood and rank, and modern chivalry of aristocratic England gather eagerly around the throne, and win their personal pride in the smiles of royalty, that cannot but confess the grandeur of its retinue, and wonder at the magnificence of its train.

A drawing-room at St. James's is a sort of watchword of fashion. For weeks before its appointed hour it stirs the whole spirit of the world of *ton*. Fond anxious aspirations of fair girls longing to take their first bound into the delirious circle of pleasure, as it were, from the footstool of the throne—to have their first introduction to their Sovereign—to wear their first *trousseau* at the Court—to be in a word, the beautiful *débutantes* of a palace, flutter the young hearts of our fairest aristocracy with tremulous excitements, not so deep, but almost as distrubful as those of darling Cupid himself. Fond mothers, too, dwelling on their pride of their daughters—the best pride of nature—seek perhaps too anxiously to lead them into a circle whose graces so well accord with the splendour of their beauty, where their charms are companioned but not outvied, and where their loveliness becomes the Sovereign's admiration, and the

Cynosure of every gaze.

The accomplished Peeress, too, who has passed the ordeal of introduction, and now goes to patronise and to present—who is farther into life's summer, and wears the rose of beauty in its fullest blowing and its deepest blush—who commands—impresses—fixes with her lofty bearing, her fine haughty self-possession, and seems to realize the noblest creation of aristocratic pride,—this high creature of the Court makes the drawing-room a darling rendezvous, and is a constellation there. Nay, the old Dowager will not give up the long-loved privilege of Court attendance, and many a stately plume is waved over faded graces, that will still be found with what is bright and lustrous, though they themselves may never shine again. Nor are the men less moved into activity by the pulsations of drawing-room life. See how lofty nobles fly to their ribbons, their orders, and their stars—what a blaze of "uniform" splendour is prepared by yon naval and military heroes—your old soldiers or young ambitious aspirants after fame and glory—and how now, as the milliners have been thrown into a panic by the ladies of the *haut-monde*, do the gentlemen drive their tailors mad. What a flash of sashes, epaulettes, and sword-knots—of cap, feather, and gold lace! Is not trade too thus stirred and spirited on? Do not your manufacturers of all orders of finery rejoice in their hearts when the word "drawing-room" is sounded to their listening delight? and they feast on confirmation from the columns of the *Morning Post*, in the shape of a notice from the Board of Green Cloth, giving instructions how carriages are to be set down!

We repeat, all the life of London is stirred, excited, and made gay by that "Seventh Heaven"—a drawing-room at Court.

And is it not a picturesque and glittering piece of pageantry? The avenues to the palace of St. James's become gala-spots for the people; they put on their own holiday finery, and rush in crowds to see the stately carriages rolling on with their noble freightage to the home of royalty. Here are their warriors, their statesmen, their prelates, their judges, and their peers, all wearing their distinctions of class and rank. Here burst upon their astonished gaze the superb attirings of a hundred "ladies fair"—the flashing of bright eyes—the waving of plumes—the blaze of diamonds and the glittering of costly robes. Magnificent trappings make gay the equipages, but much greater the magnificence of those who sit within. Of course the crowning scene of pomp and ceremony is within the palace itself, and thither let our illustrations take our readers, until such of them as are aspirant after the presence of royalty can "mingle in the throng themselves," and rejoice in a court suit and a presentation of their own.

For the purposes of court pageantry, St. James's Palace is reputed to contain the most convenient, if not the most elegant, suite of rooms in Europe. These state apartments look towards St. James's Park; and this side of the palace, though certainly not imposing, cannot be pronounced mean; it is of one story, and has a regular appearance not to be found in other parts of the building; the windows are large and lofty, and the entire range has enough stateliness to remind the stroller in the park of the brilliant and courtly scenes that have been enacted within these walls.

The ceremonial of a drawing-room is essentially the same as that of a levee, minutely yet graphically sketched by one who witnessed all that he has described, in the 49th number of our journal. There is an *entrée* drawing-room as well as an *entrée* levee. The carriage of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert enters by the garden-gate in St. James's Park, and the carriages of the royal family from the park by the Colour Court. The carriages of the ambassadors and all who have the *entrée* (as the phrase is) pass down Constitution Hill, and "set down" in the Ambassadors' Court, on the west side of the palace. This regulation is observed in order to diminish the crowd of the carriages of the general company in St. James's-street, as well as to approach the palace by a more select route. The engravings in the first of the annexed pages will convey an accurate idea of this portion of the court pageant; representing the carriage of her Majesty, with the royal escort; the carriages of the ambassadors (those of Prince Esterhazy and the Turkish Ambassador being most prominent), the Duke of Wellington, and the nobility, *en route*; the scene in the Ambassadors' Court; and the military band, in their state dresses, with the arrival of the general company by the Colour gate, at the corridor of the great quadrangle, or Colour Court. The several corridors of the palace, at which the respective ranks of company enter, are crowded by respectable persons, who are admitted by tickets to gaze at the royal family, the nobility, and others, as they alight from their carriages and are passing up to the state apartments.

Having ascended the grand staircase, the company pass through the Guard Room, the walls of which are decorated with daggers, swords, and muskets, in various devices; and next, the country gentlemen's throng through the Tapestry Chamber, by Queen Anne's Room (the first of the four great state apartments towards the Park), to the Presence Chamber. Throughout this line are posted a party of the yeomen of the guard, and their usher, to keep the passage clear. The usher is posted at the head of the room, close by the door leading into the Presence Chamber; and to him, when persons of a certain distinction enter from the stairs, the lowermost yeoman, next to the entrance of the chamber, calls aloud, "Yeoman usher!" to apprize him of such approach. To this the usher makes answer, by audibly crying "Stand by!" to warn all indifferent persons to leave the pass clear. These are called the honours of the Guard Chamber, which are conferred on peers and peeresses of the three kingdoms, on privy councillors, knights of the several orders, on ambassadors, and chargés d'affaires, on the great officers of state, and on the captain and lieutenant of the band.

The Tapestry Room sits a gentleman whose duty it is to write down the names, as they are declared aloud by the usher, of all persons passing to the drawing-room.

The suite of state apartments may be briefly noticed. The first and second have the walls covered with crimson damask, and draperies of the same material; the gilt cornices and mouldings being very broad and massive, and the sofas, ottomans, and stools covered with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace. The pier-glasses, reaching from the ceiling to the floor, the lustres, and candelabra are very superb. The paintings in each room consist of portrait and two battle-pieces. Adjoining the Presence Chamber is her Majesty's closet, in which she gives audience, receives the members of her own family, foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and officers of state.

The Presence Chamber, in which the drawing-room is held, in gorgeous decoration far exceeds the preceding rooms, although the style is somewhat similar. The throne is covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, thickly trimmed with gold lace, and is surmounted by a canopy of the same materials, on the inside of which is a star embroidered in gold; and the state chair and footstool are of exquisite workmanship. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of George IV. in his coronation robes, by Lawrence; and on each side are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. The piers of the room are entirely filled with plate-glass; the window-curtains are of crimson satin, trimmed with gold-coloured fringe and lace; and the cornices, &c., are richly gilt; the floor superbly carpeted, and the appointments throughout of the most costly description. In this truly regal apartment the presentation takes place, in the form shown in our engraving; the Gentleman-at-Arms keeping the pass in the room, and standing to their arms when any of the royal family pass. It is altogether one of the most brilliant scenes that can be witnessed, as brilliant, indeed, as the great wealth of England, lavished in the richest profusion on the persons of the fairest of their women, and of their high and honourable men, can make; and this in nowise diminished, but increased by that borrowed splendour which the presence of the representatives of the greatest and richest nations of Europe adds to the general effect. It is a dazzling pageant. The East contributes its gems; Africa its snow-white, lofty, and nodding plumes; the shops of Europe furnish the wardrobe, and her arts mingle the colours, determine the forms, and fix the relative position of all the parts of this moving diorama.

AMBASSADORS' CARRIAGES.

HER MAJESTY.

AMBASSADORS' CARRIAGES.

AMBASSADORS' COURT.

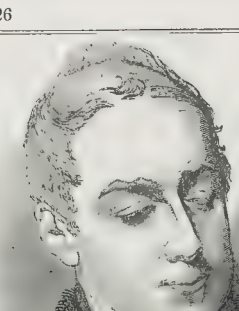
COLOUR COURT.

GUARD ROOM.

GRAND STAIRCASE.

TAPESTRY CHAMBER.

THE PRESENTATION.



PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. JOHN MURRAY.

We redeem our promise of giving a portrait of poor John Murray, introducing it with some remarks founded upon our own knowledge of the man, and adding something like a biographical accompaniment.

The fame of John Murray has been spread upon the wings of the genius he fostered, more than that of any other man of his calling; it is far and well known, associated with pleasant recollections, and in itself a sort of synonym with liberality and enterprise. About the pages of Byron—we mean those cheerful prose pages which are so full of sport, vivacity, and spirited commentary upon men and things—John Murray flits like a bird of grace here taking a high flight of speculation; there perching to pick up a copyright, with his beak—now scattering gold from his feathers —gold to make the eyes of authors glisten; and now singing in familiar concert with all the great literary spirits of the day. Byron, indeed, completely petted him, and talked of and to him in a tone of affection which was creditable to poet and publisher alike; Scott did the same; and the general testimony of all the intellectual giants of the day awarded Murray the credit of being as good a creature as ever lived. He must have passed a very happy existence, for while he enjoyed the richest treats of social intercourse, and felt honourably honoured by the friendship of the men he gathered round him, he also found that prosperity made her appearance in the same happy company—he had the success to make, and the delight of dispensing fortunes while he was following out the enjoyments of life. And he did blend the double advantage, for if his shelves were laden with the mental treasures of his time, his table was not the less a little throne of hospitality, and those whom he welcomed at the one he was ever ready to pay for the other. No man has given or received so much for books, or exchanged so large an amount of mutual kindness with authors; and everybody that knew him had a word of praise for Absolute John. Admitted to the circles of the nobility and high gentry—and himself liberally entertaining them—he became emphatically the publisher of the Aristocracy, and had acquired an easy and gentlemanly manner which was unconstrained without assurance, quiet without sycophancy, and pleasantly humorous without the boisterous intrusion of a vulgar buoyancy. He was an admirable anecdotist; and, therefore, an amusing companion. In his profession, although he published for men of such lofty fame—for Scott, Giffard, Campbell, Crabbe, Southey, and all the train of the Court of Genius—yet for many years his chief reliance in literary affairs was upon the judgment of his friend Lockhart—his editor of the "Quarterly Review." He deserved some praise from his party, and no small gratitude for the establishment of that highly influential publication. But John Murray was a hearty Tory, and stuck lustily to his colours to the last. He did not, however, make much of his daily paper, but rather sacrificed money without doing any political or literary good. He was often obliged to change his editors: one of the best known, though not perhaps most attentive, of whom was the late Dr. Maginn, to whom, as to others, he was always a most liberal patron. Murray was a great convivialist—he fed with enjoyment, imbibed jollily, and loved society from his heart. He was personally, too, often the subject as well as the retailer of anecdote; and one, *par exemple*, which falling within our memory we can give upon our own experience. We, on the occasion alluded to, formed one of a small literary party; Murray was present, with Jerdan, the editor of the *Literary Gazette*; Kennedy the poet, Laman Blanchard, poor George Penson (the best English *Leporello* of his day), and more men of mark in books, the arts, or theatres; and, *parmi les autres*, Robert Montgomery, the author of the "Omnipresence of the Deity," whose religious extravaganzies were then all the rage, although a good deal attacked by the critics of the day, and sneered down in literary circles. To this gentleman John Murray was presented, and, soon getting into a quiet confab, they sipped their wine most cosily together until Mr. Jerdan, either in a spirit of waggery or because he believed that no great publisher and notorious poet could talk so earnestly together without meaning business, got up and "rejoiced to inform the company that Mr. Murray had just concluded the purchase of the copyright of Mr. Robert Montgomery's next poem." The company appearing to receive this with becoming gravity, a *fableau* speedily formed itself which soon convulsed the room. There was Jerdan looking gravely sensible of the advantage of such an arrangement; there was Robert Montgomery's astonishment blending with "a wish-that-he-might-get-it sort of expression;" there were a few eager, credulous gazers, and among them John Murray, literally stupified with horror. He publish for Robert Montgomery!—the lion of a dissecting party who had long been taken for another man—the carped-at victim of every shrewd critic of the moment—the . . . . . But no, the passionate sense of such a degradation of such a publisher, as absolute discriminating John Murray, was far, far too much for utterance. So with disconcerted torture he yielded himself back in despairful agony to his seat, and we should think would never have spoken again but for the roars of laughter which his face-repudiation of the libel instinctive evoked from those who knew the real position of affairs. It was a capital joke indeed.

But we must be content to pause over our memorials of the kinld old man who is gone, no more, without borrowing from our contemporary, the *Athenæum*, some interesting details of his career:—

> His father was a bookseller of good circumstances and repute in Fleet-street, where John, the only son of a second marriage, was born on the 22nd of November, 1778.
>
> Mr. Murray's father died in 1793, when his son was in his fifteenth year, an age far too young to conduct the business unaided. He soon, however, started on his own account, and began a career of publication unrivalled in the history of letters. D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," and Strutt's "Queenhoo Hall" were among his first publications. In 1807 he added "The Art of Cookery," by Mrs. Randell, to his list; in 1809 the "Quarterly Review," and in 1812 "Childe Harold." His name was now known beyond the sound of St. Dunstan's clock; all feared and read the "Quarterly Review," all read and admired Lord Byron. The "Quarterly" was a work suggested by himself to counterbalance the effects of the "Edinburgh Review" (his letter to Canning on the subject is still in existence); and "Childe Harold" was a poem of his own seeking, for he had been one of the first to foresee the budding genius of Lord Byron. He was a proud man, we have heard him say, when Dallas put the MS. of "Childe Harold" into his hands. He had been a poet's publisher before, for he had a share in "Marmion."
>
> In 1826 he married a Miss Elliot, the daughter of Mr. Elliot, the bookseller in Edinburgh, and in 1812 he bought the stock-in-trade, the good-will, and house of Miller, removing at the same time from No. 32, Fleet-street, to the well-known No. 50, in Albemarle-street. His enterprising spirit was at all times remarkable, and from this period his career was one of triumph. The list of authors for whom he published embraces the whole catalogue of eminent men, and a bare list of his publications would make a volume of itself. Mr. Murray's career as a publisher is one continued history of princely payments. An anecdote of his liberality of spirit we shall allow him to relate in his own words:—
>
> "Albemarle-street, June 8, 1829.
>
> "My dear Sir, Mr. Lockhart has this moment communicated your letter respecting my fourth share of the copyright of 'Marmion.' I have already been applied to by Messrs Constable and by Messrs. Longman, who offer me what I should not think above fair, but, highly do I estimate the honour of being, even in so small a degree, the publisher of the poet's publisher before, for he had a share in 'Marmion.'
>
> In 1816 he married a Miss Elliot, the daughter of Mr. Elliot, the bookseller in Edinburgh, and in 1812 he bought the stock-in-trade, the good-will, and house of Miller, removing at the same time from No. 32, Fleet-street, to the well-known No. 50, in Albemarle-street. His enterprising spirit was at all times remarkable, and from this period his career was one of triumph. The list of authors for whom he published embraces the whole catalogue of eminent men, and a bare list of his publications would make a volume of itself. Mr. Murray's career as a publisher is one continued history of princely payments. An anecdote of his liberality of spirit we shall allow him to relate in his own words:—
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>
> "But there is a consideration of another kind, which until now I was not aware of, which would make it painful, for me if I were to receive a money agent. I mean the knowledge of its being required by the author, into whose hands it was spontaneously resigned in the same instant that I read his request.
>
> "Thus share has been profitable to me fifty-fold beyond what either publisher or author could have entertained, and, therefore, my returning it to such an occasion you will, I trust, do me the favour to consider in no other light than as a mere act of grateful acknowledgment for benefits already received by, my dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
>
> "To Sir Walter Scott." "JOHN MURRAY."

Mr. Murray left few good things, in literature, escape him, and his two last works, the Journals of Lord Eyre and Lady Sale, were rash, in the language of the trade, a lucky hit. He might have said, it is true, "The Bridgewater Treatises," but he made a mistake with "The Reviled Addresses." "I could have had 'The Rejected Addresses' for ten pounds, as far as to her ear of the author, but I never go by an idea of the moment. Now I repent. I was determined to pay for my neglect, and I bought the remainder of the copyright for 140 guineas." His daily paper was another mistake, for which he paid a more serious and lasting way. But let us hear his "Navy List," and other publications, thus referred to by Lord Byron:—

> "Along thy spruce-set bookshelves some
> The works thou deemest most divine,
> The 'Art of Cookery,' and mine,
> My Murray.
>
> "Tours, Travels, Essays, too, I wot,
> And Sermons to thy mind bring grist,
> And then thou hast the 'Navy List,'
> My Murray.

He said once to the present writer: "Lord Byron used to come to my shop, in Fleet-street, from Angelo's and Jackson's. His great amusement was making threats with his stick, in fencer's fashion, at the spruce books as he called them, which I had arranged upon my counter. He declared a row for me in a short time, always sitting in the middle of the hacknied set for the exercise of his skill." He added, with a laugh, "I was sometimes as you will guess, glad to get rid of him."

Let us illustrate his sagacity in vicariously by an anecdote which will be new to many of our readers. Constable published a little "History of England" in one small volume, which, as it were, fell with open arms. Murray perceived its merits, bought Constable's share, and baptised his little purchase by the name of "Mrs. Markham's History of England," a name it still enjoys. The work flourished in his hands, and is, to this day, retaining a large share.

Mr Murray has left a widow, three daughters, and a son, the editor of the Continental Handbooks, a series of publications which have attained a great popularity. Several years ago John Murray's name has been connected, in an eminent degree, with all that is tasteful and elegant in literature, we have now a *third* John Murray, to whom we wish all the success he so well merits.

POST-SCRIPT.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BALL. On Thursday the Duke of Wellington gave a full dress ball at Apsley House, in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day. The officers of the household regiments, and the Grenadier and Coldstream guards were invited with their wives. Those of the Grenadier Guards all wearing mourning for the late gallant Colonel Ellison. One thousand two hundred personages of rank and distinction participated in the festivities of the evening.

Sir Robert Peel gave a full dress dinner in celebration of her Majesty's birth day, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens.

On Thursday last Dr. Augustus Baines, Vicar Apostol c of the Western District, was found dead in his bed at his residence in Bath. The deceased prelate was in his 59th year. His decease is attributed to an attack of apoplexy, to which he had been formerly been subject. Dr. Baines was consecrated bishop the 1st of May, 1823.

In the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday an action for libel was brought against the proprietors of the *Standard* newspaper by Captain Boldero, late President at Tangiers. Defendants did not justify, and a verdict for the plaintiff was taken by consent—Damages, 40*s*.

A stout built young man named John Hilson, was committed from Clerkenwell Court on Tuesday, to a month's hard labour, for an attempt to stab with a knife constable Gadd, 143 E, who interfered to prevent his injuring a female in Museum street, Bloomsbury.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:—

Bayonne, July 5.—Bilboa declared itself yesterday. Six Spanish Trincadores and a cutter in the roadstead of St. Sebastian pronounced themselves on the 3rd. One of the Trincadores and brought from Bilboa 20,000 dollars, destined for the payment of the troops.

Barcelona, July 3. Colonel Letosa has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the army of Catalonia. General Concha embarked at Valencia on the 29th ult., in the Isabella II. steamer, to assume the command of the troops at Alicant and Carthagena. The Regent is still at Alicante. Our Saragossa letter of the 1st instant states that on the preceding day a large meeting of the officers of the National Guard and the principal inhabitants was held, at which strong resolutions in favour of the Regent were adopted. General Zurbano still keeps the mountains in advance of Lerida. Tarragona closely besieged by the Regent's troops.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that General Narvaez was to march on the 29th ult. with 4000 men to relieve the insurgent force besieged in Teruel, and that another column would leave in a few days to attack the Regent. The provisional government of Barcelona decreed, on the 30th ult., that all acts done by the government of Regnero after that date should be considered null and void. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

AMERICA.—The packet ship Rochester arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, with New York papers of two days' later date than those received by the Acadia. These journals do not contain any news of importance. The Irish repeal meeting continued to excite the attention of the New Yorkers; but, from all we can learn, American sympathy is not likely to be of long duration. A riot respecting wages had broken out in Canada, when several lives were lost.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill.—Lord CAMPBELL moved an amendment, the object which was to limit the objection to an instrument in matters of importance, to cases where such objection was taken.—The EARL of ABERDEEN opposed the amendment as unnecessary.—Lord BROUGHAM then addressed their lordships, and said that if the Church was to be armed with this enormous power of veto, it was time to see how it was exercised, and not by declaratory law; and let the house not avoid insulting the judgment and judges in the Auchterarder case.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said it was of the utmost importance that the judgment of their lordships' house should be maintained and respected; and he should therefore say nothing whatever calculated to impeach the judgment delivered by his noble friends (Lords Brougham and Cottenham), a judgment which was sound in its principle in every instance. The present bill was not in accordance with the decision in the Auchterarder case, in which decision he concurred. The bill was only declaratory upon one point, which was never questioned, as upon the Auchterarder case—namely, the right to the objects, not the right to decide, and therefore by no means could avert all the decisions in the Auchterarder case.—Lord COTTENHAM opposed the bill. The Earl of GALLOWAY and the EARL of LEICESTER supported the bill. Lord DENMAN contended that it was not right, by a political majority of their lordships, to overrule a solemn decision of the house in its judicial character, upon one of the most important cases which had ever come before it. In common with every judge in the kingdom, from the Lord Chancellor down to the person exercising the lowest judicial functions, he felt the deepest alarm at the course their lordships appeared to be disposed to pursue.—The amendment of Lord CAMPBELL was negatived by 42 to 12. the amendment of Lord CAMPBELL was negatived by a majority of 42 to 12.

—On their return to the gallery we found Lord BROUGHAM contending that they were about to declare that to be law which there was no existing power to carry out. If their lordships supported the bill in the shape it now assumed, they would stultify themselves more than any assembly in the world had stultified themselves before; they would be declaring that to be law which there was no power to enforce. The noble lord moved an amendment, the object of which was to make the bill an enactment instead of being declaratory.—After some conversation their lordships divided, and Lord Brougham's amendment was defeated by a majority of 38 to 10. The house soon after wards resumed, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.—The bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons resolved itself for an early hour into committee on the Arms (Ireland) Bill, but not before Lord CLEMENTS had vindicated his motives for offering such a decided opposition to the bill, under the feeling that every hour's obstruction of its progress was an additional hour of liberty to Ireland.—The ninth clause, which had been postponed on the ground of ambiguous phraseology, was now brought forward in an altered shape.—Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. M. O'FERRALL, and other hon. members on the opposition side, contended that the total reconstruction which had taken place in this clause proved that the bill had been clumsily constructed, and fully justified the persevering opposition which had been hitherto given to its progress.—Some discussion then took place on the clause, as amended, and it was carried by a majority of 128 to 60.—The discussion of the next three clauses occupied the remainder of the night, and after disposing of the other orders of the day the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Wharncliffe gave the royal assent, as Lords Commissioners, at a few minutes to four, to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Catholic Oath (Ireland) Bill, the Monckton Railway Bill, the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill, the Croydon Railway Bill, the Southampton Docks Bill, the Southampton Cemetery Bill, the Isle of Ely Drainage Bill, the Leighton Buzzard Inclosure Bill, and the Topcham Improvement Bill.—The Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions from various parts of the country against the Canada Corn Bill.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN presented a petition, praying the house to take measures to remedy the evils occasioned by the want of a church government for the United Church of England and Ireland; and took occasion to call attention to the anomalous position of the Church in relation with the civil Legislature. His object was to urge the necessity of constituting some legislative body which should have the power of settling those points on which members of the Church differed in opinion, but without altering the established litanies or formularies. He recommended the subject to the especial notice of the English prelates, who were permanent members of their lordships' house.—The Bishop of SALISBURY also expressed his opinion that some power of self-regulation should be possessed by the Church, to enable it to accommodate itself to those changes which take place in society. He felt satisfied that there could be no permanent security for the Church unless it were permitted to adapt itself to the changing circumstances of the times, and to make those alterations which should be found necessary.—The Lord Chancellor read a letter from Sir Hugh Gough, thanking their lordships for the vote of approbation passed on his conduct, and that of the officers and men who served under his command during the late operations in China. The letter was ordered to be inserted in the journals of the house.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew his motion respecting Scinde, as he understood the information he had required was in course of being presented to Parliament.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Canadian Wheat and Flour Bill. The noble lord entered at some length into the provisions of the bill, with wh the public are already sufficiently familiar.—Lord BROUGHAM seconded the motion, as being quite in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government, and because, also, it would remove an anomaly in legislation.—Earl STANHOPE opposed the bill, contending that it would be the means of admitting into this country a very large importation of American corn. The noble earl moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.—The Duke of RICHMOND could not give his assent to this measure, for he would not consent to reduce any further that protection to agriculture which has been already far too much reduced. Millions of property were invested in agriculture, and it could not afford to be thus tampered with continually. The Government should speak as decidedly upon the question of repealing the Corn laws as they had already done upon the repeal of the union. The Earl of DEVON and Lord BEAUMONT opposed the bill, and Lord WHARNCLIFFE said, he believed, in his conscience, that the measures of the Government would be the salvation of the agricultural interest. A reduction of the amount of protection was inevitable, and he believed that every reasonable agriculturist felt satisfied at the amount of protection given by the existing law. Lord MONTEAGLE said, one of his chief reasons for supporting the bill was, because it recognised the principle of a fixed duty, and he firmly believed it would lead to a very large amount of importation.—Lord ASHBURTON looked upon the bill as a measure of favour, concession, and service to Canada, without being in the smallest degree injurious to the agricultural interests of this country.—Lord TEYNHAM supported the amendment, for he could not consent to establish a Corn-law in Canada.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM opposed the bill on the ground that it would lead to extensive smuggling, to the injury of the agriculturist at home. He also objected to it because it established the precedent of a fixed duty.—their lordships then divided, and the motion for going into committee was carried by a majority of 57 to 35.—Some bills on the table were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

The SPEAKER communicated to the house that he had received a letter from Sir Hugh Gough, acknowledging and thanking the house for the vote of thanks passed by the house, on the 20th of February last, to the army in China, for their operations in that country, and expressing the gratification of himself and the officers and army under his command at the high flattering and valuable a distinction. The letter, having been read, was ordered to be entered on the journals of the house.—Mr. WILLIAM S O'BRIEN then moved the following resolution:—"That the House will resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances and to the establishment of a just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom." The honourable gentleman contended, that the present organisation going on in Ireland perfectly justified his motion, and it was rendered further necessary by the deep-rooted conviction which seemed to pervade all classes, that the Parliament of the empire did not do its duty by Ireland, and that they could look for redress of grievances to a tribunal of legislature alone. He was no advocate for a repeal of the union, but he believed that the people of Ireland looked to it in utter despair of any other remedy for their wrongs.—Mr. WYSE seconded the motion, and, in so doing, gave a sketch of the history of Ireland as connected with the tenure of the soil, enumerated its injuries, followed by concessions, down to the period of Catholic Emancipation, and contended that all the Irish asked, was to be governed by the same laws as were passed for England.—Lord ELIOT defended the course the Government had pursued, and said, the great proportion of Protestants to Catholics in office arose from the circumstance that Government could not compel people to go into politics, and amongst these nearly the whole of the Catholics might be ranged. He was surprised that the repeal of the union should be advocated by any reasonable person, but as it was the intention to resist the repeal as long as they could, nothing less than a dismemberment of the empire. With respect to the question of "fixity of tenure," which Mr. S. O'Brien rather avoided, he would say that he at once admitted the principle, and he did so as well as the rights, but they were moral duties not easily made legal by consonable. He resisted the motion as being an impeachment of the Government, calculated to hold them up as not performing their duty to Ireland particularly.—Mr. C. WOOD and Mr. E. BULLER supported the motion, and resisted with the Government, and he hoped the session would not pass over without some means being adopted to restore tranquility to that country. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, left the house precisely when the debate he had addressed the house.—Mr. B. COCHRANE then moved the adjournme. of the debate, which was agreed to.—The house, having disposed of some other business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. T. DUNCOMBE complained of a libel on proceedings contained in the *Standard* of last Saturday. The leading article in that paper, in commenting on Friday night's debate on the last Nottingham election, asserted that Mr. Duncombe had confessed himself guilty, in the course of discussion, to having been, in connection with Mr Gisborne, a suborner of perjury. This libel was so unfounded, and so malignant in its character, that he felt it necessary to move that the printer attending the bar of the house.—Mr. G. PEEL said the libel was most unjustifiable, but with respect to the motion for calling the printer to the bar, he would recommend the honourable member to rest satisfied with what he had stated. If he (Sir R. Peel) were thus to notice similar attacks upon himself, there was not a day upon which he would not have to make such motions as that of the hon. member.—Mr. DUNCOMBE did not think the speech of Sir R. Peel satisfactory.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the libel was a false and malignant one, but he thought the hon. member had already attained his object without calling the printer to the bar.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE accordingly withdrawn.—Lord WORSLEY moved that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Coroners' bill.—Mr. PARINGTON moved as an amendment, that the bill should be committed that day six months.—After a short discussion the house divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 134 to 41. The house then went into committee, and the various clauses were then discussed.—On the motion of Mr. HUME, seconded by Mr. M. GIBSON, the schedules were postponed, and the further

discussion of the bill adjourned till Wednesday next, Sir R. Peel having previously expressed his willingness to give the adjourned debate on the redress of grievances (Ireland) precedence to the debate on the Arms Bill on Friday next.—Lord WORSLEY then moved that the Commons Encumbered Estates Bill should be referred to a select committee, upon which Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the debate, when, after some few remarks, it was accordingly adjourned until Wednesday next.—The other orders of the day were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Neither House of Parliament sat this day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships sat at half-past five o'clock this morning. The judges were in attendance, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas read a long and elaborate opinion of their lordships, in the case of "The Queen v. Millis," which involves a question relating to mixed marriages in Ireland. The judges were unanimous in their opinion that the marriage of Millis was not a valid marriage, as no recognised priest was present at the ceremony, and that was required by the law of the United Kingdom. The opinion of judges was ordered to be printed. Their lordships met again at five o'clock. The Canada Corn Bill was read a third time and passed; as was also the Salmon Fisheries Bill. The next stage of the Church of Scotland Bill was postponed from Monday to Tuesday next. A petition was presented by the Bishop of Salisbury, from the Archdeaconry of Salisbury, praying for the establishment of a bishopric at Manchester.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

After a good deal of conversation between Sir R. PEEL, Sir J. GRAHAM, and others, having charge of the public business, and several members on the Opposition side of the house, with regard to the order in which a number of measures are to be discussed in future, the debate on the redress of grievances in Ireland was resumed by Mr. S. CROMPTON.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN-TOWN.—On Saturday last a shocking and revolting occurrence, called "an affair of honour," took place at Camden-town, when Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, a gallant officer and highly-esteemed British officer, lately returned from China, where he commanded a wing of the 55th Regiment of Foot, and, in consequence of his heroic conduct throughout the campaign, received the investiture of the Order of the Bath, was slain by the hand of Lieutenant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), his own brother-in-law, in a duel arising out of some unhappy family difference. The following are the circumstances of this melancholy occurrence, as far as they have yet transpired:—It appears that about a quarter-past five o'clock on Saturday morning, police-constable 130 S, who was on duty near the Camden-road Villas, as also the keeper of the toll gate facing the Brecknock Arms, observed two cabs, the first containing two gentlemen inside, and the second three gentlemen, pass down Mandeu-line, in the direction of Highgate. In about ten minutes after they were alarmed by hearing a single shot fired, and presently after the two cabs returned at a very speedy rate with but three out of the five gentlemen, and drove in the direction of the Regent's Park. This circumstance excited great suspicion, and immediately after several labourers, who had just come to commence their labours in haymaking in the adjoining field, gave information that a gentleman was lying in the field adjoining who had been shot. On hastening to the spot the police found a gentleman, who gave his name as Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, and his address 188, Sloane-street, lying on the grass, bleeding from a wound in the right side, and another gentleman, who gave his name as George Gulliver, and who stated himself to be the surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), standing by the wounded gentleman's side. On the police inquiring what had happened, Colonel Fawcett replied, "What is that to you? It is an accident." Under the direction of Mr. Gulliver a shutter was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman, Colonel Fawcett, was in the first instance conveyed to the Brecknock Arms Tavern, but was refused admittance. He was then conveyed to the Camden Arms, Randolph street, Camden Town, where accommodation was afforded. At the request of Colonel Fawcett his lady was at once sent for, and on her arrival the colonel confessed that he had been fighting a duel with Lieutenant Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). Mr. Sandys, surgeon of Kentish Town, was then sent for, who declined to advisable, from the dangerous state of the wound, to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Liston, who arrived about eight o'clock. The result of their consultation was that they discovered the ball had entered the body on the right side, passed through the right lung, and had dropped into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. On a consultation it was the opinion of both medical gentlemen that to extract the ball at present was impossible. Information was forwarded to Inspector Aggs, of the S division, who lost no time in endeavouring to trace out the parties, and from his inquiries it was ascertained that, in a chaise to the other principal, Lieut. Munro, the name of one of these proved to be Mr. Grant, a lieutenant in the Guards, but the name of the fifth individual had not been ascertained. The field on which the occurrence took place is immediately adjoining the ride ground belonging to the Brecknock Arms Tavern. Mr. Gulliver was taken into custody during the course of Saturday, and brought before Mr. Long, the magistrate at Marylebone police court, when he declined to answer any questions put to him, and was held to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to appear again on Wednesday. Colonel Richardson and Captain Oliver, both of the Horse Guards (Blue), entered into the required recognisance, and all quitted the court together.—At an early hour on Sunday morning another consultation between Colonel Fawcett's medical advisers took place, when Mr. Sandys reported that the patient had passed a quiet and comparatively comfortable night; that there had been no external hemorrhage, and that he was able to articulate very freely. An examination was made, with a view of ascertaining the direction which the ball had taken, and was so far successful as to leave but little, if any, doubt, that it had passed from the lower part of the right side, where it had entered in an oblique direction, towards the groin on the left side, a black mark indicating its course. This circumstance led to a belief on the part of the medical men that the ball was lodged at no great depth from the surface, and that in all probability its removal might be ultimately safely effected; but as the evening advanced all hopes vanished, and at seven o'clock strong symptoms of delirium were manifest. It was then evident to Mr. Sandys that a change for the worse had taken place. At twelve o'clock the unfortunate sufferer was quite unconscious of what was passing, and short y afterwards Mr. Liston, who had been specially sent for, arrived. Mr. Liston immediately gave his opinion that no hopes now remained, and a consultation was accordingly had from the effects of which the gallant officer obtained some sleep at intervals until death put an end to his sufferings at ten minutes past six o'clock on Monday morning.

THE INQUEST.—At half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening Mr. Wakley, coroner, together with a jury of fourteen inhabitants of Camden-town, assembled at the Camden Arms Tavern, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyttar Fawcett, and on the court being opened the medical witnesses were severally examined as to the cause of death, after which the police constable and other witnesses deposed to the facts a nearly detailed above; but as there was no one present who could identify the parties, the inquiry was adjourned until Thursday. The adjourned inquest on the late unfortunate and lamented Colonel Fawcett, was resumed on Thursday at ten o'clock, at the Camden Arms Tavern, Camden Town, before Mr. Wakley, M.P. The witnesses examined were for the most part the same as were produced at the Marylebone Police-office on the previous day, consequently nothing new was elicited. Mr. Gulliver Bake, brother-in-law to the deceased and assistant surgeon in the 8th Hussars, identified the body. The jury then adjourned until Thursday morning next at ten o'clock.

In a conversation held by Mr. Sandys with the deceased, the former expressed his astonishment that the gallant lieutenant-colonel should not have stood upon his character and his known courage, instead of accepting Lieut. Munro's challenge; to whom Lieut.-Col. Fawcett replied that he thought Lieutenant Munro was bully-ing him, and this notion led to the fatal rencontre. During Sunday Colonel Fawcett once or twice referred to the rencontre which had taken place between himself and Lieut. Munro. He stated to Mr. Sandys that he received Munro's fire, when he was instantly "doubled up," and fell; and he positively asserted that he did not fire himself at all, although he had raised his right arm with the intention of firing in the air. From the nature of the wound, in the opinion of the medical men, it is evident that Col. Fawcett had his arm raised, as if to fire at the time he received it. On examining the coat and shirt of the unfortunate deceased, the former had a hole exactly corresponding with the wound, but the shirt was perforated in two places, which is accounted for by the fact that it was doubled over just at the very spot where the ball entered. A short time before the unfavourable change took place in the gallant officer, he exclaimed, in reference to what Mr. Sandys had before remarked about his refusing the challenge, "I wish now that I had not accepted the challenge, but stood upon my own ground." After this declaration he became delirious. About an hour prior to the death of Colonel Fawcett, Mr. Sandys deemed it advisable to acquaint his lady with his approaching dissolution, and also sent for Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, his personal friend. From the moment that Mrs. Fawcett became acquainted with the fact of her husband's approaching death, she was perfectly frantic, and after that sad event had taken place, it was with the utmost difficulty that Major Daubeney, who had arrived just subsequent to it, and Mr. Sandys, could remove her from the body. She was then conveyed by Major Daubeney in his carriage to her own residence, No. 188, Sloane-street, where she remained throughout the day absorbed in grief at her melancholy and sudden bereavement. Colonel Fawcett was stationed in India for some years past with his regiment; and on being ordered to China, about two years since, Mrs. Fawcett returned to England with her two children, one of which is only recently dead. After serving through the previous events of the late war in China, Colonel Fawcett, whose health had become seriously affected by an attack of the yellow fever, obtained leave of absence to visit his native country, and arrived in England, in company with Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, on the 15th of last month, taking up his residence in private lodgings at 188, Sloane-street. The history of his antagonist, Lieut. Munro, discloses an instance rarely met with in the English army, at the same time reflecting the highest credit on the discipline which allows, and the industry which merits, so extraordinary a result. Nineteen years since Lieut. Munro, a young Scotchman, entered the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) as a private soldier. A very short time elapsed before his superior attainments were observed by his commanding officers, and he was soon raised to the rank of corporal depute. The various grades of a full corporal, and a corporal-major were successively passed through by Mr. Munro, and in 1826 he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant of the regiment. It appears that Lieut.-Col. Fawcett and Lieut. Munro married two sisters, daughters of the chief medical officer of Jamaica, and the former has one daughter, about four years of age, and the latter five children. The cause of the duel appears to be this:—Lieutenant Munro was on a visit on Friday evening at Col. Fawcett's, No. 188, Sloane-street, and made use of some offensive expressions regarding family property, which he repeated in the course of the evening twice or thrice. Upon the last occasion of his giving utterance to the objectionable expression (the exact nature of which has not transpired, Lieut.-Col. Fawcett rang the bell, and desired his servant to order Lieut. Munro's carriage. This was done, and Lieut. Munro quitted the house in a state of considerable excitement. He immediately proceeded to his barracks at Knightsbridge, and sent Lieut. Grant, of the same regiment, to demand satisfaction of Col. Fawcett. The latter officer referred Lieut. Grant to a friend, and the result was that a meeting was fixed to take place at five o'clock, at the spot where the calamitous rencontre happened. Lieut. Munro slept in barracks on Friday night, instead of going home, as was his custom, and on the following morning procured the assistance of Mr. Gulliver, the surgeon of the regiment. The body of the unfortunate colonel was removed in a shell from the Camden Arms to the residence of the undertaker, in Upper Montague-street, Montague-square.

Mr. Gulliver was again brought before the presiding magistrate at the Mary ebone Police-office on Wednesday, when the coachmen who drove the parties to the field were examined, but nothing was elicited to show who were the seconds, or by whose hand Colonel Fawcett fell. In the course of his examination, Mr. Samuel Sandys, the surgeon, of 4, Francis-terrace, Kentish-town, who proved the death of Colonel Fawcett from the effects of a bullet wound, said that the colonel had never mentioned who he went out with, with whom he had fought, or where. He made one or two exclamations, such as "I wish I had died in action," &c. Mr. Isadore Black, of 188, Sloane-street, assistant-surgeon of the 8th Hussars, and Lady Fawcett, the late Colonel Fawcett, identified the body. Mr. Gulliver was then held to bail to appear on Wednesday next, himself in £1000, and four sureties of £250 each, the latter being the Earl of March, Sir W. W. Wynn, Colonel Richardson, and Captain Oliver.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Who would toil and sweat?" asks the Prince of Denmark. "No one," we answer in the spirit of a more worthy philosophy. "Who could take half pleasure—even perspire?" The myriads who did so during the present week, with the thermometer at "freezing" (in the shade), within a radius of twenty miles around this metropolis, would defy a calculator of a hundred Cocker power. During its three days' regatta the Thames was dangerously awoken by contributions from brows that dropp'd pearls into her stream—

"as far as trees of Arnby
Their mel'ninable gums."

Some one has said that a life of pleasure is the most laborious a man can pursue, and was, very probably, professional coxswain to an amateur "eight," thirsty of aquatic fame; prone to regattas and wager-rowing. However, of this has been disposed of elsewhere. Above Putney-bridge and under old steam-presses, come we to speak of racing and betting, and folks who toil and sweat, perhaps, as much as your jolly young waterman, though they don't work their *skulls* exactly in the same way. The turf during the present season ought to boast but of one meeting of *caste*—that common to the month of July at Newmarket—"The Middle Meeting," as the inhabitants call it. To speak of its sport would be a piece of satire too cruel for our columns. Merriment was voted "low" a century ago, when people (great people) enjoyed themselves in *pas de deux*, called minuets or cances of death, and took their pleasure at assemblies where the guests were stuck against the walls like figures in *fresco* hence the term "melancholy and gentlemanlike." *Very* fine company is still, the public dismal, even but the best visit Newmarket for its July races; the deduction, therefore, is easily made. To speak of the events possessing any interest arising from it, the July and Chesterfield Stakes, although they introduce us to a person of the south-country two-year-old stock, whatever the issues of those first appearances, they rarely lead to any results of importance. The Derby betting—the touchstone of interest—cannot be said to commence in earnest before Goodwood, seldom till after Doncaster. Liverpool meeting, which commences on Wednesday next, is not rich in two-year-old races; indeed, it has but one, the Sheriff Stakes, to which there are fifteen nominations, and nearly all of them dark. Daedman, that was so good a favourite at Chester, where he turned out a screw, is in them, and may redeem his laurels. It will, however, be a famous place in the matter of sport of temporary interest—the finest in the kingdom. For the cup the best horses in England are entered, and will run; some at weight (if they can), others to earn a better chance for the Goodwood cup, for which five pounds allowances are given to all horses starting at the Liverpool July races. Moreover, for the better preservation of honour on the banks of the Mersey, the following order is to be strictly enacted:—

"No persons who are in default for either forfeits or bets will be allowed to enter the stand or its inclosure during the races, and if any such person shall obtain admission he will be expelled on satisfactory proof of his default being given to the stewards, and will forfeit his admission money. The stewards request that parties who have claims will notify the same to Mr. Ellis, the lessee, prior to the races." This notice will, we trust, intimate who is to "bell the cat;" we hope not poor Ely, for the sake of his family and kindred. There was not any betting during the week worth quoting.

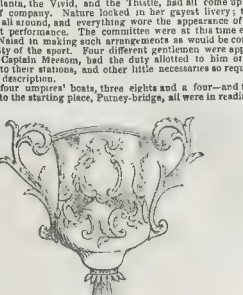
THAMES GRAND REGATTA.

The numerous matches, both with sculls and oars, for the splendid gold and silver cups, and other prizes, given by the committee of management appointed by the subscribers to this celebrated regatta, were this week commenced on Monday last, and continued for three days. The annexed plate is an accurate representation of the appearance of the river at the point selected by the artist, and illustrates very happily a scene which, without such graphic illustration, it would be almost impossible to describe in words. This scene shows the importance, not to say absolute necessity, of uniting the results of one with the labours of another, to convey a proper idea to the spectators and the readers of a popular journal, of what is taking place in the world, and being transacted around them, though without the sphere of their immediate action. Never did Father Thames, on any occasion, within the memory of living men or within the traditions of written records, witness a scene so full of entertainment, excitement, and rational recreation as this regatta. It is true that hundreds of regattas, of town-regattas, and of sailing-matches have taken place on the broad bosom of this patriarch of rivers; that pageants of royalty and of city munificence and grandeur have often been enacted, and will, we hope, be often again enacted on the waves of this noble stream—that kings and queens have been borne along the waters of the peaceful Thames to witness the launch of the ships of our national defences, or honour with their presence the stately edifices in which the gallant veterans of the naval and military services find refuge and retreat through the liberality of a grateful country. All this is perfectly true, but yet we may very properly affirm that such a *fête*, as took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, was never before witnessed on the Thames or on any English river. From twelve or one o'clock on each day of the regatta the wharfs and places of embarkation on both sides of the river were crowded with multitudes of people, waiting in anxious expectation the steamers which were to convey them to the scene of sport, viz. to Putney, to Hammersmith, or to Chiswick Ait, for at each of these places were clustered the larger number of spectators. Hundreds of smaller craft, of all shapes and "builds," from the state-barge of the trades-man at the "Pool" to the elegant and delicately-formed, and, apparently, to inexperienced eyes, the fragile galleys and skiffs formed by the hands of the artificers or artizans in the boatyard of the justly-celebrated Searle, whose knowledge of aquatic architecture, as it exceeds the knowledge of an other builders, so also exceeds all praise that we can bestow upon it, might be seen cutting through the water—some with the velocity of arrows, and some, it must be owned, with much more dignity than speed, some manned and carrying no passengers but the athletic youths or the coxswains, whose menaces rejoice in the noble exercise of "pulling," others freighted with passengers, of both sexes, to the water's edge, and propelled through the stream by hired watermen or burly mechanics; yet all exhibiting the height of good humour, and enjoying themselves, after their own way, in eating, drinking, laughing, laughing, making merry, and yet, perhaps, with occasional accession to their humours and their means. Putney-bridge was crowded with spectators, on foot; by a very proper regulation, no horsemen or carriages were allowed to remain on the bridge. Hammersmith-bridge was furnished with seats for spectators; and at the Bell Tavern, the Bear and Garter, and the other large taverns at Putney, the windows were all filled with spectators; booths were erected for half a mile along the Barnes Elms bank. The church flag was hoisted, the house-tops were decorated with banners and pennons; flag-staffs exhibited the colours of various nations, and thousands upon thousands were congregated on the shore. On the Fulham side the scene was somewhat similar. The ancient Gothic house, Earl's-court, was decorated with standards, and many more such decorations flaunted gaily in the wind from other residences. The steamers and larger vessels were moored on either side, some of them covered with the flags of various nations—the Prussian, French, Dutch, Belgic, American, &c. The Union Jack, the Blue Peter, and the standard of England,—that flag that has so often "braved the battle and the breeze," swung gallantly from the masts and rigging of the committee's yacht, and made a glorious addition to this grand spectacle. The arrangements were admirable, twelve well-manned police cutters kept the course clear, prevented an confusion, and rendered the occurrence of accidents almost impossible. The whole is reflective of the greatest honour to those by whom it was planned and carried out. It was a national *fete* in every sense of the words, and one which we and every body else hope may be annually repeated.

FIRST DAY.

As the hour for the start approached the tide brought up with it an immense number of boats, filled with first-rate company. Amongst these were several of the gentlemen who had entered to contend, with others of the aquatic clubs who were not on the list of competition. The stands however, brilliantly set out with elegantly attired females, were not filled, which in some measure may be accounted for by the number of craft moored in the Thames, which was thickly peopled, independently of which the vast extent of embankment, from the starting-point to the winning-post, afforded a promenade for some thousands to witness the races. The *coup d'œil* was, however, imposing in the extreme. The Richmond steam-boat, chartered by Mr. Searle, for the accommodation of the committee, the Laurel, the Sylph, the Atalanta, the Vivid, and the Thistle, had all come up with a goodly share of company. Nature looked in her gayest livery; the sun shed its lustre all around, and everything wore the appearance of an approaching great performance. The committee were at this time engaged on board the Naiad in making such arrangements as would be conducive to the regularity of the sport. Four different gentlemen were appointed, one of whom, Captain Meesom, had the duty allotted to him of seeing the gentlemen to their stations, and other little necessaries so requisite in matters of this description.

There were four umpires' boats, three eights and a four—and the first having moved to the starting place, Putney-bridge, all were in readiness for the start.



THE SILVER £40 CUP.

The Silver Cup, value £40, a pair-oared-race by Gentlemen. From Putney bridge to Hammersmith-bridge. To become the absolute property of the winners.

First Heat.—Messrs. Halkinson and Bailey (pink), Messrs. Dalgleish and Wallace (red).

Red went off a tride with the lead, but it was so very slight as to be scarcely worth notice. Pink then came level, and both were at full work, when one of the gentlemen in pink fouled his oar; red went away, and won by ten boat-lengths.

Second Heat.—Messrs. Julius and Bompstead, green; Messrs. Jeffrey and Jackson, white and red; Messrs. Chipman and Earnshaw, orange; Hon. L. Denman and Ritchie, Esq., light blue.

Green and white and red formed a very pretty picture, and went away together, at first one and then the other green went away in advance of his opponents. They maintained their advance throughout, and won by about four boats, orange being second about a similar distance in advance of white and red. The Hon. L. Denman and Mr. Ritchie, the other pair in the race, were withdrawn.

THE SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—80 GUINEAS.

Scullers' Race by Watermen, for £30.

This prize was won by John Phelps of Fulham, aged 21.

Four oared race by Gentlemen for a silver Challenge Cup, value 80 guineas. The cup to become the property of the holders for three successive years; the distance being from Putney Bridge to Chiswick Ait.

First Heat.

St. George's Club (white and red).—Messrs. Bompstead (stroke), Collier, Hodden, Jeffreys, Johnson (steerer).

Leander Club (red).—Messrs. Dalgleish (stroke), Julius, Wallace, Soames, Shepherd (steerer).

The Leander, immediately after starting, began to draw from her adversary, but was very shortly pressed. She, however, still held her own, went up the reach to the chain-bridge half a length in advance, and increased her lead by about the same tride at the winning post.

THE GOLD CHALLENGE CUP—150 GUINEAS.

THE THAMES REGATTA—FULHAM BRIDGE.

Second Heat.

Royal Academy Club (green).—Messrs. Atkinson (stroke), Cooper, Ruell, Carpenter, Jameson (steerer).

Trinity Club, (light blue). Messrs. Ritchie (stroke), Richardson, Sharpe, Brooks, and Minister (steerer).

Guy's Club (orange).—Messrs. D. Headley (stroke), W. B. Fergusson, C. Lloyd, H. Grogging, T. E. Winter (steerer).

Won by the Royal Academy's and Guy's, the latter being just enough ahead to be called first.

Pair oars, by Watermen, for £50. Distance, from Putney Bridge to Hammersmith Bridge.

Won by Doubledee, Lambeth, and H. Campbell, Lambeth (light blue).

Eight-oared Race, by Gentlemen, for the Gold Challenge Cup, value 150 guineas. Distance, from Putney-bridge to Chiswick-ait.

First Heat.

Civil Engineers' Club (orange).—Messrs. Arnold (stroke), Harritt, Cooke, T. Hume, E. Bell, C. H. Brown, T. Scott, W. Harritt; T. Stedman (steerer).

Oxford Aquatic Club (blue and white).—Messrs. Maberly (stroke), Welsh, Pocock, Reynell, Lovesay, Lempriere, Rodgers, Stewart; Churchill (steerer).

The two boats made an admirable race. The Oxford Aquatic won by a length or so.

Second Heat.

Leander Club (red).—Messrs. Daigleish (stroke), Jeffreys, Wallace, Julius, Hodding, Bumpstead, Newman, Soames; Shepherd (steerer).

Cambridge Subscription Rooms Club (light blue).—Messrs. C. Vialls (stroke), Hon. L. Denman, W. Jones, R. Cobbold, T. Ridley, Brooks, A. Shadwell, W. Yeatman; W. Johnson (steerer).

Oxford University Club (purple).—Messrs. Hughes (stroke), Lowndes, Cox, Bourne; Brewster, Royds, R. Menzies, Stapylton; Shadwell (steerer).

It was a magnificent start, the Leander picking their boat up rather sharply at first. In passing through Hammersmith-bridge the Oxford drew upon the other two boats, and won with the Leander.

SECOND DAY.

There were eleven races on the list.

Four-oared Race, by Landsmen, for a Sweepstakes of £2 each, with £20 added.

Red and purple were abreast of each other, and green was running away with the lead, which he maintained, and won by two or three lengths, purple being second.

In the second heat yellow went away with the lead, light blue being second, and black and white laying well up. Light blue rowed up to the oars of the first boat, and a desperate struggle ensued. Black won cleverly.

Four-oared Race, by Gentlemen.

Final Heat.

Leander Club (red): Messrs. Daigleish (stroke), Julius, Wallace, Soames, and Shepherd (coxswain). Guy's Club (orange): Messrs. Hedley (stroke), Fergusson, E. Lloyd, Grogan, and Fenton (coxswain). Royal Academy Club: Messrs. Atkinson (stroke), Cooper, Reid, Carpenter, and Cameron (coxswain).

Red dashed right away, rowed in the most beautiful way, and won the heat. The winners had been the favourites at 5 to 4 on starting.

Scullers' Race, by Watermen.—First Heat.

T. Coombes, white, Millbank; Pocock, green, Lambeth; Newell, purple, Battle-bridge-stairs; Phelps, stripes, Fulham.

This was the grand heat in the sculler wager, and a considerable sum of money depended on the issue. Newell, who rowed for the championship last year, was backed at 5 to 4 on the field; and Pocock stood next in the estimation of good judges. Phelps and young Coombes had their favourites, but they could not be considered in that light in the ordinary run of betting.

The start was very beautiful, and taken at the same instant on all hands. Immediately afterwards Pocock made play, and got the first place. Newell was smiling and beginning to work; and Coombes and Phelps, with their stems up to the thwart of Newell, were rowing a desperate race to obtain a leading position. Newell laid down to his work, went by Pocock, and had it all his own way, winning easily by about a boat's length; Coombes third, four lengths astern of him; and Phelps in about the same position.

Eight-oared Race, by Gentlemen.—Grand Heat.

Oxford University Club (purple): Messrs. Hughes (stroke), Lowndes, Cox, Bourn, Brewster, Royels, R. Menzies, Stepylton, and Shadwell (coxswain). Oxford Aquatic Club (blue and white): Messrs. Maberly (stroke), Welch, Pocock, Meynell, Lovesey, Lampreve, Rogers, Stuart, and Churchill (coxswain).

THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday the sport at Putney was brought to a close, and although the attendance was not so numerous as on the second day, certainly a very first-rate assemblage promenaded the banks of the river, or took up a position at the numerous taverns and stands with which this locality abounded. The principal race, and indeed the most attractive one, was that amongst the gentlemen amateur scullers, and to this, independently of the minor races, was added an eight-oared race amongst gentlemen amateurs, drawn by lot, and a four-oared race amongst the most celebrated watermen on the river. As regards the latter, it will be remembered that amongst the prizes originally announced was one of 50 guineas, for four-oared boats, but it was found impossible to get up the crews, and the idea of the race was for the time abandoned. In the eleventh hour it was determined that the men should be drawn by lot, a course which ought to have been adopted in the first, as it would have given an opportunity for speculation on the merits of the men, which was not afforded by their drawing an hour before the race, and which was otherwise inconvenient, inasmuch as the thousands congregated had no chance of learning the names of the respective crews.

The regatta commenced with a match amongst apprentices in the seventh year of their time, who plyed between London-bridge and Teddington-lock, and was for a coat and badge, presented by Evan Morris, Esq., and the freedom of the river.

HAMMERSMITH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Four-oared Race, by Watermen, drawn by Lottery.

Blue—Messrs. Jones, Brummell, Williams, C. Maynard, and Masterman. Yellow—Messrs. Neville, Maxwell, Jones, Carter, and Wilson. White—Messrs. J. Castle, Dodd, Sage, Jones, and Maynard. Red—Messrs. Harris, Maynard, Gowin, Green, and Campbell. Red and White—Messrs. Power, Jones, Placey, Shepherd, and Maynard. Green—Messrs. Brantwaite, Shaw, Leach, Procent, and Foudrey.

Yellow, blue, red, and white formed a pretty picture. White then drew, yellow being a good second, and green making play with much effect. Yellow won by a length; red being second, half a boat in advance of white, which was third.

Amateur Scullers.

Final Heat. Mr. Chapman took the lead, pressed by Mr. Kennedy; the other two in the heat bowing abreast of each other. Mr. Chapman continued to lead, and beat Mr. Jeffreys, who was second, by about two lengths. Mr. Kennedy was third.

Apprentices' Match.

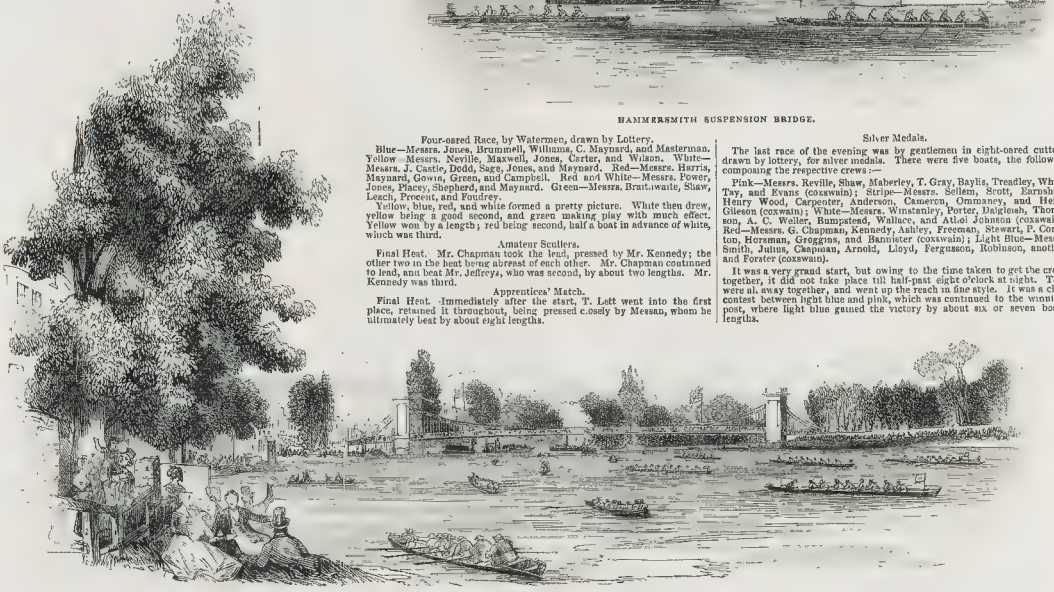
Final Heat. Immediately after the start, T. Lott went into the first place, retained it throughout, being pressed closely by Messan, whom he ultimately beat by about eight lengths.

Silver Medals.

The last race of the evening was by gentlemen in eight-oared cutters, drawn by lottery, for silver medals. There were five boats, the following composing the respective crews:—

Pink—Messrs. Reville, Shaw, Maberley, T. Gray, Baylis, Treadley, White, Tey, and Evans (coxswain); Stripe—Messrs. Sellen, Scott, Earnshaw, Henry Wood, Carpenter, Anderson, Cameron, Ommaney, and Henry Gileson (coxswain); White—Messrs. Winstanley, Porter, Daigleish, Thompson, A. C. Waller, Bumpstead, Wallace, and Athol Johnston (coxswain); Red—Messrs. G. Chapman, Kennedy, Ashley, Freeman, Stewart, P. Compton, Horsman, Groggins, and Bannister (coxswain); Light Blue—Messrs. Smith, Julius, Chapman, Arnold, Lloyd, Fergusson, Robinson, another, and Forster (coxswain).

It was a very grand start, but owing to the time taken to get the crews together, it did not take place till half-past eight o'clock at night. They were all away together, and went up the reach in fine style. It was a close contest between light blue and pink, which was continued to the winning post, where light blue gained the victory by about six or seven boats' lengths.



THE THAMES REGATTA.

THE GARDEN IN "DON PASQUALE."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" was produced here on the 30th ult. on the occasion of Lablache's benefit. Its brilliant reputation in Paris drew an unusually crowded audience, whose expectations were raised to a high pitch.

The ascent of the curtain, after a very pleasing overture, at once introduces us to the hero, *Don Pasquale* (Lablache), a warm old bachelor, the impersonation of good humour; but he is not so good-humoured as he looks. His nephew, *Ernesto* (Mario), has refused a match of his own choosing, and therefore, though he numbers three score and ten years, he resolves to take to himself a wife, and to turn out of doors a relative who has dared to think for himself. His consultation with the physician, *Dr. Malatesta* (Fornasari), on the subject of this scheme, introduces the first piece in the opera—a duet, a very pleasing, quiet melody, beautifully sung by Fornasari. The stage being left by the *Doctor*, we have another duet, arising from the entrance of *Ernesto*, to whom *Pasquale* reveals his intention. Mario sang in his sweet plaintive style, whilst the wicked old *Don* was convulsed with mirth, and soared his laughter through the melody. The scene changing brings us to the house of *Norina* (Grisi), a young widow to whom *Ernesto* is attached. Grisi enters, reading a romance, and trilling a very lively air, with great delicacy and neatness in the lighter passages, though her voice was not always equal in the fuller and more sustained notes. *Malatesta* visits her, to tell her all *Pasquale's* schemes, and to ask her to represent the sister, whose charms he has been describing. The merry widow readily agrees to the plan, and she and the *Doctor* come to an understanding in a characteristic and comic duet, in which she apes the simple girl, and he is in ecstasy at her talent. This duet brings the act to a very lively conclusion.

The troubles of the devoted *Pasquale* begin in the second act. He is awaiting the arrival of *Malatesta* and his incomparable sister. The *Doctor* and *Norina* enter—the lady veiled. Every action on her part shows the utmost timidity, while every look of *Pasquale* betokens admiration and eagerness. At last *Malatesta* prevails on the pretended sister to remove the veil, and poor *Pasquale* is literally shot through the heart, by the contemplation of such charms. A notary is instantly sent for, the marriage takes place, *Ernesto* entering as the contract is signed, and learning from *Malatesta* that the whole affair is a trick. *Norina* then throws off her assumed bashfulness, and astounds *Pasquale* with the sudden change, for she now appears as imperious as she before seemed modest. The act closes with his consternation.

The curtain rises on new miseries. A host of milliners, maid-servants, &c., occupy the stage, and *Pasquale* is at a table absorbed in the unpleasing perusal of a number of tradesmen's bills. An altercation with his wife is the subject of an exceedingly clever duet, which proceeds in a lively strain till she boxes his ears, and then it suddenly takes a melancholy turn, as the distress of *Pasquale* now borders on the pathetic. Rushing off the stage, she drops a note. The note purports to be from some unknown lover, and *Pasquale* goes off in an agony of jealousy. A duet follows between *Pasquale* and *Malatesta*, in which both resolve to go to the garden and waylay the lover who would dishonour the family. The garden scene opens with an air, the gem of the opera, a serenade of a simple character, delightfully sung by Mario behind the scenes. It was unanimously encored. The entrance of *Norina* introduced another piece of scarcely less beauty—a duet by Mario and Grisi, sung to perfection. *Pasquale* enters to entrap the lovers, not knowing that his nephew is the delinquent, and tells his disobedient wife that a rival lady shall inhabit the house, for that *Ernesto* shall have his consent to marry *Norina*. Of course the pretended *Sofronia* now reveals the fact that she herself is *Norina*; the marriage is declared to have been a sham one; the young lovers are united; and *Pasquale* thanks his stars that he has escaped the trammels of matrimony. A very pretty finale, the solo part of which is sung by Grisi, concludes the piece.

"Don Pasquale" is studded with more musical beauties, and bears more marks of originality, than the generality of Donizetti's works. Of his versatility there can be no doubt; but with the power to be great in any style, perhaps his *penchant* is towards *buffa* writing. His "Elisir" and "Pasquale" (a more *parlante* music than the other) are sufficient proofs of this. But Donizetti is a *maestro* of varied and prodigious powers. If he would but deliberate a little more, write one quarter of what he does, he would produce things more likely to make lasting impressions; and yet it would be difficult to cut him down. A vine bearing such fruit on every branch, it were hard, and perhaps dangerous to prune.

PRESENTATION OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOLARS TO HER MAJESTY.

One of the episodal scenes of her Majesty's drawing-room on Thursday week, and by no means the least interesting ceremony of the day, was the presentation of certain scholars of Christ's Hospital to the notice of the Sovereign. For this high honour are annually selected forty of the "mathematical boys" of the foundation, who on the first drawing-room day of the season are conveyed in couches to St. James's Palace, and are there presented to her Majesty, when, attended by the president and other officers of the school, they exhibit their charts to the Sovereign, with feelings which can be better imagined than described. They are then presented with the gratuity of eight guineas from the regal purse, which sum is divided among the ten boys who leave the school in the year; and formerly, to this amount, other members of the Royal Family added smaller sums. On the illness of George the Third these presentations were discontinued; but the governors of the hospital, nevertheless, paid £1 3s., the ordinary amount received by each, to every boy on quitting; and the total exceeds the amount now received by about £2 10s. The practice of receiving the children was revived by the late King William IV., who, from his predilection for the sea, examined the charts presented by the boys, and bestowed a passing note of commendation wherever he recognised merit. Her present Majesty, too, is known to take especial interest in the welfare of this magnificent foundation, and has recently presented to the Treasury the sum of £1000.

The mathematical school is but a "ward" of Christ's Hospital; though it is an important integer of "the noblest institution in the world." It was the first addition to the foundation after the Great Fire. It originated with Sir Robert Clayton, then Lord Mayor, and who had himself been a considerable benefactor; and at whose suggestion King Charles II., on the 19th of August, 1676, granted a second charter, allowing £1000 a year for seven years, to establish a mathematical school for forty boys, and an annuity of £370 10s., payable at the Exchequer, for the especial purpose of educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea service. But the worthy Lord Mayor liberally followed up the King's munificence, for in 1675 he rebuilt the south front of the ward at a cost of £7000. It was again rebuilt in 1832, from the designs of the architect of the hospital, the late Mr. Shaw: it is comprised in the same edifice with the grammar school, and both make an elegant structure, adorned with statues of Charles II. and Edward VI. Lest this mathematical school should fail for want of boys properly qualified to supply it, one Mr. Stone, a governor, left a legacy to maintain a subordinate mathematical school of twelve boys: this is called "Stone's School," and here the younglings are prepared for reception into the King's ward, as

the upper school is called. Previous to his leaving the latter school, each boy is examined by a board of the Trinity House, having passed which, and received testimonials of his good conduct, he is presented with a *watch*, as a reward, worth from £9 to £13, in addition to an outfit of *clothes*, books, mathematical instruments, a Gunter's scale, quadrant, and sea chest.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XV.

NEWS FROM VERDUN.

HAT the College with which Darnley quitted the lodge were not strictly speaking to these with which he had entered may be easily conceived, still they were not those of absolute departure. He had been fairly defeated at his trade, but, although the part, whether design he had conducted had most signally failed, he was ... sisted by the hope that at no distant period Caroline would ...

It must not, however, be for a moment imagined that even then that hope sprang from pure love. He esteemed her certainly more than ever: he admired her more than ever as a beautiful and highly accomplished woman, but in his view there was one consideration more brilliant, more attractive than all, and that was the wealth she would possess as a widow.

That she loved him—if he ever entertained a doubt upon the subject—no doubt existed then. She had, in his judgment, proved it to demonstration.

Caroline, however, up to that time had never entertained for him any other feeling than that of sympathy. She believed that he was passionately fond of her, and pitied him: she believed that his love for her had prompted him thoughtlessly to seek her dishonour, and forgave him: but the contingency of which we had never dreamed until intimated by him, opened a new field for contemplation. Now now it that he might cherish as honourable hope—that he might with propriety entertain a love for her—that he might cultivate that ... without feelings of shame, and, even breathe it to her without violating virtue.

She could, however, scarcely bear to think, because thought seemed with hope, and hope to unveil the vilest feelings that can harass human nature. With the most sincere ..., although she reproached herself sincerely, and wished to bury all in oblivion.

But, notwithstanding her dissatisfaction to think of that event which, Darnley's presence ... partially suggested, she felt unspeakable pleasure in his society. She could scarcely ... account for it. In marriage, it is true, was in her view more elegant, his appearance more ... prepossessing, his voice more rich, his conversation more refined, but she could not account for ... peculiar pleasure his presence never failed to induce, because on no occasion did he ever breathe a syllable having reference either to hope or to love. She did not know exactly ... how her scent was affected, she in fact scarcely thought of that at all; but she always felt ... delighted when he was near, and as Sir Arthur himself regarded him as one of the most agreeable young fellows he ever met with, he was certainly invited to the lodge.

Nor did the fact of their coming to town for the season interrupt at all these mutually pleasurable visits, for Darnley immediately came to town, and for the first three months ... were even more intimate than ever.

At the expiration of that period, how ... Lady Grange—who had never forgiven either Sir Arthur, Charles, Caroline, Geo ... perceiving that an express understanding existed between Caroline and Dar ... break the spell which bound Sir Arthur, and therefore to have his revenge

she therefore suddenly became extremely amiable and kind—visiting Caroline constantly, lavishing upon her the most affectionate endearments, and inducing the belief that she still fondly loved her—concealing that on a moment of confidence Caroline might be tempted to acknowledge that there existed between Darnley and herself feelings of a more tender nature than those of mere friendship.

While, however, Lady Grange was thus spreading her net, Sir Arthur received a letter from France, which affected him deeply. It was dated "Verdun," and came from Charles, who informed him, that in consequence of the cowardice and treachery of a certain Spanish general, who abruptly abandoned a secure position, in which, unhappily, Sir Arthur Welles ... had placed the British wounded under his protection, both he and Fred. had been taken prisoners; that he might have escaped in one of the waggons, but would not leave Fred. who, having received a dangerous wound, from which, however, he was then fast recovering, could not be then removed with safety; that he could not write until he had reached Verdun, to which they had been treated with great consideration by the French; that they had been parole; that Laurence, who had just returned from Paris with a son, was an angel; that she studied ... assiduously to animate them with hope; and that he did *hope*, despite the sombre prospect ... before him, that ere long Napoleon's fate would restore them to liberty.

This was the substance of the letter, and no one was lost by Sir Arthur in preparing to communicate its contents to all concerned. He despatched servants for Greville, Dr. Hawtree, and Major Palgrave immediately, and, having done so, hastened down to the banker's ... himself, and, with tears in his eyes, made arrangements for supplying the prisoners with whatever money they might require, without limit.

He then hastened back, and on his return found the friends whom he had sent for wondering what the extraordinary summons could mean, for the servants had been ordered to bring them without a moment's loss of time, and as Caroline was from home they could obtain no clue. They therefore attended him the moment he entered, but without even attempting to ... ask he grasped their hands, trembling at the same time with violence, and, having motioned ... on to bring their chairs close to his, opened the letter.

He was too much affected, however, to read it. He could get no further than "My dear Uncle," for the tears gushed forth and compelled him to hand it over to Greville, who ... proceeded to read it aloud:

"Verdun," said Greville commencing without the slightest emotion.

"Verdun!" exclaimed the Major, "Verdun—Who is that from?"

"Pardon," replied Sir Arthur

"Charles at Verdun! He's a prisoner: he's a prisoner That's the chief depôt. Proceed, Greville, proceed."

And Greville did proceed: he read the letter from beginning to end, without making a single remark by the way: but, the moment he had finished, the Major exclaimed, "The villain! I heard of the movement! I heard of the thief! The fact is, the Spaniards are a set of scoundrels—treacherous, unskilful, strike scoundrels—commune them! I would not trust any one of them. Wellesley ought to have known better. It was a fine position, an excellent position, a position which ought to have been maintained, and which might have been maintained with the utmost ease; but the fact is, they are not worth powder and shot. However, there the poor fellows are, and I hope they'll be happy!"

"They are not then actually confined in a prison?" observed Greville.

"Oh! no, no, no on parole—on parole! They may be happy enough if they will: all they have to do is to keep their minds at ease."

"What sort of a place is it:—very small?"

"Small! No, a fine old town on the Meuse, about a hundred and forty miles east by north from Paris. The fact is, it contains ten thousand inhabitants, plenty of fortifications, plenty of churches and plenty of quality too if you have plenty of money."

"And that they can—have," said Sir Arthur; "I'll ask more of that."

"Well, things must take their course," observed Greville; "it's quite clear, things must take their course."

During the whole of this time Dr. Hawtree had not uttered a word. He had been thinking of Alice, and the effect which the intelligence would have upon her, and was just about to beg of his friends not to suffer a syllable on the subject to escape them in her presence, when the carriage drove up to the door, and the next moment Alice, who knew that her father had been summoned by Sir Arthur, in a state of agitation, alighted with a letter in her hand.

Throughout below" exclaimed the Doctor, who saw her alight, "he has written to *her*" and he instantly left the room.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Alice, as she flew to him in tears, and threw her arms round his neck, "such dreadful news... Oh! dreadful!"

"What has happened, my girl? Come, come, be calm! what has happened?"

"This letter. I have just received this dreadful letter from Frederick"

"Well, well—let us see what it contains."

He then led her into a room, and, having seated himself on a sofa beside her, opened the letter, and was much pleased to find that Fred had written in good spirits. But his object in writing to her direct was to relieve her from whatever anxiety any indirect account of the affair might have induced; and that he was anxious to assure her that he was then quite well, and happy in the conviction that he should soon have the joy of again pressing her to his heart.

"Why, my girl," said the Doctor, with a smile, "there is nothing very dreadful in this"

"Not dreadful! not dreadful to be a prisoner, papa? not dreadful to be wounded? What must he have suffered!"

"But that is all over now! you perceive he states here that he has recovered"

"He says that he is well, because he is too kind to let us know the truth."

"Alice! do you imagine that he would descend to falsehood?"

"No, dear papa, but he knows the truth would more deeply affect me."

"Then let me remove every doubt on that point. I know what he has stated to be the truth. I have just seen a letter from Charles which confirms it. But come, let us speak to Sir Arthur on the subject. The Major and Greville are with him: come."

"Not now, papa. I do not feel well."

"Oh, you'll feel better after having seen them. You'll know more about it."

He then returned to the drawing-room with Alice on his arm, and, and playfully as he entered, "Here's another letter on the most marvellous affair! Really one might almost be induced to imagine that greatness of war were pleasureable!"

The Major, who took the cue, instantly laughed very heartily at this, and, on taking the hand of Alice, said, "Allow me to congratulate you, Miss Hawtree."

"Congratulate me" exclaimed Alice.

"I replied the Major, "on that desperate fellow Fred having been placed beyond the reach of further harm. That is, I supposed, ample cause for congratulation! Nothing can touch him now. He's out of all danger—safe as you are at this moment, and among a lot of fine high spirited fellows who have nothing on earth to do but to amuse themselves, laugh and be happy"

"I fear they cannot be very happy," observed Alice

"Bless your little innocent heart! You should hear those who have been there talk of them. Besides, what in these times are prisoners of war? We read of two or three hundred being taken almost daily, and think nothing of them"

"We think but little of them in the aggregate," said Alice, "but the capture of each affects some heart; and, when connected with us, even the lightest case becomes heavy"

The fact is that's true; but this is a mere nothing! There he is in a fine large town in one of the most delightful parts of France, with all the luxuries of life at his command, and plenty of splendid fellows to keep him company. The only hardship to the case is that the Frenchmen are so excessively fond of his society, that they'll not at present allow him to leave them even for the purpose of coming home! But he'll very soon be with us again. The war will not last many longer"

"And when it has ceased—he will return"

"Of course he will: immediately! and so much improved by the climate you'll scarcely know him"

This to Alice was some consolation, and when, in conjunction with this, she reflected upon the fact of his being out of all further danger, she became much more calm, and continued to converse with the Major on the subject until Caroline returned, when another scene of excitement was expected.

Caro one, however, having been prepared by the Major, for he was held to be the man to manage the matter, was not much affected. She expressed, indeed, amazement and concern, and felt exceedingly sorry for her brother and sister but by far the most interesting part of the letter was, in her judgment, that in which it was stated that Laurence had become a mother! "Oh!" she exclaimed, "how I should love to see the dear little baby"

"The fact is," said the Major, "I'd be bound that that boy's a fine fellow! He'll make a smart no doer"

"Sweet little dear! I do so long to kiss him. Then they are sure not to be kept there long, Major Palgrave"

"Oh! there'll be none again directly the war is over"

"Well," continued Caroline, "I shall rejoice in no worse. It might have been much worse," she added, addressing Alice, "especially, dear, for poor Fred. It is indeed a happy thing it has escaped"

Alice sighed. She felt that it certain y might have been worse, and she also felt that it was a happy thing that he had recovered, but she said but little, for her heart was still full, and shortly afterwards she left the room.

Sir Arthur then begged of the Major and Greville to stop and dine with him, and Caroline, who panted to communicate the intelligence to her friends, whom she had just before left, returned to her at once, and having sufficiently dwelt upon that which she considered to be the most interesting point, brought her ladyship back with her to dinner.

Of course, no sooner than the great subject was touched upon at table. The Major was amazingly eloquent. He entered at length, and with the ardour of an enthusiast, into any point which could be supposed to bear upon the capture of Charles and Fred.—announced the character ristic perfidy of the Spaniards—explained how Sir Arthur Wellesley ought to have acted—described how the prisoners were taken, how they were treated, and how removed declaring that he knew as well as if he had been actually on the spot at the time—and, having panegyrised the French without mercy or remorse, proved, in the most satisfactory manner possible, that if Fred. and the rest of the British army had been French, they could not have been more pampered.

Caroline and Lady Grange, however, retired early and proceeded to imagine the position of Laurence: even Lady Grange conceived that she might be happy, but Caroline considered her impossibility of her being otherwise, now that she had been blessed with a dear little boy.

Having no disposition to counteract this view of the case, and being anxious to slide from that, and the subject which it involved, as speedily as possible, Caroline, on the bosom of her sister, Lady Grange at once acknowledged that children were a blessing

"By the way, dear," she observed, having made this concession, "what a resemblance there is between Charles and Mr. Darnley"

"Sir Arthur has frequently made the same remark, but I really cannot perceive it"

"Why Mr Darnley is unfortunately more elegant and agreeable it is true, but in person, oh! he is the very image of Charles I am amazed that it never struck you. But then you look more at the mannerisms than at the features, and, as all the friends are he'd seem pretty much alike"

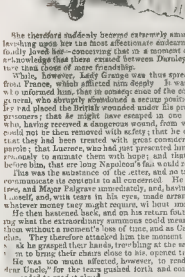
"Indeed! Of whom, do you imagine"

"Of whom can I imagine him to be enamoured, dear, but of her whom he appears absolutely to idolize?"

"Well, then, whom does he appear to idolize?"

"Why, you, dear, of course."

"O, ridiculous"



"I remember the time when you would not have thought it ridiculous, my dear I can remember the time when you would not have thought it more natural than for a young and ardent spirit to be in love with a person like yourself"

"My dear aunt," said Caroline, playfully, "I appreciate the compliment. Then do you really consider Darnley to be a love with me?"

"I have no doubt at all upon the subject, and, if I am not *greatly* mistaken, you entertain feelings towards him which are not those of positive hatred."

"In that you are perfectly correct: I would not endure the presence of a man whom I hate."

"Nor would you feel and manifest so much pleasure in the presence of a man whom you did not admire."

"I do not know that I either feel or manifest more pleasure in his presence than in that of any other agreeable person. That I admire him in common with all men of elegant manners is true"

"And is it not equal y true that you love him"

"My dear aunt, how can you entertain an idea so absurd? You talk to me precisely the same as you did before I went to France"

"Marriage gives us no additional command over our affections, my dear I have been, suffering from a fit of ague, you know Dear. A woman may love some one."

"And have I not a husband to love"

Here Lady Grange laughed very merrily, indeed "Forgive me," she observed at length; "I really cannot help it"

"Is it then so very extraordinary for a woman to love her husband"

"I can go back: I know that I am not bad, but do not think anything of it, you don't know"

"Oh, not at all! I like to see persons merry! you imagine, of course, that Sir Arthur is a man who can see no one"

"Why actually I can say, one does at times, by the side of such a man as Mr Darnley he would need to be clumsy with me. We can only of course judge by our own feelings you have perceived it was on the sofa, eet."

"I don't ... to argue with you"

"I am more convinced that you love Mr Darnley."

"Well, dear aunt, you are of course at liberty to feel convinced of whatever you please"

"But you ... Come, you can trust me: you know that your secret with me will be safe"

"I ... a secret to impart"

"I know better, my dear I consider Mr Darnley to be perfectly irresistible!"

"Then, of course, I am to infer from this, that you are in love with him"

"Why, tell you the truth—and I'll be much more candid then you are—I am. He is really the most charming fellow I ever met"

"Oh then you are jealous of his attentions to me"

"Not at all, my dear! on I not at all! the difference in point of age is as great almost between us as it is between you and Sir Arthur"

"And yet you think that I cannot love Sir Arthur"

"Certainly, my dear, but I do not doubt that Sir Arthur loves you. I love Mr. Darnley, but, as I now that it would be impertinent for Mr Darnley to love me I would not have him for the world! I should be just as jealous of him as Sir Arthur is if you."

"Sir Arthur jealous of me!—*Je jeanais!*. I do not believe that he knows what the feeling of jealousy is."

"You may not believe it, dear, certainly you may not believe it, but, if he be not jealous, then I never saw a man jealous yet."

"If he be not, the idea never occurred to me."

"Well I do not consider it to be monstrous"

"Do you then imagine——"

"No, my dear, you misunderstand me, I do not imagine that any consideration on earth could induce you to be unfaithful. I know you, too well... What I meant was that I do not conceive it to be monstrous, because I know how excessively amiable you are for an old man to be jealous of his young wife."

"Yes, some never more mistaken, be assured Sir Arthur is no more jealous of me than I am of him"

"Well, you have not much reason to be jealous of him to be sure."

"Has or any reason to be jealous of me?"

"Why, youth and beauty almost invariably constitute sufficient reason for an old man to be jealous. But, do you mean to say that you never even suspected that Sir Arthur was jealous, my dear?"

"I pon my word the idea never occurred to me."

"Well I shall, all I can say is, that you'll soon find it out."

"When I do, dear aunt, I'll let you know."

"Nay, nay, that you will not be correct: A wife ought to be the last in the world to proclaim the imperfections of her husband."

"I know it, but I, notwithstanding, promise that immediately I discover that he is jealous I'll tell you"

"But will you perform that promise?"

"I will."

The subject was then dropped; and, as the gentlemen soon after rejoined them, they passed the remainder of the evening in, apparently, the most agreeable manner.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Much interest has been excited for the last few days by the progress of the works at the Royal Exchange, men having been engaged in placing the capitals on the columns of the portico of the principal entrance facing the Mansion-house and Cheapside. This, with the a ivanced progress of the external walls of the building, begins to give the Exchange an attractive appearance, and the citizens some ground for hoping soon ago s to enjoy the convenience of possessing a suitable place wherein to meet and transact their affairs

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have again to report the arrival of a very scanty supply of English grain coastwise in Mark-lane for the past week, and the large attendance of buyers on each market-day, the demand for that article has ruled somewhat brisk, at an advance in the quotations noted in our last report of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and good clearances have been effected. From abroad the receipts of wheat have been scanty. In this description of produce a fair retail business has been transacted, at full currencies, but bonded sorts are commanded scarcely any attention. Barley and oats, but more particularly the former, have been in short supply, and ready inquiry, and previous rates have been steadily supported. The best oats have sold at an advance of 6d per quarter, whilst the value of other kinds, as well as that of beans and peas, has been well supported. Town-made flours are produced full prices, whilst ship sorts have risen 1s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1580; Oats, 1170, and Malt, 3590 qrs.; Flour, 3040 sacks. IRISH: Barley, 770; and Oats, 27,560 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 1400 qrs.

English Average.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 2ds, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 52s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 50s; ditto, white, 48s to 58s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 22s to 23s; malting ditto, 28s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, blacks, 17s to 19d; ditto white, 19s to 22s; Sligo beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 39s to 40s; boilers, 42s to 47s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 52 to 58s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 12s to 14s; old feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 28s to 30s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

Seed Market.—There has been a very moderate amount of business doing in seeds this week, and prices have undergone no alteration.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 38s to 40s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; refined, 44s to 46s per quarter, rapeseed, 18s to 18s per cwt., brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s., white ditto, 10s to 16s; tares, new, 30s to 32s; old, 34s to 36s; hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 per ton; canary, 70s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread remain from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 6¾d for the 4lb. loaf.

Provisions.—Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 8d; barley, 27s 10d; oats, 13s 7d; rye, 31s 6d; beans, 29s 1d; peas, 33s 3d.

Imperial Averages of the Weeks which govern Duties.—Wheat, 48s 8d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 13s 7d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 29s 4d; peas, 30s 2d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s, barley, 8s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s per quarter.

TEA.—Since our last the imports of tea have amounted to about 3800 chests. By private contract, we have to report a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

SUGAR.—This market, owing to the quantity of sugar on offer being extensive, is inactive, yet the quotations are mostly supported.

COFFEE.—The public sales were very little in the way, and prices have a downward tendency.

RICE.—A very large quantity of wool has been received from New South Wales this week, which is now pressing for sale. There are no public sales declared, yet the demand is, on the whole dull, at barely late rates.

POTATOES.—Very large sale sacks of potatoes have been imported from abroad this week, chiefly from Holland. Notwithstanding the supplies of such kind of stock on sale, here have been tolerably extensive, the demand has ruled steady, at the following quotations:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s to 5s 4d; veal, 3s to 4s 4d; pork, 3s to 4s per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime best, mutton, and veal are selling freely, other kinds of meat slowly at but little variation in prices. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s to 4s; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 4s to 4s 10d; and pork, 3s to 4s 10d per 8lbs, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY.

By the arrival of the First Indiaman, at the beginning of the week, the information from Bombay is to the 31st of May, and from the other commercial ports in our East ern possessions, the letters are of proportionate older dates. The news conveyed by them is, on the whole, favourable to the mercantile interest in the country. The demand for British manufactured goods, though perhaps not so great as the sanguinely disposed here desire, was increasing, and the sales of various articles was improving. From China the letters were veil by this mail are only a fortnight later than the last advices, and the commercial intelligence which they communicate is also satisfactory. A fair amount of business continued to be transacted, particularly in opium, which had again materially advanced in value, the tariff of duties, it was understood, at Hong Kong had been arranged, and the ratification of the treaty of peace on the part of the Emperor of China was the only thing necessary to infuse greater animation into the dealings of the Chinese merchants. This event, however, it was the general opinion would not occur, at the soonest, for two months after the date of the latest letters from Hong Kong received in this country. In the meantime of this week, also, a mail arrived from the West Indies, and from Mexico, in due course of post. In our colonies the crops promised to be abundant for the coming season, and generally nothing was complained of amongst the Colonists, with the exception of the scarcity of workmen, to which emigration from New York and from the coast of Africa must eventually apply a sure remedy. The usual amount of business continued to be transacted in these possessions, as valuable to the mother country. On the whole, the satisfactory nature of the intelligence received from the colonies has had a favourable influence in the manufacturing districts, and the Glasgow letters were beginning to exhibit more life in the sale of goods has been partly occasioned by the improving accounts from abroad. With the exception of iron, the demand for all the raw materials of manufacture is rather brisk than otherwise, and the artizans and workmen generally have no cause to complain of want of employment nor of bad remuneration for their labour.

In the early part of the week the operations on the English Stock Exchange did not attract, in any particular manner, the attention of the moneyed interest. Prices of English stock, however, on the whole were nearly maintained, the Consols being 89¾ ⅞. Exchequer Bills, 1pd. bearing a premium of 58s., and those of which the interest is only 1½d. commanding one of 18s. Bank Stock was done at about 180. India Bonds, at the Stock Exchange, until Wednesday, were unsettled, but the prices were equal y without interest. Some transactions occurred in French Five per Cents., Exchange, 5s. 8d. Dutch 2½ per Cents. were sold at 53¾ to 53⅝, and the Five at 99¾ to 100. Spanish Three per Cents. were done early in the half early in the week, but afterwards declined, and the Fives were as low as 18¾. In the Share Market little alteration appeared to have taken place in the week. A fair amount of business was done in those of the London and Birmingham railway association, at 21¼ to 21⅝ each. South Western, likewise, were saleable at about 6¾. For the shares of all other railways, with the exception, perhaps, of Great Western, a dull market continued. A considerable demand, at 75¾ to 78, and those of the Great Western remained at a premium of 5s. Edinburgh and Glasgow are nearly improving in value, and are quoted at a premium of from 2½ to 3 per cent. In the value of Consols, when the state of the public revenue, for the quarter ending on the 5th of the month was presented, there was very little change occurred. They declined, at first, a per cent., but when time was given for reflection on the actual state of the finance they recovered this small depression. The news received from Spain in the middle of week was considered by the moneyed interest exceedingly favourable to British connection with that kingdom, and the Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds fell nearly one and a half per cent., money remaining at the same time most abundant and unemployed.

On Friday a demand sprung up for Mexican Bonds, which have been for some time past almost entirely neglected, and caused an improvement of upwards of 1 per cent. in Lord Cochrane. Notwithstanding the day awaits condition of Spanish political affairs, rather extensive transactions were also entered into in Spanish National Securities on the same day, at the full advance in their value. Two periods has now elapsed since the general opinion now being that Spanish affairs cannot well be worse than they now are, but may be better.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 179	India Stock,
3 per Cent Reduced, 89⅞	Ditto Bonds
3 per Cent Consols, 89¾	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent,	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 18d. 5s. pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 8s pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 8s pm.
Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1885,	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860, 12⅝	Consols for Account,

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian, 5 per cent,	Spanish Deferred,
Cailan, 5 per cent,	Dutch, 2½ per cent, 53¾
Spanish, 5 per cents, 18¾	Ditto, 5 per cent, 100¼

SHARES

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	London and Birmingham ( )
Eastern Counties (paid),	Ditto New Shares (paid),
Ditto New (paid),	London and South Western ( )
Ditto Debentures	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (63 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (10 paid), 23½
Ditto New Shares (60 paid),	Ditto New (3 paid), 2½
Ditto Fifths (3 paid),	York and North Midland (5 paid)
Loudon and Brighton (50 paid)	Ditto New Shares (20 paid)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 4. The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.—Lieut.-Cols. J. L. Pennefather, J. Foote, Chas. Rose, C. M'Murdo, 17th Foot; Majors G. George, T. S. Conway, 23rd Foot.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers, in the East India Company's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.—Col. W. Parlby, 9th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut.-Cols. A. T. Reid, 12th Bombay, N.I.; C. Waddington, Bombay Eng. Sc.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T. Wilkinson, Bombay N.I.; W. J. Brooke, 8th Bombay N.I.; P. J. Story, 8th Bengal Cav.; A. Woodburn, 5th Bombay N.I.; J. Lacey, Bombay Artillery; J. Outram, 1st Bombay N.I.; A. Lemon, Bombay Artillery. Majors G. H. Bradshaw, 3rd Bombay Cav.; M. H. Willoughby, W. T. Welch, Bombay Artillery; G. Fisher, 12th Bombay N.I.; J. Jackson, 4th Bombay N.I.; A. Tucker, 5th Bengal Cavalry; N. J. Stevens, R. Green, 21st Bombay N.I.; W. B. J. Bonham, 5th Bombay N.I.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. J. WHEELER, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailor and lodging-house-keeper.—W. H. H. and D. KING, Old-street road, and Horns-row, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, coach-builders.

BANKRUPTS. H. WEEB, Newington causeway, Surrey, tailor and draper. J. BOYD, Piccadilly, publican and late tap-house keeper. T. KENRICK, Oxford-street, horse dealer and livery stable keeper. J. CLINCH, King street, Hammersmith, coach-builder. S. POLAK, Newport, Monmouthshire, ironmonger and furniture manufacturer. A. HARRIS, Shrub's Hall-gate, Tower hill, shoemaker.—N. GARVIE, Rahere-street, St. Luke's, baker. T. HODGES, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, stock lock-maker.—G. CLEVERLY, Cowes, Isle of Wight, builder.—J. BRITTON, Darlington, Durham, innkeeper. G. SHARRATT, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. SMITH, Nairn, surgeon. J. CLARK, Edinburgh, sport-dealer.—H. THOMSON, Paisley, ironmonger. W. ROSS, Kincardine, flesher and cattle-dealer.—J. HARDIE, Borrowstouness, Linlithgow, corn-merchant.—J. FUERVIS, Guadaloupe, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

INSOLVENT. S. SIMONS, King's-arms, Gracechurch-road, watch manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—G. J. MARSHALL, Wood-street, Cheapside, woollen warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS. J. YOUNG, Shirley Heath builder.—W. BOULTON, jun., and W. F. PALMER, Stafford, builders. J. W. SLATTER, Turton street, Oxfordshire, boot and shoe maker.—W. HARTLEY, of Heckin, wheelwright.—J. and J. HODGES, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, stock lock-makers.—G. CLEVERLY, Cowes, Isle of Wight, builder.—J. BRITTON, Darlington, Durham, innkeeper. G. SHARRATT, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddlers' ironmonger.

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FRIDAY, JULY 7

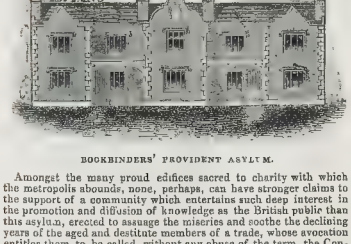
NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

NORHAM CASTLE.

The vignette represents the ruins of Norham Castle (anciently called Ubbanford), situated on the southern bank of the Tweed, and where that river is still the boundary between England and Scotland. The extent of the ruins as well as its historical importance show it to have been a place of magnificence as well as strength. Edward the First resided there when he was created umpire of the dispute concerning the Scottish succession. The castle was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland; indeed, scarcely any struggle happened in which it had not a principal share. It stands upon a steep bank, which overhangs the river, and facing it—to the north, across the stream, which is there both wide and deep—the eye rests upon the woody and rocky Scottish borders. To the east you have a distant view of the Lammermoor Hills, and the windings of the Tweed may be traced flowing through a rich and highly cultivated country, to the ancient town of Berwick, where it empties itself into the sea. To the west the view is still more interesting: you have lying at your feet the peaceful and picturesque village of Norham, with the ancient church and pretty vicarage embowered in a grove of lofty elms. This lovely valley extends many miles, till the far-famed Cheviots raise their lofty and majestic heads, and form a boundary to the scene. No spot in England affords a more beautiful, and, at the same time, a more interesting landscape, than is to be seen on all sides from the keep of this old border castle. Sir Walter Scott, in the opening of the poem of "Marmion," thus describes it:—

> Day set on Norham's Castle steep,
> And Tweed's fair river broad and deep,
> And Cheviot's mountains lone;
> The battled towers, the donjon keep,
> The loophole grates where captives weep,
> The flanking walls that round it sweep,
> In yellow lustre shone.

In the year 1121 the castle was completed by Bishop Flambard. In 1164 it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added the huge keep or donjon (the only part now remaining); notwithstanding which, King Henry II., in 1174, took the castle from the bishop, and committed the keeping of it to William de Neville. After this period it seems to have been chiefly garrisoned by the king, and considered as a royal fortress. The castle being situated in the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, the property was in the see of Durham till the Reformation. After that period it passed through various hands. At the union of the crowns it was in the possession of Sir Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, for his own life and that of his two sons. After the accession of King James, Carey sold Norham Castle to George Home, Earl of Dunbar, for £6000. The present owner is Sir Francis Blake. H. T. D.



BOOKBINDERS' PROVIDENT ASYLUM.

Amongst the many proud edifices sacred to charity with which the metropolis abounds, none, perhaps, can have stronger claims to the support of a community which entertains such deep interest in the promotion and diffusion of knowledge as the British public than this asylum, erected to assuage the miseries and soothe the declining years of the aged and destitute members of a trade, whose avocation entitles them to be called, without any abuse of the term, the Conservatives of Literature. It always gives us the greatest satisfaction to contribute, in any way in our power, to the success of such institutions; and we trust that the accompanying engraving of the Asylum, together with the report of the interesting proceedings of the Society, may have the effect of directing the public attention to an undertaking which really deserves well of every class of the community. The building under our notice is now in progress of erection in the Bells Pond-road, Islington, and is expected to be completed about the month of October next. It was first projected by a committee of the Bookbinders' Pension Society in 1836, as a place of refuge for the aged and infirm members of the trade of both sexes, and in 1839 their exertions had been so far successful that they were enabled in that year to have the society established and enrolled. At the first annual general meeting of the society, which was held in October 1840, upwards of £350 was received; and notwithstanding the stagnation and depression of trade which has since prevailed, this spirited and benevolent scheme has continued to receive a steady and determined support. Like many other institutions, political and social, the mite of the masses has been found to supply the greatest and most permanent source of income; and, acting on this principle, a number of auxiliary societies have been formed throughout the metropolis, whose members (principally the operatives of the trade) subscribe one penny or upwards, according to their means, per week, and these have the privilege of electing a donor for every ten shillings so collected. It appears that the sum already collected amounts to £1726 14s. 6d., which, after paying all necessary expenses and a portion towards the building, leaves a balance in hand of £572 17s. 6d., being upwards of £300 short of the sum required to carry the immediate objects of the society into effect, but too insignificant, we trust, to stand in the way of the completion of so benevolent and excellent a design.

On Tuesday last the society held its anniversary festival at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, on which occasion the chair was taken by Edward Tickner, Esq., late deputy alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, and now a resident magistrate of Kent, supported by several of the most opulent and distinguished members of the trade. The large assembly-room of the tavern was filled with a respectably-dressed company, and the gallery, which was devoted to the accommodation of the females, presented an appearance of gentility and decorum that bespoke the results of intelligent, successful, and contented industry. An excellent musical band enlivened the science of gastronomy during the early part of the evening, and after the removal of the cloth a corps of effective glee singers, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, contributed generally to the entertainments. It would be unjust towards Mr. R. Rouse, the spirited and enterprising proprietor of this popular place of public resort, not to mention that the dinner was a fine substantial entertainment, comprising every good thing in season, and that it gave the utmost satisfaction. The health of the Queen and the other members of the royal family having been drank in the usual manner, the Secretary (Mr. England) proceeded to read the report of the society for the past year, which detailed the present condition of the asylum now in progress of erection, and stated the gratifying fact that it had been already roofed in, and that the inscription stone had been fixed that morning.

The Chairman then rose to propose the next toast, "Prosperity to the Bookbinders' Provident Asylum," and prefaced it with an eloquent and affecting appeal on behalf of the funds of the institution, which had the effect of producing immediate subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £100.

D. W. Wire, Esq., proposed the health of the chairman in his usual eloquent style, which was most enthusiastically responded to.

The Chairman returned thanks.

Mr. Charles Clarke next addressed the meeting at considerable length in support of the claims of the institution, and took an opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, who had been a patron and supporter of the society.

Mr. George Walker proposed the health of the trustees, bankers, solicitor, and architect of the society.

D. W. Wire, Esq., solicitor, returned thanks.

"The health of the ladies."

Mr. Akers returned thanks.

"Prosperity to the art of bookbinding."

Mr. J. Dunning spoke to this toast, and proposed "Success to the Bookbinders' Pension Society."

"The visitors."

Mr. Dulles returned thanks; and, after taking a review of the progress of the society since its commencement, when the project was first conceived by a few humble but enthusiastic members of the trade, congratulated the meeting on the glorious demonstration which they had that day witnessed, and which must ultimately lead to complete success.

Several other toasts were given and exchanged during the evening; but it is impossible for us to devote space to more than a mere outline of the proceedings. The company afterwards retired to enjoy the dramatic entertainments in the gardens. The ball-room was then lighted up for the amusement of the votaries of Terpsichore, who continued to pursue the graceful evolutions of the dance until an early hour in the morning.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, July 3, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In the great dearth of novelty which is at this moment the reigning characteristic of Paris, perhaps it will be as well for me to say a few words on the subject of our town dresses, as being the only ones which now occupy attention, or which are of any importance whatever, with perhaps a very few exceptions, which become more rare every day. Let us then commence by describing a few of the rarities of one of our leading artistes, whose specimens attest at the same moment a great purity of imagination with singular good taste; and, in the first place, let us remark the exceedingly pretty redingottes of Milan, Sicilian, and Valencian taffety, coquettishly trimmed from the centre with puffings and bows à la vielle, as well as the pretty robe, in taffety Arab pekins, and in figured and crossed pekins open at the side; the corsage high; the sleeves plain to the wrist; the skirt, the corsage, and the biaises of the sleeve closed by a bow of tissue of suitable shades. As négligé dresses, muslin or batiste robes of a dark pattern are much worn; the corsage of these is gathered and frilled at the back, but quite plain in front, and closed by small agraffes and pelerines of the same material, trimmed with a taffety ribbon, à la vielle, and a skirt with three tucks. At another magazin we analysed four toilettes, and I hope I shall be able to give you a precise and complete idea of what appears to me to be new. In the first place let me mention a robe in rose-coloured barége, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with three rows of rose taffety ribbon, ruched à la vielle, at a distance of their own width from each other. Corsage plain and high, brought to a rounded point, with a little pelerine, which forms a berthe; the sleeves are plain, with a ruche, forming jockeys. In the next is a robe of sea-green poult de soie, trimmed upon the front of the skirt by a passementerie in Venice point, very narrow at the point of the corsage, where it first commences, and descending to the bottom of the skirt, where it becomes enlarged in squares. The corsage is plain and high, trimmed with passementerie in a fan pattern, and with plain sleeves; thirdly, a robe in plaid taffety, trimmed on the bottom of the skirt with two broad biaises deeply scalloped, trimmed with a cut-off ruche. The corsage is made high, with a triple shape, and pointed, with a little pelerine, forming a sort of tucker, placed upon the corsage at the side, and falling upon the border of the sleeve, and rounded behind to the height of a berthe, trimmed with a ruche cut of all round, and with plain sleeves, with ruches forming jockeys; and lastly, a robe of sea-green poult de soie, trimmed in compartments with three rows of puffed frills, in ribbon of the same shade as the robe; corsage high, and brought to a rounded point, with three rows of frills, commencing at the epaulette, and diminishing by degrees towards the point of the robe. Oriental sleeves, bordered with a frilling of ribbon, with under sleeves en batiste, cut in three ornamental bows, embroidered, and terminated by one of those rich lace handkerchiefs for which our violard is so famous. For out-door wear I may, perhaps, be permitted to mention two or three things which have struck me as both becoming and remarkable. These are mantelets of black lace, trimmed all round if by a piece of lace, pleated à la vielle, and paletots of Italian lilac taffety, fitted to the shape and gathered on the shoulder and at the waist, open in front, with lining and collar squared and trimmed with black lace; the skirt, which is short, comes no lower than the knee, rounded in front and trimmed all round with black lace, which rises towards the height of the corsage; the sleeves are Oriental, close at top, but enlarging at the elbow, where they terminate by a fall of lace; a long sash of lilac taffety ribbon completes this very tasty affair. The weather here is just now insufferably hot, and Paris as yet produces little that is new. When we have anything you may depend on hearing from

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.

MAXILLARIA STEELII (ORCHIDACEÆ).

Walking along the Strand a few days since our attention was arrested by the sight of a basket of flowers. They were not of that description which usually compose the cheap bouquets vended in the streets by the peripatetic florists. They were orchises, native orchises, the produce of some field in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the first we had ever seen offered for sale in its streets. May the speculator pocket many pence! for they were most refreshing to the senses of sight and smelling, as we progressed towards the unsanctified precincts of Holywell-street, through that locality which lies between the church of St. Clement Danes and the porch which leads to the dingy courts of the inn of Clement. They were suggestive of many pleasant recollections of hill-sides and green hedges far away, of rambles over "primrose meadow-paths with friends long lost, the distant and the dead." And amongst other things they brought to mind a promise made to our readers some months since, of giving them sketches of the most remarkable species of this curious family of plants. That promise we now proceed to redeem, and we shall spare no pains to present to our readers, not only the most remarkable plants of this class, but also those of the choicest and rarest that the wealth, enterprise, and skill of British cultivators have made the glory of our conservatories. And first of the Orchidaceæ. No tribe of flowering plants has more severely tried the patience, and exercised the skill and perseverance of horticulturists than this one. Some twenty years ago there were in this country, scarcely more than two or three collections of any note. To Mr. Cooper, at Earl Fitzwilliam's, at Wentworth House, and Mr. Perrin, at Mr. Harrison's of Aigburth, we owe the first impulse given in England to the cultivation of exotic orchidaceæ. As a commercial enterprise, Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, commenced a collection; to these gentlemen all praise is due for the ability and spirit with which that enterprise has been carried out, and they have reaped an abundant reward in its entire success. They now are the proprietors of the largest collection in the world. The Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, have also been very successful cultivators. In various parts of the country private collections have been formed from time to time; of these the best are the Duke of Devonshire's at Chatsworth, Mr. Buckin's at Wandsworth, Mr. Barker's at Birmingham, Mr. Bateman's at Kypersley, the Rev. Mr. Clowes's at Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. Brocklehurst's of the Fence, near Macclesfield, the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn, Mrs. Lawrence's at Ealing-park, the Earl of Derby's at Knowsley, and Mr. Bow's of Manchester. In these and in several less important instances we have ample proof that the difficulties which beset the early cultivators have been to a great extent, if not wholly, overcome. Of the mode of cultivation we shall next have to speak.

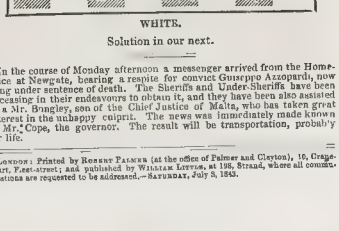
CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 29.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to K 7th ch.	K to B sq.
Kt to Kt 6th ch.	K to Kt sq.
R to K 8th ch.	K to R 2nd
Kt to B 4th disc. ch.	K to R 3rd
Kt's P checkmates.	

The mate in problem No. 28 may be deferred one move by interposing the rook at the 9th move of the black.

PROBLEM, No. 30.
(By G. D., Leeds.)
White to move and mate in four moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

In the course of Monday afternoon a messenger arrived from the Home-office at Newgate, bearing a respite for convict Giuseppe Azzopardi, now lying under sentence of death. The Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs have been unceasing in their endeavours to obtain it, and they have been also assisted by a Mr. Bingley, son of the Chief Justice of Malta, who has taken great interest in the unhappy culprit. The news was immediately made known by Mr. Cope, the governor. The result will be transportation, probably for life.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 63.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843. [Sixpence.

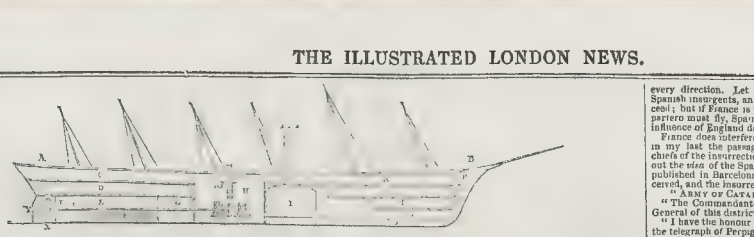
OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DERBY AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Amid the conflicts of party and the strife of political commotion—Welsh riots, Irish turmoil, and English distress—it is refreshing to find the refining spirit of civilization devoting some of its energies to the fairer arts of peace; and it is pleasant to know that an industrial pursuit of improvement, in some of the best and noblest sources of a country's prosperity, is ardently followed by a large, influential, and active body of the community, without reference to the bias of political opinion or the disturbing influences of party war. Commerce is a fluctuating creature, who doubtless best prospers in the lap of social quiet, and amid the repose of nations; but who will, nevertheless, in the heart of dire convulsions and revolutions, often spread her vigorous wings and thrive; but to Art and Science is required a milder atmosphere, and Agriculture is essentially the child—and one of the most beautiful children—of Peace. About the pursuit of agriculture then there can be but one opinion, that which confesses its golden advantages, recognises its national importance, perceives its healthfulness and beauty, and bends to it as to a spirit which weds the poetry of nature to the wisdom and intelligence of man under the canopy of heaven, and upon the altar of a treasure-yielding earth. We repeat, then, that it pleases and refreshes the eye and heart of Philosophy to find it, like its oak emblem, growing and flourishing even in the midst of storm—not crushed by the winds of party, nor lost in a wild chaos of politics, but wearing a fair and flowering presence among us, an exterior of gracefulness and plenty, the pride of many, the admired of all, and encircled by fostering and trusting friends. And that such is unquestionably the position of agriculture in this country, such anniversaries as that which we this week celebrate indubitably prove. We know that it has its drawbacks and depressions; that it sometimes shrinks alarmed at the strides of science, and before the advances of manufacturing pride; that it views timidly the encroachments of the earth-produce of other lands; and that, like the rest of creation, it can sometimes wake murmurs of disappointment, and set up grievances and wrongs: but take it for all and all, it is still of giant prowess, and one of the most stalwart arms of the might and majesty of our glorious native land. Yes, the Agriculture of England is a thing of which to speak in glowing terms of pride. It is all upon our country's soil—within our country's heart—part of her vital essence—and one of the best elements of her prosperity in peace and her renown in war. Beautiful crops, noble animals, and men and women the flower of the world, have been all its produce; and in the hour of need and refreshment it has presented us alternately with the flask of Bacchus, the horn of Ceres, and the sword of Mars.

There are few annual celebrations, therefore, which give us more true and untainted gratification than those great agricultural meetings which discard political warfare and are assembled only for the common good—which must be founded in motives of purity, and will not admit strife—which combine something like a Christianizing feeling of active brotherhood in a very noble work with a healthy manliness of thought and purpose in unison with the whole hearty spirit of our national character. The men who assemble at these *fêtes* want no "wars or rumours of wars." The agitation of repeal in Ireland—the disturbed spirit of Parliament at home—none, in fact, of the turmoil-topics which stir the frame of general society have any communion with their great though innocent design—that design the cultivation of the resources of nature, and the improvement of the implements of peace. Yet there are men of all parties among them—men of active thought, decided predilections—good political champions of every class and creed; but they are wise enough to think it sound patriotism on such celebrations to banish all questions of controversy, even those which most affect the pocket interests of agriculturists, although not, perhaps, the vital principle of the improvement of agriculture itself. Thus while the Royal Agricultural Society of England congregates its members, the mission of civilization is performed in harmony, and such men as the Earls of Hardwicke or Spencer, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Stanhope set to the farmers and country gentlemen of England the example which they are as proud to imitate as glad to praise. What a splendid and happy and useful subject to contemplate is the meeting of such an array of hearty, healthy agricultural enthusiasts as that at Derby—one of the finest spots that all the country could have afforded for such a display. Derby itself is beautiful and picturesque, but there are local features beside which add greatly to the interest of many stages of the grand exhibition which is hardly yet gone by. Its magnificent railway station (one of the most magnificent in the world) turned into a sort of fair of men and cattle—a sight as gay as varied and busy; train after train bringing endless specimens of agricultural pride or promise—specimens of the English nobleman, the English farmer, the English yeoman, none better, or honester, or more glorious in the world; specimens of the English bull, cow, horse, ox, pig, with "white fleecy wonders in the shape of sheep;" specimens of dead stock, all that science and invention have done with wood, and steel, and iron, all that machinery has added to the store of husbandry; specimens, too, of the dry grain and the living fruits, and flowers, and vegetables, the thriving produce of the soil; in a word, a heterogeneous blending of picturesque materials, landed and grouped at the giant terminus, until gradually distributed and despatched for the head-quarters of the show. All this were a picture fraught with interest, and, a worthy preliminary to the more formal displays. Then for the magic doings at town-halls, and ploughing fields; then for arboretum and pavilion; then for banquets and feasts of reason, with some substantial condiments beside, and flowings of soul, with a little wine moreover, in the jolly spirit of old English joviality, the enjoyment with which comfortable John Bull is wont to crown public business in all departments of the state. Depend upon it there is a combination of exhilarating influences brought to bear upon all the company which one of England's counties that week assembles from the other forty; and that there are few spectacles at once more cheering and imposing, more good and grand than those which are presented at the anniversaries of the Agricultural Association. Best of all can we afford to encourage them when we know that their animation is driven to a virtuous end; that their sparkling triumphs are truly the triumphs of peace—born to no sorrow, tinged with no shame, made melancholy by no reproaches or regrets. Their rejoicings are in the advancement of human intelligence in gathering and perfecting the gifts of God; in the increase of the bounty of Heaven through the fertility of the earth; in improving the means of labour and the stock of food; in teaching science as it were to dig with a golden spade; in a word, in the movement of new springs of power, and health, and excellence; and fresh means of adding to the wealth of a mighty nation, and the happiness of its human race.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP, TO BE LAUNCHED AT BRISTOL NEXT WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. (For description, see next page.)



SECTION OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

This stupendous steam-ship will be launched at Bristol on Wednesday next. She is of unparalleled vastness, her actual tonnage being some hundreds of tons more than that of any ship ever built, which circumstance, conjoined with her peculiarities of material and construction, must render her completion an important event in the records of engineering and mechanical skill. We shall, therefore, proceed to describe this "mammoth" vessel as much in detail as our space will allow; and the reader who is anxious to estimate the importance of this new achievement in science will do well to make himself acquainted with the following leading constructive details, abridged from a very able description of the vessel, by Mr. J. R. Hill, C.E., in the "Year-book of Facts" for 1843, to the publisher of which useful work our acknowledgments are due for the loan of the accompanying explanatory outline engravings. We shall merely premise that the Great Britain is iron-built, and fitted with Mr. Smith's Archimedean screw-propeller instead of paddle-wheels:—

The cut represents a longitudinal vertical section of the entire vessel, showing the various compartments:—

A B. Surface line of upper deck.

C. Principal promenade saloon, length 110 feet, by 48 feet at the widest part; height, 7 feet; to be fitted up with twenty-four single berths on each side; two staircases at each end.

D D. First-class saloon, or dining-room: length, 100 feet; greatest width, 50 feet (which is about equal to the widest part of the Victory, celebrated in former days); height, 8 feet; stairs at each end.

E. The cargo deck, 65 feet long, by 9 feet high, running narrow towards the stern.

F. Is an iron fresh water tank, 18 feet wide towards midships, 7 towards stern (taking the form of the vessel); length, 40 feet; height, 6 feet.

G. A roo n 24 feet long, 15 feet high, by the width of the vessel; probably a coal store, and for engineers.

H. Elevation of engines.

I. Ditto of boiler.

J J. Iron deck over boiler, for cooking apparatus.

K. Fore, or second-class saloon, 84 feet long, 7 feet 9 inches high.

L. Lower fore saloon, length and height as above; 40 bed-places on each side of these saloons.

M and N. Iron-floored cargo decks.

O. Air-chamber from boiler to fore bulk-head, of the shape of the ship, about 4 feet high

P. Officers' berths, &c.

Q. Sailors' mess-room.

R. Sailors' berths; r, small water-tank.

S Water-closets.

T. Ship's stern-post, through which the screw passes, and to which the side-plates are riveted.

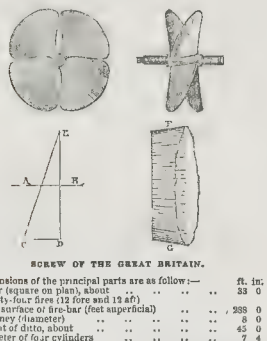
U. Shafts from engines to screw.

V. Diagonal stay from the ship's side to the stern-post.

W. Side view of screw stern-post, in which the end of the screw spindle revolves.

X. Keel under the screw, uniting the stern-post to the vessel.

Y. Hollow rudder post, and of such a thickness as to receive the stern-post, which forms its pivot.



SCREW OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The dimensions of the principal parts are as follow:—

	ft.	in.
Boiler (square on plan), about	33	0
Twenty-four fires (12 fore and 12 aft)		
Total surface of fire-bar (feet superficial)	398	0
Chimney diameter	6	0
Height of ditto, about	45	0
Diameter of four cylinders	7	4
Stroke of piston	6	0
Diameter of two air-pumps	2	0
Two condensers (wrought-iron, 1 inch thick), length	19	0
Length of main *wrought-iron* shaft	15	9
Screw stern-post, 20 inches across the centre; rudder, 6 feet 6 inches wide at bottom.		
Height for screw, about	15	0
Length of keel	289	0
Ditto from figure-head to taffrail	320	0
Beam	51	0
Total depth from under side of the upper deck to the keel	31	4
Draught of water when loaded	16	0
Tonnage per old measurement, about 3500 tons.		
Displacement of water when drawing 16 feet, about 3000 tons.		

The plates of the keel are from 2 inch thick in the middle to 1 inch at the ends; and all the plates under water are from 5-8ths to 4 inch at the bow except the upper plate, which is 5 8ths. She is counter-built, and double riveted throughout. Towards the extremities, and quite aloft, the thicknesses are reduced gradually to 7-16ths.

The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½, by half inch thick at the bottom of the vessel, and 7-16ths thick at the top. The boiler platform is of plate-iron, supported upon ten iron kelsons, of which the centre ones are 3 feet 3 inches deep. The keelsons are formed like the floorings, of iron plates paced on edge. The hull is divided into five distinct compartments, by means of substantial water-tight iron bulkheads. The decks, which are of wood, consist of the cargo deck, two cabin decks, and the upper deck.

From the *keel* being mentioned as above, it would probably be inferred by most readers that it has *an external projecting keel*, similar to a timber-built ship, but such is not the case. The only external projection along the midships is the edges of the central plate, which lies flat naturally, and each edge of which the first rows of plates, forming the hull, are riveted. The ends of the central keel-plates are formed into long scarf joints and then riveted, and the first two or three longitudinal rows of plates have their laps, or external projecting edges pointing upwards, or clencher-built inverted, and above this the edges are downwards, in the ordinary manner, but, of which methods appear to be based on scientific reasons.

At the engine-room, for the purpose of giving greater strength than appears was originally intended, there are nine new additional intermediate double ribs introduced, and sixteen additional reverse ribs riveted to the original framing. She is *not* double riveted throughout, but in the longitudinal laps only.

Steam power of engines	1000	horses.
Stowage for coals	1100	tons.
Well accommodate	360	passengers.
Dining saloon accommodation for	320	ditto.
Crew which consist of	130	persons.

There are to be six masts, on which will be spread 1730 square yards of canvas in a set, which is to be only 9-tenths of that of a 46 gun frigate. As the length of the upper deck of the Great Britain is about 2 1-7th times, and deck surface 2½ times as much as the above-named frigate, though probably the area of the midship transverse section at the load line is very little more in the Great Britain than in that of the frigate. The displacement of the frigate fitted and fully equipped for foreign service, is not quite half that given of the Great Britain, which is rather more than a loaded 74.

The mould-lines of the Great Britain, and of her general construction, as well as the minutiæ and details of minor parts, appeared to be in beautiful proportions and harmony; and considering the materials used in construction, having to provide capacity and strength for powerful engines, and a form the most suitable for stern propulsion, as also to attain great speed, and other consequent circumstances, the symmetry and gracefulness reflect the greatest credit on the nautical draughtsman for having given the lines of construction for so elegant a piece of marine architecture as can be found in any part of the globe. At the same time Mr. Hill does not consider that this eulogium applies to the flatness of the sides from the engines for a considerable distance upwards, but thinks it probable that such a departure from a more graceful curve may have been decided on from an idea that the fullness (which appears a defect) may be the more efficacious in preventing rolling in a heavy sea, provided the centre of gravity of the whole mass, when equipped for a voyage, should be found to be in a favourable position. The entrance from the "fore foot" upwards is very fine, and calculated to displace the water easily, and the "run" very slim. The whole of the materials and workmanship, both of ship and machinery, appear to be of the first order.

The advocated degrees of "cod's-head and mackerel tail" of former days in ship building appears to be passed away. Certainly nothing remains of the cod's head, and but little of the mackerel tail, in the Great Britain. A fullness in the mid-bulk, for the peculiar construction of engine, was necessary; from this to the extreme point of the bows seems admirably adapted for cutting the waves and going easily through the water, and probably approaches as near the "least resistance" as possible, while, at the same time, a consideration of the vertical sections forward will show that there is little to be apprehended of its being a "wet ship." The bulk of displacement forward is very great, and the centre of gravity of the vessel, there will necessarily be much less disturbance by the waves, and a shorter voyage thereby to New York than by the "full bow," though in the same track.

The beams or joists for the support of the several decks, are bars of apparently 3-inch angle iron, with a joist bar of 5×3 inches riveted on the side—distance generally of the joists from 2 feet 4 inches to 2 feet. The deck planks are fastened to the angle iron by screws from below. To provide against the possibility of the entire structure springing or bending horizontally, there is placed between the angle iron bars and deck planks a series of diagonal flat tension bars, forming a continuous horizontal truss from end to end in each principal deck, riveted to the angle irons at the crossings and at the ends.

The Machinery.—The boiler presents a great quantity of surface to the action of the fire and heated air, and appears amply strong for condensing engines.

The Engines approach the patent plan of Sir Mark Brunel, at least in the position of the cylinders, except that instead of the cylinders making a right angle, or 90 degrees with each other, they stand at an angle of 60 degrees, or thereabouts.

The most extraordinary part of the whole machinery, and more particularly deserving notice than any other, is the wrought iron main shaft, made at the Mersey Iron Works, Liverpool. The whole of the work appears extremely well executed, the details to have been considered with great care and judgment, and the proportions, with some exceptions, are well maintained. When finished, and set to work, Mr. Hill has no doubt they will prove good engines.

And "last, though not least," but by far the greatest, comes *the screw*. In order that a vessel may be propelled ten miles an hour by the screw, it is found that the progressive velocity of the screw must be twelve miles an hour, or one-fifth forward faster than the vessel; and supposing such to be correct, or thereabouts, and that the screw makes 80 revolutions per minute, the pitch of the screw (or, perhaps, the base of the inclined plane will be an expression as well suited) must be $\left(\frac{5280 \times 12}{60 \times 80}\right)$—13 feet 2 inches, whether it be a complete one entire thread, similar to the first Archimedes, two half-threads, similar to the present Archimedes (which is 6 feet diameter by 5 feet long each), or similar to the Great Britain model, and shown in figs. 1 and 3, and it but slight ly affects the present inquiry. Allowing the diameter of the Great Britain screw to be 15 feet, the diameter of the circle of effect would be about 12 feet 6 inches, or 39 feet 6 inches circumference; therefore the mechanical contrivance, if developed to a straight wedge, would be represented by A B, fig. 3, line of axis; C D, distance passed over by one revolution (13 feet 2 inches); D E, circumference of circle of total effect; and C E, acting face of the screw. The amount of resistance caused by the friction or adhesion of the water on the face of the screw will very much depend on the smoothness of the surface; or, probably, a thin disc of water will be carried round with the screw, and the friction take place amongst the particles of water at some slight distance from the face. F G, fig. 4, shows the divergent lines of the cone of motion communicated to the water; and, if the above premises be correct, it appears to promise a greater effect than has generally been expected, inasmuch as the direction of impact of the screw does not make so great an angle from the line of the axis.

The Great Britain has been constructed in a dock excavation. The bottom of this dock is twelve feet below the surface of the water in the harbour, and, as her bottom stands a working height above the bottom of the dock, it is purposed to pump water to a higher level than the harbour, so as to remove the supports and allow her to drop and to be floated out.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, it does appear that if by the use of *an equal weight of fuel* the "duty" performance of the screw be *nearly* equal to that of the paddle-wheel, and that the whole of the machinery is so constructed as to be lasting, and not unpleasant to passengers, it has the most decided advantages from some serious inconveniences of the paddle-wheel, such as great topheaviness, opposition of the paddle-boxes to the wind, &c., and possesses these advantages besides, namely, that strength in the upper part of the ship is not required to support machinery, and that the deck is clear—a great comfort to passengers, and of great convenience in management of sails and working the ship.

It is the intention of the Great Britain to use no standing rigging, which appears admirably adapted for the purpose from its being less in size, and therefore presenting less surface when under "bare poles," from its being lighter than rope, whilst for strength, from its greater durability; for if oxydation be prevented there seems no limit to it, and from its maintaining nearly a permanent length, and not requiring frequent "setting up," as is the case with rope; and probably it is more particularly applicable to iron vessels than wooden ones, from the rigidity of the former not requiring the elasticity that may be serviceable in the latter.

We should add, that Mr. Hill's entire description of this steam leviathan fills a whole sheet of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, No. 996.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 11.—Read the French telegraphic despatches! Believe French reports, and the cause of Espartero is lost: the road by Gibraltar to England is the only one left open to him. That Espartero is in a desperate condition is positive, that the insurgents, backed by foreign intrigue, may succeed is more than probable, and yet Espartero is in a position to keep his ground, and with energy and activity restore peace and tranquillity to unhappy Spain. Compare Spain in 1843 with 1843, and it will be found that my expectations are well founded. Don Carlos entered the Basque provinces in 1834, and put himself at the head of not more than 500 mountaineers, badly armed, without cavalry, artillery, or ammunition, and having every town and fortress in Spain in the possession of his enemy; and yet Don Carlos without money, and having against him the quadruple alliance, stood his ground for nearly seven years, marched through the whole of Spain to the very gates of Madrid, and had it not been for the treachery of Maroto and his troops, and with energy and activity restore peace and tranquillity to unhappy Spain. Compare Spain in 1843 with 1843, and it will be found that my expectations are well founded. Don Carlos entered the Basque provinces in 1834, and put himself at the head of not more than 500 mountaineers, badly armed, without cavalry, artillery, or ammunition, and having every town and fortress in Spain in the possession of his enemy; and yet Don Carlos without money, and having against him the quadruple alliance, stood his ground for nearly seven years, marched through the whole of Spain to the very gates of Madrid, and had it not been for the treachery of Maroto and his troops, and with energy and activity Espartero is at the head of a considerable force, he has with him 5000 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. Zurbano and Seoane have 22 battalions of infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery. General Van Halen commands at least 6000 regular troops. Cadiz, Ferol, Vigo, Santagosa, Saint Sebastian, Morella, Lerida, Puycerda, Seo d'Urgel, and numerous other fortresses and cities of consequence remain faithful to the constitution. Espartero has Madrid, the seat of Government, with him, and ought to have the protection of all the contracting parties to the quadruple alliance. Ought not, then, Espartero to be able to stand his ground and ultimately to succeed? Don Carlos, supported only by the people, having a regular, well organised and disciplined army against him, kept his powerful and numerous enemies in respect. Espartero ought to do the same: his position is far more advantageous. The majority of the nation are averse to the insurgents, and although the insurgents have succeeded in seducing a great part of the army, the soldiers are in a state of indiscipline difficult to describe; in short, completely disorganized; they no longer obey their commanders, ill-treat the people, and rob and pillage in every direction. Let Espartero have but fair play—let his opponents be Spanish insurgents, and not foreign intriguers, and he must ultimately succeed; but if France is permitted to aid the insurrection with impunity, Espartero must fly, Spain be delivered to anarchy and confusion, and the just influence of England destroyed for ever.

France does interfere, and that in a manner the most public. I noticed in my last the passage through France and across the Pyrenees of the chiefs of the insurrection, with passports signed by French authorities, without the *visa* of the Spanish Consul. I will now give you a copy of a bulletin published in Barcelona: it will be seen by what means the people are deceived, and the insurrection made to prosper:—

"ARMY OF CATALONIA.

"The Commandant-General of the 3rd Division informs the Captain-General of this district, under yesterday's date, as follows.—

"I have the honour to communicate to you news which I have received by the telegraph of Perpignan: it and other such means. General Van Halen has been disowned; his troops have abandoned him! Pampeluna and its citadel have declared. I have also learnt that the ancient governor of that city, the General Relsh and the son of Zurbano, who kept this province in a continual state of uneasiness, have left Perpignan for Saragossa.

"God save the country and the Queen.

"The Commandant-General,

"NARCISO ARNETTER."

Who placed the French telegraph at the disposition of the insurgent General Arnetter? Who promulgated the *véridique* intelligence of the *desroute* of Van Halen? In truth may it be said, "This is too bad!" By what road are money and ammunition sent into Catalonia? The valley of Aran—territory as much French and Spanish! The valley of Aran which the French telegraph informed us had declared against Espartero! Where were staid and the small fleet of frigates and sloops which deserted the Regent and joined the insurgents? At Pas-sages, on the frontiers of France! Everywhere evident proof of French interference! Again, has the French telegraph—provincial during the Spanish war for propagating false intelligence—given a single piece of news favourable to the Regent? No mention is made of several battalions having returned to their duty. Does it notice the imposing conduct of the deserters? No! Does it give the just complaints of the ill-treated inhabitants? No! The French telegraph and the Ministerial and Opposition press applaud the conduct of the insurgents with a shameful unanimity. On perusing the *Journal des Débats* it informs us that Generals O'Donnell and Urbistondo have crossed the frontier, to place themselves at the head of the movement, and that the son of Zurbano, who had sought refuge in France, had secretly entered Catalonia: so that the partisans of Espartero, who ought to be protected by France, are obliged to enter Spain secretly, whilst Narvaez, O'Donnell, Concha, Pezuela (Christine's present Ambassador), and Urbistondo, the friend of Maroto and traitor to Don Carlos, are not only permitted to cross the frontier with protection and publicity, but it is declared that they intend putting themselves at the head of the movement.

I repeat, although I do not wish it for a moment to be supposed that I do not consider the situation of Espartero as most desperate, that neither the French telegraph nor French press gives the news impartially. The following extract, which I received yesterday from the frontiers, will be found interesting; it is written by a French gentleman, well informed, and his information may be relied on:—

"BAYONNE, July 7, 1843.—We have again become the centre of intrigues and conspiracies; we have political clubs, and couriers and secret agents daily crossing the frontiers. Truly Spaniards are curious beings; their *sang froid* is astonishing. On the Place d'Armes, and under the arcades, may be daily seen the first noblemen of Spain, smoking their cigarittos, and, with the greatest calmness, listening to news seriously compromising their fortunes and their persons. They believe, or pretend to believe, that Espartero will yet triumph. I much doubt it. I consider the actual position of Spain as excessively critical. Society is shaken to its very centre; anarchy and confusion are in full power. A disorganized body of armed men have been let loose on the public; they are the sovereign masters in every town and village, and who can arrest their devastating career? Should the insurgents succeed, will they be able to restore the army to a state of discipline? Will the sergeants and corporals, the chiefs of the military revolt, be content to remain in a subaltern rank? Will they not demand epaulette, and will they not, at each moment, threaten the Government with a military insurrection? And the men, will they consent to remain for months without pay as they have been during the last five years? Will they return to their ranks and submit on all occasions! It is true, and this is against Espartero, that he was the first to use the army as a political body; this argument is now made use of by his opponents. Lately a Spanish officer met near to Bargos General Castanets flying from that city; 'What is the matter?' observed the officer, 'I see persons of distinction abandoning Burgos.' 'Oh,' said the general, 'it is only the fruit of the season.' 'General,' replied the officer, 'I permit me to say that you are only gathering the fruit you have planted.'

"Already have great dissensions arose amongst the chiefs of the insurrection. Prim will not acknowledge the authority of Narvaez, Concha, or O'Donnell, and I feel certain that one of the strongest arms in favour of Espartero will be the jealousies of his opponents.

"Santander, after three days of disorder, has declared itself against the Regent; that is, the troops and a small portion of ultra liberals. The men demand all their back pay, and the poor Junta is obliged to find the money. Bilbao has followed the movement; all the authorities retired. The provincial deputation, who were escorted by a body of Celadores, were literally stripped by those sent to protect them. The garrisons of Irun, Fontarabia, Tarazeu, and Valcarlos have declared in favour of the movement. Throughout the Basque provinces the people are opposed to the insurrection.

"General Ayerbe, Commandant-General of Navarre, crossed the frontiers into France on the 25th at Saint Jean Pied-de-Port.

"I will write to you from time to time, and keep you well informed with all that passes in the Basque provinces.

"I forgot to mention that my last letters from Madrid stated that the National Junta and majority of the population were determined on supporting Espartero to the last moment."

The news given last night by the telegraph is very important. Badajoz, with a garrison of 3000 men, and Jaen, have declared against the Regent. The loss of Badajoz, the strongest fortress in Spain, is most serious. The same telegraph, after stating that General Enna had been obliged to abandon the blockade of Pampeluna, adds, that two battalions and a squadron of cavalry had gone over to Narvaez. This part of the telegraphic news ought to be put in quarantine. Espartero was still at Albacete on the 5th.

The Spanish question is the only one which seems seriously to occupy the attention of M. Guizot. After seven months and a half of *hard labour* the Chamber of Deputies has closed its labours. The Chamber will, however, not be the dissolved until the end of July, to give the peers time to pass all the bills. Last night, at five o'clock, the Chapel Saint Ferdinand, at Sablonville, received its first consecration by the pious visit of the Duchess of Orleans. This morning it was consecrated by the Archbishop of Paris, in the presence of all the Royal Family now in France.

The Duke d'Aumale, whose age is 21 years and 6 months, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Napoleon was 26 years of age when he held that rank in the army. Horace Vernet, the celebrated historical painter, has received orders to paint the taking of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader by the Duke d'Aumale. He is to occupy the whole of one side of the wall of the Algerian Gallery at Versailles.

Amongst the works of sculpture sent by the French pensioner from Rome are two groups, one representing a wounded Roman warrior, the other a warrior defending himself. They will, in all probability, be publicly exhibited in the month of September. Aslim Bey, first secretary to the Viceroy of Egypt, has reached Paris from London; he is in constant communicat on with M. Guizot.

For a few days we had very sultry weather, so much so that the bitumen in some parts of the Boulevard was a complete swamp; we have now heavy rains and very cold

Last week two ladies of respectability fought a duel at Uzerche; after firing two shots one of the ladies was seriously wounded. A love affair was the cause of the quarrel.

There are in France 25,000 deaf and dumb, that is, about 300 for each department: the greater portion of these afflicted beings are left in complete ignorance.

The races of St. Lô take place on the 21st and 23rd of July.

It may be useful to make public that, by a decision of the Cour Royale of Paris, a stranger, although divorced according to the laws of his country, cannot be married in France.

It is expected that the Princess Clementine and her illustrious husband will reach London on the 15th of July.

Donizetti is expected in Paris on the 20th. Immediately on his arrival will be brought out his last new opera, "Don Sebastian." The ineffatigable Auber is writing a new opera for next winter, the poem by Scribe. Adam's new opera will be presented in the month of January next year. Tenburini is not engaged for the Italian Opera at Marseilles: his terms are too high.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on that truly talented singer, Eugène Tadolini, the title of "Singstress of the Imperial Chamber." A new opera, called "Les Martyrs de Corneille," by Donizetti, has been well received at Turin. The 30th of June Rossini's "Stabat" was produced at Genoa by 110 instrumental performers and 130 vocalists. Much notice is taken of

colony, no slavery aggressions on the natives, or distinctions of creed or colour, being permitted. Colonel Cloete's amnesty is approved, and he is appointed the commissioner to arrange the land claims, &c. Mr. Wright, the able missionary to the Orquas, had died of putrid fever, universally regretted.

SPAIN. The accounts from Madrid to the 3rd inst. explain the refusal of the authorities of the Regent to allow the opposition journals to be sent to the provinces and abroad through the post-office.—The opposition press had for several days teemed with abuse of the Regent, and this false reports of the proceedings and intentions of the Government. The duty had improperly little effect, it was thought prudent, after much discussion between the Ministers who are now in Madrid, and the Political Chief, to abstain from any coercive proceedings not sanctioned by the law. It was thought, however, the opposition journals having all stated that a report was current of an intention of carrying off the young Queen, to hold her as a sort of hostage whilst Espartero should be stipulating terms with the Junta of Catalonia, and this announcement having excited a great sensation in the public mind generally, and particularly amongst the National Guards, the Political Chief of Madrid sent for the editors of the journals which had mentioned the report, and called upon them to declare its origin. When he could no longer doubt, from their answers, that the report had been invented as well as propagated by them, he stated in polite but positive terms, that he could no longer allow the post to be made the channel of such calumnies, and that under the peculiar circumstances of the case he felt himself authorised, as the guardian of public order, which was menaced by the licentiousness of the journals, to give instructions to that effect.

The Barcelona journals continue to publish accounts of defections from the army of Zurbano, and of the dispersion of that of Van Halen; but we already know from the accounts published by the *Debate*, which are the most suspected of any desire to publish news favourable to the Regent, that the desertions from Zurbano had not been numerous, and that Van Halen was still at the head of 4000 men. Another important fact mentioned by the *Debate* is, that the insurgents have not ventured to attack Zurbano, in consequence of his great superiority in cavalry. It is stated that great discord already exists amongst the insurgent chiefs, and that there is much irritation against the provisional government on account of its urgent demands for money from the inhabitants. We have no doubt of the truth of what we say as the differences between the leaders of the insurrection for the *Constitucional* of Barcelona has felt it necessary to recommend union until the common object of all parties—the downfal of Espartero—shall be accomplished. It will then be time, says the *Constitucional*, to compete about the posses-ion of power. In other words, the downfal of the Regent will be the signal of a long and dreadful struggle between the different factions who have coalesced against him.

SIEGE OF MONTE VIDEO.—By an arrival from the River Plate, at Liverpool, we have received Monte Video journals to the 15th of April. On the 6th of that month a public meeting of British subjects resident at Monte Video was held, to take into consideration a circular, addressed by General Oribe, the commander of the besieging forces, to the foreign consuls, declaring that he would spare neither the property nor persons of the subjects of other nations who might take part with those whom he styles the "infamous rebels, savages, and unitarians" It appears that Oribe's manifesto, instead of intimidating the foreigners in Monte Video, who are made to be such severe sufferers from the paralysation of trade, induced them to take a decided course. The whole mass has been moved, and the determination is now taken by the foreign population to employ the overwhelming power which their number gives them to crush the enemy of the country rather than to allow even the possibility of his executing his threat upon them by his obtaining posses-ion of the town. In spite of the opposition and objection of the French authorities, who must naturally be mortified at such a proof of mistrust in their power or willingness to defend their countrymen, upwards of 3000 French subjects have already enrolled themselves as volunteer troops. Merchants have thrown open their stores of arms and ammunition, and the numbers who are hereby joining the ranks are furnished with them. A spirit of enthusiasm has spread, and even the few persons whose personal connections inclined them in favour of Rosas have now repeated the cry of execration against the tyrant, and of liberty to the country. A great number of the Italians have entered into the same cause, and have placed themselves under the command of a countryman Garibaldi. The British had not generally followed the example, and the following reply of Commodore Purvis would probably render that course unnecessary.

"H.M.S. Alfred, off Monte Video, April 8th, 1843.

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., inclosing the request of the several English residents of this city for protection, and, in reply, I have to desire that you will acquaint them that they may rest assured that both British life and property will be preserved by me so long as I command the force that shall cause it to be respected.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) J. B. PURVIS, Commodore.

"To John Pownall Dale, Esq., her Majesty's Pro-consul General, &c."

General Oribe, who takes to himself the factitious title of Legal President of this republic, is recognised by Great Britain and France only as a "private individual," or as a general in the service of Buenos Ayres. His acts, therefore, to be legal, must be in conformity with the laws of that republic, and as regards British subjects in accordance with the terms of our treaty.

THE UNITED STATES, &c. The New York packet ship England, Captain Bartlett, arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, after a passage of twenty days; she brought the New York papers to the 20th, and specie to the amount of 80,000 dollars. By her we learn that the steam ship Columbus, which dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., reached Boston on the 30th, and the Rosetus reached New York on the 21st. The papers do not contain any matter of especial interest from America. In those from Canada we find some particulars of the Beauharnois riots, but as these are given with strong party spirit by the several journals, they cannot be taken as representing the case in a manner to be depended on. In giving an account of the affair the *New Liberal Herald* contradicts the report that the soldiers fired blank cartridges at first. The riot act was read and the mob dispersed, when the military retired without firing a shot. In an hour afterwards the mob collected again, when the riot act was read the second time, and on their refusing to disperse, Mr. Laviolette said, "Major Campbell and Captain Jones, do your duty and disperse those men," which command resulted in the loss of three lives, five wounded and left on the ground. The fire was from the 71th Regiment and the Queen's Light Dragoons. The numbers of the rioters are doubtful, but it is supposed they are not over 500. We are glad to learn that at the request of Mr Crawford, Mr. Dunlop, one of the engineers on the Beauharnois canal, at the imminent risk of his life, succeeded in getting possession of 300 barrels and kegs of gunpowder, which he safely made his escape with, and are now in security, the rioters being then on the march to possess themselves of them —Another paper says that the number of men killed in the riot of Beauharnois was four. The order to fire, we are informed, was given by Mr. Laviolette, the stipendiary magistrate on the spot, and there is no doubt that it was necessary, in order to prevent a still greater sacrifice of life, as well as property. Before this the rioters had made an attempt to destroy the Seigniorial House, belonging to Mr. Ellice, which they attacked with shouts of "Repeal and O'Connell." Mr. Jones, the coroner, has proceeded to Beauharnois to hold an inquest n the bodies of the four men killed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. John Adeney, M.A., late curate of Ramsey, near Harwich, to the incumbency of Christ Church, Ipswich; patron, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester has instituted the Rev. Felix Brown to the rectory of Stopham, Sussex, on the nomination of G. B. S. Bartelot, Esq., the patron.

The Rev. John Meade, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the united rectories of Newton Purcell with Shelswell, Oxfordshire.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has instituted the Rev. W. Nevins, M.A., to the rectory of Mumgrsby, in the county of Lincoln, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. D. Morgan, M.A., rector of Weeke, Hants, and curate of Amport, near Andover, the rectory of Ham, Wiltshire.

The Rev. Charles Verney Shuckburgh, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London to the vicarage of Ulting, Essex, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Lupton.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll has appointed the Rev. Henry Cornelius Hart, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be his lordship's domestic chaplain.

The Rev. W. Mashiter, curate of Woodford, Cheshire, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. Barnabas and Openshaw, Manchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Whitley.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol intends holding a course of confirmations throughout his diocese, in August, commencing at Gloucester Cathedral, on Monday, August 7, and finishing at Longbope and Newent, on Wednesday, August 30.

The following ordinations are appointed:—Sept. 24: Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle; Bishop of Hereford, at All Saints Church, Hereford (for the diocese of Lichfield); the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough Cathedral. Dec. 17: Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Cathedral.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, WOOLWICH.—Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun and Captain Story's companies of the royal artillery arrived at the Royal Arsenal, on Friday afternoon, from Quebec, and were inspected on Monday morning on the grand mounting parade by his lordship the commandant of the garrison. Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe has joined the garrison from Ireland, and being senior lieutenant-colonel has taken the command of the royal horse artillery in the room of Colonel Dyneley.

The funeral of Col. Ellison, whose sudden and lamented death we recorded a few days since, took place on Tuesday morning at an early hour. The deceased was interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery, with military honours. The whole battalion of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards accompanied the funeral procession to the cemetery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Ramsgate lighthouse having been rebuilt, a red light will in future be exhibited.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—The Hesper, arrived at Sydney on March 21, from the South Seas, with 600 barrels. The Anne arrived at Norfolk Island from the South Seas with 500 bls.

ESSINGER, JULY 7.—The Isabella, from Montevez to Riga, ran on a sea and sank in the North Sea on the 27th ult.; crew saved by the Arthur, arrived here.

STRAITS, NEW SOUTH WALES, March 28. The Mary is out at Lachlan Island; the master, first and third mate, doctor, and seven of the crew were drowned or died on the island.—23 Arrived her Majesty's ship Hazard from Norfolk Island.

MONTE VIDEO, APRIL 7.—Arriv d her Majesty's ship Fantome from Buenos Ayres.—13. Her Majesty's steamer Ardent from Ko.—Sailed her Majesty's ship Pollomel for Rio

In addition to the vessels reported on Saturday, the Triton and Neptune were driven ashore at Archange during the gale of the 18th ult., at the same time a lighter with goods from the Abas, was lost with nine loaded persons. The Mary was not driven ashore as stated. Of the vessels driven ashore some have been got off, and few have sustained much damage.

SURGES WHICH OF CARNE.—" Admiralty, July 10, 1843.—Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you for the information of the Committee for Managing the Affairs of Lord's a copy of a letter received from Capt. Washington, of her Majesty's ship Racer, reporting his having fallen in with the wreck of a vessel, on the 6th inst., while surveying off Cromer.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, SIDNEY HERBERT. To William Dubam Esq. Secretary. L ord's."—Copy [—]" Her Majesty's ship Racer, off Wells, July 7.—Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that yesterday, while surveying off Cromer, we fell in with the wreck of a vessel lying in 12 fathoms water, Cromer lighthouse bearing S. by W. ½ W. (by compass), 14½ miles, Blakeney S. and by W. W. 13¾ miles, with her mast cuts just above water. As this wreck lies right in the track of colliers, I made a hawser fast to the mast and towed them away. From the appearance of the spars I should judge the vessel to have been of 600 tons burden, and from the pasenger's and quantity of oats on the fore-yard, and the letters F. and L. on the fore-lower cap, that she was probably English, but no name was found on any of the spars.—I am, &c. (Signed) JOHN WASHINGTON, Captain. To the Secretary, Admiralty. P.S. The masts may have been about six months in the water."

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Walesby, Chairman.)

John Palmer, formerly an operative chemist, and said to be highly connected, who, it will be remembered, was examined at Worship-street, and committed for trial for obtaining 30s., under false pretences, from James Farmer, pleaded not guilty to an indictment founded on the following occurrence:—About eighteen months since, on seeing an advertisement in a book, called "Raphael's Prophetic Almanac," of which the prisoner was author, and who professed to cast nativities and to foretel the events which were to happen to any person who would apply to him, the prosecutor was struck with the foolish idea of having his sister's nativity cast, and wrote to Mr. Raphael, 17, Eagle-street, City-road, for that purpose, and on the following day received an answer, signed "J. Palmer," in which the latter expressed his willingness to comply with prosecutor's wish, if he would send him £1, and some particulars as to the age of his sister, &c. Prosecutor furnished the money and particulars, and afterwards called on the prisoner, who said he had cast the direction of prosecutor's sister and the time of her birth, when the former was so pleased with the plausibility of the latter, that he ordered him to cast his own nativity, and both, it was arranged, should be ready in a week on payment of another sovereign, which was given to the prisoner. Upon calling at the expiration of the time mentioned, the prisoner told prosecutor he was born fortunate, and would become very rich, and would live to the age of sixty-two, and then got 10s. more out of him "for bringing the arc of direction out more fully." He subsequently got £2 10s. more out of the prosecutor, making £3 in all, and in March 1842 gave him a paper which he called his (prosecutor's) horoscope. In October the prisoner pretended to have discovered that the prosecutor was entitled to pro erty, and proposed that he should marry Mrs. Stevens, his housekeeper, and they could all live in one house. He also told prosecutor he was a lawyer, and did business in the law, and in December last gave him his master's horoscope. On November he obtained 30s. out of the prosecutor after filing his head with a great deal of trash, under pretence of going to Doctors' Commons to get a will of his mother's great grandfather. Police constable William Fitzgerald, No. 253, produced "Raphael's Prophetic Almanac" and the two "horoscopes" given by the prisoner to the prosecutor. These documents were of an extraordinary character. The first purported to be a cast of the prosecutor's nativity, containing 33 closely-written pages, and detailing the most improbable vicissitudes, and that of prosecutor's sister, running 16 pages of writing paper. With respect to the former "Raphael" (prisoner) prophesied that at the age of sixty years two months and twelve days, as follows:—" His is an arc of singularly evil tendency, the sun being sanrsta or the destroyer of human life in this nativity, and being followed by other arcs of evil import, we are afraid that the native must prepare to leave this world of care and trouble for one of happiness and peace." Raphael's concluding paragraph in prosecutor's a sister's horoscope was, "fifty-four years seven months, to fifty eight years ten months; remarkably good and prosperous. A fresh settlement is shown should she be single—fifty nine years to fifty nine years seven months We can find no likel hood for her passing over this period." Mr. Wilde, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that no conviction ought to take place under the present indictment. Two witnesses were called to give the prisoner a character, and the jury having found him guilty, the prosecutor recommended him to mercy. The court, in consideration of this being the prisoner's first offence, sentenced him to one month's imprisonment [It has come to our knowledge that this is a species of imposture exceedingly prevalent in the metropolis, and therefore we would recommend to the magistrates the necessity of making a few examples amongst the initiated in the "mystic lore." What is the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge about? Why do they not apply for powers as extensive as are conceded to those other disinguished bodies, the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Suppression of Vice and Mendicancy? Surely these "wh te witches" are as disgraceful to the nineteenth century as "a game of cocks," or a begging letter writer.]

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—Mr. *Gulliver* was again brought up, on Wednesday, with his sureties. The evidence previously taken was read over to the witnesses, and some of the parties who gave testimony before the coroner, but who had not been examined by the magistrate, were also called. The bail was again renewed.

UPTON-HALL.—Mr. *Matthew Ledger*, receiver at St. Thomas's Hospital, was examined, on Wednesday, and remanded, on charges of embezzlement of the property of that institution, to so high an amount as £17,000. The cause which led to the inquiry into the state of his affairs was the dishonour of a bill for £200.

John Tucker and *James Tucker*, two young men, brothers, were brought before Mr. Nottingham, charged with committing a very daring highway robbery, attended with violence, on a rent eman named Okey, a musicmaster, in the neighbourhood of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, and the evidence being quite clear, they were committed to take their trial for the off-nce at the ensuing Surrey assizes.

WORSHIP-STREET.—*Luke Dimond*, a well-dressed and genteel-lo king youth, about 18 years of age, was brought before Mr. Bingham, upon a charge of having attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.—The prisoner's mother, a widow lady, who appeared painfully agitated, stated that the youth was her only son, and he resided in her house, which was situated in Cumberland-street, Hackney road. Until the preceding day she had nothing to complain of in respect to his behaviour which was always dutiful and affectionate, but on that afternoon he returned home in a shocking state of intoxication, and began to conduct himself in an extraordinary manner, using language towards her of the most violent and threatening description. All her efforts to induce him to retire to rest were ineffectual, and after committing all sorts of excesses, he hastily withdrew from the apartment. On proceeding into the kitchen, to which he had gone, she found him seated in a chair, but on going up to him she was shocked to perceive that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat, which he had himself inflicted with a razor that was lying at his feet. She felt dreadfully alarmed and agitated, but had sufficient presence of mind to secure the razor, after which she ran into the street, and procured the assistance of a policeman by whom the prisoner was conducted to the station-house.—The prisoner said he became so much excited from the unaccustomed stimulants in which he had indulged, that he did not know what he was about at the time.—Mr. Bingham said he should require him to find two sureties for his good behaviour for three months.

HAMMERSMITH.—Mr. *George Wm. Jones*, the secretary of the Hammersmith Bridge Company, appeared before Mr. B. Combe, the sitting magistrate, on summons at the instance of Mr. Oliver Edward Teale, under the Hammersmith, Bridge Act, for having, on the 3rd instant, unlawfully obstructed and prevented the free passage of the footways of Hammersmith Bridge, whereby he had incurred a penalty not exceeding £5. After a lengthened discussion the summons was dismissed.

FIFTH ANNIVERSAY OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The great gatherings of this important society have been successively held at Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, Bristol, and now at Derby. Each meeting has been an improvement on its predecessor, in point of attendance, the increase of members, the receipts of the society, and, above all, in the proofs of its active utility in advancing agricultural science.

Before we proceed to detail this great meeting we must say a few words of the town wherein it has been held. It is well built, and, considering its extensive manufactures, remarkably clean. The public buildings are good, some of them very handsome. The Town Hall originally was a very fine classic structure: subsequently to its partial destruction by fire a tower has been added to the design. The Royal Hotel, with the Post and other offices adjoining, is a striking pile. The tower of the Church of All Saints is a very fine and remarkable object. The Derby Railway Station—the first by universal consent in the empire, or indeed in the world—claims special attention. Its prodigious extent, its incomparable plain form, its light but beautiful roof, its refreshment-room, its fine hotel, and the admirable manner in which its immense transactions are conducted, must fill every stranger with surprise and admiration. The Arboretum presents a very pleasing and unusual local feature. This beautiful ground, comprising about eleven acres, well wooded and admirably laid out, was presented to the inhabitants of Derby by Joseph Strutt, Esq., to be enjoyed as a place of recreation.

Although the note of preparation for the above meeting had been sounded in Derby for some time, it was not until the last few days that most of the arrangements were complete. Their localities will be best understood by the annexed plan.

On Monday a considerable number of visitors arrived; but on Tuesday the railway trains brought them in good earnest, holding out a promise of the present meeting being fully equal to those which have preceded it. On Wednesday the number of private equipages in the town was very great, many of them of a very showy description, several noblemen and gentlemen having brought with them their carriages and four in full state. The various exhibitions unconnected with the society were numerous, and pretty well attended. There were booths, wild beasts, and theatrical shows, and, in short, all the paraphernalia of a country fair.

On Wednesday the sale of tickets, and collection of the subscription of members, commenced at the offices of the society. By a most admirable arrangement, the mechanism of which was conducted by Mr. Hudson, the secretary to the society, the whole operation was effected with the greatest celerity and precision. A great accession of new members took place.

On the last day for the reception of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., intended for exhibition in the implement-yard. On Saturday they were all arranged by the stewards for the judges' inspection, who inspected them on Monday, and made their selection of those intended for trial.

On Tuesday the implement-yard was opened for public exhibition from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the evening: the admission being 5s. each person. The implements exhibited were, as to number, much larger, and with regard to value and importance in their different constructions and adaptations to particular uses, of much more consideration than were those brought to any previous meeting of the society. It may safely be said that there is not a firm

PLAN OF DERBY.

EXTERIOR OF RAILWAY.

INTERIOR OF RAILWAY.

of eminence in the country which did not contribute to the exhibition in this department, and a description even of the varieties of the implements would fill a column. There were ploughs of all descriptions, adapted to different soils and different modes of cultivation. Then there were clod-crushers, mills, rollers, scarifiers, harrows, tile machines, bruising machines, carts, waggons, drills, chaff-cutters, corn cleaners, corn metres, cultivators, dibbling machines, drays, draining apparatus, winnowing machines, egg-hatching machines, churns, dynamometers, hay-making machines, grabbers, horse-shoes, manure carts and drills, odometers, weighing machines, thrashing machines, turnip cutters, potatoe steamers, scythe reapers, stack ventilators, straw cutters, subpulverisers, and many other varieties highly interesting to the agriculturist to examine, but utterly impossible to describe so as to be intelligible to the non-practical man.

During Tuesday the cattle from all quarters continued to arrive, giving that part of the town allotted to the meeting more the appearance of a great farm-yard than of anything else. Until the doors of the show-yard were finally closed against the reception of stock, no one was permitted to know what animals had arrived; and even the names of the judges were sedulously kept secret to the last moment, in order to prevent the least suspicion of partiality or private influence. Generally, however, it may be said, that the show produced the very finest exhibition of all the varieties of sheep, especially the Leicesters, which have ever been congregated together.

The cattle and implement yards are situated at Litchurch, about one mile and a half from the town of Derby, and one mile from the railway station. These exhibition yards are enclosed by a close boarded fence nine feet high, through which are two gateways, one for entrance and another for exit. There are also two entrances for visitors, one for members of council, and two exit doors. There are numerous offices fitted up for the council, directors, stewards, judges, and others connected with the carrying on of the business of the society.

The yard in which are deposited the implements is in the fore part of the ground, commencing immediately from the entrance, and extending in ten rows of covered shedding to the extent of 300 feet; an avenue of 20 feet then separates the implements from the cattle. The cattle-sheds consist of 20sheds divided by an avenue of 20 feet, and extending nearly 600 feet in length. These sheds are fitted upfor the reception of various kinds of live stock, such as stallions, mares, bulls, heifers, pigs, sheep, &c., and are arranged in admirable order; a good supply of water is on the ground for the use of the live stock. The whole of the exhibition yard is in the shape of a parallelogram, having one angle taken off, and is about 1000 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth. In the receiving yard is one of Manning's colonial cottages, fitted up for the use of the Director and Stewards of the yard, which is fitted together in a very simple manner, the whole being portable, and fitted in the same manner as those which have been sent to Australia and other parts by the contractor, Mr. Manning, of High Holborn, London.

The exhibition of implements, it is agreed by all parties, is far superior in quantity and quality to any hitherto produced. The show of cattle is also the most splendid ever seen. The arrangements made for the trial of implements, on Tuesday, was superseded by the attempted imposition of charges on the society, nearly equal to the fee simple of the ground on which they were proposed to be tried. The trial, therefore, did not take place until Wednesday, which caused some disappointment to many who had made their arrangements—all, however, went off very well.

The following is a list of some of the principal individuals of rank and influence from a distance, who have arrived in Derby on the occasion of the meeting:—The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Hood, Lord Yarborough, Lord W. Paulet, Lord Bridport, Lord Stavordale, Lord Leigh, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lifford, Lord Hatherton, Lord Ilchester, Lord Spencer, Lord Waterpark, Lord Essex, Lord Burlington, Lord Hardwicke (President of the Society), Lord Downshire, Lord Morpeth, the American Minister (Mr. Everett), Sir Robert Heron, Bart.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.; H. Frampton, Esq.; the Rev. C. Frampton; R. N. Cheney, Esq.; Dr. Buckland; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.; Professor Playfair, Professor Cowman, and Professor Sewell. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was prevented attending.

On Tuesday night the Mayor of Derby gave a splendid entertainment at Huggins's Royal Hotel to the council of the society, numbering eighty noblemen and gentlemen. The most important speech of the evening was that of Mr. Hillyard, and the following

TOWN HALL, DERBY.

ARBORETUM, DERBY.

passage elicited marked attention:—"The opinions he had formed as to the useful connection of science with practical agriculture were those:—Science without practice could do but little, but science joined with practice could do a vast deal. (Hear, hear.) Science and practice now went hand in hand. (Hear, hear.) Science now took its proper and useful position. It did not stand forward as instructor to the experienced practical farmer, but as his able assistant. (Hear.) With this union of science and practice, joined by the best exertions of tenant farmers, effectively supported by liberal landlords, and all engaged in agriculture—with all this in prospective, such general improvement in British agriculture might reasonably be expected as to place this country in that most desired situation for every country—that of not being dependent on foreign nations for any part of its supply of food." (Hear, hear.)

THE COUNCIL DINNER,

at the County-hall, took place on Wednesday, when about 400 noblemen and gentlemen were present. The dinner itself was very good, but we cannot say so much for the attendance, which was the worst we ever witnessed at a public entertainment.

The Earl of Hardwicke presided, and the Duke of Richmond was the vice chairman. At the noble president's table were the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Everett (the American minister), the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Burlington, Professor Playfair, Sir C. Lemon, Doctor Buckland, Sir R. Pearce, Marquis of Downshire, Lord Yarborough, Lord Morpeth, the Mayor of Derby, Lord Scarborough, Mr. Miles, Hon. G. Cavendish, Mr. E. Buller, the Recorder of Derby, Lord Bridport, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Barclay, Hon. R. Clive, Mr. Chandos Pole, Colonel Challenor, Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. R. Stansfield, Sir R. Heron, Mr. Miles, M.P. At the table of his Grace the Duke of Richmond were Lord Spencer, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Strutt, the Mayor of Southampton, Lord Ducie, and many other noblemen and gentlemen.

After the dinner the following toasts were drunk:—"The Queen." "The Queen Dowager, Albert Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family." "The Professors of Science."

Dr. Buckland returned thanks to this toast.

The list of prizes for the best cattle was then read, after which the Chairman gave "The successful competitors for cattle, and particularly Mr. Turner."

The list of the awards for the best show of sheep and other animals was next read, and the Chairman proposed as the next toast, "The health of the persons who had been successful."

The Duke of Richmond next addressed the meeting: He was in hopes that some of the gentlemen who had been more successful than him would have risen to respond to the toast. He owned that he should have been more pleased if he could have returned thanks for having gained a higher prize. He, as a farmer of Sussex, felt proud that one premium came into that county, and he was the successful individual who carried it there. He met the farmers of his own county as often as he possibly could, and he was sure they would feel pleased at his having been successful. He believed that the society was of the utmost benefit, and that year after year it would continue to increase in its usefulness. He recommended other farmers to persevere as he had done, and he was sure that they, like him, would eventually obtain some prize. After some further remarks, his grace concluded amidst loud cheers.

The next toast, "The Marquis of Northampton, president of the Royal Society." His lordship returned thanks in a very admirable speech, which was loudly cheered throughout.

After the health of the Chairman had been given, and various other toasts had been drank, the meeting separated.

The list of prizes awarded was read by the noble Chairman, and included the following:—

1st prize, best bull, 30 sovs., Mr. Barnard, M.P., Gosfield, Essex.
2nd do., do. 15 sovs., Mr. Thos. Forrest.
3d do., best young bull, Mr. John Cooper, Notts.
4th do., best short-horned cow, 15 sovs., Mr. Thos. Cr-tem, Durham.
5th do., best in-calf heifer, 15 sovs, do
6th do., best yearling heifer, 10 sovs., Mr. H. Watson

Four prizes of the six for South-down sheep were won by Mr. James Webb.

THE TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS.

For the ploughing match, on Wednesday, or rather for the trial of the ploughs and other agricultural implements, several fields in the occupation of Mr. White, of Rough Heanor, near Mickleover, a distance of between two and three miles from the town, were selected by the local committee. The hour appointed for the trial was twelve, previous to which the road leading to the ground presented a continuous stream of pedestrians, together with vehicles of every description, from the baronet's four to the tax cart. Almost all the noblemen and gentlemen whom we have

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MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON.

This gentleman is one of the judges of Nova Scotia, and is now in England, an *attaché* to the American legation. He is, however, better known in this country by the *sobriquet* of "Sam Slick," under which he published, about four years since, a collection of "Notions," which immediately took high station, by right, as one of the few really original productions of the day.

Sam's *entrée* into the literary world appears to have been by the columns of a weekly Nova Scotian journal, in which he wrote, about seven or eight years ago, a series of sketches illustrative of the peculiarities of homely Yankee character. These, with no name attached to them, but they soon became so popular that the editor of the Nova Scotian newspaper applied to the author for permission to reprint them entire; and this being granted, he brought them out in one small unpretending duodecimo volume, whose popularity, at first confined to our American colonies, soon spread over the United States, by all classes of whose inhabitants it was most cordially welcomed. At Boston—at New York—at Philadelphia—at Baltimore—in short, at all the leading cities and towns of the Union, this anonymous little volume was to be found on the drawing room tables of the most influential and intelligent members of the social community; while even in the emigrant's solitary farm house, and the squatter's log hut, among the primeval forests of the "Far West," it was read with the deepest interest, cheering the spirits of the backwoodsman, when his day's toil was at an end, by the wholesome, vigorous, and lively pictures which it presented of every-day life; and a recent traveller records the surprise and pleasure he experienced at meeting with a "well-thumbed" copy of the duodecimo in question in a log hut among the woods of the Mississippi. This transatlantic popularity soon reached England; and an enterprising London publisher concluded with Mr Haliburton, who is a British subject, the purchase of the copyright. Its success was almost instantaneous; and its primary cause, we conceive (with a writer in "Bentley's Miscellany" for the present month) may be found "in its sound, sagacious, unexaggerated view of human nature—not of human nature as it is modified by artificial institutions, and subjected to the despotic caprices of fashion, but as it exists in a free and comparatively unsophisticated state, full of faith in its own impulses, and quick to sympathise with kindred humanity; industrious, self-relying, adventurous, untrammelled by the fetters of social etiquette; giving full vent to the emotions that rise within its breast; regardless of the distinctions of caste, but ready to find friends and brethren among all with whom it may come into contact. Such is the human nature delineated in 'Sam Slick.'"

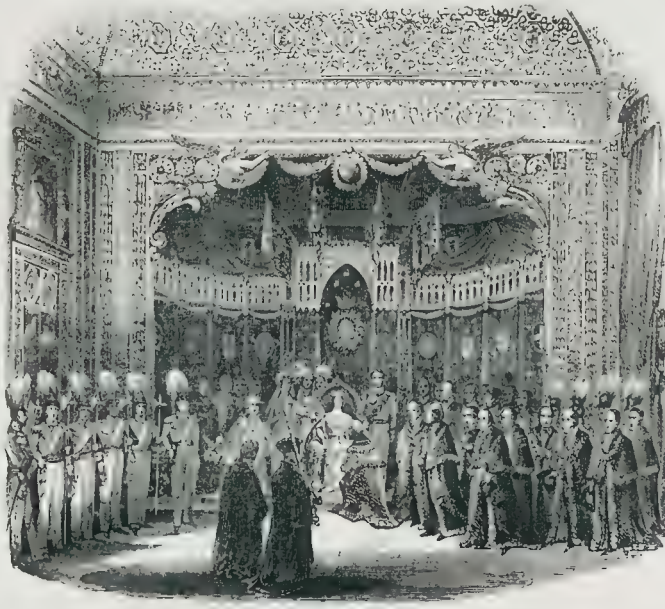
Another reason for "Sam Slick's" popularity may be found in the humour with which the work is full to overflowing. Of its kind it is decidedly original; but, perhaps, we shall be able to come to a more exact estimate of its peculiar quality, if we just briefly glance at the three distinct sorts of national humour—English, Irish, and Scotch—of which our lighter literature is composed. Like the English character, the English humour is frank, hearty, and unaffected. Generally speaking, it is by no means remarkable for quaintness or eccentricity, but maintains a certain decent method, and adheres to nature, even when it verges on sheer extravagance, as we may see by reference to the farces of Foote, the Odes of Wolcot, and the admirable Legends of Ingoldsby, where it appears in its broadest, funniest, and most grotesque aspect. The Irish humour, on the contrary, sets all propriety at defiance, and is most characteristic when most extravagant. In all its phases it is tinged with the rich lights of fancy—is buoyant and mercurial to excess—owns no allegiance to the understanding, being prompted solely by the animal spirits—delights by reckless and unexpected sallies—but even in its wildest flights never loses sight of good-nature, which redeems its excesses, and is its essence and inspiration. The Scotch humour is sly, grave, caustic—the humour rather of the understanding than the fancy. It has little of *bonhomie* or cordiality about it—is eminently shrewd and practical in its character—is founded on observation, and a nice, intuitive perception of the weaknesses of human nature—and is seldom unmixed with something of sarcasm. Those who wish to see it in its highest perfection may consult the "Sir Andrew Wylie" and "Entail" of Galt, and the splendid sketch of Lismahago in Smollett's "Humphry Clinker." Now, in describing the humour of "Sam Slick," we must borrow a phrase from architecture, and say that it is of a *Composite* order, by which we mean that it combines the qualities of English and Scotch humour—the hearty, mellow spirit of the one, with the shrewd, caustic properties of the other—inclining, however, for the most part, to the latter. It derives little help from the fancy, but has its ground-work in the understanding. It does not convulse us with laughter, like the broad, racy drollery of Hook, or convey a succession of pleasing shocks to our mind, like the airy, fanciful extravagancies of O'Keefe; but affects us by its quiet truth and force, and the piquant satire with which it is flavoured. In a word, *it is the sunny side of common sense.*

PORTRAIT OF JUDGE HALIBURTON.

Since Mr. Haliburton has been in England, attached to the American legation, he has lost no time in noting what he has seen and heard in the mother country, which new "Notions" he has thrown together in a work entitled "Un Attaché; or Sam Slick in England." Here is a specimen—a characteristic sketch of a genteel London dinner-party, to which he is invited in his capacity of *Attaché*.

Well, there is dinner. One sarvice of plate is like another sarvice of plate, any one dozen of sarvants are like another dozen of sarvants, hock is hock, and champagne is champagne—and one dinner is like another dinner. The only difference is in the thing itself that's cooked. Veal, to be good, must look like anything else but veal; you mustn't know it when you see it, or it's vulgar; mutton must be meog, too; beef must have a mask on; anythin' that looks solid take a spoon to; anythin' that looks light, cut with a knife; if a thing looks like fish, you may take your oath it is fish; and if it seems raal fish, it's only disguised, for it's sure to be fish; nothin' must be natural—natur' is out of fashion here. This is a manufactur'n' country; everything is done by machinery, and that ain't must be made to look like it; and I must say the dinner machinery is parfect. Sarvents keep goin' round and round in a ring, slow, but sartain, and for ever, like the arms of a great big windmill, shovin' dish after dish, in dumb show, afore your nose, for you to see how you like the flavour; when your glass is empty, it is filled; when your eyes is off your plate, it's off too, afore you can say Nick Boddie. Folks speak low here; steam is valuable, and noise unpolite. They call it a "*subdued tone.*" Poor tame things, they are subdued, that's a fact: slaves to an arbitrary tyrannical fashion, that don't leave 'em no free will at all. You don't often speak across a table any more nor you do across a street, but p'raps Mr. Somebody of West Esend of town will say to a Mr. Nobody from West Esend of America—"Niagara is noble." Mr. Nobody will say—"Yes, it is; it got its patent afore the Norman *Conquest*, I reckon, and afore the *subdued* tone came in fashion." Then Mr. Somebody will look like an oracle, and say, "Great rivers and great trees in America! You speak good English." And then he will seem surprised, but not say it, only you can read the words on his face—"Upon my soul, you are almost as white as us."

Dinner is over. It's time for ladies to cut stick. Aunt Goosey looks at the next eldest goosey, and ducks her head as if she was agoin' through a gate, and then they all come to their feet, and the gemmen come to their feet, and they all toddle off to the drawin'-room together. The decanters now take the "grand tour" of the table, and, like most travellers, go out with full pockets, and return with empty ones. Talk has a pair of stays here, and is laced up tight and stiff. Larnin' is pedantic; politics is out of date; religion ain't fashionable. You must tread on neutral ground. Well, neutral ground gets so trampled down by both sides, and so plundered by all, there ain't anything fresh or good growin on it, and it has no cover for game nother. Hows'ever, the ground is tried, it's well beat, but nothin' is put up, and you get back to where you started. Uncle Gander looks at next eldest gander hard, bobs his head, and lifts one leg, all ready for a go, and says—"Will you take any more wine?" "No," says he; "but I take the hint—let's jine the ladies."



PRESENTATION OF THE CITY ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Saturday the Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of an address on the throne from the Corporation of the City of London, congratulating her Majesty on the auspicious birth of a princess. The civic procession from the Mansion House included the City Marshal on horseback, the Lord Mayor's footmen in their superb state liveries, and the state-coach conveying his lordship, attended by his Chaplain, Macebearer, and Swordbearer. The following aldermen and officers of the Corporation also attended his lordship:—Aldermen Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, John Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Pirie, Sir George Carroll, Gibbs, Farncomb, Sir James Duke, and Sir C. Hunter; the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Sheriffs, the City Remembrancer, the City Controller, the High Bailiff of Southwark, &c. A numerous body of members of the Common Council were also present.

The procession reached the palace shortly before one o'clock, and the deputation were ushered to the green drawing-room. The Corporation were then conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the throne-room, where the Queen was seated on her throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left and the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, on her right; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and the Ministers and officers of state standing on either side. Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms lined the room.

The Recorder then approached her Majesty, and read the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Majesty to offer our heart felt congratulations on the safety of your Majesty, and the birth of another princess.

Feeling at all times the most lively and affectionate interest in any circumstance calculated to increase the domestic felicity of your Majesty and of your royal consort, and to promote the public prosperity, we hail with peculiar satisfaction this auspicious event.—Signed, by order of the Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MERRYWETHER.

Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer to the address:—

I receive, with hearty thanks, your loyal and dutiful congratulations which are an additional proof of your attachment to me and my family.

Nothing can be more acceptable than these testimonies of loyalty on the part of the city of London.

It is my warmest wish, and it has been my constant object, to promote the honour and happiness of my faithful subjects.

The two senior members of the Court of Aldermen, Sir Claudius Hunter and Sir Peter Laurie, and the mover and seconder of the address had the honour to kiss hands.

The deputation then retired from the royal presence.

The throne-room, minutely represented by our artist, is a superb saloon, in the centre of the east front of the palace; it is forty feet in height, and has a coved ceiling, richly emblazoned with arms, and gilded in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century. The frieze, in marble, representing the wars of the Roses, was sculptured by Baily, and was Stothard's last great work. The throne is placed in an elaborately gilt alcove, and above is a medallion of George IV., with festoons of flowers, &c. The apartment is well lit with lofty plate-glass windows, the prospect from which is very cheerful; and the Sovereign, when seated on her throne, can, by a slight inclination of the head, command a view of the metropolis, with the majestic cathedral for its nucleus.

HORTICULTURAL FETE AT CHISWICK—GATEWAY TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GROUNDS.

On Wednesday the third and last display of fruits and flowers for the present season took place in the gardens of this society, at Chiswick. The day was fine, and this, together, no doubt, with the influence of an announcement which appeared in the papers, that, on

this occasion, the pleasure-grounds of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's villa, adjoining, would be thrown open to the visitors to the gardens, attracted a remarkably crowded attendance. The fruit exhibited, and which was arranged in one circular pavilion, presented a profusion of grapes in richest cluster, and a liberal contribution of pines; there were a few samples of cherries, strawberries, and black currants, of a fine quality. The flowers were less redundant in choice bloom than those of last month, but they offered a large and luxuriant collection of roses; the pelargonium was also copious in quantity, and brought some good seedlings. The orchidaceous class had some remarkable representatives. A group of the large *Datura arborea* was very conspicuous, as was also the interesting novelty of a collection of very delicate pine-plants, seemingly fresh from the seed. The promenade was enlivened by the music of a band of the foot guards. A third object of interest proved more powerful than either, and at times they were comparatively deserted, in consequence of the attractions of the garden and grounds of the villa of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. They are laid out with consummate taste and picturesque effect. They are enriched by the crowning ornament of two glorious cedars of Lebanon. The flower-garden, conservatory, and walks graced with statues, and frequently wailed in with greenery, were much admired, and among all present there was but one feeling of acknowledgment to their noble proprietor for the gratification which he had been so considerate as to afford them. Towards six o'clock there was, however, a change of scene, and the whole gay floral spectacle of the Chiswick gardens for this year brought to its conclusion. Our engraving represents the magnificent entrance to the Duke of Devonshire's grounds, which presented a very animated scene throughout the day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22nd.

SUNDAY, July 16.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Alexis.
TUESDAY, 18.—Petrarch died 1374.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Coronation of George IV., 1821.
THURSDAY, 20.
FRIDAY, 21.—Burns died.
SATURDAY, 22.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 22.

Monday.		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
Mr.	Af.	M	A.	Mo.	A.	Mo.	A.	Mo.	Af.	Mo.	Af.
h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 28	5 47	6 4	6 23	6 42	7 2	7 23	7 45	8 10	8 48	9 23	9 57

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. L. H.,*" *Stamford.*—*Thanks to our correspondent. Allhallows appears to be a general name for churches dedicated to All Saints; but we scarcely trace more than a nominal connexion between Allhallows Barking, Tower-street, and Allhallows, London-wall.*

"*W. J. H.*"—*The drawing of the stork's nest n ar Hamburg, is not suited for our news-paper.*

"*A Bachelor,*" *Birmingham, may venture.*

"*A. R. Z.*"—*We do not think it likely, though the question should rather be sent to the Home-office than to that of the I. L. N. The stabilist to serve extends between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.*

"*A. G.*"—*The illustrated excursion shall soon appear. The Foreign Intelligence was omitted through press of news, but we think in only one instance. The letter shall be left at our office for Monday next.*

"*X X X.*"—*We do not take sufficient cognizance of the association to know the amount of its funds.*

"*M. O.*"—*The communication from Harrow did not reach us in time; but our correspondent is thanked.*

"*An original Subscriber.*"—*We cannot at present extend the Gazette intelligence.*

"*J. W.*"—*The subject shall receive attention.*

"*J. B S.*"—*Thanks to our correspondent for his good intentions.*

"*An Old and Ardent Admirer.*"—*The objects suggested shall be considered in their turn. There is not, however, the same motive for engraving our own cathedrals as that of Cologne, the restoration of which is matter of intelligence. Tintern and Kirkstall have, we think, been too often engraved. We have not room for Mr. Mackay's letter for Sir Robert Peel.*

"*T. W. T.,*" *Liverpool.*—*The report was accidentally omitted. We intend, however, to pay more attention to the game, as our present paper indicates.*

"*E K.*" *is thanked for the long letter from Florence. Rome, he tells us, has its Illustrated News, the office being in the Corso, the Strand of the Eternal City. Provided future letters contain news, they will be acceptable.*

"*T. D. K.,*" *Bristol.*—*The contributor of the National Sports, we know, joins in our correspondent's reverence for the Dramatic Hard, and the misquotations must have been made in more hasts than good speed. At p. 21, of our last paper, middle column, for "toil and sweat," read "grain" or "groan and sweat." For,*

> "*As far as trees of Araby*
> *Their medicinable gums;*"

read,

> "*As fast as the Arabian trees*
> *Their med cinable gum.*"

"*A Subscriber,*" *Tadcaster.*—*We do not know the result of the attempt to raise the Telemagus treasure-ship. See No. 33 of our journal.*

"*Anti,*" *Dublin.*—*We have not room for a narrative of the opium war. The other suggestion is under consideration.*

"*Line in,*" *and "J. G.,*" *Barnstaple.*—*Mr. Day's charity for the blind. We are, in some respects, gratified at our own mistake as to the result of Mr. Day's benevolent intentions. Lincoln has evidently sent us the following brief details of this admirable charity:—Mr. Day, the well-known head of the firm of Day and Martin, by his will left £100,000, the dividends and interest arising from which he directed should be disbursed in sums of not less than £10 or more than £20 to each blind person, the selection of the objects to be left to the discretion of the trustees. The will also appointed Mr. George Simpson, No. 25, Saville-row, land-street, to be treasurer of the fund and manager of the charity under the trustees. From the former it appears that*

60 blind persons a-e in the annual receipt of				£20	per year each.
75 do.	..	..	.	..	16 do.
100 do.	..	..	..	..	12 do.
235 persons.					£3600 per year.

The scheme upon which the charity has been founded, and the satisfactory way in which it works, will, we trust, induce others to follow the example of Mr. Day. Where money is left for charitable purposes, we too often see that a great portion of it never finds its way to the proper object. In the acute instance the cause is happily, reverse.d.

"*Scrutator.*"—*The subject is under consideration.*

"*C. T. E. S.*"—*We must adhere to our decision already expressed, though with due sense of our correspondent's kind intentions.*

"*J. ..,*" *Belfast.*—*Thanks; but we think the subject would scarcely be of general interest.*

"*H. D. G.*"—*We participate in the satisfaction so unequivocally expressed at the recent defeat of the attempt to enclose Hampstead Heath and Blackheath. Every effort made to abridge the healthful recreations of the people shall meet with our correspondent's cordial unanimity.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Mark-lane.*—*A late edition is uniformly published on Saturday afternoon. We know nothing of the "cerium pecus" referred to.*

"*Lunther Castle.*"—*We have not room at present.*

"*Littlecote Park.*"—*The station, we fear, is too slight.*

"*G. S. B.,*" *Ramsgate.*—*Thanks.*

"*G. B. ..,*" *Newcastle.*—*Not of sufficient interest for engraving.*

"*J. C.,*" *Aldersgate-street.*—*Apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American booksellers, Paternoster-row.*

"*C. ..,*" *Woolwich.*—*We had rather await the consecration of the church.*

"*Lucile*" *is thanked for the sketch of Kensington.*

Several other correspondents shall be replied to in our next.

"*C. C.*"—*The time has been received from Great Totham.*

Inelgia e.—The following contributions are better suited for a magazine than our newspaper:—Modern Matrimony, by "D. D.;" To a Friend on her Birthday, by "A Constant Reader;" Sonnet to he Swan, by "J. B.;" "A Rustling Farmer's" Address to the Year; This time next Year, by "Lucile;" Latin translation of a Lament, &c., by "H. R."

"*W. R.*"—*A few of the miscellanies may appear.*

"*G. A. R.*"—*Soon after King James created the rank and order of baronet, he d rected that the baronets might bear, either on their canton or as an escheon on their shield of arms, the arms of Ulster, which, symbolized it seems of the warlike character of the inhabitants of that province, as is set forth in the preamble of the baronet's patent, was a bloody hand; or, in the language of heraldry, a hand gules in a field argent. Such was the origin of baronets bearing the bloody hand in their coats of arms.*

"*E. F., jun.,*" *Kingsland.*—*The lion was, doubtless, adopted in the royal arms as heraldry mark of courage, the unicorn Mr. Ogilby considers to have originated from the Indian rhinoceros, described by Ctesias as the Indian ass; "and as he attributes to it a whole hoof like the horse, and a single horn in the forehead, speculation required but one step further to produce the fabulous unicorn, such as it appears in the royal arms of England, and such as it has retained its hold on popular credulity for the last two thousand years."*

"*Fly Fish*"—*The New River is free for any angler from its source near Ware, in Hertfordshire, to Islington.*

CHESS—"*C. M. F.*" *"A Constant Reader,*" *and "C. P.," received.*

"*A Chess Tyro.*"—*Quite correct.*

"*J. A. S.*"—*The address has been forwarded to the gentleman.*

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY AT DERBY.—Next week we shall resume our illustrations of this grand Meeting, and notice the very fine exhibition recently opened at the Athenæum at Derby, and inspected by the most distinguished visitors during the past week.

NOTICE.—Any of the back numbers may be had to complete the volumes, by remitting to our publisher postage stamps at the rate of Sixpence per copy. The Covers for binding the volumes may be had through all booksellers, at 3s. each.; Portfolios, for keeping the numbers clean, 4s. each. Subscribers may have their numbers bound in the same style as issued from our office, for 5s. Orders, through their booksellers, to Messrs. Remnant and Edmonds, of 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, will have immediate attention.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

The debate on Ireland—of which we have given as long a parliamentary summary as our space will admit—has been in every sense a most emphatic one. It has evoked a fresh and unlooked-for spirit in some quarters of the House of Commons, and although it has produced no practical results in the way of legislation, or any declaration from the Government of the manner in which the present emergency of affairs in Ireland is to be met, yet it has indicated the much-altered position of the Minister, and proved that the amount of public confidence in his energy and ability is no longer what it was. It will be remembered that we last week intimated to our readers that the press barometer had begun to work, and that the two chief Conservative organs, the *Times* and *Post*, had prepared us for a change in the atmosphere of party opinion, in so far as adherence to the present Administration was concerned. A great public discussion has since taken place; and a stirring though tedious Irish debate has demonstrated more in the Parliament than did the *Post* and *Times* in the press. It has presented the singular phenomenon of Ministerial members speaking from the Government benches against the Government. It has recorded the secession, from different causes, from Sir Robert Peel's ranks of long-accepted and avowed supporters—of Mr. Milnes, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Smythe, and of such sincere and ruggedly independent members as Captain Rous and Mr. Ferrand, all of whom may be said to have spoken in terms of rebuke, dissatisfaction, and distrust. There is no formidable alteration in the Minister's majority, but we fear there is a formidable depreciation of the public reliance on the comprehensiveness and decision of his policy, and the falling of his press and his parliamentary adherence is one of the signs of the times. Nor was the Premier's speech of Tuesday evening at all calculated to stay the progress of adverse or deficient feeling. It was the half-faltering, uncheered oration of a much-discouraged man—it evinced a struggling more than a cheerful spirit—a something which was neither energy, nor decision, nor determination, but which the speaker would fain have imposed upon us for all three. And yet it began, was made of nothing, ended in nothing—and so—*ex nihilo nihil fit*—we can make nothing of it. This is the feeling of the public. The speech of the Minister has answered no anxiety—quelled no curiosity—indicated no adopted course; and England and the English are as much in the dark as ever as to how the agitation of Ireland and the Irish is to be taught to subside. One thing, however, is clear, and upon this we may congratulate our readers, that we are to have no force—no recourse to bloodshed—no appeal to arms. Sir Robert Peel has promised to carry out the principle of conciliation to its utmost; and, as it is quite clear to us that he cannot without the total loss of party interest maintain much longer the principle of supine indifference, we take some comfort in the inference (though Sir Robert Peel has hardly taken the trouble to make it at all a positive one) that legislation for Ireland will come at last;—*still* come, because it *must*. There must be some grappling with great grievances, and our lawgivers, appealing by good, quick, practical, and efficient acts to the impulseful gratitude of the people, may administer something like an antidote to the poison of repeal—may produce something like a reaction upon that morbid but wild ambition which a desire to be an independent nation, instead of an integral element of our common British home, has cruelly infused into the vanity of the Irish heart. Something may be done, but zealously and carefully, with the *vexata questio* of religious animosities, and the Church establishment and the Romish priesthood be taught to approach each other in a more friendly spirit. Much more may be effected between landlord and tenant, and with the almighty curse of absenteeism; and the abolition of the poor-law and of some restrictive commercial enactments might be made to woo the unhappy country with a tempting persuasion which she would find it difficult to resist. The vision of repeal would greatly dissolve before the sober reality of positive social amelioration. But, whatever is done, if 'twere done 'twere well it were done quickly. There is no time for vacillation, and a Minister should declare his plan. That Sir Robert Peel has not done so has dissatisfied all parties, and in the meanwhile the emergency, we had almost said the imminent peril, of disaffection increases hourly. The power of O'Connell increases—the repeal rent increases—the English anxiety increases—the quarrel of Parliament increases, but Sir Robert Peel is dumb. This has proved a reason of grave offence—it is a silent confession of dilemma which he seems undecided how to overcome. The *Times* treats this position with its usual force. Speaking of the Minister's many advices from his friends, it says:—

> "One urges strong; another is for healing, measures; one pleads for enforcement of the law, another for conciliation; but none speak with that confidence and energy which should distinguish the member of a party commanding an immense majority in the House of Commons, and led by one who has long enjoyed, from friend and foe, the credit of being its ablest member. Meanwhile what does that leader? Alas! Mr. Roebuck's description appears but too true:—
>
> "'During all this time the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government of this great empire—that most sagacious manager of parliamentary debates—seems to have been whirled along, unknowing, uncaring, the mere slave of accident and chance, and does not step forward, as he ought to do, and become the governing mind. What is the consequence? Why, that his own friends are in a state of defection from him, until he sits like some general in his camp, to whom each successive messenger brings tidings of some fresh person having left him, and of all having one by one gone over to the enemy.'
>
> "In truth, Sir Robert Peel, able and experienced tactician as he is, either does not understand, or is unable to fulfil, what a party requires. It requires a leader whom it understands, and to whom it can look for expressing, defending—perhaps qualifying—the feelings and ideas which bind it together. Men must know what they are supporting—what, as a whole, they have to expect from the man to whom, as members of a party, they submit their judgments in detail. The only principle with which Sir Robert Peel can be said thus to be identified is that of *order*. In supporting that Minister, men considered that they were supporting one who could not indeed be said to be a thorough aristocrat or a thorough reformer—a thorough agriculturist or a thorough manufacturer—a thorough protectionist or a thorough free-trader—a thorough churchman or a thorough liberal; but they did think they were supporting a thorough friend of *order*—an able practical man, who would enforce law, and look after the material peace and prosperity of the country. Unintelligible, questionable, surprising as Sir Robert Peel's policy has often turned out upon other points, men thought they had him safe upon this. Yet, even here he appears to be failing us."

We fear there is no such thing as fairly disputing the truth of these propositions, or of the last assertion, that the Minister appears to be failing us. One natural result is, that the Minister's former adherents will be failing him, and that he must expect this if he do not declare some definite course of policy with reference to the crisis of the country the recent debate upon the state of his Irish difficulties has most emphatically declared.

We recollect being highly amused with the excuse of an adventurous Hibernian in the *brave* town of Edinburgh, who, being deprived of his paternal estate by the "right owner," thought to mend his fortunes by entering into a hymeneal speculation; and having ogled a fair damsel in the opposite habitation, who felt disposed to reciprocate his attachment, they hit upon the happy expedient of hanging their portraits opposite each other in the attic windows, in order that in the absence of either the eye of the other might be feasted with at least the resemblance of the beloved one. It happened, however, that more eyes than those of the parties principally concerned observed this proceeding, and our Hibernian friend being questioned on the point, he coolly assured his interrogator that he merely exhibited the painting (which was at the top of a seven-storied house), for "the encouragement of the arts." Our aristocracy and our cognoscenti in this country seem to have as extraordinary ideas concerning, and to take just as efficient means to promote, this much-talked-of object, the encouragement of the arts. Painting and sculpture they seem to think were never intended for other eyes than theirs; they love to gloat upon their beauties, and interchange their admiration, but any proposal to gratify the public curiosity they regard as a piece of sheer impertinence. This course of proceeding, though very discreditable, might be tolerated, if they did not insist on the public paying for the amusement, and, in addition, boast of the time and labour which they gratuitously and disintere-tedly expend in their service. The course which has been pursued with reference to the cartoons intended as specimens for the decoration of our new Houses of Parliament is highly illustrative of the mode of proceeding generally adopted with reference to the sister arts of painting and sculpture in this country. We fancy we need hardly inform our readers that the prizes awarded to the best of these cartoons (which are at present being exhibited in Westminster-hall) are defrayed from the public purse. But does the burning ardour of those who are intrusted with the management of this branch of our public embellishments, and who affect to be actuated by the most intense desire for the promotion and encouragement of the arts and the elevation of the public taste, induce them to adopt the likeliest method of effecting these objects, namely, by throwing them open to the gratuitous inspection of the public? No such thing. The same peddling and huxtering mode of dealing that has ever characterized the management of our public institutions—until shamed into propriety and liberality by the public voice—continues to pervade the councils of our most art-loving and scientific "Boards of *Encouragement*." No poor man—however refined or cultivated his mind, and, alas, how many such does not London contain!—who does not choose, or is unable to pay a shilling, dares presume to gaze at the cartoons, until the wonder-seeking purse-proud mob of the metropolis have sated their idle and unmeaning curiosity. Thus it will be seen that the public enjoy the luxury of paying twice, and so long as they are content to do so, if they do so with their eyes open, we can have no objection; but, as we are disposed to think that the public are no parties to such an arrangement, either by their representatives in Parliament or through the popular organs of opinion, we should think ourselves remiss in the duty we have undertaken to discharge did we refrain from expressing our sentiments on a subject which, in whatever light it is regarded, reflects neither honour or credit on those who have assumed to themselves the direction of the public taste. But the *dénouement* is well worthy the proceedings that have marked the history of these deservedly admired works of art. We have reason to know that applications have been made for permission to take copies of these cartoons by parties who intended them for general and comparatively cheap circulation. Those applications have been peremptorily refused, notwithstanding that the artists themselves gave an eager and willing consent to the proposal; and in the *Standard* of Tuesday evening last we observe a letter, bearing the signature of a publishing house in Paternoster-row, stating that they have *purchased the copyright*. Thus the copies of these cartoons—this public property, which was at first excluded from public view, except on payment of a certain sum—is eventually "signed, sealed, and delivered over" to most disinterested executors, we have no doubt, but in a manner which must convince every one that, during the term of copyright at least, this work is effectually placed beyond the reach or all but the wealthiest portion of the community. We are by no means serious when we say that this proceeding "requires no comment." We are of a very different opinion, and so we imagine will the public be; but we must leave off for the present, and in the meantime we trust we shall hear from those distinguished caterers for the public taste no more nauseating twaddle about "the encouragement of the arts."

A Hull paper, in describing a thunder storm which took place over the range of country from the East Riding of Yorkshire to Northamptonshire on Wednesday week last, says, that "the lightning, which was more than usually vivid, and assumed all sorts of fantastic forms, succeeded each other with scarcely a moment's intermission. It commenced early in the afternoon on the other side of Rugby, and *followed* the train all the way down."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Law of Libel Bill was read a second time.—The Lieutenancy of Actions Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Bishop of LONDON, the Church Extension Bill was read a third time, and the additional clauses were ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. TURNER asked if it was the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to visit with her presence the displeasure of all persons engaged in duelling, or if they would bring in a bill upon the subject early in the next session of Parliament?—Sir R. PEEL said he was quite alive to the importance of the subject, but was not prepared to make any declaration without mature consideration.—The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed by Captain BERNAL, who contended strongly for the necessity of inquiry, and said the Irish people would have no confidence in a Government which took every opportunity of rewarding the bitterest assailants of the religion and character of the majority. He impressed upon Sir R. Peel the necessity, instead of attending to the advice of the coercive party in the Cabinet, of adopting the advice given to Charles I., by removing the causes of complaint.—Sir H. DOUGLAS denied that there was any parallel between the cases of Canada and Ireland. The happy state of Government in Canada was adverse to its true interests and to British connexion. In Ireland, the agitation was not the work of an individual, and had not any real grievance to warrant it, and if no other member would do it, he would himself bring forward a specific motion, deprecating the existing agitation, and declaring that no concession shall be made to the demands of the agitators, until the country shall be restored to peace and tranquillity. (A cry of "Move, move.") The hon. member said he would move it, but the motion was not seconded.—Mr. V. SMEATON, on the part of the people of Ireland, asked for no favour—he only demanded from them their rights—he only demanded that they should be placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Owing to bad legislation the people of Ireland were steeped in wretchedness and poverty, and even the appeal of the union would not cure the social evils of the country, for these could only be remedied by the introduction of the spirit of legislation. The Established Church was a standing grievance forced upon a people professing a different faith. The burden of the Protestant Church should be borne by those who professed its doctrines. That and an equitable adjustment of the ecclesiastical revenues and some other remedies would change Ireland from being a thorn in the side of Great Britain to its greatest friend and supporter.—Captain ROSS said that the Government, though tried up by the bigotry of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and the bigotry of the English Protestant Church, had nevertheless managed to pacify the agitator who had pacified Ireland, and he thanked God that the country was in a state of such small minority of the population.—Mr. SMITH, the attorney-general for Ireland, vindicated the Government appointed in Ireland, and said that while the late Government was in power he, being opposed to them, did not feel annoyed, or think he was unjustly dealt with, because, in common with other members of the bar, he had been overlooked by that Government.—Lord HOWICK was of opinion that the adoption of the present motion was the best way of intimating to the people of Ireland that something could be done to remedy their grievances. They should conquer the affections of the people of Ireland by redressing the real grievances, the chief of which were the re-actions of landlord and tenant, and the relative positions of the Catholic and Protestant churches, by which the pride of the Catholics was wounded, and their feelings insulted. Government should apply themselves to the subject during the recess, and re-assemble Parliament early in the winter to consider of the plan which might be formed as the result of their deliberations.—Mr. G. R. HIGGS said he had no objection to give the Catholics all that he could get for them; but the people of England would never would consent, call it bigotry or what else they pleased, to the subversion of the Established Church in Ireland. Such an attempt would not only cost us Ministerial place, but would produce a revolution in the country.—Mr. Robert Peel would persevere in the course he had hitherto pursued, undeterred by anything which might fall from the agitators who were exercising such a baneful influence in this country.—Sir B. HALL said that the reason why the Government had not put down the agitation in Ireland was, because they feared the Orangemen on the one hand, and Mr. O'Connell on the other. He avowed himself for the necessity for adopting a conciliatory course, and said the opposition were justified in obstructing the Arms Bill, until they were made acquainted with the intentions of the Government.—Lord JOCELYN hoped the agitation would be put a stop to; but at all events something must be done to quiet the excitement that had existed, and to preserve the peace. He had so good an opinion of his Catholic fellow-countrymen that he could not bring himself to believe that they would become parties to any proposition for the spoliation of the Established Church. He quite concurred in the views of those who recommended the establishment of public works, &c., but at the same time, the agitation which prevailed prevented the employment of capital, and while it continued those views could not be carried out. The objects of the agitators were unconstitutional and dangerous, and he was justified in opposing the motion.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the debate, which was at once acceded to.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord BROUGHAM'S Sasine Trade Registration Bill was committed for the purpose of having amendments made in it and printed. Report ordered to be brought up on Friday.—The Church Endowment Bill, with amendments, after hearing the objections made to it by Lords BROUGHAM, CAMPBELL, and COTTENHAM, was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the re-commitment of the Scotch Church Benefices Bill, and stated his intention to accede to Lord Brougham's suggestion, by transferring the last portion of the first clause to the end of the clause, by which means the difficulty with respect to the declaratory part of the bill would be removed.—Lord CAMPBELL, notwithstanding this concession, considered the bill as amended more properly calculated to do mischief than benefit, and he merely declare that there was a right of grumbling in every congregation in Scotland.—The Duke of WELLINGTON: There can be no doubt about that, I should think.—Lord CAMPBELL continued to object to the clergy having worship from the second clause: "The presbytery or other jud catory of the church to whom such objections shall be referred shall, in cognoscing and determining the same, be entitled to take into their consideration the circumstances and condition of the parish, to the spiritual welfare and education of the people and to the character and number of the persons by whom the objections shall be offered."—After remarks from Lord CRANWORTH and Lord BROUGHAM, and the Earl of HADDINGTON, their lordships divided on the amendment—Contents, 14; non-contents, 31: majority, 17.—Another amendment proposed by Lord CAMPBELL, to the effect that, if the presbytery exceeded their jurisdiction in deciding on objections presented to the presentee, a remedy should be given to the presentee in the civil courts, was negatived without a division, and the remaining clauses, with the preamble, were agreed to. The report was ordered to be received on Thursday.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Lord G. SOMERSET brought up the report of the committee of selection, and the following members appointed as the select committee to try the merits of the petition presented against the return of Lord Dungannon, at the late election for the city of Durham, were sworn at the table:—Mr. W. B. Wrightson, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Hemsley, Lord Viscount Elrington, Mr. C. Round, and Lord Astley, chairman. Committee to meet to-morrow (Wednesday).—The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Smith O'Brien, with regard to Irish grievances, was resumed by Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL, who supported the motion.—Mr. SMYTHE (the Conservative representative of Canterbury) said the chief cause of the difference between the two countries existed not so much in the "fopery" of Ireland as in the "No-Popery" of England—that bitter spirit which still lingered in the caustic precincts of Exeter Hall. The Tory members on both sides of the house next spoke in succession, amongst whom were Mr. G. HAMILTON, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and Mr. ROSS for the motion, and Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. BATESON, and Mr. M. MAHON against it.—Mr. BUCK [we [illegible] contrary to a belief most unjustly entertained either as a conquered country by means of the garrison we had placed there, or else on the broad basis of liberal principles, seeking the happiness of the many. The latter course should be pursued, and the right hon. baronet was to blame, not for acting worse than his predecessors, but for not proving himself equal to the exigencies of the case.—Sir R. PEEL said he did not believe that the hon. gentleman who had opened the debate had any idea of entering into a solemn inquiry into the state of Ireland, but that his real object was, by carrying his motion, to declare that the house had no confidence in the present Ministry. With respect to those on his side of the house who had spoken disparagingly of the Arms Bill, and by implication of the course pursued by Government, he echoed the hope of Mr. Roebuck, that they would give effect to their words by their votes, as the most honest, the most manly, and, to the Government, the most friendly course they could pursue. He denied that Ireland had been treated, in consequence of the union, with a more parsimonious spirit than would have been observed if she had had her own Parliament, and quoted some returns in order to prove the liberality which had been observed towards that country. It was quite impossible at that time of night to enter into the question as to the union in a pecuniary point of view, considering the establishments which she must then of necessity maintain. At present Ireland paid no assessed taxes, and in a recent crisis had

VIEW OF DERBY FROM CHADDEN HILL, DRAWN BY J. WEBSTER, ESQ.—THE PRIZE MEDAL.

already enumerated as having arrived in Derby, with those who have subsequently arrived, were present.

Upon proceeding to the trial fields the company, in passing through Mr. White's farmyard, saw several of the implements driven by steam power, in the course of trial.

At the appointed hour (twelve o'clock) precisely the judges gave the order for the first set of ploughs to start. They were all in readiness and started together, and were followed across the field by a numerous body of the spectators, who, being chiefly farmers and others connected with agriculture, were anxious to witness their performance. We have not room for the list of ploughs, and other implements. The trial was considered to be a decided failure, the ground not being of a nature to afford a fair test of the merits of the inventions.

Fronting the chief or grand entrance to the railway station, and about 200 yards distance from it, stands the grand pavilion in which the annual celebration of the society took place. The greater portion of the road leading from the station to the main highway was lined with refreshment booths, and presented a very gay appearance during the greater part of the week. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the pavilion are the cattle and implement yards, the approach to which is through a green lane, pleasantly overshadowed by oaks and elms. There was also a large number of refreshment booths on either side of the rural *entree*

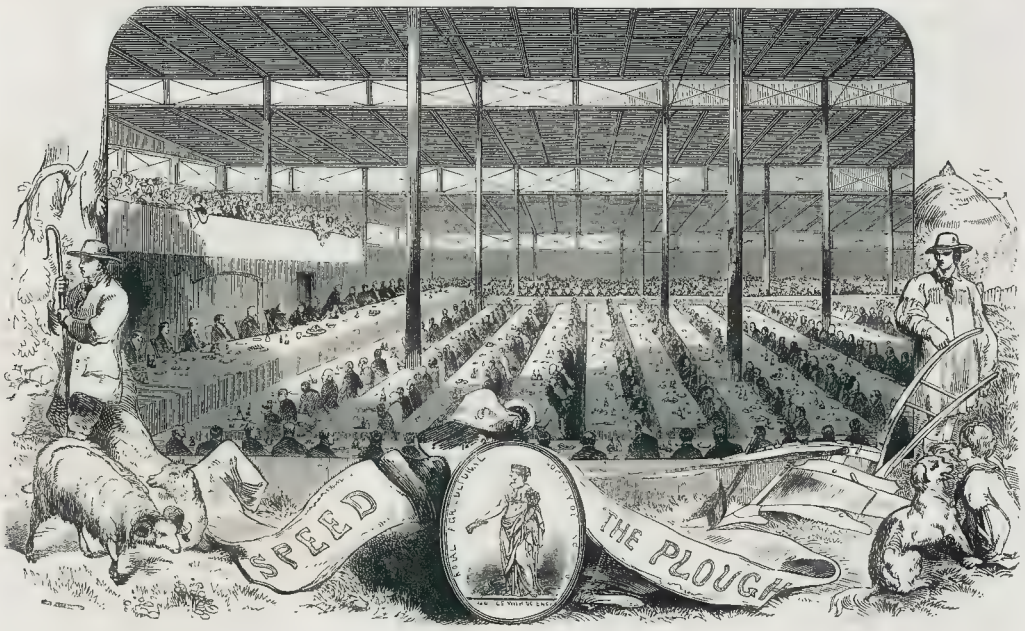
CATTLE SHEDS.

to the great feature of the celebration. The Royal Hotel, at which the mayor's dinner took place, has a commanding position, and is one of the finest buildings of the town. The hall and various parts of the interior were decorated with a profusion of flowers and fragrant shrubs; a splendid flag waved from its summit, and "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve," the bustle of agriculture never ceased in the Royal Hotel.

In the engraving beneath the view of Derby is shown the prize medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and beneath the view of the pavilion dinner is the grand seal of the society.

The pavilion is strongly constructed, though extremely light in appearance; it is in total length from front to rear 160 feet, and in breadth 150 feet, covering a surface of upwards of 30,000 superficial feet. The roof is framed in five compartments, each one supporting the other, ample light and ventilation being obtained in an upright space of 4 feet, which intervenes between the eaves of one roof and the top plate of the other. It is a difficult task, in words, accurately to describe the peculiar construction of the roof; it will be found to possess all scientific arrangement and strength of a combination of arches both longitudinally and transversely. The apparent lightness of the roof is very striking, but, on inquiry being made, it was ascertained to contain in weight nearly ten tons of wrought iron. There are some light diagonal ties, but combining great strength, which were intro-

PRIZE PLOUGHING MATCH ON MR. WHITE'S FARM, MICKLEOVER; THE QUARNDON HILLS IN THE DISTANCE. DRAWN BY J. WEBSTER, ESQ.



BANQUET IN THE GREAT PAVILION, THURSDAY, JULY 13.

duced by the contractor, Mr. Manning, of Holborn, London," by order of the "Council of the Royal Agricultural Society," in the construction of the building last year at Bristol, which were suggested by Sir Robert Smirke in consequence of the exposed situation near the Downs, on the heights of Clifton, in which the pavilion was then placed. Both at Bristol and Derby, the roof and building has been severely tested by storms of great violence.

The prominent feature of the interior is, that the whole company, 2200, being seated at single tables, those on the level area marked A and I, and the remainder on the inclined planes, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, all *facing* the president's table. By this plan the president and his guests may recognise, with perfect ease, any faces among the numerous assemblage. Immediately, in the rear of the president's table, but raised about nine feet, and from thence are raised six rows of seats and a plane of considerable elevation, is the ladies' gallery, in which is ample accommodation for 300 ladies; attached to which is a staircase leading from a private room entirely for the use of the ladies, which is entered from the council-room (appropriated during the dinner to a refreshment room for the ladies), also answering the purpose of a reception room for them.

The dining-room of the pavilion is divided into nine compartments, which are lettered from A to I, and the tickets of admission are lettered to correspond with these. There are stewards appointed to each compartment as follows:—

A.

Duke of Richmond
William Miles, M.P.
E. S. Chandos Pole
Professor Sewell
T. H. S. E. Sotheron, M.P.
Charles Stokes
Colonel Challoner

B.

Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P.
C. Hillyard
Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.

C.

Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.
William Thomas Bramston, M.P.
Hon. George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
E. W. W. Pendarves, M.P.
Colonel Thomas Wood, M.P.

EXTERIOR OF PAVILION.

D.

Earl of Chichester
William Gondenough Hayter, M.P.
Samuel Jonas
William Shaw

E.

Thomas Raymond Barker
Charles Robert Colvile, M.P.
Francis Pym
Henry Stephen Thompson
George Wilbraham, M.P.

F.

Lord Portman
Stephen Grantham
George Webb Hall
John Kinder
Rev. W. L. Rham

G.

Earl Talbot
Colonel Thomas Austen
Edward Buller, M.P.
Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P.

H.

Lord Worsley, M.P.
David Barclay, M.P.
Wadsam Fisher Hobbs
George Kimberley
Henry Wilson

I.

Earl of Ducie
John Benett, M.P.
Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.
Sir Robert Price, Bart.
W. H. Crompton Stansfield, M.P.
John Villiers Shelley

In the pavilion for purposes of ventilation there are 150 canvas framed windows, which in case of excessive heat can be opened to admit cool air for ventilating the large space, and which has been effectually tested. At the extreme corners are conveniences for the waiters attending on the company. There are four entrances to the pavilion besides those in front (two in number) to the president's table and to the ladies' gallery.

The banquet took place on Thursday at four o'clock, when upwards of 2000 persons sat down to it, and there was ample accommodation for all. A number of toasts were drunk, and the meeting was addressed by Lords Hardwicke, Spencer, Ducie, Morpeth, the Duke of Richmond, and several other noblemen and gentlemen.

THE SHOW OF PRIZE CATTLE, &c.

DERBY, Thursday.

This being the most important day of the whole proceeding, at an early hour there was a most extraordinary influx of visitors from all parts. By the railway trains alone it is calculated that no less than 10,000 persons arrived to Derby from all parts of England.

The cattle, as well as the implements-yard, was open to the public, and presented a very animated scene; and the exhibition of the stock, as well as of the agricultural implements, was superior to any former show; and the whole well repaid the many thousands of individuals who visited the show their expense and trouble

The prizes adjudged for Short Horns have been already given. For the

HEREFORDS.

CLASS I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for his 3 y 8 m and 3 d Hereford bull, bred by himself —Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, and Mr. J. Johnson, of Hampton Wafle, near Bromyard, for 3 y 7 m 13 d Hereford bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, for 1 y 7 m and 16 d Hereford bull.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 3 y 8 m Hereford cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, for 2 y 5 m 2 w Hereford in-calf heifer

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 1 y 6 m 1 d Hereford yearling heifer.

DEVONS.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to the 1st of Jan., 1841, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 3 y and 8 m Devon bull —Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. T. Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, for 3 y 3 m Devon bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull, calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. T. Reynolds, of Thomerton, near Exeter, for 1 y 42 m 3 d Devon.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 6 y 3 m Devon cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 2 y 4 m Devon in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 1 y 4 m Devon yearling heifer.

ANY BREED OR CROSS CATTLE.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. Hextall, of Saibstone, Ashby-de-la Zouch, for 3 y 6 m pure long-horned bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. W. Daniel, of Burton-upon-Trent, for 3 y 5 m long-horned bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y, not awarded.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. E. Pratt, of Caldwell, Burton-upon-Trent, for 3 y 8 m pure long-horned cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to the Duke of Buckingham, of Stowe, for 2 y 11 m pure long-horned in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to the Rev. C. Thompson, near East Retford, for 1 y 4 m Ayrshire and short-horned cross-bred yearling heifer.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

I.—First Prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram to Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, near Biggleswade, for 17 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above two years old, to Mr. T. Stone, of Barrow-on-Soar, for 40 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for 52 m Leicester ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the pen of five shearling ewes, to Sir W. B. Cook, Bart., of Wheatley, near Doncaster, for five 18½ m Leicester ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the same for the same.

SHORT-WOOLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram, to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, for 16 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same, for the same.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above 2 years old, to Mr. W. Salisbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, for 29 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, for 40 m South Down ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, for five 16 m South Down ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the Duke of Richmond, for five 16 m South Down ewes.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearing ram, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 15½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the executors of the late Mr. Wm. Fauconer, near Burford, Oxon, for 18 m improved Oxfordshire ram.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for rams of any age above 2 years, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 21½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 51 m Oxfordshire ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, near Burford, for five 16 m New Oxfordsh re ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for five 15½ m Oxfordshire ewes.

PIGS.

I.—First prize 10 sovs for the best boar of a large breed, to Mr. M. Cartwright, near Burton on-Trent, for 1 y 9 m boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. Pusey, M.P., near Farringdon, for 1 y 9 m Berkshire boar.

II.—First prize 10 sovs for the best small sow, to Mr. W. F Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 10 m improved Essex boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. T. Atkin, near Atherstone, for 1 y boar.

III.—Prize 10 sovs for the best sow of a large breed, to the Duke of Devonshire, for 2 y 4 m Lincolnshire sow.

IV.—Prize 10 sovs for the best small sow, to Mr. T. B. Shilcock, near Melton Mowbray, for 3 y 10 m cross bred sow.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best pen of three breeding sows, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 8 m improved Essex pigs

[We have not space for the twelve awards for extra stock, or the commendations.]

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES. By the author of "The Court and Times of Frederick the Great." Colburn.

The period which includes the last decade of the eighteenth and the four first of the nineteenth century will certainly be remembered by posterity as an age of revolutions. If the eighteenth was an age of opinion, that which followed was one of action, when the seeds of change which had been scattered at an earlier date germinated and bore fruit, in that mighty breaking-up of governments and societies which was witnessed at the epoch of the French revolution. That great convulsion was the signal for a series of explosions, of which the shock yet continues to be felt, and may perchance re-act on another generation. It was then that old systems, which had taken their rise when the Roman empire fell before its northern invaders, and lived through long ages of darkness, crumbled to pieces; the ruins of antiquity were swept away, and the ground was cleared for a re-construction of states, and the foundations of a new order of things were laid. It seemed as if the last and most fearful vial of Divine wrath were poured out upon the earth, as if thrones, dominations, principalities, and powers were to have an end. The storm subsided, and, notwithstanding the violent passions which had been called into action, and the blood which had been poured out in rivers over the fairest regions of the Continent by the contending armies of Europe, it was found that the earthquake of the moral world had not been unproductive of good as well as bad effects. In the physical order of nature the tempest purifies the air, and the earthquake relieves, by its outbreak, pent up fire in the secret hidings places of nature. In the moral world the political convulsion cleanses society from the impurities which during stagnation generate in the public mind; the might and opinions receive an impulse, of which the good effects are felt for years, and the mental energies of nations are quickened into new life and activity.

The aim of the present work is to furnish a summary of the annals of this epoch. There has been, hitherto, been a great want of useful compilations of recent history, from which the student may derive a knowledge of the political arrangements of modern European communities, and the events which have produced them. If this work is continued in the spirit of the first volume, which is now before us, we think it bids fair to supply this deficiency. It is written with clearness and succinctness, presenting a condensed and satisfactory account of the history of the world during one of its most important periods. We quote the author's general view of his subject, which is, perhaps, somewhat too extensive in point of time for the title he has chosen;—

It opens with the spectacle of a nation rousing from the lethargy of ages, and reclaiming the rights of which it had been despoiled; of a people repotted the most polished and the most elegant in Europe imbued all at once with a fierce, sanguinary, and inhuman spirit; trampling upon institutions which antiquity had hallowed, and education taught them to revere; of a revolution which, after sacrificing the reigning family in France, and covering the face of that fine country with blood and ruins, enabled a fortunate military adventurer not only to usurp the sovereignty there, but to establish his sway over nearly the whole of the Continent, by a sacrifice of human life which almost defies calculation; and ended in the return of the proscribed Bourbons to the throne of their ancestors.

It exhibits that same nation, though rent by internal factions and feuds, successfully vindicating its newly-acquired liberties against foreign invaders, whom its rulers, it is true, had most wantonly provoked; and the long train of triumphs won by it over all its Continental enemies, till the overweening ambition of the conqueror, who had yoked it to his car and dazzled it with the glare of false glory, produced his own downfal and its humiliation. It presents, in the cases of Russia and Spain, an animating picture of what national energies, excited by unjust aggression, are capable of accomplishing; and it shows us, in another hemisphere, vast regions breaking the shackles of the mother-state, and, after desperate struggles, successively achieving their independence.

The emancipation of Greece from Turkish thraldom, through the interference of the great European powers; the daring but less fortunate insurrection of the Poles; the transfer of the crown of France to a new branch of the house of Bourbon; the erection of a throne in Belgium; and the civil wars in the two divisions of the Spanish Peninsula, kindled by pretenders to their respective crowns, and stained with barbarian cruelty, form more recent features in this great moving drama.

And what shall we say of the commanding attitude assumed and maintained by our own country during this wonderful period? What shall we say of Britain, standing proud and pre-eminent among the nations, as the only one whose hearths and homes were not profaned by the foot of the invader; whose fields were not trodden down nor drenched in her blood by the rights of outraged humanity; whose natural bulwarks, defying the leagued navies of the world, swept them from the ocean; whose perseverance in the combat for life and death was finally crowned with a triumph glorious beyond all example; and whose extended possessions, power, influence, and commerce in every quarter of the globe have made her the object of universal envy!

One defect of this work may be remarked. The writer does not quote his authorities, a practice which detracts from the authenticity of history, and is becoming common with too many who have written history in the present day.

THE OLD OAK CHEST. Edited by PIERCE EGAN, the younger. Parts I., II., and III.

This is a collection of agreeable tales, *nouvelettes*, anecdotes, and scraps, in prose and verse; "The Old Oak Chest" being the *repertoire*, or magazine, whence these pleasant trifles are doled forth upon the serial system, in chapters per week or month. The leading story is "Quintin Matsys, the Blacksmith of Antwerp," and in constructive interest it will bear comparison with the historical tales of some romancists, whose names and *titles* herald forth certain higher-priced periodicals than that before us. The glancings from standard authors in this work are likewise made with taste; and the illustrations are liberally sprinkled throughout its neat quarto pages.

NEW MUSIC.

1. THE HARMLESS DEWS. Ballad from the Opera of "Gul Reazee, or the Feast of Roses." Written by J. Augustine Wade, Esq.; the music composed by L. Lavenu. Mori, Lavenu, and Co., New Bond-street.
2. DEAR IONIA. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

Two most charming and expressive ballads, full of original grace and intensity of feeling. The first, in its original key (A flat), and sung as our Alien (not to go to the foreigners) would sing it, must be extremely effective. The second melody is also transposed from its original key (D flat), by which the obligato viola part to the second verse is made to extend below the range of the instrument; but this is an accidental consequence of the vicious habit of transposition, and entails no censure upon the composer. We understand that these two delightful *excerpta* are from a MS. opera which abounds in beauties of the highest range in dramatic writing, although, like many an exiled sister, it must seek the protection of a foreign shore before the merits can claim any attention at home. Would that we had the moral courage to have an opinion of our own!

REC., "MORNING HAS NEVER DAWN'D," and Song, "MUST I WOO THEE," sung by Miss Clara Novello in the Opera of "Sappho." The words by Thomas James Serle, Esq.; the music by G. Pacini; adapted to the English Stage by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaine and Co.

A preparation from a recipe that every *maestro* of the general or mediocre school in Italian music can give to his muse, thus reversing the source of invention. There is no passage in this *reffacimento* which we have not heard a thousand times before, and oftener with much better application to the subject.

AH! WITH HIM I FELT FORSAKE ME. Cavatina, sung by Mrs. Alfred Shaw in the Opera of "Sappho." The words by Thomas James Serle; the music by G. Pacini; adapted to the English Stage by J. L. Hatton. D'Almaine and Co.

The words of this cavatina are beyond our comprehension, but the writer certainly had a difficult task to couple anything like meaning with the broken, syncopated style of the music, particularly in the three-four movement, which is grossly modelled upon "Son vergin vezzosa," and indebted to that charming composition for the only good passages it contains.

I'VE OFTTIME BEEN SAD. Ballad, written by J. F. Martin, Esq.; composed by Charles Frederic Blagrove. Blagrove.

A pleasing, flowing melody, harmonized with care and taste, but not very much indebted to its words for any good effect it may produce.

No. 1. OH! CARE TENEBRE. Arietta for a Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 2. LA ZINGARELLA. Duetto di Camera for Soprano and Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 3. LA GITA IN GONDOLA. Duetto di Camera for Soprano and Contralto, composed by Giovanni Maraviglia. D'Almaine and Co.

No. 1 is a very elegant and graceful composition, the study of which would be much more serviceable to many a young singer than the difficult dramatic pieces it is their ambition to essay. No. 2, which should more properly be called "Le Zingarelle," is a most delightful duettino in the gipsy style, and cannot fail to be an universal favourite. No. 3 is as pretty a serenade as was ever whispered in the once romantic City of the Waters. Altogether we recommend these productions of Signor Maraviglia for their grace, *naïve* expression, and facility.

YES, THOU ART CHANG'D. Canzonet, sung by Miss Marshall; composed by H. Brinley Richards. Chappell.

A very charming composition, replete with graceful and good writing.

MUSIC.

EXTRA NIGHT AT THE PHILHARMONIC, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

On Monday evening last this boon from royal favour was conferred upon the first orchestra in the world, for the first time. We do not recollect that the Philharmonic Society was ever before similarly honoured, and feel confident that the consequence of such patronage will be of the greatest utility to, and advancement of, our native artists. The programme (said to be the selection of Prince Albert) was as follows:—

ACT I.

Overture, "The Isles of Fingal"	F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Chorus, "Oh! great is the depth" (St. Paul)	F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
Concerto, violin, M. Spohr	Spohr.
Choral Symphony (scherzo and second part), the solo voice parts by Miss Birch, Miss M. B. Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Herr Staudigl	Beethoven.

ACT II.

Symphony in D	Mozart.
Air, "Der Kriegsrath," Herr Staudigl (Jessonda)	Spohr.
Overture, "Der Freischütz"	C. M. Von Weber.
Recit., "Sidonie Sponde," and Cons, "Placido è il mar;" the solo part by Miss Birch (Idomeneo)	Mozart.
Overture, "Macbeth"	Spohr.

The unrivalled band of this society never distinguished itself more than on this, their last appearance for the season. Everybody was on the *qui vive*—royalty was present, and the prospect of future encouragement from such an illustrious and vivifying source seemed to stimulate every one to the highest degree of enthusiasm. Never was Weber's immortal overture to "Der Freischütz" more splendidly performed: Mendelssohn's also was beautifully executed. As to Spohr's concerto there was evidently more reverence for the composer than for the instrumentalist: we have been accustomed of late years to startling effects; and it is not easy to fall back upon tameness and quietude, however "pure and holy." As to the vocal portions of the concert none were most excellent. Herr Staudigl as usual was a consummate artist, particularly in the popular air from Spohr's "Jessonda." Miss Birch's most exquisite voice was heard to the greatest advantage in that *morceau* of Mozart's neglected "Idomeneo," "Placido è il mar;" would that she might be induced to think that the possession of voice alone does not constitute a vocalist!

Her Majesty remained to the last moment, and seemed delighted throughout with the performance.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

THALBERG.—This distinguished artiste is in a very bad state of health at Vienna. The report is that he has ruptured a blood-vessel.

HANDEL.—The increasing enthusiasm with which the works of this mighty genius are received on the Continent, particularly in his "fatherland," is beyond our adequate description. At Vienna, Madame Viardot Garcia has been singing an air from the "Armida" of our "marvellous adopted," which produced a most extraordinary sensation.

LA SCALA, MILAN.—The following description of this splendid establishment affords a curious contrast to the arrangements of our English theatres. There is no fixed light in the *salle* (or audience part), all being imparted to it from the *scena*, or stage, which is extremely brilliant. To the subscribers the expense of admission is not more than seven or eight pence of our money, and to the chance visitor little more than a shilling! No wonder that our dramatic speculations fail almost universally. Actors, singers, dancers, &c., are here generally paid too much.

MR. WHITE'S CONCERT, with Illustrations of the Minstrelsy of Ancient Ireland, announced to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 10th instant, was necessarily postponed in consequence of her Majesty having commanded an extra Philharmonic Concert for that evening. Although this is a temporary inconvenience to Mr. White, who, under the patronage of several of the most distinguished nobility, had made extensive preparations, there is little doubt that the *éclat* of the entertainments will ultimately be increased by this unavoidable delay, and that national music, so ably advocated by Mr. White, will not be neglected for the preference of any other, however classical in its design, or fostered by unnatural and misapplied patronage.

On Wednesday night Mr. Henry Cockton, the author of "Stanley Thorn," and other popular works of fiction, delivered what was called "An Illustrated Lecture on the Social Influences of Vocal Music," at the City of London Institution, Aldersgate-street, to a large and most respectable audience. As a lecture, it was characterised by a most felicitous eloquence, and a happy admixture of pathos and humour, which alternately touched the hearts and excited the laugnter of his hearers. After an introductory discourse, characterised by much originality and power, he introduced each one by appropriate remarks, not only upon the particular song, but upon the genius by which he belonged, some ten or twelve songs, which he executed with much sweetness and taste, and elicited enthusiastic applause.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Thursday, attended by Major-General Wemyss and Col. Bouverie. The royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gordon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Sir R. Peel, &c

BRUSSELS, July 12.—The King and Queen landed at Ostend this morning. The Prince and Princess of Capua and suite set out yesterday afternoon for Spa.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on Friday, at two o'clock, the summonses for holding the Council were issued by the direction of Sir J. Graham.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot had an interview with Sir James Graham on Thursday at the Home-office. On Friday morning the gallant officer left town by an early train for Manche-ter.

DURHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The Committee decided on Friday afternoon that the election of the Right Hon. Lord Dungannon to serve in Parliament for the city of Durham was void; that he had been guilty of bribery through his agents by the payment of a sum of money to a large number of electors, but that he (Lord Dungannon) had not been cognisant of their acts.

LIVERPOOL RACES, Thursday.—A Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, was won by Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, beating Champagne by a neck, The Queen's Plate was won in a canter by Alice Hawthorn, beating Jack, Sir Abstruptus, Varius, and Puncher.

The Trade Cup.—Mr. Mc Kaig's Aristotle (Lye), 1; Mr. B. Ii's Eboracum (Cartwright), 2; Lord Eglinton's Pompey (Copeland), 3.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs each, Mr. Herbert's b c Cornopean by Ellis out of Clare (bly) (S. Rogers) 1; Co. Anson's b c Armiger, 2; Lord Stanley's b c Aquila by Velocipede out of Armida, 3; Lord Eglinton's b c Aristides (3 b), 4.

The Derby Handicap of 10 sovs each, p.p., with 80 added, Mr Jaques's Sensuera, 3 yrs (Copeland), 1; Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 2; Col. Cradock's Pagan, 5 yrs, 3.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT IN STATE TO THE OPERA.—Her Majesty has intimated her intention to visit the Italian Opera in state on Thursday next, the 20th inst.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—WOOLWICH, July 13.—At ten minutes past eleven o'clock the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at the dockyard. Their Majesties looked remarkably well, and were accompanied on board by Lord Rivers and Major-General Hawker, and Mr. Van de Weyer. At about twenty minutes past seven their Majesties bade farewell to the distinguished party who had waited upon them, and the Ariel immediately afterwards left the wharf, and proceeded down the river.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CAMPERDOWN. —SHEERNESS, July 13.—At 2 45 p.m. this day, whilst a salute was being fired in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Seareach, one of the portable magazines blew up and did much damage. The most melancholy part is the dreadful calamity which has befallen the visitors on board, and a portion of the ship's company. Three seamen, S. West, J. Duke, and A. Kennel, hurt, the two former very dangerously, the latter slightly. Lieut. Blackmore, of the Camperdown, is dangerously hurt, a splinter having fixed itself under his jawbone. There are two young ladies, who were visiting the ship, dangerously wounded and burnt; and several others slightly wounded and burnt. As soon as the alarm had subsided a signal was made for the fire-engines, in a short time the new floating engine was alongside the Camperdown, and the fire was soon extinguished. Half-past three, p.m.—Preparations are now being made to convey those who are in a fit state to be removed to Melville Hospital by a Government steamer.—*Shipping Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are quite destitute of interest.

SPAIN.—Constantinople has re-received the Government of the Regent.

The Central Junta of Old Castile was installed on the 5th at Valladolid, consisting of representatives from Zamora, Avila, Salamanca, Leon, Palencia, Burgos, Segovia, and Valladolid.

Olozaga has refused to take any part in the movement, refusing to preside at the Juntas of either Logrono or Vittoria.

The municipality and deputation of Madrid had published a manifesto, accusing France and French gold of having suborned those causeless *pronunciamentos*. The French King is accused of seeking to place his son on the throne of Madrid. The Madrid guards had formed a force of artillery, and determined to resist any attack on the capital. Gurren and a few troops had forced Gundalazara to re-procure General Seoane had returned to Saragossa. Van Halen had made prisoners, near Manresa, the juntas of Cordova, with 40,000 ducros, and 500 men of the escort. The insurgents of Seville had attacked Xeres, and been repulsed.

FRAGMENT OF A WEDDING SCENE, WITH BRIDAL SONG.

* * * * * * *

The first light round of dance is done,
And many a heart begins to beat,
As through the hall the whispers run—
"Whose song will rest our weary feet?"
Each fears, yet wishes, to be plac'd
At the mute harp that silent stands,
Like that of old on Egypt's waste,
Till waken'd by beloved hands!
And whose are they whose thrilling touch
Calls out the music of each string?
Oh! if thy Morning-love had such,
No wonder, Memnon! thou didst sing!
The silky fingers seem to sigh,
As if they had Æolian breath,
With breezy kisses, as they fly
To wake the silent chords from death!
The prelude's past; and, whisp'ring low,
A strain half sorrowful is heard—
And, hark! a song begins to flow,
Like music from a wounded bird!
So sadly sweet its melody,
You hear the jealous roses sighing—
"Our nightingales could never be
More soft in ev'n enamoured dying!
But, hush! let Silence' self her ears unclose
To drink the hydromel of song that flows!"

BRIDAL SONG.

Sisters! a star from our cluster is gone,
The fairest, the purest of all our bright ring:
Say, shall we weep for the wand'ring one,
Or speed it with blessings wherever it wing?
Oh! Benedicite! peace be its way,
Though far from the cradle that nurs'd its young sphere!
Our lustre is dimm'd by the loss of its ray;
But cloud not its going by one dewy tear.
No! Benedicite!
Peace to the star!

Sisters! a rose from our garden has flown—
The youngest, the freshest of all our parterre;
Say, shall we mourn that the truant is gone
To breathe out her sweets on a dearer-lov'd air?
No! Benedicite! peace to the flow'r!
Though far from the mates of her childhood she roam,
Perhaps she will sometimes revisit their bow'r,
And bring back at moments new sweets to their home!
Yes! Benedicite!
Peace to the flow'r!—W.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Countess Vilain XIV., Viscount Sydney, Baron de Dieskau, M. de Meerkerke, Major-General Wemyss, and Colo el Bouverie, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, also honoured the performance of the opera with her presence

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bangor, from Psalms 139, and verse vi. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager. His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace Office, from Claremont. Her Majesty and the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Lady inwaiting, afterwards took an airing in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also rode out on horseback. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, with their presence.

TUESDAY.—The Queen held a Council at Buckingham Palace. M. Tricoupi, the Grecian Minister, had an audience of her Majesty, to take leave. Their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Belgians visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough-house. Their Majesties also visited their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Sophia, at their private residences, to take leave, on their Majesties' departure for the Continent.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess Vilain XIV., Baron de Dieskau, and M. de Meerkerke, left Buckingham Palace at a quarter past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, for Woolwich, where their Majesties and suite embarked in the Aries steam packet for the Continent.

The Queen and Prince Albert took an airing on Wednesday in an open carriage and four. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Murray, Viscount Sydney, Major-General Wemyss, and Colonel Bouverie, honoured the performance of the French play with their presence on Wednesday evening.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The health of the Queen Dowager has sufficiently improved to admit of her departure from the metropolis. Her Majesty, accompanied by her limited court, will leave Marlborough House to-day, for Bushy Park, for a few weeks.

THE KING OF HANOVER. His Majesty had a select dinner party at Kew on Sunday evening. During the day his Majesty visited the King of the Belgians at Claremont. The King and Queen of the Belgians paid a visit to his Majesty on Tuesday, at his residence in St. James's Palace. His Majesty, attended by the Baron de Rettzenstein, honoured the Duke of Cleveland with his company at dinner in the evening, at his residence in St. James's-square. His Majesty, attended by Baron Rettzenstein, went to Lady Barrington's *soirée musicale*, in Cavendish-square, on Tuesday night. The King, attended by General Durring, was present at the marriage solemnity of Lady F. Vane with the Marquis of Blandford, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Wednesday morning. His Majesty afterwards met his Holderness House, the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Cooper), the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George (attended by Lady Augusta Somerset), also honoured the Marquis and Marchioness with their company. A sumptuous breakfast was served to the illustrious visitors, and to a numerous party of the nobility, in the state gallery. His Majesty, attended by Captain Sinclair, honoured the Marquis of Salisbury with his company at dinner in the evening.

We hear that Viscount Melbourne had a farewell audience of his Majesty King Leopold, at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, when it is understood the noble ex-Premier also saw her Majesty and Prince Albert, and was congratulated by those illustrious personages on his restoration to health.

ALMACK'S.—On Tuesday night the commencement of another series of these delightful *réunions* took place at the usual rendezvous, when upwards of 350 of the *beau monde* were present. Weippert's band filled the orchestra

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign Office. Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Ripon, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir E. Knatchbull, and other Ministers attended

The Committee on Education of the Queen's Privy Council held a meeting at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the Council office. The noble present were—the Lord President, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ripon, and Lord G. Somerset. The meeting broke up at half-past four o'clock.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has been labouring under a severe attack of the gout, which has confined him to the house for the last few days. The noble marquis, we are happy to state, is much better.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF GLASGOW. The Earl of Glasgow died on Thursday week. The deceased was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, and his heir and successor is his son, Lord Kelburne, representative of the same county.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi are on the eve of quitting this country for Athens, his excellency having, we hear, been recalled by the Greek Government. His excellency paid farewell visits to the *corps diplomatique* and leading nobility on Saturday last, previous to his departure.

Mrs. Edwards, the party connected in bill transactions with Lord Huntingtower, Colonel Copland, and others, was again examined before the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday, and the Commissioner (Evans) not thinking her answers sufficiently explanatory or satisfactory, again adjourned her final passing to an early day in October.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.—There is every prospect of the Parliament sitting until late in the ensuing month, at least; and Mr. Roebuck has fixed his notice of motion respecting the recent transactions in Scinde for the 8th August. It is not, however, likely to come on so early as that day, owing to the great quantity of Government business, and of other notices that have priority of it.

FIRE AT KENSINGTON PALACE.—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About a quarter past ten, on Wednesday night, the town and neighbourhood of Kensington were thrown into a state of considerable alarm by a report that Kensington Palace was in flames. Hundreds of persons instantly hurried to the Palace-avenue, when the report received confirmation by the appearance of a dense body of smoke and flames above the statues on the north side of the palace, and on reaching the spot a large rick of hay, containing from 70 to 80 loads, which was stacked nearly a joining the stable-yard, was in flames. A number of engines arrived soon after, but it was found almost impossible to procure a supply of water, and the rick was consequently entirely consumed. When the fire was discovered only a portion of the west end was on fire, which leaves no doubt that the fire was caused by some vile incendiary. The soldiers from the barracks in the Palace-green, and a strong party of the F division of police, under Inspector Smith, were early on the spot, and rendered essential assistance. The Hon. and Rev. Ormsby Gore (brother of the Duchess of Kent), and Mr. Reay (of the Duchess of Kent's household), and Mr. Hugg (the clerk of the works), were also conspicuously active The rick was the property of the late Duke of Sussex, and was, we believe, uninsured.

DURHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—WEDNESDAY.—The committee selected to try the merits of the petition against the return of Viscount Dungannon for this city assembled on Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, Lord Ashley in the chair, when the case for the petitioners was opened by Mr. Cockburn. Several witnesses were examined; after which the committee adjourned.

THURSDAY.—This inquiry proceeded to-day, when a witness named Ralph Sa.ked was examined; but the chairman and committee decided that they placed no credit on his evidence. Mr. Austin, also, for the sitting member, admitted that a sovereign had been given to each of a number of voters. The committee adjourned at four o'clock.

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—On Wednesday evening a general meeting of the governors was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars -Dr. Robert Crucifix in the chair. The report of the auditors stated that the total receipts, since the last audit, had amounted to £443, including the subscriptions at the last annual festival held at the Freemasons' Tavern, and at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Boyne presided. The total sum invested in Consols, Exchequer Bills, &c., amounted to £3936. There were now seven pensioners on the funds of the institution. The report, on the motion of Mr. C. Stevens, having been received, Dr. Crucifix was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. Field secretary. The committee and other officers were likewise reappointed, and the meeting, after awarding thanks to those gentlemen, dispersed.

THE LATE DUEL.—A correspondent informs us that Lieut. Munro's father is an old and gallant officer. He served with Lord Hector Munro, and is at present one of the magistrates for the county of Ross

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of this establishment was celebrated on Wednesday at the White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, where upwards of 2300 persons partook of an excellent and substantial dinner. The whole of the party was accommoda ed at fourteen tables, ranged in the garden at the rear of the hotel, and under a large marquee, which was decorated with a number of banners bearing appropriate inscriptions. Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbread presided, and Mr. George Byng, M.P., was also present. The musical loyal toasts having been proposed and warmly responded to, the secretary announced that the subscriptions amounted to £830, including the chairman's donation of £50. The report stated that the public appeal made last year in aid of the society's funds realised the fullest anticipations of the committee, having produced upwards of £4000, being an increase of nearly £2000 upon the subscriptions of the preceding year. The total number of children admitted into the schools was 961, of whom 103 are still co-ntained in the establishment; and the committee intend admitting 38 in addition. The children, whose appearance was extremely clean and orderly, were then introduced, and having been placed on the tables, two of the senior boys read an address; and the whole of the children subsequently joined in an appropriate hymn of thanksgiving. The company proceeded to the festivities to a late hour.

SHIPPING INTEREST.—At the meeting of shipowners, held on Wednesday, rather a gloomy report was made of the general state of this interest, partly attributable to the increase of bu ding in the colonies, without any reference to the freight offering, and also, as alleged, to the alterations in the tariff.

IRELAND.

As many absurd and ridiculous rumours are afloat concerning the interest excited in this country by the repeal agitation in Ireland, and as, however ill grounded, may be productive of the most vicious consequences, we have great pleasure in extracting from our contemporary the *Times* the following letter addressed to the editor of that Journal:—"Sir, I have, while sitting at the bar of the Court Royale, just had a number of your journal, dated the 27th of June, brought to me, from which I learn that I am at the moment occupied in carrying on a republican propaganda in Ireland. I do not know, sir, where your correspondent has obtained his information, but I think you will consider it a duty to rectify the account which you have published. It is true that I have just returned from England, where I was three weeks, and since I find myself obliged by your article to say how I employed my time, here is the account of it:—Previous to the vacation of the French bar, which takes place at the fêtes of the 15th of August, I embarked at Havre on the 8th of June; on the 9th I was at the isle of Wight, at the cottage of Benstead; the 7th, at Stoneham, in Hampshire; the 8th, at London; the 10th, at Bretton park, in Yorkshire; and the 18th I returned to London, where I remained till the 25th; until Monday the 26th, the day on which I embarked at Southampton for France. You will probably find, sir, that the means of communication are not yet sufficiently speedy to enable me to travel between the 14th and 26th, to go over and take a part in the agitation of Ireland; besides, I employed my leisure better. During my stay in London I visited all the collections of pictures and sculptures that were open to the public. I was so fortunate at the House of Commons as to hear Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell; at Westminster, the principal orators of the English bar, and among others your advocate Sir William Follett. Since, sir, I have not read one word, or done one act, which could have given rise to the article in which you have placed my name. It is true that I have returned to Paris full of pro-Anglomanie; for nothing can be more unfortunate to publish in a review some reflections with the object that the forms affording so much protection, which I have had occasion to observe in the English tribunals, in the matter of the examination of witnesses, and of the counsel, may be known and understood in France. The thought of the continually occupied my mind while in London, as it still does since my return. It shall not be the fault of the communication that

GRAND SAILING MATCH.

The great sailing match for £200, between Lord Alfred Paget's iron boat the Mystery, and Mr. Reid's yacht the Enigma, took place on Monday, and concluded, contrary to the opinion of the layers of the long odds, in favour of his lordship. It was agreed that the distance contested, in order fully to develop the sailing excellence of either, should be from Blackwall to Holly Haven and back. At 10 minutes past 12 they started, the Enigma being at the southernmost station. The wind was blowing freshly from the northward, and the Mystery showed that she was the fastest, and went off with the lead, which in the course of the reaching down she much increased. She arrived first at Holly Haven at two hours thirty minutes after the start, and four minutes ahead of her adversary. There was a good bit of turning all the way up from Gravesend, but in each succeeding board the Mystery showed her superiority at that work, and arrived at Blackwall nineteen minutes ahead of her opponent. The Pearl, the Marquis of Anglesey's, and other first-rate yachts, accompanied the race.

YACHT MATCH.

THE EMIGRANT TO HIS MISTRESS.

Where Zephyr sleeps
At noontide hours,
Cooling his wings
In dew of flow'rs!
There let us go,
And former times
We will live o'er
In happier climes! [breath,
Yes! there, with love's own balmy
That's caught at some young rose's death,
I'll sing, sweet, to thee!
Oh! come—
There by the fountains
Of glens,
Deep in the mountains,
Happy thou'lt dwell with me!

Come where no wind
Chills the young green,
Where all is one
Soft, summer scene!
Here ev'ry smile
Comes but for grief;
There even tears
Are joy's relief!
Oh! fly to such land of delight,
And there, from the daybreak till
I'll sing, sweet, to thee! [night,
Oh! come—
If earth can show thee,
One joy
I can bestow thee,
Happy thou'lt dwell with me!

W.

FAIRLOP FAIR.

According to ancient custom "gay Fairlop" was held on "the first Friday in July," on the borders of Hainault or Epping Forest, and drew together an immense number of persons. The block-makers, sail-makers, and mast-makers, as usual, proceeded to the forest at an early hour in their amphibious-looking "frigates," mounted on carriages, rigged out like ships, and decorated with colours. Each of these vehicles was drawn by six horses, gaily dressed out, and the wives of the men in their holiday gear followed in open landaus. The booths and shows were not so numerous as on former occasions, and the restriction of the fair to one day by the Essex magistrates has sadly diminished the profits of those who cater for the public. The Gipsies were uncommonly numerous; but the thimble and pea-riggers were dispersed by the police, and quitted the fair amidst the hootings of the people. In the afternoon, a man about to ascend the watermen's boat, fell under the wheels, and the horses starting at the same moment, he was run over, and his leg was broken; he was conveyed to the London Hospital. The boat in its way to town caught fire while the parties belonging to it were burning blue lights, and some difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the flames. The Lea Bridge and Ilford roads were crowded with horses and vehicles. A great many went down the railway to Ilford, and thence to the forest. The conduct of the assembled thousands was marked by the greatest good humour and decorum, and there was not a single police charge arising out of "the first Friday in July." Owing to the rain, which fell in torrents on Saturday, the booths and shows could not be removed, and they remained on the ground until Monday; but nothing was allowed to be sold after Friday, and the exhibitions were closed. The forest was as much crowded on Sunday as it was on Friday. It has been the custom, for nearly a century, for the people of London, and particularly the East-enders, to visit Fairlop on the first Sunday, as well as the first Friday, in July, and upon this occasion they were much disappointed at finding they could obtain no refreshments. The police, acting under the orders of the Essex magistrates, would not allow the sale of a slice of bread or a glass of beer on the forest; and the visitors were obliged to retrace their steps, and obtain victuals and drink at the roadside inns. The Maypole, at Chigwell-row, on the borders of the forest, entertained more than 2000 guests during the day.

Fairlop Fair originated with one Daniel Day, a block and pump maker, of Wapping, who, for many years, regaled a large party with beans and bacon, beneath the shade of a stupendous oak, which measured, at 3 feet from the ground, about 36 feet in girth! Day's hospitable custom attracted such crowds of persons that a sort of fair was established; and Day annually distributed from the trunk of

FAIRLOP "FRIGATE."

the oak several sacks of beans, and a proportionate quantity of bacon, to the persons assembled. The oak was much burnt in 1805, by some persons making a fire within the trunk to cook their provisions; and in 1820 the famed "Fairlop Oak" was stretched on the turf by the wind: the trunk was purchased by a builder, and both the handsome pulpits of St. Pancras new church were made from it.

PANORAMA OF COBLENTZ.

Mr. Burford has just completed a charming panoramic painting of Coblentz, the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, the Rhine, and the surrounding country, endeared to English tourists in the impassioned pilgrimage of the noble poet:

Lovely Rhine!
More mighty spots might rise, more glaring shine;
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft—the glories of old days. BYRON.

The panorama is sketched from the centre of the splendid river, whence the spectator commands a considerable extent of the river, here flowing with a majestic volume; whilst the boats of various kinds, rafts, &c., that cover its surface, considerably enliven the scene. On a kind of isthmus of land, formed by the confluence of the Rhine with the Moselle, stands the city, rising, as it were, from the bosom of the waters; its front stretching at right angles along the left bank of the former and the right bank of the latter, presenting a long line of white and coloured buildings, a magnificent palace, and some curiously-formed steeples and towers of churches; the whole backed by strong fortifications even to the water's edge, and backed by high and picturesque mountains. On the opposite bank of the river stands the huge and mighty Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, with its vast crown of fortifications, rising from the crest of its nearly perpendicular and formidably picturesque rock. At the base of the rock are the small town of Ehrenbreitstein, with the palace of the Electors of Treves, and the adjacent village and heights of Pfaffendorf, together with the curiously constructed bridge of boats crossing from Coblentz, and the ancient bridge of the Moselle, backed by vine-clad hills; whilst above and below the "glorious river," ever rolling onward, is seen winding into the distance through fertile and well-cultivated plains, fruitful orchards, luxuriant cornfields, and rich vineyards, studded by numerous towns and villages, embosomed in foliage, and over-topped by eminences shrouded by dark forests, and crowned by the chiefless castles and mouldering remains of feudal times, finely reposing against the more elevated forms of the distant mountains, or standing in bold relief against the horizon. So much picturesque and richly-embellished scenery under the eye at one view—such an endless combination of hill and valley, lofty brow, and bold ravine—now rising into magnificence, now sinking into soft loveliness, that completes the panorama—is truly beautiful and captivating.

The picture is admirably painted throughout: the characteristic tints—as those of the majestic river, and of the distant hills—are unexceptionable; and the surface of the waters teems with busy life, as in the vast timber-raft with its floating population, and the gaily-decked steam-boat freighted with tourists; all of which make up a scene of extraordinary interest and finely picturesque effect.

FAIRLOP FAIR IN EPPING FOREST.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE SHADOW DANCE FROM "ONDINE."

"Of its own beauty is the mind diseased,
And levers into false creation!"

says Byron; but we require some stronger, more satisfactory reason why, in sober health, we become occasionally indifferent to the beautiful realities of our own earth, and fly to the immortals for ecstasies that, after all, are but a poet's dream. Everybody is not a Numa, and therefore cannot indulge in the blissful phantasy that he holds intercourse with "moulds beyond the earth;" and yet we would if we could, such is our "longing after immortality."

"Egeria! sweet creation of some heart
Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
As thine ideal breast!"

how often hast thou been conjured up to our imagination! But "hence! unreal mockeries, hence!" and leave us to our task, not of criticism on the present occasion, but that of recording one of the most beautiful productions that any stage ever boasted of. The ballet of "Ondine," everybody by this time knows, is founded on La Motte Fouqué's fanciful and interesting story of "Undine," but does not adhere very faithfully to its original. Never mind: narration must give way to impersonation, particularly when we see such a "steg-revealing goddess" as Cerito in the principal character. Her dancing the *pas de l'ombre* (which is illustrated above) is in the highest degree beautiful, and inclines us to agree more than ever with the old Greek assertion that "Dancing is a silent poetry." Nothing can be more enchanting than Cerito's innocent surprise when she first sees her shadow, and thinks it (or makes you believe she thinks it) to be something tangible, and

"lovely in outline as herself."

The dioramic effect of the scene in which this *pas* occurs reflects the highest possible credit upon Grieve, the artist. No other stage-painter is so acquainted with the use of compound lights, commonly called mediums. It is a splendid specimen of skill in the art, and it is only to be regretted that such things are so evanescent, for we could see them a thousand times "with yet unwearied eyes." Although Cerito is *la déesse* of the scene, we must not be indifferent to the exquisite grace of Guy Stephan. She is one who could take the place of any more talked of rival, and leave criticism nothing to do but applaud with rapture. In fact, the *danseuse* that in the *waiting* presence of Taglioni was honoured with an *encore* of one of her *pas* must be allowed to

"range herself on level with the best."

TAGLIONI. — This *Terpsicore redivivu*, as the Milanese have lately named her, has been presented with a medal of extreme beauty and artistical finish, by the ladies of that capital of which her charming rival Cerito is a native. This is generous, and as it ought to be.

DUMILATRE. — This *enchanteuse* is to appear this week in a new ballet at the Académie in Paris, entitled "Leila, ou les Peris." Is it too late, or too soon, to hope for another visit from her?

SHADOW DANCE—CERITO AS "ONDINE."

LOUIS SPOHR.

It is now three-and-twenty years since Louis Spohr appeared in a London orchestra, and it may not be uninteresting to state what different circumstances attended his first advent from those which wait upon his present visit. He came in the former position as a great *instrumentalist*—now, he appears in the light of a great and original *composer*, with none of his "beams shorn" as a violinist, but with the additional lustre of being acknowledged as one of those immortal minds who shed undying glory upon their art. Our compatriot Mori was in the possession of public favour at the time, and successfully managed to almost negative the claims of Spohr to his own advantage; but Mori, although master of his instrument, did not possess the master-mind of the musician which belonged to his foreign rival; for, granting that "he was quick to learn and wise to know," to him did not belong "*le génie du musicien que soumet l'univers entier à son Art.*" Spohr retreated, evidently displeased with the contest, and betook himself to retirement and study as a poet-contrapuntist. The consequence of this resolution has been the production of some of the noblest emanations of a thoughtful genius.

Spohr is a truly great man; but, in some degree, we regret that he presented himself lately to us otherwise than as *the grand composer*, which he undoubtedly is. We do not deny that he is a first-rate instrumentalist also; but he is so transcendantly superior to himself in the former capacity, that it was a pity he appeared as "sun and moon" on the one occasion. Spohr's volume of tone on the violin is prodigious: he makes use of the largest strings that can possibly be made to bear the necessary tension, but we are inclined to think that tenuity of sound is best capable of expression, and hence the violin is more soul-breathing than the contrabasso, the oboe than the ophecleide. The same opinion may be applied to voices: Persiani's thin soprano can convey more to *la sensibilité* of her auditors than all that the most powerful *stentorium* could effect;—otherwise his concerto was truly beautiful and effective. A short notice of this great *artiste's* career may not be unacceptable to our musical readers.

Ludwig (or Louis) Spohr is the son of a physician, and was born at Siesen, in Brunswick, in 1783, consequently is now in the 61st year of his age. His first preceptor was Mancourt, and his second the celebrated violinist Eck (not publicly known in this country), whom he accompanied to Russia. In 1805 he was appointed director

PORTRAIT OF SPOHR.

of the Ducal Concerts at Gotha, and while enjoying that situation distinguished himself in many provincial excursions as a first-rate violinist, and a composer of a new and varied style. Solos, concertos, duets, trios, quartets, quintets, &c., he wrote in abundance with novel and felicitous combinations of effect, particularly in his clarionet quartets and duets for violin and tenor, which were literally quartets, or compositions in four parts. He also became eminent as a vocal composer, by the production of his oratorio, "The Last Judgment;" and an opera entitled "The Lovers' Duel." In 1814 he produced three works at Vienna: his first grand sinfonia; his faithfully-metaphysical "Faust;" and an oratorio entitled "Das befreite Deutschland." From this period forward to 1820 he made several neighbouring trips, exciting universal admiration wherever he went; ultimately, in that year, arriving in our metropolis, where he brought forth his second grand symphony. From London he retired to Cassel to fulfil the office of *Kapelmeister*, which he holds at present. Since his last visit to us he has produced several operas:—"Zemire und Azor" (in which there are some of the most immortal inspirations that ever blest a genius); "Jessonda," another exquisite work; "Der Berggeist," &c. His "Fall of Babylon," first produced in this country at the Norwich Festival, 1840, is a later and more sublime composition, perhaps, than anything else he has written.

Take him all in all he is a genius of the highest order; and we cannot but deplore that his reception in our hospitable land has been rendered equivocal by his supposed connection with "those who serve not to the name they bear" Quacks are the lowest order of the "*profanum vulgus*!" and Spohr's *motto* ought to be "*Odi et arceo.*"

PORTRAIT OF BOX.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.—COUNTY OF KENT v. ALL ENGLAND.

This great annual contest—from the near equality of the sides, the most attractive of the season—was played at Lord's on Monday and Tuesday. On the first day there were present upwards of 4000 spectators: among the distinguished visitors were the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Aboyne, the Earl of Winterton, the Earl of Munster, Viscount Grimston, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount Bronke, Lord F Beauclerk, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord E. Hill, Lord Gardiner, Lord F. G Hallburton, the Hon. F. Grimston, Hon. R. Grimston, Hon. C. Grimston, Hon. Edward Grimston, Hon. W. G. Ponsonby, Hon. Col. Lowther, Hon. Captain Lawley, Hon. C. B. Lyon, the Countess of Craven, the Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, and Lady Bayley; Sir J. Bayley, Sir H. Peyton, Major Udney, Captain Loftus; Messrs. H. Everett, C. Harenc, T. Craven, W. Ward, Barnett, &c.

There were two or three alterations in the list of the England players, which weakened rather than strengthened the side; but even with this depreciation of power, the betting when play was called was only one point in favour of Kent. England opened the business of the day. The score of England, including byes and wide balls, amounted to 129. This number made the betting another point in favour of Kent; and certainly at one period of the innings of the latter it appeared as though Pilch, A. Mynn, and Wenman were going to run up that extent of score by themselves; but some fine bowling by Barker, and excellent catches by Dean, at length put a stop to their career. Pilch scored 37, Wenman 29, and Mynn 18. The hitting of these three players was splendid. The batting of Mr. Grimston, Mr. Kynaston, Box, and Bayley, on the part of England, was distinguished by much science and skill. When "time" was called Kent had made 98 with 8 wickets down, amongst which were those of Mr. Felix for 4, Mr. W. Mynn for 0, Mr. Whittaker for 1, Hillier for 0, and Martingale for 1. Mr. E. Bayley and Adams were in and batting with much spirit. Betting, at the conclusion of the day, was even.

Annexed is a portrait of a "crack" player from each of the sides. Both have been copied, by permission, from the portraits of celebrated cricketers, published by Mason, of Brighton, and allowed to be excellent likenesses.

On Tuesday morning the match was resumed. Mr. E. Bayley and Adams appeared at the wickets. At the close of the play on Monday evening, the eight of the Kent wickets that were down had fetched 98 runs, and that amount by the exertions of the two parties just named, and Dorrington, the last wicket, was increased to 113, thus leaving their opponents 16 ahead. England then commenced their second innings, the betting, notwithstanding they were in advance on the score, being 3 to 2 against their bearing off the laurels, and by the time the tenth and eleventh players, Mr. Kynaston and Lillywhite, were alone left to fight the battle, the odds against them had increased to 5 and 6 to 1. Nine wickets had fallen for 30 runs,

PORTRAIT OF PILCH.

indeed so terrific was Mynn's bowling, that scarcely a run was obtained off it, and in no instance, except in the case of Good, did any player score more than 5. Good made 9, having, however, given a chance or two. Mr. Kynaston being "well in," joined by Lillywhite, the two went to work in real earnest, and although the bowling both of Mynn and Hillier, as well as the fielding, was of the finest description, they each hit away until, amidst oft-repeated rounds of applause from the assembled multitude, they had added 33 to the score, making on the whole innings the number of 63, and the total for the Kent to go in against of 79. Mr. Kynaston made 14, and Lilly, who of course carried out his bat in triumph, 49. After dinner Kent went in, and obtained the winning figure 80, having lost seven wickets; of these Mr. Felix got 15, Mr. W. Mynn 26, Adams 14, Pilch 3, Wenman 1, and Dorrington 7. Mr. A. Mynn was hitting away with much brilliancy, and had scored 8 when "game" was called. One of the most extraordinary catches ever seen, probably, was made in the course of the day by Dorrington, who played long stop. Good, who is a left-hand-ed bat, hit a ball round to the leg; but the ball, not being caught full, instead of wending towards the "long leg," it steered in a line about 15 yards wide of the "long stop." Dorrington feeling an inward conviction that he could cover it, presently got under the ball, which was still going at a rapid rate away from him; and just as the ball had reached within two or three feet of the turf, Dorrington darted forward and made the catch, amidst a simultaneous burst of cheering from every one present.

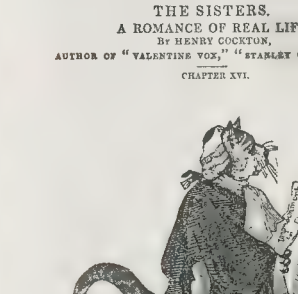
[We have given portraits of two of the most celebrated cricketers of the day—Fuller Pilch (born March 17, 1803, at Horningtoft, Norfolk), one of the best of batters; and Thomas Box (born at Ardingly, Sussex, Feb. 7, 1809) the most celebrated wicket-keeper of his time.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS,
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," &c.

CHAPTER XVI.



UPON Caroline, the suggestion of Lady Grange had a powerful effect; she thought of nothing, dreamed of nothing, but the jealousy of Sir Arthur, and was highly indignant at the idea of being possible, that right had she to be jealous? How could he be jealous? What cause had she ever given him to be jealous? But was he jealous? That was the point. What proof had she of it? What cause had he even given her to suppose it? He had always appeared to be most confiding; he had never made the slightest inquiry as to where she had been, or whom she had seen, nor had a single word indicative of jealousy ever escaped him, still it was possible! she could not deny that, and hence resolved to bring the matter to the test.

In pursuance of this determination—dangerous because of its manifest tendency to create the very feeling of which we do but suspect the existence—Caroline proceeded to give her every opportunity, consistent with honour, for the display of that jealousy which her husband now had assured her was so apparent. But no: she could perceive nothing like jealousy: not a syllable did he utter which could be supposed to have been even remotely prompted by suspicion: he was still affectionate, still confiding: in fact—at the expiration of a week she felt perfectly convinced that his confidence in her was unbounded.

And so in reality it was. The idea had never occurred to him. He had never dreamed of the possibility of his Caroline being unfaithful. Whenever she had displayed more than ordinary pleasure at the society of a man, that man had been most frequently invited and classed with his most highly valued friends. Suspicion with him was entirely out of the question: he never even gave it a thought. Her happiness was ever the chief object he had in view, and he always felt delighted with whatever seemed to promote it.

"Well, my dear aunt," said Caroline, having to her judgment sufficiently tested the matter, "I am happy to say that you were perfectly mistaken."

"I grant, dear," rejoined Lady Grange, who appeared to have forgotten all about it, although in reality she panted to hear how her amiable scheme had progressed, "in what was I mistaken?"

"You recollect stating the other evening that you fancied Sir Arthur was jealous."

"Oh, I do remember something about it. Let me see—what was it? exactly—yes—ah! I said he appeared to be, certainly."

"Well, I have since then proved that he is not."

"So much the better, my dear. I am really rejoiced to hear it. But how have you proved this?"

"By during the last week I have tried him in every possible way, and instead of exhibiting the slightest symptoms of jealousy, he has shown that his confidence is unabated."

"A week is but a short time to prove whether a man be really jealous or not. Men are extraordinary creatures, my dear, and more especially in matters of this kind. The chief aim of a jealous man is to be satisfied, and until he is satisfied, he is at all times anxious to conceal his feelings lest the discourse of them should put the object of his jealousy on her guard. A jealous man is the greatest anomaly in nature he wishes his wife to be pure and yet he panics to discover her impurity: he is anxious for her not to be conscious, and yet seeks to condemn her. His suspicions give him infinite pain, yet he labours to have those suspicions confirmed: he would repudiate every doubt, and yet he anxiously courts its face by which every doubt may be strengthened: in short, he endeavours by all the means at his command to find that which, when found, is to him a source of everlasting misery. His immediate object therefore is not to let it be found: he feels he appears guilt: he is actually convinced, and if he cannot prove his wife to be false, they may be concealed for years, for the conviction of a suspected woman's purity is a long time reaching the mind of a jealous man."

"Oh, but he is not jealous."

"Well, all I can say, my dear, is, that I most sincerely hope that he is not. But I nevertheless fear that he is."

"I do not believe it. I cannot believe it! I'm determined however to find it out: I will know whether he is or not."

"Will you ask him, then?"

"Why no. I'll not ask him: that would not do; but I'll very soon discover it if he have any feeling of the kind; that I have resolutely made up my mind to because you know, my dear aunt, this suspicion is insufferable."

"Well, you must not distress yourself: you must allow yourself time, my dear, to make the discovery. It is not, you know, my love, to be accomplished in a day."

"Said I do so? believe it."

"Well, my dear, I may be mistaken: let us hope that I am. I ought not, perhaps, to have surmised it at all."

"Oh, no! I am infinitely obliged to you, because, if it be so, I'd much rather know it than not. It is highly correct that I should know the truth. But until I do prove the fact beyond all doubt, I'll not believe it."

Thus was the state of mind precisely to which Lady Grange had been anxious to bring her niece. She knew her disposition; she knew that she would, if possible, be satisfied, and conceiving that in order to be satisfied some apparent cause for jealousy might be given, she felt that this, beyond all dispute, was the way to set upon Sir Arthur, and therefore before having by practice disguised her hand, wrote a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR ARTHUR CLEVELAND.

"Look to your wife!

"And believe me to be,

"A FRIEND."

This she conceived would be amply sufficient, and that while its effect would be to create suspicion, Caroline's conduct would tend to confirm it: but being anxious for the hint to reach Sir Arthur during Caroline's absence from home, and knowing that she was almost invariably out between the hours of two and five, she delayed sending the note until the morning, when, in order that no clue might be obtained, she left her house unattended, and posted it herself.

Contrary to her usual custom, however, Caroline, on that particular morning, remained at home. She had several early visitors, and at length Darnley called, and he and Sir Arthur conversed in the library about Charles and his prospects, until the note arrived. Little, indeed, did either of them suspect the nature of its contents. Sir Arthur took it from the servant and placed it before him, and when he had finished the explanation of the manner in which he intended to proceed, with the view of ascertaining if it were possible for the influence of the Government to have any effect, Darnley rose and said, "Well, I must now go up and pay my respects to Lady Cleveland."

"Ay, do so," returned Sir Arthur, "she's quite alone, I believe. But you'll dine with us to-day. will you not?"

"I shall be most happy."

"That's right. And, Darnley, will you go with me in the morning to look at an opera box?"

"With great pleasure!"

"Caroline has been of late somewhat out of spirits: dull, you know, Darnley, and thoughtful—she is to-day; you'll excuse it, when you go up and I have been talking if she had a box, it might tend in some degree to shake off that sort of thing. We need but season to have a box for the night, but, as you can't always get the same, it isn't so pleasant."

"Oh, no: there is nothing like having one of your own."

"But, not a word, not a syllable until we have be—"

"Oh, certainly not," replied Darnley, who then at once proceeded to the emerald room, and found Caroline at the piano.

Pleased with the idea of at once surprising and gaining the spirits of Caroline by securing the best box that could be obtained, Sir Arthur, for some time, dwelt upon the delight she would experience, and the endearing terms in which she would thank him. He at length, however, opened the note, and in an instant fell back in his chair. Again he read it. He could scarcely breathe; and, while his heart beat with painful violence, his lips quivered, and he became pale as death.

"Look to my wife!" he exclaimed, in a whisper which startled him, "Look to your wife! —So I! what can this mean? My wife—Caroline!—can she—oh! impossible—impossible! And yet—'Look to your wife!'—I cannot think," he added, after a pause, during which his eyes appeared to be starting from their sockets—"I cannot—not, how have I spoken of late so much depressed? What can have been the cause? Remorse?"

Again he sank back in his chair, and while absolutely gasping for breath tried to review her past conduct; but he was able to view only the horrible picture which the note had on the instant presented to his imagination, and in which he saw her whom he had loved so fondly—her whom he had almost to delight when he would have resigned his heart-strings a wanton—causing him, a poor feeble injured old man, to sink beneath the weight of her dishonour.

Once more he read the note, as if to be sure that he was not dreaming, and once more he wanted it. "Look to your wife!" Where was she then, at that moment? Why with one in whom society she had given full pleasure—the very villain, perhaps, by whom she had been tempted—perhaps! and they were alone—alone! In an instant, as if inspired by some devil, he rushed wildly up stairs and dashed into the room.

He had scarcely, however, entered when he stood as if struck with paralysis, and would have fallen, but that Caroline instantly was from the piano, and flew to his assistance.

"Great heavens!" she exclaimed, "what has happened?"

"Good God!" cried Darnley, rushing from the window at which he had been reading, "why, what is the matter?"

"What is it, my dear?" continued Caroline, leading him to the sofa with the utmost tenderness, "tell me, dear, what on earth is it?"

"I am not well," replied Sir Arthur, very faintly, "I am not well, Caroline."

"You alarm me: why do you thus tremble and look so pale? Mr. Darnley," she added, self-possession is"

Darnley bowed and left the room, but with feelings having reference to Sir Arthur's recovery, which reflected upon him the most favourable light.

"Now dear," said Caroline, sitting by his side and kissing him affectionately, "what has occurred?"

Sir Arthur having gazed at her earnestly for a moment, pressed her to his heart, and then burst into tears.

"My dear Arthur, what is the meaning of this? For heaven's sake tell me! Has Charles written again?—Have you received any further intelligence from France?"

"No, Caroline, no," returned Sir Arthur, who continued to sob like a child.

"Then, what can it be?"

"Nothing—nothing—nothing!" he replied, striking his forehead with violence, "Nothing!"

"Oh, but my dear love there must be something. Why are you thus?"

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"Oh, but my dear love there must be something. Why are you thus?" What has induced this excitement?"

"It will soon subside; I was seized with a fit—it will soon pass off."

"Let me send for Dr. Hawtree, dear."

"No, no; do can do me no good. I shall soon be better now."

"But it may be something serious, my love."

"No, I want but repose—but a moment's repose. Leave me, Caroline, leave me."

"Nay, let me sit with you, dear head, pray. I will not disturb you by speaking a word."

She then drew his head upon her bosom, and having kissed him, tenderly pressed his throbbing temples and was silent.

And during that silence his reason returned. "Why," thought he, "am I thus struck down? Why do I suffer myself to be thus maddened by that which may alone may have suggested? What cause have I to suspect her pure by? what reason—what proof has been adduced? what is there to justify even a doubt? She has been ever most affectionate, most kind: her tenderness now gives the lie to that vile insinuation. Is it just, then, to suspect on such evidence? Is it not unnatural? Is it not cruel? I will not be made the slave of credulity—I will not suffer my happiness to be blasted by the foul breath of calumny—I will not be tortured for sport and made the laughingstock of the envious! I'll henceforth repudiate doubt and be guided by reason alone."

Having formed this just and highly laudable resolution, he became much more calm, and on raising his head, observed tenderly, "Caroline, did you not think just now that I was mad?"

"No, dear, no; but I repose to see you better you are better—much better."

"Bless you my own sweet girl," he exclaimed, embracing her fervently, "Bless you."

"What was the cause of your indisposition, dear?" she inquired after a pause, "I never knew you to be attacked so before. What induced it?"

"I cannot explain. It came suddenly upon me, and almost deprived me of reason. But it's all over now, thank heaven. Where is Darnley?"

"In the next room, my dear, I expect."

The finding doors were opened, but Darnley was not there the bell was rung, but when the servant was desired to ask Mr. Darnley to walk up, they were informed that he was off the house in the utmost haste.

"That's very strange" said Sir Arthur, who felt that suspicion still lingered, "what could have induced him to go away? It appears so extraordinary. I cannot account for it."

Scarcely, however, had these expressions of mystery been uttered, when Darnley's knock was heard at the door. He had—not indeed as a matter of benevolence, but purely for the look of the thing—started for Dr. Hawtree. Although he impressed upon the mind of that gentleman the imperative necessity for his immediate attendance, he furnished other feelings which may be conceived.

"How is Sir Arthur now?" he inquired of the servant who opened the door

"Sir Arthur, sir? Sir Arthur?" returned the fellow, whose faculties the question appeared to confuse, "Sir Arthur's quite well, sir."

"Quite well! what do you mean? Have you seen him?"

"He just this moment came to see you to walk up, sir."

Darnley looked at the doctor and the doctor looked at him, but without exchanging a word they proceeded up stairs, and found Sir Arthur apparently well and happy.

"Why, what has been the matter?" inquired Dr. Hawtree.

"Oh, nothing of importance. It's all over—quite gone off, quite. Have you been then, Darnley, for the doctor?"

"Oh, it quite alarmed me. I started off at once! I thought it was paralysis, or apoplexy, or something of that sort"

"Darnley," said Sir Arthur, taking his hand, "I thank you; it was very kind indeed—very friendly, very. I appreciate it, Darnley, I appreciate it."

"Well," said Dr. Hawtree, "let's hear how you feel."

"Oh, it was but a momentary attack. I felt a sudden dizziness, you know—a sort of staggering sensation."

"I perceive. You must lose a little blood."

"Do you think that necessary now"

"Quite, quite. Pulse very high."

"Oh, but I feel as recent nothing at all of it"

"Possibly not; but you may have a relapse, and these things are very serious"

"Well, but I never was better in my life," cried Sir Arthur, who didn't wish to lose any blood: "it was only excitement

"I know it was only excitement, and a relapse may only produce instant death! Come, I must have a little"

"Yes, do be advised, dear," said Caroline, "You'll feel so much better."

"I cannot feel better, love, than I do"

"But it may prevent very dreadful consequences"

"Well, there must be help for it! Certainly, it was not his wish to be bled, he had, indeed, a strong objection to it, but as he saw no chance of avoiding the infliction with any degree of propriety, he suffered himself to be led to his room, and there submitted to the lancet like a martyr.

Having made this sacrifice of blood—although he protested all the time very soundly against losing too much of it—he felt rather faint, and therefore requested to be left entirely quiet by Dr. Hawtree, who wrote a prescription, with which a servant was immediately despatched.

Sir Arthur was now apprehensive that the doctor would remain until the servant returned, and see him actually swallow the draught prescribed, of which, in common with all kinds of medicine, he had an unconquerable abhorrence. Greatly to his relief, however, the doctor in a short time departed, and when the medicine arrived, the patient took very quietly half a pint of sherry mixed, and felt very considerably better.

He then returned to the drawing room, and sat with Darnley, while Caroline was dressing for dinner: but the note he had received alone occupied his thoughts: he could not forget the warning it contained. He felt that Caroline was virtuous, that Darnley was his friend, that the note had proceeded from some malicious wretch, and that he was a fool to allow it to interfere with his happiness; still he could not cease to think of that warning, he could not cease to view it as an oracle: notwithstanding he believed the intimation to be false, it had made an impression too deep to be removed

And, hence, during dinner that day, he weighed every word which passed between Caroline and Darnley, scrutinised their every look, and watched their every action, and, although he perceived nothing that could justly suspicion, he did suspect in spite of himself

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SIR THOMAS MORE AND ERASMUS.

Among his other eminent acquaintance, Sir Thomas More was particularly attached to Erasmus. They had long corresponded before they became personally acquainted. Erasmus came to England for the purpose of seeing his friend; and it was contrived that they should meet at the Lord Mayor's table before they were introduced to each other. At dinner they engaged in argument. Erasmus felt the keenness of his antagonist's wit, and when hard pressed, exclaimed, "You are More, or nobody." The reply was, "You are Erasmus, or the devil."

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Dr. Dick, in one of his clever calculations, states, that "since the creation of the world 14,000,000,000 of beings have fallen in the wars which man has waged against his fellow-creature—man. If this amazing number of men were to hold each other by the hand, at arm's length, they would extend over 19,886,360 miles of ground, and would encircle the globe upon which we dwell 608 times! If we allow the weight of a man to be on an average one cwt. (and that is, if anything, below the mark), we shall come to the conclusion that 69,260,000 tons of human flesh have been mangled, disfigured, gashed, and trampled under foot. The calculation will appear more striking when I state that if the fore-fingers only of every one of those 14,000,000,000 human beings were to be laid out in a straight line, they would reach more than 600,000 miles beyond the moon; and that if a person were to undertake to count the number, allowing 19 hours to the day and 7 days to the week, and to number at the rate of 6000 per hour, it would employ that person 295 years; and awful is the consideration, that 3,500,000 pipes of human blood have been spilt in battles."

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

A few days ago, three boys met at the north end of the town of Liverpool, in the course of their play in the brickfields, determined that they would represent a public execution. One of them agreed to act as culprit, the second as hangman, and the third as clergyman. A pile of bricks was raised as a temporary scaffold, a rope was obtained and suspended from the pole. The youth took his place on the bricks, with the rope round his neck, and after the representative of the clergyman had mumbled over some sentences, the bricks were knocked from the boy's feet, and he was left suspended. His companions attempted to release him, but were unable to do so; and had it not been for the prompt attendance of a man who was in the neighbourhood, we have not the last doubt, there can be no doubt but he would have lost his life. At the time he was released from his perilous situation his tongue was protruding, and his face quite discoloured.

A parallel instance of the spirit of emulation is given by a journal of the Bas-Rhin. A man went a short time ago to the mayor, at Schelestatt, and gave instructions for the publication of a marriage between himself and a young person, whom he named. After the lapse of a fortnight he went again to the mayor, and stated that he had changed his mind, and had selected another wife, and wished her name to be inserted instead of that which he had given in. He was, however, informed that this could not be done without the production of fresh certificates, and the other necessary documents, involving additional fees to the amount of 6f. 50c. This took the would-be Benedict aback, and after pondering whether this new expense could not be spared, and finding it, to be indispensable, he coolly made up his mind to save it, and decied upon taking the first-named girl for his spouse.

INTERESTING FACT.

There is at present in the possession of an individual in Aberdeen a male canary, of about 13 years of age, that is unable to feed itself, and to whose musical powers ill-natured time has put a complete stop. On the same floor, but in a separate apartment, is another male canary, a son of the aged bird. This young one being allowed to leave his cage early in the morning, and fly about at pleasure, is in the practice of visiting his old friend, and kindly feeding him as birds feed their young; and this he does several times in the course of the day. He also perches on the cage of his progenitor, and sings with great spirit, no doubt to cheer up his old relative in his declining days. The old bird has a particular way of calling on this young friend, and also when he requires his services, which are always given and received with mutual satisfaction. When the young bird is in any way obstructed from attending to the call of the other, he appears to be very angry, and expresses his displeasure in a certain noisy and screaming manner, which is well understood by the inmates of the house.

RAILWAYS AND COACHES.

The best distinction drawn between railway and coach accidents was that of an old coachman. "If," said he, "you get comfortably capsized in a ditch by the roadside, there you are! but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you?"

A ROYAL REQUEST.

The papers relative to the expedition to the River Niger were presented to Parliament on Tuesday last. Amongst other documents will be found a despatch from Captain Tucker, dated Fernando Po, May 31, 1840, to the Admiralty, giving an account of his mission to King Denny, of the Gaboon river. "His Majesty" seems to have been infinitely delighted with the respect paid to him by the repeated salutes with which Captain Tucker honoured him, but sadly disappointed with the presents—a gold medal and chain—sent to him by the Queen. "His Majesty" gave expression to this disappointment by dictating the following letter to the Queen:—

"TO QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Sister,—King Denny, of Sandy Point, River Gaboon, must embrace you for the things you send me by Captain Tucker, your war-ship, Wolverene, who dashed them me this day with grand ceremony, and much pleased me. King Denny was too glad to have Queen's men belong Lynx, which cost 120 dollars, which I too much glad to give Queen. King Denny wish very much to be brother to Queen, and will be very glad more than any thing to see Queen's name for slaves; and suppose Queen send plenty English ships to me for trade for ivory, gum, bees'-wax, dye-wood, and ebony. And King Denny wish my sister send me great-coat, with tecompoddee sleeves, with gold lace, waistcoat, and trousers, plenty gold in them; cocked hat with gold and feather; sword and belt, plenty gold; and two easy chairs: and King Denny wishes Queen health and good-bye. King Denny very glad he hear Queen got husband.

"King Denny Town,
3rd day of Moon:
i.e., May 16, 1840."

his
King ✕ DENNY,
mark.

INTERESTING TO SMOKERS.

Some idea may be formed of the quantity and quality of the stock of pipes and tobacco laid up by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, when it is stated that the portion sold at the auction on Tuesday last realised upwards of £2500. The chief part of the tobacco was in jars, containing from 3lb. to 5lb., which fetched from 10s. to £3 2s. per lb. A present from Mr Stephenson, in 1830, to his Royal Highness, of which about 4lb. remain, of yellow fine cut Turkey, sold for £4 4s. Five pounds of broad cut Turkish leaf tobacco, a present from Percy Grasse, in 1840, £4 8s. Presents of different tobaccos from the Turkish Ambassador, Lord Ponsonby, Mr. Barchesen, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Hagott, Bread and Habenicht, of Hanover, &c., produced from 15s. to £1 10s. per lb. On Wednesday the produce of the continental sale of tobacco was enormous, producing as it did upwards of £3000. The chief part of the principal pipes being made by gentlemen, as the price was too high for the brokers. Colonel Gurwood and Lord Dunboyne (one of the late Duke's executors), both bought largely. Among the more important lots were a box of 1000 cigars, presented to his Royal Highness by Lord John Churchill, £40 19s., Colonel Gurwood, a similar lot, £43 18s., Mr. Cunningham; a box of 5 0 Wonsville's, presented by Lord Sligo, £13 7s. 6d., Sir A. Macdonald; 500 Woodville's, presented by Sir Edward Brackenbury, £38 18s., Viscount Canning; 500 Woodville's, presented by Sir George Cockburn, £22 11s. 6d., Otley; a box of 40 Havannah cigars, presented by Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, £1 10s., Mr. Crockford. The following lots, from 463 to 471 inclusive, numbering 2125 cigars, presented to his Royal Highness in 1841 by Chevalier Hebeler, were purchased by Colonel Gurwood for £87. The engraving on the cigar-boxes and three lots of 1000 each, presented by Lord John Churchill, by the same gentleman for £137. It is unnecessary to quote any other of the lots to show the interest excited by the sale; but it was generally remarked that on no previous occasion were so similar articles known to have been realised by articles of the like description.

COURAGE AND HUMANITY.—(From a Correspondent.)

The *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday, in the report of an inquest held before Mr. Wakley, on the previous day, on the body of a youth who was unfortunately drowned in a pond in Pocock's-fields, Islington, contains a curious commentary on the scriptural injunction of "Do unto others," &c. It appears that a person named *David Cato Macrae*, who described himself as a reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, was walking near the pond at the time of the melancholy occurrence, and being attracted from the road to the pond, he *urged a brickmaker to plunge in to find the body*, and sent for a surgeon to the Model Prison. When the body was recovered, however, life was extinct." This is Mr. Macrae's own version of the matter, and there is, therefore, no reason to discredit it. The time spent in *urging* the brickmaker might well have been employed in saving the boy's life, had Mr. Macrae not entertained so consequential a notion of his own "porcelain clay," and only reflected that

"Urns and pipkins are but fragile brothers,
And works of the same pottery."

LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

Wallbrook took its name from the rivulet which entered the city from Moorfields, and divided into two parts afterwards, and flowed into the Thames at Dowgate. Friday-street, Cheapside—so named from its being near to the fish-market—which was formerly inhabited by the fishmongers, who regularly supplied our Catholic forefathers with fish on Fridays. Langbourn Ward "is so called of a long borne (bourn) of sweete water, which in olden times breaking out into Fenchurch-street, ran down it, and Lombard-street, to the west end of Saint Mary Woolnoth church, where turning south and breaking itself into many small *shares*, rills, or streame, it left the name of Share-bourne-lane, because it ran south to the river Thames."

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 30.

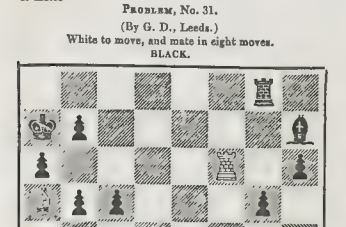
WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K B 5th	R to Q 2nd
Q to Q 5th ch.	K covers
Q takes R ch.	K moves
R mates	

PROBLEM, No. 31.

(By G. D., Leeds.)

White to move, and mate in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Croxteth Stakes were won in a canter by Mr. Jaques's Semiseria (Copeland), beating The Shadow, Martyr, Maid, Forester, Trueboy, and Vitellina; the two last fell at the distance.

The Sefton Stakes were won by Lord Eglinton's Egidia (G. Noble), beating Fragrance and the Amathine filly.

The Produce Stakes were won by Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock (Marlow), beating the Maid of Honour filly and Messalina by a head.

Sweepstakes of 500 sovs each.—Lord Stanley's Aquilo (Nat) beat Aristides by a length and a half.

The Mersey Stakes, for two-yr-olds, were won by Lord Westminster's Sister to Auckland (Templeman), beating the Cure (second), British Tar (third), and seven others, by a length.

The Innkeepers' Stakes were won by Cooper (Rogers), beating the Jemima colt and the Myanda colt by a length.

CUP RACE.—2 to 3 agst Pompey, 5 to 1 agst Knight-of-the Whistle, 8 to 1 agst Mus, 9 to 1 agst Boscacum, 10 to 1 agst Morpeth, and 14 to 1 agst Rhodanche.

SOUTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

£50 given by the Members for the Southern Division of the County, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft.

Lord Palmerston's Illens, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..	(J. Day, jun.)	0 1 1
Mr. W. Sadler's Conqueror, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..		6 2 dr
Mr. Frankwelyn's Mulberry, 5 yrs	..	..	..	..		0 dr
Mr. Osbaldeston's c by M. Molock Tickle, 3 yrs	..	..	..	..		3 dr

The first was a dead heat between Lions and Mulberry, the second was won easy, and the third walked over for.

WEDNESDAY.

The Borough Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..		1
Mr. Lucas's The Traitor, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..		2
Mr. Werbeck's Ivy Cassel, out of Wadastra, 3 yrs	..	..	..	..		3

The Hunters' Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added, one mile and three quarters, gentlemen riders, were won by Mr. Legg's Stickler, aged, beating Mr. Humby's Buonaparte, aged; Mr. Berwick's Ullington, 4 yrs, and Virginia, aged.

The Members' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. The second to save his stake, and the winner to be sold for £500.

Mr. Biggs's Elena, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..	(J. Day, jun.)	3 1 1
Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 4 yrs	..	..	..	..		1 3 2

CRICKET.—A match was played on Tuesday between the Xion boys and the officers of the Life Guards and Foot Guards quartered in Windsor, in which the former were victorious.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The merchants of Trieste intend to send, at the end of August, commissioners, by way of Egypt and Suez, to Southern Asia, and especially to India, in order to ascertain the possibility of opening an active trade between those countries and the Austrian empire. ——On Monday the state carriages and other equipages of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex were sold by auction, by Messrs. Tattersall. The lots, which excited little competition, were principally knocked down to dealers, and fetched very low prices.——At the July meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a request from the Bishop of Montreal for a grant in aid of the establishment of a college in his diocese was acceded to.——The anniversary festival of the Fishmongers and Poulterers' Society was held at the Bridge House Hotel on Tuesday last, when the chair was occupied by M. W. Attwood, Esq. Numerous donations and subscriptions in aid of the charity were handed in during the evening.—— There landed from the steamers on Sunday, at Chelsea, 5271; Putney, 4822; Kew, 2793; Richmond, 5421; Teddington, 2504, independent of those who landed at Wandsworth, Hammersmith, and Brentford. It was a splendid sight to witness the numerous boats returning to town with the tide in the afternoon.——The wine trade have completed their arrangements with Government for an Excise survey, to prevent loss, in case of any alteration hereafter in the duties.——The election of a Scottish representative peer, in the room of the late General Lord Forbes, is fixed to take place on the 19th inst., at Holyrood House. Lord Polwarth and Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Madras, are, it is understood, candidates.——We learn from Boulogne-sur-Mer that a few days ago a revenue cutter captured, off Cape Grinez, a boat, with three men on board, containing bales of cotton-thread, tulles, and stockings, amounting in value to 10,000f. Each bale had straps, so as to make it portable as a knapsack. The boat and its freight were brought into Boulogne and sold, on condition of the goods being re-exported.——We understand that it is in contemplation by the directors of the London and Brighton Railway to lower their fares. It is said that the fares are to be 5s., 8s., and 12s., the charges for the express train remaining as at present 14s.——A deputation from the Established Church of Scotland is about to visit the metropolis, in order to set their case in its proper light before the public.——The Ecclesiastical Commissioners had a meeting on Tuesday; as had also the Commission of Health of Towns.——Lord Grey may now be considered perfectly recovered from his recent indisposition.——The number of petitions against the Factory Bill as at first presented to the House was 13,369. The signatures amounted to 2,058,059 ; against the same bill, with the amended clauses, there were presented 12,045 petitions, having 1,959,476 signatures.——An official advertisement has been issued from the Treasury Department, inviting proposals for a new loan to the United States of seven millions of dollars, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, to be redeemed at the pleasure of the government at any time after ten years from the issue thereof.——The Emperor of Russia has just entered into his 48th year, having been born on the 7th July, 1796.——Mr. Winston, secretary of the Garrick Club, and formerly connected with the theatres, died at his house in Covent-garden on Sunday.——We have learned from a quarter entitled to the highest credit, that the unfavourable intelligence in the Bombay papers, and also communicated by some correspondents, respecting the affairs of Scinde, is entirely without foundation.——An universal Norwegian missionary society has lately been organised at Christiansand, and its prospects are stated to be very encouraging.——The number of Campbells who have signed the requisition to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, to come forward for the representation of Argyllshire, is sixty-nine. ——A special committee of the Middlesex magistrates have resolved upon presenting a petition to Parliament against the Coroners' Bill, now under discussion, and have drawn the attention of the metropolitan, county, and borough members to the subject.——The King of Hanover has expressed his intention, through Lord R. Grosvenor, of making the munificent donation of £300 towards the expenses of the new building of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.——Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has obtained leave of absence from the Horse Guards, and gone to visit his parents in Germany. His highness returns early next month.——Bihin, the giant who appeared some years back at Paris, in the melodrama of *Goliath*, has just terminated his career most unexpectedly. He was living retired near Spa, and, happening to go there during a fête, he was seen by an Englishman of great stature and strength, and was challenged by him to see which was the better man at boxing. The giant accepted the challenge; but on the morning of the contest he was found dead in his bed, from the rupture of an aneurism. He was only thirty-six years of age. About £4600 has been subscribed towards building a church and school-room at the Swindon station of the Great Western Railway. The church is to consist of entirely free sittings.——Dr. Orville Dewey, the distinguished American writer and preacher, is on a visit to this country, and has occupied the pulpits of several Unitarian chapels in and near the metropolis.——The munificent donation of 4000 francs, made by the King of the French to the widows and orphans of the brave fellows who perished in their attempt to assist the French vessel La Maladetta, has been followed by an award of medals of honour on the part of his Majesty for the survivors.

The Rev. Joseph Jekyll, B.A., has been presented the rectory of Hawkridge-cum-Withypool, Somersetshire.

ASSIZES IN WALES.—Baron Rolfe opened the Summer Assizes at Cardiff on Tuesday. In charging the grand jury, he adverted to the riots which have taken place in the three southern counties of the principality, and said that prompt and severe punishment was necessary to repress disorder. If the parties engaged in those disorders had real grievances to complain of, those grievances did not justify outrage, and the laws must be vindicated.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—In consequence of the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week having been very moderate we have to report a further improvement in the demand for that article, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which prices a clearance have been effected. In our foreign wheat a fair retail business has been done, at a rise of quite 1s per quarter; while for grain, under look, there is more inquiry. Barley and malt have commanded more attention, but without any improvement in their quotations. Good sound oats have commanded 6d more money; and the value of other grain has been supported. Flour has risen 3s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2640; Barley, 90; Oats, 1170; and Malt, 5810 qrs.: Flour, 3570 sacks. Irish: Barley, —; and Oats, 4130 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 16,046; Barley, 2020; and Oats, 1810 qrs

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 50s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s, rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, —s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Devon and Suffolk ditto, 54s; and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 19s to 20s; fine beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 47 to 48s. *In bond.* Barley, 20s; oats, new, 16s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 20s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—As is almost invariably the case at this season, the demand for seeds is very limited, and prices late rates.—Linseed, English, sowing, 38s to 40s, Baltic, crushing, 32s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 12s to 14s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £20 to £22 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5 to £5 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 10d; barley, 28s 8d; oats, 19s 7½; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 33s 9d; peas, 31s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks ending *yesterday Duty.*—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 19s 9d, rye, 31s 1d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 30s 6d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—This market is decidedly firmer than last week, but we have no alteration to notice in the quotations of the article. The imports, this week, are 5000 chests from Macao.

Sugar.—Notwithstanding the large importers of sugar into the London docks, demand for most descriptions is active, and prices may be considered 6d per cwt. higher than on this day se'nnight.

Coffee.—This market is in a much more healthy state than we have had occasion to notice for a considerable period, and fine qualities are extremely scarce.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been in progress the whole of the week. The auctioneer have got off with spirit, at higher prices.

Rice.—We have a steady sale for rice at fully late rates.

Spices.—Admir's, 12s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 12s, Holywell Mount, 12s; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Downing, 12s 6d; Wilson, 14s 6d; Hetton, 12s 3d, Lambton, 12s 6d, Stewart, 12s 3d per ton.

Wool.—Nearly 5,000 bales of wool have been imported into London since our last, chiefly for our continental manufacturers, and for exportation.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations not being very favourable, the demand here is fair, at full quotations.

Potatoes.—About 600 baskets of foreign potatoes have reached us this week. In old qualities very little is doing, but new ones readily command from 3s to 6s per cwt.

Smithfield.—There has been a very slow inquiry for cows this week, and prices are again easier. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8 lbs.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets have ruled dull, but we have no material alteration to notice in the quotations. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d, lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs.

ROBERT HEARNE.

COMMERCE AND MONEY

During the last two or three weeks a demand has arisen for wheat throughout all our great markets of consumption, and an improvement of from 4s to 6s. per quarter has been the natural consequence. The farmers, however, during the season, to make up their farming expenses, have been compelled to deliver much larger quantities of wheat than, under more auspicious circumstances, they would have done, and consequently the quantity of British grown wheats now remaining in this country has seldom been so small, therefore as it was the previous year.

In Mincing-lane, the quarterly sales of indigo commenced in the beginning of this week, and they went off better than was generally expected. The sales were well attended by the trade, although a considerable degree of hesitation evidently existed amongst them and prices were from 3d. to 6d. lower than those obtained at the previous sale. A considerable quantity, however, changed hands, and thus the field is partly cleared for further importations of this article. Of teas, also, the deliveries throughout this week have been rather more than the average ones of late, and prices generally have been well supported. In the sugar trade, likewise, a small improvement, both in value and in the quantity delivered into the hands of the grocers, has occurred during this week, and a similar observation may be made respecting coffee, both common and fine. In fact the whole of the markets now for all articles of necessary consumption are becoming gradually more healthy, and furnishing satisfactory proofs that the industrious classes are gradually recovering from their late depressed condition.

In the cotton and woollen departments, prices generally have been fully maintained since our last publication, and extensive orders, chiefly for exportation, still remain to be executed. At Birmingham and Sheffield, likewise, appearances, at all events, are becoming more favourable. In the iron and steel trades, also, considerable activity prevails, and the orders for those articles made chiefly for the markets in the United States of America. This may, perhaps, be the stepping-stone to the renewal of the great depression at present existing in the mining districts.

The transactions in the Money market, early in the week, were without any interest, and attracted in a very small degree the attention of the public. In the Consols scarcely any activity existed, the opening value of them, on Monday, having been 92¾ to 94, and gradually to 92⅝, which was the closing price of the transactions in four days until the end of the week. Money is so abundant that the time account leaves no continuation whatever. Some large purchases of the Three and a Half per Cents., however, were effected in the middle of the week, which caused a small improvement in their previous value. For Exchequer Bills, also, a demand at present exists for the investment chiefly of Trust property, and the premiums on those bearing an interest of 1¾d. has risen to 70s. Bank of England Stock continues to command the high quotations of 179 to 180; and East India Stock cannot be purchased at any rates under 260. For Foreign, in fact the only securities now for all article

ROYAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The last EXHIBITION of Plants, Flowers, and Microscopes for 1843 will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Two o'clock. Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names in the gate-book. Visitors may obtain tickets by orders from Fellows and Members (until two o'clock on the 19th) from ten till four o'clock, at No. 38, Regent-street, and at the Gardens, price Six Shillings each; or, at the Gardens only, after two o'clock, Ten Shillings. Scientific and private, not admitted. Carriages may be had at the Gardens, and at No. 38, Regent-street, as above.
July 15. J. DE J. SOWERBY, Secretary.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, at Two o'clock, Mr. WILSON will, by desire, repeat his Entertainment of "A MORNING WI' BURNS."

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—Last but Two for the Season.—At the MUSIC-HALL, STORE STREET, on MONDAY Evening, JULY 17th, at Eight o'clock.—Songs: "Duncan Wheech's new ane" "Grace, the flower of Dumblane"—" Bonnie Prince Charlie" " From M'Donald's Lament"—" The Lass o' Gowrie"—" What'll buy caller Herring?"—" Mufferal Willie."—PART II. " Royal Wife of Aldivalloch"—" The Ewie wi' the crookit horn"—" Auld Gudeman,ye're a drunken carle"—" Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled"—" The Land o' the Leal"—" Tak yer auld cloak about ye."—Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

GRAND EXHIBITION at the ATHENÆUM ROOMS, in DERBY (held for the benefit of the town and county MUSEUM).—The Exhibition comprises a large and very fine collection of Paintings, beautiful Sculpture, ancient Arms and Armour, groups of figures in rich Chinese and other Oriental Dresses, Models of the Royal George and other celebrated Ships. The whole consists of the Museum, with large additions—Antediluvian fossils (Saurian and others), Egyptian Mummy, and other objects of the most remote antiquity, a great variety of the most choice and valuable Curiosities, and miscellaneous Works of Art of the most elegant description.—The magnificent collection occupies the Grand Room called the Arbor-ium Hall, the Museum, and seven other apartments, besides the staircase, and is one of the richest and most beautiful ever offered to public view.—Open from half-past nine in the morning to half past nine in the evening.—Admission, 6d; catalogue (32 pages), 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painter's 170 square feet of canvas, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for exhibition from Ten o'clock till dusk every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by Models of several kinds, which elevate themselves in the air, and form steerable balloons, will be delivered Daily, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY evenings, at Eight o'clock, in addition to the popular Lectures usually delivered. The exhibition of the Collected Electrical Machines, Diving Bell, Glass Blowing, Dissolving Views, and the other varied and instructive objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original Crayon Drawings from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Hollaway, with numerous other Works of Art, have recently been placed in the Gallery.—Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

POPULAR SCOTCH MUSIC.
THE PIANO (July), price 1s., or post-free, 1s. 4d., contains Mr. WILSON'S celebrated Scotch Songs, arranged with accompaniments for the Pianoforte, as sung by him in his entertainments, viz.—Duncan Wheech's new ane" "Land o' My Ewie wi' the crooked horn" My sin kind dearie"—Muirland Willie—Logan Braes—The last time I cam' o'er the muir—Jessie's bawkers—My Nannie, o!
Also No. 11 of the MUSICAL CASKET, twenty-one admired Airs, arranged in the easiest keys for all instruments, by Mr. JAMES MEWEN, price 3d., or post-free, 5d.
Published by DUNCOMB, 10, Middle-row, Holborn.

CURVATURES of the SPINE, &c.—Mr. AMESBURY'S PRIVATE ORTHOPEDIC ESTABLISHMENT for the PREVENTION, RELIEF, and CURE of CURVATURES of the SPINE.—Particulars of the arrangements may be obtained by application to Mr. Amesbury, at his residence, 12, Dorset-street, Portman-square, London.
For illustrations of the effects of the treatment adopted, see his
PRACTICAL REMARKS on DEFORMITIES of the SPINE, CHEST, and LIMBS; Stiffness and Weakness of the Joints, Muscular Contractions and Muscular Weaknesses, partial and general. 4to., 211 ls. 6d.—Published by Longman and Co., Paternoster row, London.—By the same author,
PRACTICAL REMARKS on the TRUNK and EXTREMITIES, with Plates and Cases 2 vols 8vo., £1 1s.

PUBLIC MEETING.—BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—A Public Meeting of the friends of the BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE will be holden at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on the morning of TUESDAY, JULY 25th.—Prospectuses of Messrs. Hetley and Co., 65, Cornhill; Colnaghi and Co., 23, Cockspur-street; and at the Society, Blenda, and Co., 65, Cornhill; Colnaghi and Co., 23, Cockspur-street; and at the Hanover-square Rooms; where platform tickets (for members only), and visitors' tickets for ladies and gentlemen, may be had, between the hours of ten and four, but none will be issued after the morning of the 19th.—The chair will be taken by the Earl of Devon, at Two o'clock precisely.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Ten Miles from London by Railway.—Terms, 18, 20, or 22 guineas per annum. No extras. The quarter is dated at entrance. Prices supply the place of severity; and a hundred respectable schoolfellows in the city of Londinium will constantly bear witness to the excellence of the diet and system of education. Mothers, have your children fed, not driven; taught, not told to learn. For prospectuses, address C. M. P., Post-office, Croydon.—A young gentleman required as articled pupil, age 19 or 20.

TO SCHOOLS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.—DRAWING from MODELS.—Mr. GANDER, Professor of Perspective Drawing, &c., gives lessons in the new and successful method of DRAWING from MODELS on the simultaneous plan as practised by the classes at Exeter Hall, &c.—Terms, which are very moderate, may be obtained of Mr. GANDER, No. 4, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

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PROUT'S COURT PLASTER (the original India-rubber) continues to enjoy the patronage of the nobility and gentry to an unprecedented extent; it effectually resists the action of hot or cold water, and sticks firm and close for a week. In consequence of the very numerous imitations, be careful to ask for "PROUT'S," and observe the name and address in full—" THOS PROUT, 229, Strand, London."
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A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and sincerity of friendship: it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a particular variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at £7 each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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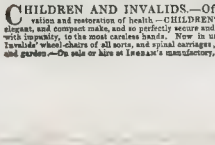

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CAUTION.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and see that those words are on the Wrapper; all others are gross impositions.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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GOODWOOD RACES.—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, completely furnished—three sitting-rooms, and eight or ten bed-rooms—TO LET, and provided. Also, several PRIVATE APARTMENTS for single gentlemen or families, may be obtained, by application to W. BALLARD, Dolphin Hotel, Chichester.—July 13, 1843.
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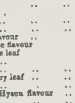
The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended as something extremely curious.



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WEBSTER and SON, 3, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—The Overland Mail of the 10th instant confirms the accounts previously received of the favourable state of affairs in China, and of large shipments of Tea to this country. The effect will be a continuance of the low prices of Teas which have for some years past been generally prevalent in the market, and as a result a rule with the proprietors of this establishment to meet the various changes which take place, when those changes, as to the interest, are made by purchasers, and they have now to announce a reduction of 4d. per lb. on a good and fine Congou and Souchong, 8d. per pound on fine and superfine Hyson, and 8d to 10d per lb. on fine Gunpowder. These descriptions of Tea have never been known to change. The difference in value is too trifling to require notice. In the accompanying list of prices the consumer will obtain the full benefit of the alteration—

BLACK TEAS.

Ordinary to Good Ordinary Congou	..	2s 1d to 2s 3d per lb.
Useful Congou	..	2s 4d to 2s 6d
Good Congou, full flavour	..	2s 8d
Strong Congou, liquoring	..	2s 10d, equal to former 4s 0d
Fine Congou, Pekoe Souchong	..	3s 4d, equal to former 4s 8d
Finest Congou, very blackish leaf, full rich Pekoe Souchong flavour	..	4s 0d, equal to former 5s
Lapsang Souchong	..	4s 4d, equal to former 5s 8d
Finest Congou, rich Orange Pekoe, Hyson flavour	..	4s 8d

Besides the above kinds of Black Tea, there is a large stock of Sungpoo Souchong in the market at 2s 4d to 2s 8d per lb; but as the supply is small, greater part is sold. We give no quotations.

GREEN TEAS.

Common Twankay, or Hyson Skin	..	3s 8d to 3s 8d per lb.
Fine Twankay, bloom kind	..	3s 10d
Fine Hyson-kind	..	4s 0d
Good Hyson	..	4s 4d
Fine Hyson	..	4s 8d, equal to former 6s
Fine Hyson, fresh and full flavour	..	5s, equal to former 6s 8d
Superfine Hyson, rich and fine flavour	..	5s 6d, equal to former 8s
Superfine Hyson, bright close leaf	..	6s, equal, to former 7s
Young Hyson	..	4s 4d to 4s 8d
Preferable ditto	..	4s 8d to 5s
Fine Ouchoan, small close wiry leaf	..	5s 4d
Superfine ditto	..	5s 8d to 6s
Superfine Imperial, delicate Hyson flavour	..	5s 6d
Gunpowder, Canton kind	..	5s 6d to 4s 8d
Gunpowder, mixing sort	..	4s to 4s 8d
Good Gunpowder, Strong burnt flavour	..	4s 8d
Fine Gunpowder, even leaf	..	5s 4d
Finest Gunpowder, small close twisted leaf	..	6s 8d, equal to former 7s
Curious Gunpowder, small bright pearly leaf	..	7s 6d, equal to former 8s

COFFEE.

Trague, or common Plantation Coffee	..	9d to 1s per lb.
Ceylon Coffee	..	1s 2d
Fine Ceylon	..	1s 4d
Fine Country's Java	..	1s 7d
Fine Jamaica Coffee, or picked Java	..	1s 8d
Choice old Mocha	..	2s 10d, equal to former 2s 8d.

COCOA.

Best flaked Cocoa	..	7½d. per lb.
First-rate Cocoa, in ½-lb. packets	..	8d

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of Goods. To Parties residing in the country, if accompanying their Orders with a respectable reference, a remittance for the receipt of them will be satisfactorily made.
NOTICE.—This establishment was opened for the sale of Teas in October 1836, and was the means of reducing the price about one-fourth, or 2s per rent.
It has no connection whatever with any other house in London. The Proprietors think it necessary to mention this, as several persons have taken the liberty of copying their circulars, evidently with the intention of misleading the public.
RIDGWAY and COMPANY, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.
July 4, 1843.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Public attention is respectfully called to the following letter forwarded by Mrs. Fenwick, Bookseller, Boscawen, Province of New Brunswick, to the LIFE PILLS; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the present day:—

Boston, April 18, 1843.

Gentlemen,—My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, saddler and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning shown me a letter he has received from a near relative residing in Canada, which I have read; and has kindly consented to send the following paragraph therefrom, which I subjoin:—"Elizabeth has been very bad with the Liver complaint all winter, and Dr. Morrison says there is no hope for her recovery, as she has also a dropsical affection of the chest. She now sees no other health than she has done for ten years. They have also cured me of the Erysipelas and Sore Throat, with which I have been very sick."
The above plain statement speaks for itself, and is more gratifying to me from the fact, that the parties were the more readily induced to make trial of the Pills from seeing a testimony to its merits from
Gentlemen, yours truly,
J. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston, Lincolnshire.
P.S.—Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer any inquiries.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

NEGLECT OF THE POOR.

The readers of this journal will hardly have failed to notice our assiduity in seeking, both morally and physically, to better the condition of the lower classes of our fellow-subjects—to watch their interests with unsleeping anxiety—jealously to preserve to them their privileges, and defend them against the encroachments of power—and never to omit an opportunity of publishing cases of individual oppression, or of selecting instances of official grievance, to fix upon them the serious reflection and attention of society, and to evoke sympathy with, and indignation against, all needless suffering and wrongs. The spirit in which we have done this has not been a violent or disturbful one; it has not sought to add fuel to the flames of discontent—to pour oil upon the more fiery passions of the people—to wake useless repinings, and augment the unjust complainings of the idle, the dissolute, or the depraved; in fact, it has not addressed itself to the very classes upon whose condition it reflected—for the readers of this paper are most of them in higher walks of life—but it has sought to knock, for poverty's sake, at the doors of the heart of the world above it, and to request earnestly that they might be opened unto the poor. It must not be thought, then, that we overstrain the theme, or assume a canting virtue in our perseverance in their behalf, when we press into our service every fresh story of misery wedded by tyranny or cruelty to wrong, which the broad leaves of the morning journals unfold from day to day; for not only do we do so without the possibility of personal interest or advantage, but without one thought of party or political bias—one motive that does not spring from the purest wells of Christian feeling, and cling only to aspirations after what is just, charitable, and humane.

It has long been our opinion that habitual official neglect of the poor, and legislative neglect also, have been among the worst and most crying evils of our political system, and have gone far to increase and perpetuate that far-spread wretchedness which other social evils had superinduced. It is only now acknowledged that the reproach of not educating the lower classes—of giving them mental pabulum as well as bodily food—spiritual as well as physical subsistence—has fixed its enormity upon the community, and that there is no worldly sophistry that can elude its grasp. This reproach it seems all too difficult to remove, for, while all ranks admit its disgrace, and civilization cries aloud for its extinction, governments seem baffled as to the means of effecting this most national of objects, and the enterprise of private virtue is left weakly to essay the achieval of a glorious public good.

The same impediments, however, which have presented themselves to the practical philosophy of mentally elevating the lower classes, have never thrown up their barriers against any system of benevolence that could be devised for the national management and protection of our destitute poor. No contingencies of legislation, no necessities of political economy have demanded that cruelty should be an imperative ingredient in Poor-law administration. No human voice has had the hardihood to declare of our humbled poor that it is right to crush their spirits while we are relieving their wants—that, while giving them the bread of charity, we are to impregnate it with the bitterness of oppression—that we are to shelter them, and mock the natural hospitality of the heart—to clothe them, and weave into their raiment the petty meanness of official insolence, so that the garb of poverty shall seem to them the badge of spite and shame—in a word, to make them feel that poor men should have no affections, and that in their bosoms the chords of love should be broken, and the ties of kindred and brotherhood be rent. Because they break stones for us, we may not break hearts for *them*; we may not unstring the harp of humanity, and bid its music cease to the grieving spirit, and hush the soft murmurs of consolation in the desolate hovels of despair. Yet we are sure that our present Poor-laws have done much—far too much of this unseemly wrong, and that legislation has shown its utter and depraved heartlessness in nothing so much as in criminal neglect of the poor. The press literally groans with evidences of this guilty and melancholy truth. It shrieks in our gaols, moans in our workhouses, suffers mutely in our silent homes of poverty, and shivers with feeble wretchedness in our streets. Guardians and overseers and governors proclaim it with a brazen trumpet in our parishes; the police-offices echo its cries of horror or its sighs of woe; and the benevolent community is shocked and sorrowed by distresses which hardened legislation has still the bold cruelty to uphold. And this because men will not direct their attention to the details of pauperism, and to the manner in which in all parts of the country its legal remedies are applied. The great importance of the whole subject which has elicited these general remarks is, unfortunately, never without the illustration of individual example. For instance, we beg our readers to peruse the case which has immediately provoked this article. Two deplorable beings, a man and wife, are brought up upon the too common charge of street destitution. They have been respectable, indicate that they have seen better days, but they are starving, shelterless, tottering from debility in the highways of London, with clouds for their canopy, and drizzling rain soaking around them all the miserable night. In such a condition workhouses refuse them admission—even a magistrate's order is of no avail. "Mr. Coste told them he did not care if fifty magistrates had sent them, he should not admit them." At last the policeman, out of charity, charged them as vagrants, and got them, as prisoners, what he could not get them as paupers—a station-house shelter from the wretched inclemency of the night. The next day the magistrate, who sees the unfeigned illness and distress of the poor creatures, procures their admission to the workhouse; but only by a most determined course of conduct, accompanied by a threat to fine the authorities if they dared refuse to execute the mandate which he had felt himself bound to make. They were admitted accordingly; but, on the following Saturday, a devilish and cunning imposition was sought to be practised upon the justice who heard their case, only equalled in brutality by the cruelty which, in the first instance, refused to pity their destitution. We shall let the narrative make its own impression upon our readers.

Mr. Boyce, one of the Shoreditch guardians, accompanied by the doctor of the workhouse, came to the court, and made the following application to Mr. Broughton.

Mr. Boyce stated, that two paupers had been taken into the workhouse by desire of Mr. Broughton, who, it had been ascertained, were infected with the itch, and as they were very troublesome and obstinately refused to be cured, he (Mr. Boyce) wished to be informed if they would be justified in locking them up in a room by themselves and adopting such coercive measures as would be necessary to cure them, or that the parish officers should bring them to that court, and have them punished for their contumacy.

Mr. Broughton said they could not be sent to prison to spread the infection—the visiting justices would complain of such a course. All workhouses were, or ought to be, provided with accommodation for cases of this kind, and he was of opinion that the parish officers would be justified in using coercion under such circumstances, and separating these paupers from the rest of the establishment, for the sake of cleanliness.

Mr. Boyce: And if they resist our taking their clothes off and putting on others, we shall be justified in using force to them?

Mr. Broughton: Certainly.

Mr. Boyce and the medical gentleman, in making this application, abstained from mentioning that the parties they referred to were the unfortunate people in the above case; but just as they were leaving the court this fact was communicated to the magistrate by Mr. Hurlstone, the clerk; upon which

Mr. Broughton instantly ordered them to be called back, and addressed them in the following terms:—"I cannot too strongly express my indignation, Mr. Boyce, that you should have attempted to practise this trick and deception upon the Court. I had not the remotest idea, when I gave my sanction to the course you suggested, that your application referred to the parties I have since ascertained that it did, for not one word to lead me to such a conclusion did you or the medical officer say. I was under the impression, from what you stated, that you referred to some filthy and outrageous paupers, who, coming into your house with an infectious disease, from purely refractory motives refused to be cured of it, and with such persons the course I indicated would have been very proper to adopt; but instead of such being the case, I find it refers to two very decent and respectable people—people not often placed in such an unfortunate situation, and who when they came before me appeared perfectly clean and healthy. These unfortunate people apply to your workhouse for relief, and they are refused it; they then apply to me, and I direct Holland to take them again to your house and get them admitted, with a direction from me to that effect; the officer does so, and they are again positively refused; Holland has no place to take them to, and is obliged to leave them in the streets; and at 12 o'clock at night these poor creatures are met by a policeman under most distressing circumstances—both of them wet through, and the woman (and a most respectable woman she appears to be) in such a state of exhaustion and illness, that the officer has the greatest difficulty in getting her to the station-house, whence the sergeant on duty very properly again sends her to your workhouse, accompanied by the officer, but only, ill as she was, to be again repulsed; and, in the end, the officer is absolutely obliged to charge them at the station-house, and place them at that bar like criminals, to provide these poor unfortunate people with a night's shelter. It is true they are now in the workhouse, but it was only when I had issued an order to that effect, and had expressed my determination to follow that order up by a fine upon the relieving-officer, in the event of his non-compliance with it, that they were at last admitted. I am extremely sorry to find that a strong prejudice exists in the minds of the parish officers with regard to these poor people, and I must say that the conduct of the parish is most extraordinary, unprecedented, and unbecoming; and you will now understand me, gentlemen, in the most distinct, clear, and positive terms, to withdraw the opinion I before expressed - an opinion I would never have delivered had I known the persons to whom it applied. As something serious is likely to result from this matter I desire that Mr. Hurlstone will take a note of my positive withdrawal of my opinion on it, and I likewise call upon Holland, the officer, to recollect that I have done so.

The rebuke of the magistrate is dignified and does him honour; and we hope that the officials may yet reap the just punishment of their mean and guilty tyranny, and of that pitiful vengeance of depravity which would thus wreak its spite, against a hostile decision, upon the suffering wretchedness of two poor creatures broken in happiness, in fortune, and in health!

In another of the morning papers we find an inquest upon a pauper woman who had died in childbed from the neglect of the assistant to the parish surgeon—a boy of nineteen experimentalizing his carelessness upon the life of one of the poor! The jury in strong terms recorded their reproach of the enormity, but we have not heard that their verdict has called the hapless young mother back to her mourning friends from the grave, or that any other punishment has been awarded to the guilty culpability which has only added another to the thousand public instances of wicked, wanton, and indefensible neglect of the poor.

MADRID, WITH THE ROYAL PALACE.—See next page.

MADRID.

We here present our readers with a view of Madrid, the capital of that unfortunate country which appears fated to never know tranquility or peace, and which is now convulsed to its very centre. The letter of our Paris Correspondent will be found to contain an interesting detail of the state of affairs in Spain. The following are the latest accounts:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

"PERPIGNAN, July 17. -Majoras pronounced on the 14th, and General Tacon was appointed President of the Junta of Safety of the Balearic Islands.

"General Cortinez has left Lerida for the Seo d'Urgel.

"SERRANO, with three brigades, commanded by Brigadier Prim and Colonels Concha and Cordova, forming an effective force of 7000 infantry, 1300 cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, marched to Mequinenza, whence he was to proceed to Molina.

"NARVAEZ left Calatayud on the 10th with 12 battalions and 1000 horse to march upon Madrid. Castro has been appointed deputy commander of Catalonia and Governor of Barcelona, where he arrived on the 15th."

"MADRID, July 14.—General Aspiroz, with 5000 infantry, 700 horse, and two batteries of artillery, slept last night at El Pardo. The entire militia is under arms.

"NARVAEZ is to arrive to-morrow before Madrid with twelve battalions and 1100 horses.

"According to the last accounts the Regent was marching towards Bayten, with the intention, it is said, of going to Cadiz."

A rumour, orig nating in a well-informed quarter, was afterwards circulated upon the Bourse, to the effect that a telegraphic despatch upon Madrid had also been received, announcing that an engagement had taken place on the 14th between the populanon of Madrid and the corps of General Aspiroz, the result of which was the retreat of the troops. Mendizabal was represented as having distributed arms to the populace, and declared that if 500 d be sufficient if Madrid could hold out for two or three days to give time for the arrival of Z rbano and Seoane, who were advancing to the relief of the capital. The gates of Madrid were said to be guarded by strong columns of militia and by artillery; and Aspiroz, having been unsuccessful in his first attempt, is stated to have retired upon his position at Pardo, whence he would not quit to move until joined by Narvaez, who was expected on the evening of the 15th.

The conjecture by which alone we could account for the rapidity and decision with which Narvaez exchanged his defensive position in Valencia for a march between two hostile armies and upon Madrid, has been fully confirmed. It is now evident that the plan of the insurrect n was to excite the troops and the populace to pronounce against the Government in every province, and then for the leaders of the revolt to converge simultaneously upon the capital. This movement has been so well combined that Aspiroz arrived from the north on the heels of the Manzarres at the very moment that Narvaez is reported to have possessed himself of the road between Saragossa and Madrid.

Everything and everybody in Spain have thus "pronounced against the Regent—disparity has pronounced against itself—the troops in the garrisons and even the ships in the harbours, the magistrates in the cities and the peasants in the Vegas, the birds of the air and the beasts of the field, either by foreign influence, or by some epidemic, or by spontaneous combustion, have suddenly converted the Government itself into a sort of fugitive insurrection, and the constitutional head of the state and general of the Queen's armies into an outlaw. Nothing more inaccountable e ver fell out in history. Up to a certain point the Regent acted with all the energy and apparent success which the emergency required. He dismissed the Lopez cabinet, and dissolved the Cortes with a perfect knowledge that he would have to encounter the whole force of the opposition elsewhere than in the legislative bodies or the electoral assemblies. When the insurrection broke out, he marched against it with sufficient promptitude; but from the moment he reached Aranjuez his councils, whether civil or military, have been totally paralysed. Every opportunity, and they have not been wanting, has passed away; till the Regent appears to be left entirely to his own resources, if indeed that can be called a contest in which the Government has not seriously unsheathed its sw .

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our Paris Correspondent.)—PARIS, July 18.—It would be useless to enumerate the different towns now in the hands of the insurgents, or to describe the number of battalions deserted to them; suffice to say, the cause of Espartero is lost. Anarchy, disorder, and military despotism have triumphed. The whole of Catalonia, with the exception of Seo d'Urgel and Fort Montjuich, has been abandoned by Zurbano. Even Leida, the besieging of which in 1810 raised Suchet to the rank of field marshal, has been evacuated without the slightest struggle: the Balearic Islands have declared against Espartero; the Basque provinces, the inhabitants of which were his staunchest friends, no longer acknowledge him, the army of which not twelve months since he was the idol now declare him a traitor, and receive such proclamations as the following with shouts of applaus-

" Barcelona, July 12, 1843.

"A proclamation has been addressed to the inhabitants, informing them of the flight of Zurbano from Lerida, and thanking the people of this part of the country for their efforts against the infamous traitor of Buen-a-vista (Espartero), who, raised from the ranks by the suffrages of the people, sold to a stranger (England) his country and his honour. The proclamation goes on to seek refuge on board an English vessel, or to be exposed on a gibbet on the place of the Cebada. People of Spain, you are the admiration of the whole of Europe."

Thus has fallen Espartero, Duke of Victory—he whom Christina honoured with the title of "Saviour of the Country!" Great blame is attributable to Espartero for his want of energy. When he quitted Madrid, and that fourteen days ago too late, it was generally supposed that he intended immedia.ely to attack Valona; had he done so, it is more than probable that he would have succeeded; but after wasting a considerable time at Alcasser, he with difficulty marched to Val de Penas —honoured twice the Sierra Morena, directing his course to Bayten—and by this time he is either in Cadiz or not far from it, having with him only 3000 infantry and about 800 cavalry, and separated from General Van Halen. It is said, and I am inclined to believe with some truth, that the army with Espartero revolted at Bazaote, having at its head the famous regiment of Lusitana, commonly called "Espartero's Janissaries," and that he owed his safety to the speed of his horse, and three squadrons of cavalry. The insurgents, on the other hand, have acted with an energy and decision worthy of a better cause. Immediately on the last, at the head only of 4000 infantry and 300 . . . . . ll to at General Enabe fore Teruel, and by marches and counter-marches, showing much military tactics, he is now not far from Madrid, ... with hun upwards of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Madrid itself; it is surrounded by three divisions: on the one side, General Urbina with the garrison of Badajoz; on the north, General Concha and Amor, with eight battalions of infantry, 500 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; and on the side of Aragon, Navaez. General Ivisate to defend Madrid (not fortified), has only the National Guard, greatly divided in opinion; three companies of pioneers, 300 cavalry, and the depôt of the different battalions with Espartero. It is more than probable that Mendizabal will capitulate; indeed, I am assured that he has promised the Regent regents in Madrid that in case they do not to shed the blood of his countrymen in a cause which, to say the least, he considered desperate. After this assurance, the Duke de Glucxtandt and Mr. Addington offered his partner's hands and honourable protection to the Regent or England. His reply does him great credit. "I cannot accept your generous offer," said he; "I am not sufficiently rich to live either in London or Paris; a Spanish colony is the only refuge proper for a poor exile." But one thing I must demand," continued he, "is for my wife and her personal property."

Little is known of the movements of General Van Halen; it is reported that he has crossed the Regent; I should not be surprised if this were true. Van Halen's reputation dates from the war of independence. The last accounts of this general stated, that, after putting Cordova in a state of defence, he had marched in the direction of Seville.

Insurrection triumphs! but, as was once observed by Napoleon, "it is the commencement of the end." The troubles of Spain will now really begin; the struggle will be between Lopez and Narvaez, between the tools of Lafayette and the Christino moderates. France must protect Christina. Louis Philippe and the Queen's mother are strongly compromised, and must now together act. But the struggle can be of short duration; the majority of the Spanish nation will never permit his meddling in their affairs; the blood made use of him as a powerful auxiliary against Espartero; but neither he or his country now will be ever popular on the other side of the Pyrenees.

The first serious attention should now be directed to the movements of the French Government; and, as far as I am able, you shall be kept well-informed. The departure yesterday of the Duke de Montpensier from Paris is of more importance than is generally imagined. It is supposed that the youth of the duke will prevent suspicion; but a deep scheme has been laid, and, ere long, you will hear of marriage (the Pyrenees) of the Duke d'Aumale—the future husband of Queen Isabella, as he is generally called by the sycophants of the Tuileries.

The French intend sending an imposing marine force into the Mediterranean at the end of August or the beginning of September; there will be present 8000 Sadian troops, several princes, and many diplomatic personages of high standing: the fortress will be able to contain 40,000 men.

A serious accident has happened to the reigning Duke of Oldenbourg: he fell from his horse, put his shoulder out, and received many severe contusions. Should the Duke die, which must be appointed, the Hereditary Prince, born on the 2nd of July, 1827, not being of age—his majority is eighteen years of age.

Two railroads have been opened in Prussia—one from Magdebourg, by Gross Ocherseleben to Halderstadt; and the other, Brunswick to Gross Ochers eben.

Arrangements are being made between the French and Austrian Governments for the forwarding of letters without being obliged, as at present, to pay the postage beforehand.

It is said that the triumphal arch of Djimlah will be brought from Algeria and erected in Paris, at the foot of the bridge of Jena, near to the Champs de Mars.

The Duc de Nemours will reach Caen on the 29th. The royal family, after assisting at the funeral service, on the 13th, at Dreux, returned the next day to Paris.

The municipal authorities have decided on throwing a suspension-bridge across the Seine, at Bercy; the want of a bridge at this part of Paris has been much felt, and continued petitions have been sent to the préfet.

The truly benevolent Polish Princess Czartorysska has purchased for £6400 the celebrated Hotel Lambert, in the Isle Saint Louis.

The directors of the Verviers Railway have placed a novel carriage of two stories on the line. The upper story is destined to the curious traveller, to enable him with ease to take notes of the surrounding scenery.

The ballet "La Peri" was brought out last night at the Grand Opera. I am told it was well received. You shall have full particulars in my next.

The success of the highly talented vaudevillist, Offenbach, at the Festival of Douai was most flattering. Such was the enthusiasm of the audience that immediately after the festival his portra t was exhibited in a most every shop, with the following description, "In remembrance of the second concert of Douai, given the 11th of July, 1843." A compromise has been effected between the director of our Grand Opera and Fanny Elsaler, condemned for breach of contract in 60,000 francs damages. Mr. Lenox Pillet has consented to take 30,000 francs, and Fanny is shortly expected in Paris. Madame Rossi decidedly quits the Opera Comique; she has accepted an engagement for the month of September in Lisbon, Madame Damoreau is shortly expected in Paris, having received fifteen months' leave of absence from the Emperor of Russia. Mr Prume, a talented violinist, but better known as the composer of "La Mélancolie," died on Sunday last in one of our madhouses. The opera of "Eddine" is a deplorable fiasco.

The poet Kind, the author of the poem of "Freyschutz," died on the 25th of June at Dresden, on the very day on which the theatre of that city gave the 112th performance of that renowned opera.

A great musical festival is preparing at Baden Baden, under the auspices of M. Bennazi. The orchestra and chorus will be composed of more than 300 performers.

The son of Lanner, the well known leader in Vienna, only eight years of age, has composed a waltz and polka, for a full orchestra, and which was performed on the 22nd of June before an audience of 2000 persons, the *élite* of the Austrian capital. The infant pro igy was carried by the audience in triumph to his mother. The Italian Opera at Vienna closed on the 1st of July, after a most profitable season.

The Italian Opera at Amsterdam opens next month. Amongst the artists already engaged are Conti, now in London; Derivis, Gueli, and Donatelli. The Italian Opera at Oporto is highly spoken of. Its company is composed of Ferlotti, Jantana, Vitalli, Galli, Salavi, and Ekerin.

Liszt is staying at Nonenwerth, near to Bonne. It is expected that he will remain on the banks of the Rhine the greater part of the summer. Standigl has been engaged for eight months, from August next, at the principal theatre of Vienna. Ricci's opera, "Un avventura di Scaramuccia," was represented at Athens with great success.—A Philharmonic Society has been organised at Algiers. Several Italian artists have already become mem-ber-

Four o'clock.

I have just learnt from a highly respectable source that, *if possible*, Espartero will endeavour to get to the Havannah and join General Valdes, his most intimate friend, the Viceroy of the Island. I am positively assured that a letter has been received in Paris by a first-rate Spanish banking house from Espartero to that effect.

The following information may be interesting to your mercantile readers. From official documents it has been ascertained that the average dividend on bankruptcies in Paris was, in 1835, 13 per cent.; in 1836, 20 per cent.; in 1837, 14½ per cent.; in 1838, 20½ per cent.; in 1839, 22 per cent.; in 1840, 15 per cent.; and in 1841, 14 per cent.

Was lately married at Berlin, Mr. Eichhorn, son of the Minister of Instruction and Religion, to Miss Schelling, daughter of the celebrated philosopher.

It is said that Admiral Leray has been appointed Commander of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean. Admiral Furpré replaces Admiral Fairac on the Algiers station.

PORTUGAL.—We have received accounts from Lisbon to the 10th inst., by the Liverpool Peninsular steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Monday. The state of Spain has produced a great sensation in Portugal, and every precaution was being adopted to prevent the disturbance of pub ic order in Portugal, by the possible effect of success on the part of the *pronunciados*. The cruiser Don Miguel was ordered to the coast of Algarve on the south of Portugal of the partisans of either side, and in Lisbon various restrictive measures were in progress to be enforced on the first show of popular symbathy with the proceedings in Spain. The Duke de Palmella had tendered his resignation as President of the Council and Minister of War. The most important part of the news by the arrival is that the Cortes had been closed by a royal "*declared*" on the 5th instant, at Algesiras, which port she had been sent to blockade. Seville, Malaga, Barcelona, and Valencia—indeed all the towns on the coast, with the exception of Cadiz, have "*declared*" against the cause of Espartero. The authorities at Cadiz had refused all intercourse with the other ports. The confinement of the Queen of Portugal may be looked for within another month. The Infanta Isabella Maria has returned to Lisbon.

ALEXANDRIA, June 16.—A murder committed by a Turk upon a young Frenchman has caused a great deal of sensation amongst the European residents here. The Turk, it appears, had forcibly entered his victim into his house under some false pretence, and there throttled him, and threw the body afterwards into the sea. Upon the requisition of the French Consul-General, Mehemed Ali ordered the principal officer of police (nazir) of the province to arrest the murderer, who soon found out the perpetrator of the horrid deed, his own wife, who had previously sued for a divorce, betraying him. He was sentenced to be hung, and on the scaffold he begged to be allowed once more to see his only son, a young man twenty-two years o d, and, upon the latter being brought before him, he ordered and inspired him to kill his own mother and at least two Europeans. With the first of these mandates the young man accordingly proceeded on the spot, by hurling a large stone at the unfortunate woman's head, which nearly proved fatal. The Pasha has sent the young wretch to Upper Egypt to work in the mines for life.

GREECE.—ATHENS, June 30.—The representatives of the three allied powers have received their answer from King Otho. He has very plainly and candidly told them that he will not pay, at present, the arrears of interest on the guarantee loan. He has remained firm to his resolution that three powers will do, but it is quite certain that they will get nothing without using coercion. The Greeks seem so convinced that the allies must actively interfere, that they have ceased to take any notice of the violent menaces of themselves. The country is perfectly quiet in all parts. With moderately good government a revenue might be obtained amply sufficient for paying not only the interest on the loan, but the principal in a few years. At least this is the opinion of the most respectable and talented Greeks. Almost all the Athenian newspapers are filled with most violent articles against the King and his *employés*. These papers are seized as soon as they appear; but the printers take care to have plenty of copies concealed, which are forthwith circulated extensively.

WEST INDIES.—By the mail steam-ship Tweed, Captain Sharpe, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday morning, from St. Thomas's 29th June, Bermuda 1st July, and Fayal on the 10th. Passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Turner, Mr. A. C. Bagot, and Mrs. Cuppidge and son, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Dick, Mr. Julian, Mr. J. P. Julian, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Navis, Mr. Hackshaw, Dr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and child, Mr. M. T. Betteridge, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and child, Baron Karwinski, Miss Karwinski, Mr. Leal, and Mr. Dart and lady. The Forth, from Havannah, conveyed to Bermuda the intelligence that Espartero had left the island for St. Thomas's, to come up with the next mail for England. The l . . . . by the Severn had arrived out. The Medway and the Ta . . . . St. Thomas's. The freight of the Tweed consists of 446 packages of . . . . about 700 ounces of gold. Her Majesty's ship Pique was a . . . . The Comet French steamer of war had been on shore near Guadaloupe, but was got off without receiving damage. Two smart but momentary shocks of earthquake had been felt at Antigua on the 9th and 11th of June. The . . . . . ptain Jessamine, and her infant daughter, died on the 4th of June, at Antigua. Mr. Betteridge, the late colonial agent for Bermuda, who was the daughter of . . . . Cumming Bruce, Esq., was married to the Earl of Elgin, governor of . . . . ral of Jamaica, April 22, 1841; has left issue a daughter, born June 19, 1842. The whole of the West India Islands are represented in a very healthy state.

We extract the following from the *Antigua Weekly Register* of the 13th of June, with reference to the great earthquake which appears to exist in that island of perpetual beauty and terrific horrors. The recent earthquake of the 11th: "Count of Queen's Bench and Grand Sessions, held at St. John's, Antigua, 8th of June. The Grand Jury, amongst others, made the following presentment:—"During the state of the deplorable state to which the agricultural interest of the country has been reduced from the inadequate supply of labour to carry on the cultivation, arising in part from the extended employment of carpenters, masons, and their attendants, and consequent greater absorption of labour, and in some measure from a general unwillingness on the part of the labouring classes to render their services unless induced by exorbitant and unreasonable wages, does not think it would be performing its duty were it to leave the court without calling to its serious notice the ruinous consequences which must result to the community at large. The Grand Jury feels it imperative on it earnestly to recommend to the court that such prompt and decided steps should be taken to avert the impending ruin as to the court in its wisdom may seem fit."

MEXICO.—Advices have been received from Mexico by way of Havannah to the 4th of June from the city of Mexico and from Vera Cruz. The son of Santa Anna had arrived in the capital from Yucatan with the official particulars of the surrender of Barragan, of whom it is said he acted de-camp, to the insurgents near the city of Merida. They do not materially vary from those already published. The Mexican papers were occupied with discussions about the negotiations known to be in progress for effecting a pacification with Texas. The insurrection which had broken out in the south appeared to be still in progress, and General Bravo had advised the Government that 2000 or 4000 Indians, composing his chief body, were encamped in the vicinity of Chitapa, where they had declared for the federal system. He himself was unable to resist them, having only 200 recruits at his disposal.

AMERICA.—The fine packet-ship Garrick, Captain Keddy, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon from New York, after a twenty-one days' passage, with papers to the 26th ult.

The accounts from Canada, relative to the riots on the Beauharnois Canal, state that the insubordination still continued: that the rioters had been furnished with arms and ammunition, by persons not known; that a reinforcement of 300 men had arrived from Lachine, and that another conflict with the authorities might speedily be looked for.

A new plan, wrested in his cou ch out by him in favour of Texas and Yucatan, is anxious for peace. He had made a proposition that two commissioners from each Republic should meet him in the city of Mexico to agree upon terms. As all parties seem tired of the slaughter and misery which it can hardly be called—have already brought that first embarked in it, there seems little doubt that it will now be brought to a close.

Beyond the announcement of the death of the Hon. Mr. Legare, the attorney-General, who expired at Boston, and is described as an able and accomplished man, and since the retirement of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, there is no news worth recording from the United States.

A repeal meeting had been held at Boston, when Robert Tyler, the son of the President, made a pompous inflated speech in favour of repeal. It did not, however, do much for the rent, for not more than 250 dollars were subscribed by a meeting, which the *Boston Post* describes as most numerous and enthusiastic. It would appear that Mr. O'Connell's just and indignant denunciation of slavery wherever it exists, has caused considerable irritation on the part of the Irish-American party in the United States. There was a stormy discussion at a repeal meeting held at Philadelphia on the 21st ult; it was stated that the on y object of the association was to obtain a separate and independent Legislature for Ireland, and "to be translated as they find it;" but there is no doubt that some harm has been done to the cause in America by the Liberator's abolition crusade.

A Miss Catherine Gilmour, *alias* Cochrane, who died from Scotland in January last, to avoid a charge of murdering her husband, has been arrested and claimed by the British Consul at New York, and after undergoing examination, was remanded. She is described as most numerous and enthusiastic. It would appear that Mr. O'Connell's just and indignant denunciation of slavery wherever it exists, has caused considerable irritation on the part of the Irish-American party in the United States. There was a stormy discussion at a repeal meeting held at Philadelphia on the 21st ult; it was stated that the on y object of the association was to obtain a separate and independent Legislature for Ireland, and "to be translated as they find it;" but there is no doubt that some harm has been done to the cause in America by the Liberator's abolition crusade.

A Miss Catherine Gilmour, *alias* Cochrane, who died from Scotland in January last, to avoid a charge of murdering her husband, has been arrested and claimed by the British Consul at New York, and after undergoing examination, was remanded. She is described as the last man, in order to afford her counsel a chance of establishing a plea of insanity. She is the first person arrested under the new treaty.

A destructive fire took place at Beauchenille, a village on the banks of the St Lawrence, which destroyed 52 houses, besides other buildings, including the church, convent, and school house.

BUSINESS.—The week now past was dull, the spring trade, which had been unusually brisk this year, having ceased. The markets generally were heavy—that of cotton especially. The only exception was the grain market, which, like that on the side of the water at the present moment, was brisk, with rising prices. The exchange on England was 10⅝, and on France 5 90 and 5⅝.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that on Monday next he would move that Mr. Wm. Brown, of the *Kendal Gazette*, should be called to their lordships' bar, for a breach of privilege committed by him in having attributed improper motives to the noble lord for introducing a declaratory bill to their lordships, implying that it was so introduced in reference to a trial about to take place at the next Westmoreland assizes, in which he (Lord Brougham) had a personal interest. The Earl of ABERDEEN having moved the third reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices bill, Lord COTTENHAM rose and moved the amendment of which he had given previous notice, "That all the declaratory words, and the words 'as part and the commencement of the proceedings in the examination and admission of the person presented for the cure of souls,' be left out, and the trial of his gifts and qualities,'" be omitted —The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the object of this bill was to tranquillise the minds of the Scottish people on a most important subject. It object was to secure to the Church that a person well qualified to discharge the duties of a minister. Was the Presbytery the proper tribunal to judge? Who could doubt it? Were the proposed limitations under which they were to exercise this power correct and proper? He had heard no objections urged in this respect. Did this bill encroach on the rights of patrons? Not at all. Under these circumstances would their lordships refuse to pass it on account of some objections in point of form, for which, after all, he did not believe any good foundation existed? He trusted that their lordships would resist the amendment.—Lord CAMPBELL viewed the measure in a totally different light from the noble and learned lord. He thought it would produce, instead of harmony, nothing but discord and dissatisfaction, and cause great prejudice to an established church. He had been always averse to any interference with the legislative bodies affecting unjustly the rights of patrons. This bill, instead of making the Church of Scotland, as it had hitherto been, more popular and more venerated, perhaps, than any other Church—instead of making it what it was now, as the church of the whole population, would make it the church of the minority. From such evils it was his heartfelt wish to exempt his native country.—The EARL of ABERDEEN said if the noble and learned lord had been active acted upon it would tend to disestablish the Church of Scotland. The General Assembly in the year 1833 had adopted the same resolutions, which were re-enacted since 1834 to 1838, and which the present bill only proposed to put them into this bill. He did not anticipate any ecclesiastical tyranny to arise out of the passing of this bill, as had been predicted. He hoped that that wise and moderate course the noble earl's bill would never have t e effect of allaying the irritation which at present prevailed in Scotland or pacify the people, or satisfy in the slightest degree the Presbyterians of that country. As a person, he considered the bill on general grounds, because he thought that it would cause a direct transference from those who at present held the patronage to the church itself. There were upwards of a million of seceders from the Church of Scotland who would not accept that bill.—Lord COTTENHAM replied. His object in moving the amendment was that the law should be enacted and not made declaratory.—The question was then put, and the amendment was negatived without a division.—Upon the question that the bill do pass, Lord COTTENHAM moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read this day three months.—After a few words from the Earl of ABERDEEN the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice of his intention of moving an address to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to direct her attention to measures for the improvement of education in Great Britain, and assuring her that Parliament would concur in any improvement of the kind. Mr. HUME moved that there should be issued for the city of Durham —Mr. HUME opposed the motion.—After a short discussion, the motion for issuing the writ was carried by a majority of 128. The numbers were 144 and 16, when the house resumed, having made but little progress with the clauses.—On the order of the day being read for the house went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, in which many verbal amendments were made, and

CAMPBELL said this was a most important clause. It related to the defence to actions for libel. This clause abolished the law which allowed truth to be pleaded as a bar to a civil action. He moved an amendment that both in civil and criminal cases truth may be pleaded, but then it must be accompanied by a plea that it was beneficial to the public. The clause as amended, and the other clauses to clause 7, were agreed to.—On clause 7, Lord CAMPBELL said he proposed that the present law should be altered to assimilate the law in such proceedings as the Townshend Peerage Bill; for instance, to proceedings in courts of law. This would not be a sanction to members for publishing slanderous language, and to gentlemen, because ill afterwards themselves, because that would be a clear case of slander, for which they would be liable. For instance, there had been accusations, some time since, against the learned and excellent Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas that were a scandal to the House of Commons. He hoped their lordships would retain the clause, which had been founded on the tenth resolution of the committee relating to *ex parte* proceedings. He proposed to introduce in line two of the clause, that no action for libel shall be maintainable for publishing, "without proof of actual malice."—The Lord CHANCELLOR doubted whether actual malice could, in many cases, be proved.—Lord CAMPBELL said he had thought it necessary to guard against wrong being thus inflicted, by moving the insertion of these words.—Lord BROUGHAM suggested that case. Suppose a member of Parliament got up in the House and asserted that the Sovereign had no title, and recommended assassination. Lord CAMPBELL said that was provident for, as the bill enacted that the publication of any matter should not be at variance with the standing orders. He thought the sooner they got rid of those standing orders the better. He thought it was not creditable for the house to have stood up contrary to the wishes of every individual, and which they wished to be violated. (A laugh.)—Lord BROUGHAM thought his noble and learned friend should not enter into the wide and important question of Parliamentary privileges on such an occasion as the present. He agreed with Sir Samuel Romilly, that their standing orders were to be delicately and carefully dealt with, because they were generally found to be the practical result of considerable and long experience—veiling the evil and suggesting the remedy—and their being long retained was a proof of their essential character. It had been properly stated to be important to maintain the standing orders for the exclusion of strangers and the non publication of the debates; and he thought they should not be the best possible judges if they were never or rarely exercised; but it was the knowledge of the power existing that rendered their exercise unnecessary. Other countries were of the same opinion upon this subject. He had been in France for the opinion stated that, at the time of the French revolution, it had always been imputed to the interference of the public that many of the worst proceedings of those troubled times were owing. Men in France had told him, "We look with envy and admiration at the better course you have taken in England, as I consider that, if we had observed your rules, we should not have had to lament the dreadful scenes that marred the fair prospects of the earlier part of our revolution." Upon the whole, he was most reluctantly obliged to state that his opinion was again at the clause.—After a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord CAMPBELL said that he could not abandon the clause.—The house was then cleared for a division. The numbers were, Contents, 51; non-contents, 11; majority against the clause, 6. Clause 11 was then agreed to, as was also clause 12, regarding costs, with amendments.—Lord CAMPBELL said he proposed to omit clauses 13 and 14, not on the ground that he disapproved of their enactment, but that they were unnecessary, as the law at present made the intended proprietor liable, not only for stamps and advertisement duties, but for costs and damages that might be recovered in any actions against the paper.—The Lord CHANCELLOR having asserted to the same effect, they were struck out of the bill.—The bill then went through committee. The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday next. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There being only 18 members present at four o'clock, the house adjourned till WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the bringing up of the report on the Irish Arms Bill he would move a resolution to the effect that the unrestricted power of carrying and using arms for all legal purposes is an inherent right enjoyed by Irishmen and Scotchmen, and one of the essential safeguards of freedom, and that the limit imposed on that right with respect to arms is an unwilling and unjust disinction, and a violation of that equality of rights which is the only just basis of imperial legislation.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE made it a matter of complaint that the Government had not made a house on the previous evening, when there were some important subjects for discussion, and moves that the dropped orders of Tuesday should have precedence of other business. Sir R. PEEL said he was quite so, however, the decision on coming down to the house on Tuesday evening, about 20 minutes past four, to find that a count was waiting. He has, to-day, however, that the members of the Government had been much interfered with in their departments, and had no right to be exclusively responsible for not making a house, the onus lying quite as much upon the opposition as upon the ministerial side.—After a short conversation, Sir C. Douglas said that Lord John Russell was to blame for not making a house, as he had an important motion on the paper.—Mr. FREMANTLE said it had been his fate to sit on both sides of the house, and while he shared the responsibilities of opposition, he always felt it his duty to assist in making a house, if any of his friends had motions to bring forward.—Ultimately, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY, Mr. Duncombe withdrew his motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, pursuant to notice, that leave be given to the sergeant-at-arms to plead to the action commenced against him by Mr. Pearse.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted the absence of Sir T. Wilde, for he thought the country had a right to be paid dearly enough for the blunders committed in the course of former actions. Now that people saw the house wavered in supporting its privileges, they might rely upon it that they would have enough of such actions. The authority of the house was at an end; but still, in order to arrest the progress of the mischief, he moved as an amendment that the party who had served the writ on the sergeant-at-arms should be ordered to attend at the bar of the house this day.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.—Sir R. PEEL said that the action would not be stayed by the committal of the party who had served the writ, and the motion would only lead to a waste of time, and again bringing them into collision with the executive authorities of the law. He hoped the house would allow the sergeant-at-arms to plead to the action.—After a short conversation the Attorney-General's motion was agreed to, by a majority of 105 to 44.—The Health of Towns Bill was withdrawn for the present session.—The Coroners Bill went through committee *pro forma*, notwithstanding an amendment was moved by R. KNATCHBULL, to have it committed that day three months. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 62 to 42.—Mr. FRENCH then moved the committal of the Medical Charity (Ireland) Bill; but while Lord STANLEY was about replying to some of his observations, the house was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Presbyterian Marriage (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow (Friday).—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE obtained leave to have a copy of any official papers respecting the erection of a workhouse at Ridenderry, Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Infant Orphan Estate Bill, and the Duchess Dowager Countess Waldegrave's Estate Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Mr. WARD gave notice that he would bring forward the motion respecting the Established Church of Ireland, as a substantive motion, on the 1st of August.—Sir R. PEEL entered into a statement respecting the public business, stating what the Government meant to do: they were prepared to give precedence to the Irish Arms Bill, the Irish Poor Law (Church Bill), to the Irish Poor law Bill, and to the Export of Machinery Bill. He had, on the other hand, to announce, on the part of the Government, that they intended to postpone for the present session the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and he believed he might add the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill. With respect to the County Courts Bill, he should postpone till some future day the announcement of Her Majesty's Government in regard to that measure, which was one that would be very unwilling to abandon.—After some questions had been replied to, the house went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the various clauses.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Irish Presbyterian Marriages Bill was read a third time and passed, as was (after a slight discussion) the Slave trade Suppression Bill. The Defamation and Libel Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.—The Scientific Societies Bill went through committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The report of the Designs Copyright Bill was received, and the third reading was fixed for Thursday next.—In reply to a question of Mr. GLADSTONE that in the report of the Customs' Acts Comm itee he received some discussion to-day, and Mr. Gladstone stated that he should object to the appointment of a select committee to consider the bill, as the time had gone by at which it could be properly moved for, and the report had already been fully investigated by several committees of that house.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should on Tuesday move that at the Attorney General be directed to prosecute Mr. Ward and Mr. Wilkinson, the agents to Lord Dangan mon, and other electors, for acts of bribery committed by them at the late election in Durham.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER in reply to Mr. Macaulay said that it was the intention of the Government to advance £100,000 to Australia, by way of loan, and that an Act of Parliament would be necessary to secure the repayment.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BROMLEY, MIDDLESEX.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Coventry Cross, Bromley, Middlesex, on the body of Jane Humphreys, aged seventy-seven, of Bromley-lock. It appeared that the deceased was the widow of a distiller, and lived with her son. On Sunday last they had company, whom the son saw home, leaving deceased perfectly sober preparing for bed. He returned, midnight, and was made by a man named Osborn, and going up stairs he found the deceased on the landing place on the dead, having her clothes burned from off her body, and by her side was an extinguished candle. A surgeon (Mr. P. Smyth) was called in, who said that deceased had died from the effects of severe burns, on the chest and abdomen principally. The son believed that his mother had set fire to her clothes as she was going up stairs to bed with a lighted candle. Verdict, "Accidental death."

COLCHESTER.—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Saturday night last, a most desperate attempt was made by a man named Osborn, upon the life of his wife, by means of a pistol, with which he inflicted a wound in her neck, producing consequences which it is feared will terminate fatally. It appears that Osborn and his wife have been separated for some time, the former, who is a shoemaker, residing at Ardleigh, and the latter working as a tailoress at Colchester. On Saturday night, about half-past ten, the wife left her work in company with the other work-women, and were proceeding along the walk, when Osborn made his appearance in front of his wife, saying he wanted to speak to her; she replied that she would have nothing to say to him, and the three females walked up into the town, Osborn following them. When they returned to the walk, on their way home to George-lane, he was still pursuing them; and just as they reached the spot leading out of East Stockwell-street, he rushed up to his wife, and, without speaking a word, fired the contents of a pistol into the back part of his wife's neck. The instant she was dropped by Jane Verlander and Grace Hayward, who were in the [illegible] Osborn made a desperate attempt to [illegible] Mr. Bright, of Anti-Corn-Law League celebrity. It is said, will offer his se f from the side of the tree trustees. Mr. Parvis left town for Durham on Sunday night. The Marquis of Sandford and Lord Seaham have also been spoken of as candidates in the same side.

HAVERFORDWEST.—The Rev. Jacob Saeger, the vicar of Royston, committed suicide on Wednesday night. As he did not appear in his usual place at the usual hour on Thursday morning, the family with whom he lodged, after having repeatedly called him without obtaining any answer, had the door of his bedroom broken open, when he was discovered undressed and hanging from the top of the bedstead. He had not been in bed, but had extinguished the candle, and had probably, on his returning for the night, undressed and destroyed himself in the dark. The deceased was educated at one of the dissenting colleges, and for several years remained in the Independent denomination. He was first ordained minister of a dissenting congregation in Buckinghamshire, whence he removed to a small chapel at Hampstead, from the pulpit of which he retired about 15 years since, for the purpose of entering the Established Church.

MAIDSTONE.—HOP BANKER.—The annual hop dinner at the Queen's Head, Maidstone, took place on Tuesday last. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Edward Monckton, and after the cloth had been withdrawn the betting commenced, and proceeded with great briskness. There were several bets made in favour of £140,000, but the average betting was made under that amount. Some heavy sporting bets were made against naming the duty within £1000, and which, with one exception, were considerably beneath £140,000.

WALES.—REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.—In consequence of the continued disturbed state of South Wales, orders were received at Woolwich on Sunday morning to have in readiness a six-pounder field gun and twelve-pounder howitzer, which were selected from the field train department, and at ten o'clock, A.M., they left Woolwich with the usual number of men of the Royal Artillery required for their service in the field under the command of Capt Taylor and Lieut Wodehouse. The orders were to proceed to Bristol by the Great Western Railway, and from Bristol to Carmarthen, with the least possible delay.

WELSH DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About midnight on the 10th instant a most daring and diabolical attempt was made to murder Mr. Robert Waters, of Strafford-le-the-Cas le, in the county of Wilts, who, was in his father's farm yard, was feloniously fired at by a man dressed in a white coloured cap, fitting close to his head, and which appeared to be tied under his chin, and who effected his escape through a shrubbery. A reward of £50 has been offered by Mr. Waters for the detection and apprehension of the ruffian.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT—LINCOLN, JULY 17.

WALMSLEY V. HURDMAN.

CURIOUS CAUSE OF ACTION.—This was an action of trespass. Mr. Hill and Mr Whitehurst were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Wray for the defendant.—Mr. Hill, in opening the case, stated the plaintiff was a solicitor, and the defendant a farmer, and he complained of an assault being committed on his person, and an indecent exposure of himself at one of Mr. Hurdman having, in public, *stroked his hair backwards*. The evidence was, that on the 24th of February last there was to be a variety of performances in a public room, at Horncastle, called the Theatre. Among the things proposed to be enacted was "Hercules struggling with the Numidian Lion, in Six Positions," and "Ajax defying the Lightning." Attracted by so highly a graced bill of fare, the plaintiff and defendant attended. Mr. Hill's attention was rivetted on the performance, but Mr. Hurdman had leisure for the display of a few practical jokes of his own, and among other jokes he was guilty of perpetrating was one of catching hold of Mr. Walmsley's hair and stroking them backwards. This was not to be endured, and accord ngly the plaintiff remonstrated with Mr. Hurdman on the impropriety of his conduct, and demanded a public apology to be inserted in the *Stamford Mercury*, with which the defendant refused to comply, and the present action was brought.—Mr. Humfrey, for the defendant, characterized this emphatically as being the attorney's action, for if the plaintiff had had no wish to put costs into his pocket, but simply to have made an example of Hurdman, he would have gone before a magistrate and had him fined.—Lord Abinger having summed up, the jury found for the plaintiff, damages 1s.—The learned judge refused to certify for costs.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—TWO CAPTAINS DROWNED.—It is with deep regret we have to announce a distressing and fatal occurrence, which has caused the death of Captains Drew and Jones, two of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, London. It appears that these gentlemen, with others of the brotherhood, whose lives were providentially saved, had been engaged in surveying the lightvessels in the Bristol Channel, and when off Trevose Head they attempted to land in a boat on the Quies Rocks, but owing to the heavy surf they were unable to do so. In returning, the boat came in contact with the steam-yacht, and all in the boat (we believe nine in number) were thrown into the water, by which the two unfortunate gentlemen named were drowned. The steamer put into Padstow on Friday from Penzance, and sailed the same tide for Bristol, where a coroner's inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." We understand that not the slightest blame is attached to any one: it was one of those unfortunate accidents which cannot be accounted for. Sir J. H. Pelly was on board the steamer at the time of the occurrence.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING.—Early on Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, John M'Claw, an engineer, living at No. 35, Paradise-row, Chelsea, was bathing in the Thames, off the Lammas-land, Chelsea, when he was suddenly seized with the cramp, and was drowned before assistance could be brought him.—Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Thomas Rawson, a labourer, an inhabitant of 9, Brentford-end, was drowned whilst bathing in the Thames, between Brentford and Kew. His body was not recovered until two hours afterwards.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—A melancholy accident occurred on the river just below London Bridge, on Sunday evening, by which the lives of two young children were sacrificed. It appears that the [illegible] Ann, belonging to Mr [illegible] was lying off [illegible] on board which were [illegible] two children, the eldest [illegible] Coleridge, a daughter of one of the men, were playing about the vessel, when they both mounted the gunwale, at the same moment the brig sudden[illegible] and throwing the sweep off the steerers, which they had failed to [illegible] the [illegible] no assistance could be rendered they were washed [illegible] another named Benjamin Wind, be ng in the 15th Regt. of Light [illegible] and who was wading, at the moment, [illegible] Thomas Hopper, Esq., and in the occupation of Mrs. Sm th. Her Majesty's pardon also is promised to any accomplice (not being the actual murderer) for such evidence as may lead to conviction.

AN AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since two men (brothers) were cutting down three-rood-field, a farm belonging to James D[illegible] Esq. Allston, when it was the usual time to go home to dinner, one of the brothers told the other that he would not go home to dinner that day, but would lie down and rest himself, desiring the other to go and bring his dinner to the field. The other, after remonstrating a little upon the "leanness" of the first, at last went; and the latter immediately laid himself down and pulled his hat over his face to shade it from the sun. The home-going brother returned at the usual time with the dinner, took the hat from his brother's face, and found him—a lifeless corpse.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Friday last, the body of Mr. Thomas Adams, of the firm of Adams and Son, purveyors of meat to her Majesty, was discovered in a private part of the back premises of deceased, between two hay-ricks, in Park-street, Windsor. Upon the body being taken up, a wound of upwards of six inches in length, extending from ear to ear, and about three inches in depth, nearly severing the head from the lifeless trunk, was discovered to have been inflicted by means of a large dinner knife, which was found in the field close to the deceased. Mr. Adams, who had been in a low and nervous state for some time past, had been carrying on a flourishing business for upwards of fifty years in the town, and was in possession of considerable wealth. A coroner's inquest sat on the body the same evening, and it having been clearly established that the deceased was not in a sane state of mind, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity." Deceased, who has left a widow and three sons and two daughters, was in his seventy-sixth year.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

By a letter from Vienna, of the 7th, we learn that Count de Bombelles, the Austrian Minister to the Swiss Confederation, died that morning in the capital, where he had been for some time on leave of absence. Baron de Lieven arrived at Vienna on the 6th.——The Deputation of the St. Katharine Docks declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. at their half yearly meeting on Tuesday last.——The King of the Belgians has issued an ordonnance that all wools in bulk shall be allowed to pass through Belgium without payment of any transit-duty.——This exemption is to commence from and immediately after the close of the present session of the Chambers, should not the ordonnance be in the meantime converted into a law.——In consequence of the enormous increase in the money order department of the General Post Office, the authorities are making extensive improvements in the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, to meet the increased demand consequent upon the reduction of the rate of commission.——Part of the rails of the new line from Hertford to Ware are now being laid down, and the foundations dug for the intended terminal station.——A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Monaghan, synod of Ireland; the Rev. George A. Armstrong, of Dublin; Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Belfast; and Mr. John Roberts, of Collin House, Belfast, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, on Tuesday.——On the 4th instant (the birthday of the Crown Prince) the last great review took place of the Swedish troops encamped near Stockholm. The King, now in his 80th year, looked remarkably well on horseback, and, on dismissing the troops, he took off his hat, and repeated several times, with evident emotion, in Swedish, "God bless you, my children, if I should never see you again."——The late Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, 55th, was a member of a respectable family near Ratisbrin, county Dublin, and cousin of Sir William Wainwright Lynar, R.M., of Shurcone.——The Rev. Robert King, author of the "Primer of Church of Ireland History," has been appointed professor of science and chaplain to the new Irish college, near Navan, county Meath.——A singular duel was fought at Marseilles, on the 10th instant, between two Spaniards. One was a barber, and the other, though a dealer in cigarettes, consented to fight his opponent with his own weapon—a razor. The cigarette-man received the first wound, so deeply slashing his face that he was unable to continue the combat, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital, whilst the barber was taken to prison.——A letter from Vienna of the 8th inst., in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that a negotiation is about to be opened between the Austrian and French Governments, relative to a new arrangement of the passage between the two states, and particularly for putting an end to the necessity of passports being given.——The Rev. Owen Parr, vicar of Preston, has formally signified that he will resist the intended tolling of a bell at the Popish chapel of St. Augustine, considering it amongst the privileges of the Church of England as by law established.——An interchange of several of the police in England and Ireland is, it is said, shortly to take place.——Mr. T. W. Hill, barrister-at-law, on the South Wales circuit, has been appointed to the office of police-magistrate for the Merthyr district, with a salary of £600 per annum.——It is now definitely arranged that H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge shall proceed to the Ionian Islands. His *locale* will be Corfu. His Royal Highness will take his departure early in the ensuing month, and will, it is expected, remain abroad about two years.——The Manchester merchants complain heavily of the limited business which is doing with the country dealers, and the goods are very considerably accumulating in town for immediate want. No speculation whatever exists.——Saturday morning a brace of hares were picked up dead on the Eastern Counties line, which it is supposed were killed by the mail train the previous night.——The Rev. Samuel Horton, secretary to the Protestant Association of London, has been ordained by the Bishop of Gibraltar.——Mr. Jaques sold nine short-horns at Derby for 600 guineas, and Mr. Watson, of Walkingham, a short-horn heifer for 150 guineas.——There are, according to the statements of Mr. Cowing, a land surveyor, before Mr. Wilmot Horton's Emigration Committee, fifteen millions of profitably cultivatable acres of waste in England, Scotland and Ireland.——The growth of flax, of which so much has hitherto been imported into this country from foreign states, has been greatly increased, and so successfully it appears in the present year, that the Flax Society in Norfolk have found it advisable to engage competent persons from Belgium to pull, tie, and shock it.——A new college in which young men, members of the Established Church, will receive instruction on the plan pursued in the English Universities, has been established at Stoxcellan, in Ireland, and is to be opened with the usual ceremonies on the 1st of August next.——The Comte d'Aincourt, the celebrated French author, who is so well known in the literary world as the autnor of "The Solitaire" and other popular works, is at present in London.——In the intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Brunswick Dock, the estimated quantity of cast iron is no less than 7000 tons.——A novel and interesting ceremonial was witnessed at the parish church of Leeds, in Kent, on Sunday last, namely, the baptism of the seven children, four sons and three daughters, of Mr. Saxby, a respectable farmer of the parish. The children [illegible] joined the communion of the church having brought up as a Dissenter), according to the primitive and apostolic rule, took his household with him.——Upwards of 100 men are daily employed at the Tower in making preparations for filling up the moat. Extensive cuttings are being made in the soil for the purpose of gradually draining the swamp, and carrying off the numerous drainings which flow from the interior of the citadel.——"A collision took place," says the *Moniteur Parisien*, "a few days ago, on the frontiers of Italy, between Liberal and Counter-Revolutionary parties. Two men were mortally wounded.——We learn from the *Liverpool Times* that the suggested practice of placing women in the public stocks is being revived at Prescot [illegible] St. Helen's.——We understand that there are doubts whether [illegible] able collection of Bibles and collection of rare manuscripts [illegible] comprising the library of the late Duke of Sussex, will be submitted for public compe tition or not, as we hear the King of Na[illegible] tered into negotiations for the pure [illegible] A deputation of the iron masters of Staffordshire, headed by Lord Hatherton, Colonel Anson, and Lord Ingestre, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wed[illegible] [illegible] Downing-street [illegible] Quarterly Review, &c., &c., formerly of Berry-street, [illegible] troller General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land.——[illegible] ter, appointed about three years ago to the Governor-Generalship of Barbadoes, has arrived in London.——The *Leipsic Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople, June 17, that the differences between Turkey and Persia are farther than ever from [illegible] justment, and that open hostilities are become probable.——The subscription raised for Miss Martineau, who so nobly refused the pension offered by the late Government, reaches the sum of £1000.——In different towns the mayors have issued proclamations to the inhabitants, ordering all dogs going at large to be muzzled during the hot weather.——M. Jean Baptiste Laffitte, brother of M. Jacques Laffitte, and director of the Messageries Generales died in Paris on Wednesday, after a long and painful illness.——During the thunder storm of Wednesday week 34 sheep were killed by lightning, on the farm of Edstone, near Peebles.——The forces now concentrated in Ireland exceed, it is said, 35,000 men!

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP—VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BATH AND BRISTOL.

Wednesday being the day fixed for the launch of the mammoth steam-ship the Great Britain, which his Royal Highness Prince Albert had undertaken to name, the cities of Bath and Bristol were in commotion at an early hour, and the authorities were busied during the greater part of Tuesday and Wednesday morning in making preparations for the reception of his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Great Western Railway terminus shortly before seven o'clock: the Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg, the Marquis of Exeter, Lords Liverpool, Lincoln, Wharncliffe, and Charles Wellesley, Lieut.-Col. Bouverie, and Mr. G. Anson. The train also brought down Mr. C. Russell, M.P., chairman of the railway company, Mr. Saunders, the secretary, and Mr. Smith, the inventor of the Archimedean screw as applicable to steam-ships. Mr. Brunel acted as engineer.

At the moment of the arrival of his Royal Highness at the terminus the scene was truly animated. The reader will recollect that although the railway company have not yet constructed an expensive terminus, they have a very large establishment here for the repair of engines and carriages, and every convenience for carrying on the traffic. As this is the longest independent line of railway completed in this country, so all its appointments are in keeping with this superiority. Itsengineering peculiarities, as the mode in laying the rails, and the distance preserved between them—the broad gauge, as it is termed—and the larger diameters of the carriage-wheels and engine-driving wheels, have almost rendered this an experimental railway; and we are happy to state a very successful one in the greater rate of speed, and less liability to accident. The vastness of construction throughout the line entitles it to the rank of "grand," and even "gigantic,"—as in the Box tunnel, in constructing which, for two and a-half years, 1100 men and 250 horses were employed, 30,000,000 bricks were consumed, and a ton of gunpowder and a ton of candles every week—so that the Kilsby tunnel, on the London and Birmingham line, till lately the greatest wonder of the kind, is less than two-fifths of the size of the Box tunnel in cubical contents. Many other works on this gigantic line, especially in the very difficult country towards the Bristol end, might be referred to; but we can only here notice one other—the magnificent bridge by which the line crosses the Thames at Maidenhead: it consists of ten brick arches, of which the two principal are the largest and flattest brick arches ever built, being of 128 feet span.

EXTERIOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

As you pass the engine-houses at the Paddington station, you are struck with the colossal size of the engines. The carriages, too, are of excellent build and accommodation, and some of them cost £400 each. Some are 18 feet long and 8 feet wide, while others are 21 feet in length. The royal carriage was fitted up for the accommodation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and that in which his Royal Highness travelled on Wednesday, is 21 feet in length and 9 feet in width, and is divided into three compartments, two end ones 4 feet 6 in. long; while the centre forms a noble saloon, 12 feet long, and 6½ feet high, and is fitted up in the style of Louis Quatorze, panelled with crimson and white silk, relieved by paintings of the four elements, by Farris. The sofas, &c., are of richly-carved oak; and at each end of the carriage is a large plate-glass window, affording a view of the railway line. Of this truly sumptuous interior the annexed engraving is a correct representation.

INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The royal special train reached Bath at about nine o'clock. Prince Albert having been graciously pleased to signify his willingness to receive an address from the mayor and town council of Bath, preparations were made for receiving his Royal Highness in a manner worthy this ancient city. An apartment at the station was elegantly prepared as a reception-room. It was fitted up in the form of a tent, open in the front, and at the sides surmounted by a canopy. The floor was covered by a splendid carpet, worked with the royal arms. The reception-room was separated from the other portions of the station, at the front and at the sides, by barriers three feet high, so that the spectators were enabled to obtain a full view of the ceremony. Around these barriers, withinside the room, were arranged marble stands, on which were placed vases containing choice exotics. At the upper end of the reception-room, under the canopy, was a raised dais, upon which his Royal Highness stood, while the space on the one side of the reception-room was appropriated exclusively to ladies, and the other to the gentlemen deputed to present the address. The deputation assembled at the Guildhall at half-past eight o'clock, and proceeded in procession to the station. On the arrival, the Mayor (J. Eldridge, Esq.), accompanied by two of the aldermen and two of the principal inhabitants of the city, proceeded to the reception-room, the mace-bearers remaining as guards outside the barrier through which the deputation had entered. The deputation, advancing to the dais, presented the following address to his Royal Highness:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the mayor, aldermen, councillors, and inhabitants of the city and borough of Bath, with sincere emotions of gratification, avail ourselves of this occasion to present to your Royal Highness the united expression of those sentiments of profound respect and affectionate regard with which your near and interesting relation to our beloved Sovereign, and the public and private virtues which illustrate and adorn your character have inspired us. We humbly solicit that when your Royal Highness's high and important engagements admit, your Royal Highness may be induced to visit our ancient and loyal city, which, though it aspires not to the highest rank among the cities of this vast and mighty empire, yet yields to none of them the precedence in its determination of those bland and august qualities by which, no less than by the eminence of station, your Royal Highness is distinguished.

The satisfaction which we should experience in being encouraged by your Royal Highness to indulge in so flattering an expectation would be greatly enhanced if we could be allowed to hope that such an occasion might afford us the opportunity personally to express to our benign and beneficent Sovereign our fervent feeling of devotion and affectionate loyalty to her Majesty's most gracious person.

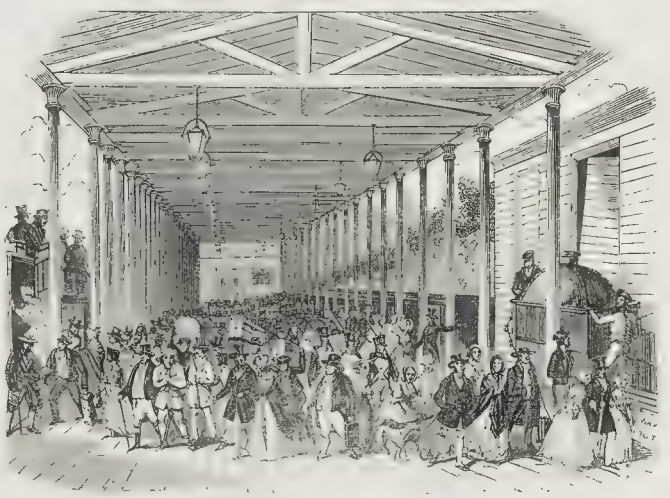
His Royal Highness then proceeded to Bristol, and arrived at the railway terminus shortly after 10 o'clock. The Prince and his attendants took their places on the platform of the terminus, which was covered with crimson cloth for the occasion. He was received with loud hurrahs from the company assembled, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness was dressed in a plain frock-coat, wearing the Riband of the Garter. He looked well, and appeared much gratified with his trip. The shouts and themusic having ceased, the Mayor was introduced to his Royal Highness. After which, Mr. Burges, the town-clerk, read the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Bristol, beg permission to present our sincere and joyful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your Royal Highness's visit to this ancient and loyal city. We approach your Royal Highness with every sentiment of respect and affection, deeply sensible of the high honour conferred upon us by your presence, and desirous of testifying our dutiful attachment to the illustrious Consort of our beloved Sovereign, and to assure your Royal Highness that it affords us the highest gratification to welcome your presence within the constitution of this country, as established under the auspicious reign of the house of Brunswick, and it is with the liveliest satisfaction and pleasure that we record our testimony of the respect and esteem we entertain for your Royal Highness, and for those amiable and excellent qualities which have endeared you to the nation at large.

May your Royal Highness continue to enjoy the affection and esteem of the British people. May your august Consort be long preserved to uphold the rights and liberties of her attached and devoted subjects, and to insure the prosperity of this great empire. May the blessing of Almighty God attend the illustrious and beloved offspring of your Royal Highness, and may they be preserved to promote the happiness of their Royal parents, and, ultimately, to realize the fondest hopes of a loyal and affectionate people, in perpetuating that form of government under which we have the happiness to live, and in maintaining inviolate the lustre of the British Crown.

His Royal Highness expressed his gratification in a few words. Mr. Savage, the master of the Society of Merchants, then presented to his Royal Highness the freedom of the society in a gold box, and bearing a suitable inscription. The Prince having received the box and acknowledged his sense of the honour, the Dean of Bristol, accompanied by nearly thirty of the resident clergy of the city, was introduced, and addressed his Royal Highness, who briefly replied. Shortly after, the Prince entered one of the royal carriages, accompanied by the mayor, in full official costume, Lord Wharncliffe, and Lord Lincoln. The procession then formed, the third carriage being the mayor's state carriage, drawn by six fine horses, the coachman and footmen in splendid liveries. The *cortège*, escorted by the Royal Gloucestershire and North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, and a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, proceeded through the city, along Cumberland-road, to the yard of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, where his Royal Highness was received by the chairman and directors of the company, and, with his suite, conducted over the magnificent Great Britain Steam-ship, described in our last number. On her various masts were hoisted the colours of the United States, of Russia, of France, and of Belgium, and on his Royal Highness stepping on her deck, the royal standard of England appeared waving bravely from her maintop. The royal party having inspected every department of the ship, which occupied nearly two hours, adjourned to the room temporarily fitted up on board for the banquet, where about 320 sat down to the tables, Mr. T. Kingston, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, having on his right his Royal Highness Prince Albert. After the viands had been disposed of, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, the Prince returning thanks for his health in a few impressive words. His Royal Highness and the company having left the banquet-room shortly after three o'clock, the Prince took his place on the platform erected for the occasion, and the Great Britain was towed out of the dock in which she floated into the other dock, and thence into what is termed the Float, the band playing and the people shouting on all sides. She swam gallantly into the place appointed for her, and presented one of the noblest sights to be imagined.



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TERMINUS.

The Prince and his suite having seen the vessel into her temporary locality, immediately took their departure for the terminus of the rail, passing along the road by the side of the new cut and the outskirts of the city. Having reached the terminus at four o'clock, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Paddington, and having taken their leave of the Mayor and the authorities, they entered the carriages and were conducted back with the same speed as in their journey down, Mr. Brunel again acting as engineer.

We have been purposely brief in our account of the day's proceedings, as it is our intention to illustrate them, next week, with a series of spirited engravings.

INCREASE OF TEETOTALISM.—During Father Mathew's visit at Leeds, last week, he administered the pledge to several thousand persons—some suppose to 6000! In Bradford, on Tuesday, it is said he administered the pledge to 7000. In Huddersfield, on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended with similar success. Even in York (a place which, comparatively speaking, had never hitherto felt the existence of total abstinence) he gave the pledge to 2000.

The parish of Methyrmawr, in Wales, has no public-house, no shop of any kind, no Dissenting chapel, no doctor, no lawyer, and no paupers. It however contains several octogenarians.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

On Wednesday, the third day of the Thames Regatta (fully reported and illustrated in No. 62 of our journal), a match took place amongst the apprentices in the seventh year of their time, who plyed between London-bridge and Teddington-lock—the prize being a coat and silver badge, presented by Evan Morris, Esq., and the freedom of the river.

The badge is massive, and richly embossed on the dexter side with the figure of Victory, holding in her right hand a small wreath, in the act of crowning the successful candidate, in the left hand a palm branch; on the reverse is a waterman, in full costume, resting upon a rudder, and bearing the union jack. In the distance is seen the scullers' match, for which the badge was intended as a prize; Putney-bridge, the Middlesex shore, the well-known ancient toll-house, and the antique parish-church of Fulham.

In a scroll is inscribed the appropriate motto of the gallant Nelson, "Palmam qui meruit ferat." In a shield at the foot are the arms of the donor, with his motto, "Assiduitate," below, chased in bas relief, surmounted with his crest; and the whole is surrounded by a wreath composed of water-lilies. The badge is attached to a full dress waterman's coat, of beautiful maroon colour, embroidered with silver lace, and silver buttons bearing the same crest as the badge.

THE PUTNEY SILVER BADGE.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND CONFLAGRATION OF JOHNSON AND PINCHIN'S OIL AND TURPENTINE WORKS.

On Saturday morning last, one of the most terrific explosions that has visited the metropolis for some time, attended with an immense destruction of property, took place soon after five o'clock, at the extensive and valuable oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson, Pinchin, and Company, situate in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the East, which not only destroyed the whole of the factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine, but the conflagration was so fierce and intense as to injure, it is said, part of the Blackwall Railway; and damaging between 30 and 40 houses in the neighbourhood, including the well-known Roman Catholic school in the above road. The factory stood on the north side of the road between Christy-street, and Grove-street, comprising a substantial brick warehouse, about two stories high, with a frontage facing the road of upwards of 50 feet; it extended in depth some 50 feet, within a couple of feet of the Blackwall Railway, three arches of which were rented by the firm, and used for the deposit of turpentine and other combustible materials, in the latter of which it was estimated that at least 2000 barrels were lodged.

For a length of time, owing to the immense excitement which prevailed, it was matter of very great difficulty that the subjoined particulars could be elicited. It appears from a statement made by Inspector Norman, of the H division of police, that at about a quarter to five o'clock he was proceeding down the Back-road, to inspect his command on the beats, when he had occasion to pass the above factory. At that period the premises were apparently free from fire; he had not, however, proceeded more than fifty yards, before he heard the policeman on duty, whom he had just passed, cry out "fire," and on turning round he hastened down the road, for the purpose of calling the engines of the brigade from Wellclose-square station, but meeting one of his men, he directed him to call them, and he then returned to the fire, which appeared to be confined to the centre of the works. Dense volumes of smoke were pouring forth from all parts of the roof, proving to him that it was the turpentine which had ignited. He directly, with his men, proceeded to alarm the inhabitants, and whilst so engaged the two engines from the above fire-station came up, and were instantly put into operation, the firemen keeping the gates closed until the hose was supplied with water, in order that they could throw a greater force on the devouring element. They were then forced open, and the firemen, viz., Isaacs, Goddard, and Frost, together with Sergeant Williams, of the police, entered. They had not been there but a few seconds before a most awful explosion took place, causing destruction to the factory—the roof was blown high into the air, and the whole of the walls were forced outwards into the street, partially falling upon the above-named persons. Never was such a scene witnessed at the East-end of the metropolis. For several minutes the whole district was enveloped amidst clouds of dust and smoke, and an intense shower of burning remnants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their very foundation, every window in them was blown to atoms, and the inhabitants appeared for the moment to be paralyzed. Then regaining themselves, the wildest confusion ensued, all rushing from their respective habitations, fearful that another more frightful explosion would take place. Soon as the smoke and dust had in some degree been cleared, great anxiety was manifested for the safety of the firemen. Two of them, it was found, had managed to extricate themselves from the ruins, but Isaacs and the policeman were dragged out in a most pitiable condition, bleeding profusely, and much burnt by the flaming timbers falling on them. They were immediately carried away to some neighbouring house, where medical assistance was called to their aid. Other explosions, almost equal in power to the first, and which now, by a clerk in the firm arriving, were ascertained to be the result of several hundred weight of gunpowder on the place, followed in rapid succession, hurling at considerable distance the few remaining portions of the ruins which were left standing. It was now deemed by the authorities of the fire brigade, as additional assistance had arrived from the stations at Jeffrey-square and School-house-lane, to withdraw the men for the present, and accordingly the spot was entirely deserted, every one standing aghast until the reports had ceased, and then it was with difficulty that the firemen could be induced to combat with the flames. Within half an hour the whole of the turpentine stores had caught, and a more terrific blaze had been rarely witnessed. The men had conveyed the hose of several engines into the gap between the ruins of the factory and the stores in the arches of the railway, in order to prevent them taking fire; it was then too late, as before mentioned, for every barrel in the stores, the arches being perfectly blocked up with them, had burst, and the spirit was flowing in a state of ignition into the street, increasing the conflagration to an alarming extent. Intelligence of the calamity having been sent to all the fire-stations in London, in a short time nearly the whole of the brigade force and engines, as also others of various offices, came in quick succession. By half-past seven it was evident to all parties that the water began to weaken the fire to some little extent, and in about another half-hour all danger of its further extension was dissipated, although a great body of fire still remained. The premises of Messrs. Pinchin and Johnson were entirely consumed, and a great number of other houses damaged.

SCENE AFTER THE FIRE, AND EXPLOSION NEAR THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.

It was our painful duty, in our last, to give an account of this alarming and calamitous occurrence, and we have this week to add to the melancholy interest which the untoward event has excited, by laying before our readers the additional particulars which have since transpired, as well as the accompanying engravings, sketched by an eye-witness (who has contributed many valuable pictorial designs to this paper) immediately after the catastrophe. Our readers are already aware that the explosion on board the Camperdown took place between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 12th instant, whilst a salute was being fired in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Sea-reach, when one of the portable magazines blew up, forcing the upper deck on the starboard side up, from the mizenmast as far forward as the mainmast, and knocking down nearly all the cabinet bulkheads, fore and aft, on the upper gun-deck. Scarcely a whole pane of glass was left in the ports on that deck. So great was the force, that the iron horn-knee on the beam-end, at the break of the bulkhead, where the magazine ex-

THE CAMPERDOWN.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.

ploded, was broken quite asunder. The most melancholy part is to relate the dreadful calamity which befel the visitors then on board, and a portion of the ship's company who were about that part of the ship.

There were three seamen—namely, Samuel West (since dead), James Duke, gunner's mate, and Alfred Fennel, hurt, the two former very dangerously, the latter slightly. Lieutenant Blackmore, belonging to the Camperdown, was dangerously hurt, a large splinter having fixed itself under his jaw-bone, which cannot at present be extracted. There were two young ladies, who were visiting the ship with their friends, most dangerously wounded and burnt; there were also several others slightly wounded and burnt.

Nearly all the officers present have received slight injuries by splinters, and were more or less burnt by rescuing the ladies from their burning clothes, and the bulkhead boards which were blown upon them.

As soon as the alarm had subsided a signal was made for the fire-engines and all boats from the different ships and the dockyard; and in a very short time the new floating engine from the dockyard was alongside the Camperdown, and the fire was soon extinguished.

At an early hour on Thursday morning her Majesty's steam-vessel African went alongside her Majesty's ship Camperdown, with her Majesty's tender Ceres, to convey the wounded persons who were in a fit state to be removed to Melville Hospital. At about ten A.M. Lieutenant John Blackmore, R.N., and James Duke, gunner's mate, were put on board the Ceres, and towed away to Melville Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Bruce, the surgeon of her Majesty's ship Camperdown.

The sufferers left on board were—a Miss Barton, aged about 20, a Miss Yerker, aged about 40, both dangerously hurt by the splints, and severely burnt; and a Mrs. Greenhill, slightly burnt, and struck by some small splints.

Augustus Bullock, son of Captain F. Bullock, of her Majesty's steam-vessel Tartarus, who was on board the Camperdown as a first-class volunteer, escaped with a slight scar upon his head in a very miraculous way. He was close to the gun on the aft side of the bulkhead, and when the bulkhead was blown down he was buried under one of the panels, by which the whole force of the explosion passed over him; after the shock had gone off, he crawled out, and escaped the fire that was blazing around him.

Lieutenant Clavell, R.M., was slightly wounded on his right cheek by a splint. The Rev. John Cooper, chaplain, was severely bruised, and his coat was blown and burnt from his back. Amongst the visitors who were slightly hurt were Mrs. Gaze, the lady of Mr. John Gaze, master-attendant of her Majesty's dockyard here, and Master Gaze; Miss Yerker, a twin sister of the unfortunate lady so seriously hurt, also received some slight bruises and burns.

The Rev. John Barton, of the parish of Eastchurch, with his lady and daughter, were standing close to the spot where the explosion took place, and so violent was it that the starboard ends of the deck-beams, from the coop-deck to the quarter-deck, below and above the spot where the portable magazine, or what is commonly called the "salt-box," was affixed, were broken and badly sprung. The rev. gentleman and his family stood amidst this scene of destruction, and, strange to say, escaped unhurt in person, although some of their clothes were on fire, but soon extinguished by the officers and others who ran to their rescue.

On Saturday a coroner's inquest was held on board the Camperdown on the body of the seaman, Samuel West, who died from the effects of a severe injury through the blowing up of the portable magazine. George Griffiths, the gunner's mate, was examined, and stated that the salt-box was used in all ships for saluting cartridges, to prevent the frequent opening of the powder magazine. It was generally placed, as in this case, three feet from the after gun on the main deck, near the bulkhead. The box, when it exploded, had in it ten cartridges of four pounds each. There were also two one-pound rockets, and two of half a pound, hanging to the beam right over the salt-box. The case of one of the rockets was forced about midships after the explosion had taken place. The guns were fired with tubes for priming. It has happened, though very rarely, that the quill of the tube is thrown from the gun whilst lighted. Some of the tubes are composed of worsted. Several gunners of the ship were examined, who proved that the salt-box was the usual place for keeping a small supply of cartridges, and that no safer place could be found for the box than where this was placed. Mr. William Bruce, surgeon on board the Camperdown, said that deceased was much burnt about the face and head. His hands were scorched, and he had a large cut on his left temple. He was perfectly insensible, and remained in that state till he died. The cause of death was a concussion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time expressing their opinion that all proper care and diligence had been taken by the commanding officer of the ship.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29th.

SUNDAY, July 23.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 24.—Dr. N. Lardner died, 1733.
TUESDAY, 25.—St. James.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne.
THURSDAY, 27.—French Revolution, 1830.
FRIDAY, 28.—Cowley died, 1667.
SATURDAY, 29.—Wilberforce died, 1833.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending July 29

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday.
M. h. m. 11 48	A. h. m. 0 0	M. h. m. 0 32	A. h. m. 0 47	M. h. m. 1 10	A. h. m. 1 33	M. h. m. 1 57	A. h. m. 2 18	M. h. m. 2 39	A. h. m. 2 59	M. h. m. 3 20	A. h. m. 3 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*W. C.*"—*High Holborn.—The subjects are almost exclusively antiquarian, and therefore will not suit.*
"*B. S. Soho.*"—*Will our correspondent oblige us by sending the print and description?*
"*Marie Louise.*"—*We fear we have not space for the illustrations suggested.*
"*Old Subscriber.*"—*Leicester.—Received. Thanks for the sketch.*
"*R. B. G.*" *Clifton.—Thanks for the sketch, which shall appear next week.*
"*Querist*" *should consult Walker's "Dictionary."*
Indignus.—"To a Friend on her Birthday;" "The Regret," by a Constant Reader.
"*W. B. S.*" *Gloucester.—1. Consult the new Building Act. 2 Either.*
"*P. P.*"—*No.*
"*Formidaar,*" *Bristol.—Mrs. Bingham will supply the back numbers. We think not.*
"*J. H.*" *Weymouth.—The engraving shall appear when the subject comes before Parliament.*
"*An Oxfordshire Incumbent.*"—*Consult "Rickman on Gothic Architecture."*
"*R. M.*"—*We have not room.*
"*A Subscriber.*" *Abingdon.—A passport is not requisite for a trip to Boulogne.*
"*A. K. Z.*"—*Nearly a fortnight.*
"*Z. Z.*"—*Answered by post.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester.—We have to thank an amateur and subscriber for the sketch.*
"*W. B. S.*"—*Arms of pretension are borne by sovereigns who are not in possession of the dominions to which such arms belong, but who claim or pretend to have a right to such possession, as, for instance, the kings of England from Edward III. to George III. quartered the arms of France.*
"*W. W.*" *Watford.—We do not remember to have received the music.*
"*T. H.*," *Mechanics' Institution, Liverpool.—Will our correspondent send two spirited drawings? If so, we shall be enabled to decide.*
"*H. C. B.*"—*We have no recollection of receiving a drawing of "the Priory."*
"*Capt. B.*," *Rochester.—A view of the city of Barcelona and the fortress of Montjuich, appeared in No. 21 of our Journal.*
"*S. H.*," *Loughton, place.—Thanks for your notes, &c.*
"*Rural.*"—*The paragraph has not reach us in time.*
"*A Subscriber from the commencement*"—*Yes.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The accent is on the first syllable.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Devonport.—Consult "Jackson on Wood Engraving."*
"*W. T. K.*" *York.—We cannot entertain the proposition.*
"*S. O.*" *Luton.—Order a cover through your bookseller, and get him to bind it for you.*
"*Two Subscribers.*"—*Apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"*P. B.*," *Winchcomb.—The subject is not of sufficient interest.*
"*W. P. Pollard,*" *Barbadoes.—Persons selling the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *in the colonies, are supplied only through regular news agents.*
CHESS.—"*G. Y. H.*," *Margate.—Answered by post.*
"*Checkmate.*"—*1st. Mr. W. Lewis, the chess author, is alive, and we hope well. We do not know his address. 2nd. The solution appeared in No. 51, April 22, page 276.*
"*H. Y. Z. Q.*"—*Your solution to No. 30 is not correct: you don't play the best moves for black. If at the 2nd move he plays his K's P one square, how can you mate next move?*
"*C. Rhodes*"—*Please send the solution.*
"*G. D.*"—*Received. The second question shall be answered shortly.*

*** We shall give next week a series of Illustrations of the Launch of the Great Britain, sketched and engraved by our distinguished artist, R. Landells, Esq., who was present on the occasion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

The coroner's inquest and all the preliminary examinations with reference to the late duel case having terminated, the jury, as our report will show, have returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against all the principals in the first degree, as well as against Mr. Gulliver, the medical man, as principal in the second degree. This is a verdict which all who have read the evidence will have been prepared to expect. It is in accordance with the painful disclosures by which it was arrived at—in accordance with an awful sense of justice—in accordance with the sad and solemn magnitude of the crime itself.

It is a melancholy task to peruse the afflicting details of this fatal affair as they are reported to us from the coroner's examination. Mr. Isidore Blake, a relative of Colonel Fawcett's widow, produces from his lamented friend's portfolio—a sort of evidence from the grave—the dead man's written testimony, describing the particulars which led to the duel itself. It is probable that these would have been withheld but for the necessity, for the sake of Colonel Fawcett's memory, of repelling some *exparte* statements which had found their way into a Sunday paper, and which were coloured with prejudice in favour of Lieutenant Munro, from whom or from some of whose partisans it is impossible to doubt, and yet humiliating to believe, they emanated. It is very shocking, in truth, that such a publication should have taken place; it was inconsistent with the natural generosity which influences brave men who have survived their enemies, even in an honourable cause—inconsistent with the forgiveness which charity awards the dead; but most of all inconsistent, and horribly so, with that humility begotten of remorse which should have chastened the spirit of the survivor after the commission of such a crime, and which should have shrunk instinctively from seeking a justification in the eyes of the world of a sin that must have been scorching his own conscience with flames of fire. We repeat that the publication was bitter and wicked in the extreme; nor has it tended to place the living principal in the duel in a fairer light: on the contrary, followed up by, as it has been, and productive of, the written documents of Colonel Fawcett, it has rather tended to excite loathing than palliation, and to deaden the consideration which society will often almost unjustly feel for fellow-creatures placed by crime or misfortune in extreme trouble.

It would seem from the unvarnished story, dragged unwillingly from the portfolio of the deceased officer, that the conduct of the man who now stands charged with his murder was aggravating in the extreme—that it was tinged with a sort of bullying ferocity—a sort of ungentlemanly brutalism, very difficult for a warm and chivalrous nature to endure. On the other hand, it seems to have been met with high spirit and conventional good breeding—with soldiers' punctilious sense of insult, and with that pride of station and sense of self-respect which do not storm over into threatening, nor forget decency in a rage. Colonel Fawcett, indeed, seems to have maintained the true "army bearing," which, from a false construction of honour by society, has been accepted as necessary (alas! how melancholy wretched is the sophistry) to the true preservation of the character of the gentleman. Colonel Fawcett, however, though of gentle manners, under the interchange of insults, exhibited no reluctance to embark in the act which has terminated so fatally: he was, on the contrary, prone to expedite it, and hurry it to its sad conclusion, and seemed to place all faith in the efficacy, for purposes of satisfaction," of that sort of cold-blooded encounter which eventually resulted in his death.

Thus has the life of a young man—a fond husband and father, and a gallant and distinguished soldier—fallen a sacrifice to a cursed and abhorred conventionalism for which morality has no warrant—religion no palliation—justice no excuse;—a monster social crime, born of depravity of spirit, distortion of honour, and springing from the passion of revenge.

The immediate cause of the quarrel which provoked the insults that led to this duel between two men almost bound up in brotherhood was paltry, valueless, insignificant in the extreme. "Some woman, in what we imply to have been a pecuniary matter, Colonel Fawcett thought had bamboozled both of them; but Lieutenant Munro would not allow Colonel Fawcett to think that he would suffer any woman to bamboozle him." Then in those few words lie all the essence of a quarrel that was to end in blood and death! Is not the absurdity of such a position nearly as ridiculous to reasoning men as it is horrible and humiliating to the eye of the Christian mind? That trifle should swell into a tempest to give the grave another victim, and murder another sacrifice, and to pour despair and desolation into two peaceful and happy domestic homes! God forbid that such an unnatural contingency should ever again outrage humanity in England and mock the religion and civilization of mankind.

What greatly perplexes and distresses us in recurring to the features of this melancholy affair is the course taken by the seconds, who seem to have blindly followed out the duel to its murderous end without an attempt at anything like a moral interference to prevent its coming about. In the hope, however, that upon their trial—should justice ever reach them—they may throw a different complexion upon this part of the history of the mournful tragedy, we will be silent upon the subject now, leaving its implications to convey a moral of their own to our readers—a moral every way strengthening and fortifying our position as to the absurdity, the futility, and the intense wickedness of the duel as a conventional law.

We were about to say that we would restrain ourselves from farther comment upon the parties surviving Colonel Fawcett, lest we might betray ourselves into prejudicing their case in the eyes of their countrymen, or creating an impression unfavourable to the side of mercy—mercy wedded to justice. And so refrain we shall; but, in the meanwhile, it is fair to notice that some hints have been thrown out of the prosecutions being either delayed or wholly abandoned, owing to the peculiar domestic interests which are so unfortunately involved in the results and considerations of the crime. This would be to allow private feeling to warp the public weal; and the *Times*, in adverting to the possibility of such an injustice, makes some very wholesome and considerate remarks.—"We hear it suggested," says our contemporary, "and we cannot wonder at the suggestion, that, under the circumstances of the case, we cannot expect an effectual prosecution. If it so turn out; if feelings, which we do not dare to blame, interfere to shelter from justice a crime so laden with aggravation as the present appears to be; if English law is so inefficient that it cannot be brought to bear upon guilt of the first magnitude without the aid of those whom a more cogent—it may be a higher—power forbids to move; if it prove to be a matter of private choice whether the price of murder shall or shall not be exacted by that power whose office it is to watch over human life, and which 'beareth not the sword in vain,' we may, perhaps, be forced to resign ourselves to the present result: but we must claim for the future that our criminal procedure be no longer trusted to the hesitating hands of individuals. The supreme authority of the state must not only lend its name to a prosecutor, but assume the conduct of prosecutions which involve in them some of the highest duties which that authority is commissioned to fulfil."

We may conclude with a passing remark upon the distressing situation of Mr. Gulliver. There can be no doubt that he plunged into the affair only to carry with him his medical skill in case of danger; that he went to heal wounds or save life if it fell within his power; that his was rather a mission of charity than of hate. All the public know and feel this, and it is probable that a jury will also view it favourably, even to the extent of acquittal. But, nevertheless, the law is right which regards every man as *participeps criminis* who can prevent, and does not prevent, the possibility of murder taking place in cold blood. We can understand the "point of honour" which in the army would make it impossible, according to present conventionalism, for a military surgeon to refuse to attend a duel with his friend; but we are not the less sure that that "point of honour" ought to be abandoned, and that conventionalism swept away, so that reason and religion may assume a sway stronger than mere social punctilio, and more virtuous than that unholy secrecy which is scrupulous to conceal a murder, and silent when men and brothers could be snatched from the brink of the grave.

The committee appointed to try the merits of the last Durham election have declared it null and void, and that the noble lord who lately represented that city in Parliament has been, through his agents, guilty of bribery. The evidence adduced on this occasion discloses in the most loathsome aspect that purulence which not only overspreads, disfigures, and debilitates the energies of our system of constitutional representation, but is, alas! a canker in the fair fame of England, and robs the national character of its noblest attributes. Manliness in the assertion of just principles a generous warmth of feeling that impels to practical sympathy with the wronged of every clime—a sturdy independence of thought and expression that would not "flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for power to thunder." These have been the characteristics of Englishmen so plain and palpable that foreigners who could neither emulate nor deny them have been forced to caricature by representing them in their intolerant extremes, and designating them by those social failings to which they make the nearest approach. Alas! how inconsistent are those qualities which create, justify, and ennoble pride with the coward, shrinking, conscience-tracked course of him who, receiving the wages of national treachery, which, lax as the tone of national morality may be, is not yet so debased as that he dare openly avow his shame, violates the highest trust that man can owe to any but his Maker, and disregards that obligation which has in it the highest essentials and adjuncts that could render it a debt of honour, both as regards those who entrusted the political boon, and the country for whose service it was confided in her sons. Such a man—such he who wrestles with the dignity of humanity by receiving, and the traitors still less excusable, who speculate on the privations of poverty in proffering, the wages of political corruption! Each session of Parliament withdraws the veil that had hidden some busy nest of political infamy, and records the disgusting histories of the proceedings of those who have prowled about with sedulous ingenuity to ensnare the consciences and honour of their victims, and of the political recreants who tarnish the name of Englishman by their utter venality and spiritless treachery. Why should not the opprobrium with which all other crimes are visited weigh heavily upon this, and overwhelm alike the tempters and the tempted in those deeds of reciprocal disgrace? Public opinion operates as a salutary check on the commission of most crimes; and in what does this to which we advert differ from the most enormous, except in the dastardliness of its nature and the absence of penal consequences? To all political parties it is equally a shame; for, alas! there is no party free from its stain. For the sake, then, of humanity—for the credit of our common country—let all parties combine in affixing a brand of indelible obloquy to the commission of this crime. Let the man who is guilty of it be considered capable of any species of villany—let the traitor to society be a social Pariah.

Hic niger est tunc tu Romane caveto.

Above all things, let the profferer of a bribe be visited with as deep a condemnation as the receiver. Let the man who is known to have bribed at one election be deemed unworthy of any honest man's vote at a future one. The electors of England have the remedy in their own hands: let it be their common object to apply it. It is the common cause of electors, of journalists, of all who value the morality, the good repute, or the efficiency of the institutions under which they live. The times require a strong simultaneous effort on the part of all Englishmen to raise their national character from the slough and mire of this degradation. All that is requisite is the unequivocal and practical condemnation, both general and electoral, of all those desecrators of constitutional rights, social independence, and moral dignity, who meddle with the sale of the franchises of their countrymen, which were vested in them as an acknowledgment of their liberties, as a right of which they should be proud, and the abandonment of which must be accompanied by general degradation, gross individual infamy, and danger and discredit to all our liberal institutions.

THE BRITISH GENERAL'S DEFENCE OF HIS SOLDIERS.

See the letter of General Nott, published in another part of our paper, to the Adjutant-General of the Army in India.

I.

A slanderous lie from the voice of spite
On the wings of shame was sent
To where the English warrior lay,
And it struck him in his tent!
The sun burned fiery hot above,
And the grass reeked red below—
More fiery burned the warrior's soul
When struck by the slander-blow!

II.

The lie was couched in the form that dares
Suggest, but not asperse:
A question—set with more evil snares
Than ever lay in a curse!
"You plunged into war with a victor's sword—
When the conquered helpless stood
How many were slain by your wanton word?
How loud did you cry for blood?"

III.

"What rapined women shrieked to God
With a fearful vain appeal?
What murdered corses strewed the ground
For plunder's vulture meal?"
The warrior weeps slow blood-red drops
As the lie his spirit sears—
Then bounds to his feet with a torture cry
Tenfold more fierce than tears!

IV.

"But conscience pours on his spirit-wound
A sweet and soothing balm;
And the sword of his soul is sheathed anon
In the soldier's stately calm!
And he bends his brow to think awhile,
Then gives to his pen its wing,
While his scorn sweeps over the slander-lie,
And withers the reckless thing!

V.

* * * * *

"Four years they bore with a scorching heat
And a fevered clime. What then:
They were gallant soldiers every one;
They were true and trusty men!
With loyal hearts and scathing swords,
And spirits free as brave,
They died—or lived for England's name—
Old England or the grave!

VI.

"When the savage came with his traitor eyes—
Wild furious—mad for gore,
They looked fought—smiled,—and all was done;
They conquered and forbore!
No blood of triumph stained the soil
Where'er my soldiers trod,
For, 'mid the madness of turmoil,
They kept a thought of God!

VII.

"GHUZNEE! that city comes the first
Foul finger-point of scorn.
My army entered it; its heart
Was barren and forlorn!
'Twas tenantless and voiceless as
The city of despair!
No life! Now, Slander, go and ask
What souls were murdered there!

VIII.

"But I had the forts razed, one and all,
And the ruins levelled round,
For I could not bear that a relic there
Should of the past be found!
There murder—torture—starving—death—
And treach'ry held their throne
Against our English!—mercy! breath!—
I left the place . . . . alone!

IX.

"ROSA! the spot was very fair,
Most "lovely to behold;"
My soldiers took it, but they took
No crime—no lust—no gold!
It was not like Ghuznee—'twas not
A dead, deserted place—
'Twas filled with beauty—flooded with
The fruitful human race!

X.

"The troops were round its walls—they saw
An Eden in their grasp;
Had Cleopatra's self been there
She'd not have found an asp!
Fair honour's soul—the soldier's charm—
Subdued—pervaded all,
My men paid gold for fruits they might
Have gathered from the wall!

XI.

"Its gardens grew most lustrous fair,
Its barns were full of grain,
Its farms spoke riches, and they felt
An atmosphere of gain!
Nay, more—they saw (sad tempting sight
To vengeance!) pile on pile
Plunder from comrades whom they knew
Were murdered all the while!

XII.

"Yet discipline and mercy joined
To keep the Christians back;
They did not let the bloodhound slip,
They would not swarm his track;
They bade fierce fiery passion yield
To mercy's gentle rein,
And so our British soldiers raised
Their glory above gain!

XIII

"They loved me well—they love me still,
I think, or else "good night!"
God knows I never loved *them* more
Than when they tow'r'd in fight,
Save when, with chastened hearts, they lay
Before a vanquished town,
Full plumed with mercy's wings, and not
A ruffle on her down!

XIV.

* * * * *

"These questions silenced—now I vent
Some bitterness of soul,
Some thoughts that linger on my brain,
And will not brook control.
They are *not* selfish—*I* can yield
What laurels I have earned;
But, oh! I cannot bear to find
My gallant soldiers spurned!

XV.

"They've borne with me untiring war—
All toil—no sigh, no rest;
They've proved themselves, in field and breach,
The bravest and the best.
All England owes them tribute—they
Have prowess'd all her name;
Honour their goal! how will they meet
The scorn blast of this shame!

XVI.

"This their reward!"—The General hid
His face, but spake no word,
While tears fell scorchingly on hands
Well blistered by his sword!
He paused—the soldier's calm again
Soon bated passion's breath—
His seal'd despatch this motto bore,
"OLD ENGLAND'S UNTIL DEATH!"

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town at ten minutes past three on Saturday, in a chariot and four, escorted by a party of dragoons, for Claremont. Archdeacon Wilberforce arrived at Claremont on Saturday, and joined the royal circle at dinner. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal suite attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont; Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town in a chariot and four, at ten minutes before five o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Claremont.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left town on Monday morning for Bushy House, Bushy Park, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager. Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence House in the afternoon.

Sir R. Peel arrived in town on Monday from Drayton Manor. Lord Stanley returned to town the same day from Liverpool.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, afterwards presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall in Somerset House. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty during the day.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace shortly before seven o'clock, for the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and returned in the evening from Sutton at a quarter-past seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing in the royal gardens Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Cowper, visited the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park in the morning.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—On Monday evening the King of Hanover honoured the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield with his company at dinner, at Chesterfield House, attended by Baron de Rettzenstein. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge also honoured the Countess of Chesterfield with their company at the ball given by her ladyship. On Tuesday his Majesty and the Duchess of Gloucester honoured Mr. Ernst's concert, at the Hanover-rooms, with their presence. The King attended by Captain Bassett, honoured Baron Brunow, the Russian minister, with his company at dinner on the same day, at Ashburnham House. A grand banquet was given to his Majesty and a select circle of the nobility by the Marquis of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, on Wednesday evening.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—We regret to announce the death of Lady Mary Louisa Lennox, who expired on Saturday morning last at her residence, Wood End, near Chichester. The deceased was the eldest sister of the late Duke of Richmond, and consequently was aunt of the present duke, and was born November 2, 1760—late intelligence of the death of Mr. John Bassett was received on Monday by Lady De Dunstanville. Mr. Bassett, who represented Helston in the late Parliament, on Whig principles, was, we learn, making a tour up the Rhine. He was nephew of the late Lord De Dunstanville, and has related to Baroness Rossetti and Lady De Dunstanville.—Sir Charles E. Nightingale, Bart., died at Bath last week, in his 59th year. Sir Charles, whose sister is married to the Hon. the Recorder of London, is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Charles, now Sir Charles Nightingale, born 1809, married 1839 daughter of the late J. Foster, Esq.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The third exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society of London took place on Wednesday afternoon at their gardens in the Regent's Park, which, in spite of the showery weather and the threatening appearance of the sky, a pretty numerous assembly of visitors attended, including a large number of elegantly-dressed ladies. The flower show, which was beautifully under large marquees, contained a variety of curious and interesting specimens, chiefly supplied by nurserymen in the suburban districts; and the appearance of this rich and rare display of sweet flowers and beautiful plants was attractive in the extreme, and drew forth warm encomiums from the visitors. The gardens were in very good order, and bid fair to prove a delightful rendezvous for the lovers of botanical pursuits. The model of a winter-garden, or large hothouse, which it is shortly about to be erected, was exhibited in one of the out-buildings, and appears well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended. A military band was in attendance throughout the afternoon.

THE LATE DUEL.—On Tuesday last the adjourned coroner's inquest in the late melancholy duel case was resumed before Mr. Wakley, at the Camden Arms Tavern, Camden Town. The painful interest excited by the occurrence, notwithstanding the protracted nature of the inquiry, had not in the least degree abated; and prior to the assembling of the jury the neighbourhood of the Camden Arms was crowded by persons, amongst whom were a large body of military officers. A number of witnesses were examined for the purpose connecting the supposed seconds with a part cipation in the occurrence, and two of Colonel Fawcett's servants were called with the view of eliciting an account of the original cause of difference between the deceased and Lieutenant Munro. They were unable, however, to state further than that they had heard Colonel Fawcett desire Lieutenant Munro to leave the house. The following documents, however, in Colonel Fawcett's handwriting, which were found amongst the deceased's papers, and were produced by his half brother, Mr. Isidore Blake, contain a narrative of the transaction, which, under all the circumstances, may be considered authentic. The first document was dated the 30th of June, but the name of the person to whom it was addressed was torn off. It ran as follows:—

"My dear——" (here the name was torn out), "The enclosed gives you the fullest insight to the nature of the quarrel between Mr. Munro and me that I can offer. Had he not been the husband of my wife's sister, and his conduct flatly contradicting me, and then saying he would have thrown me down stairs, I should have demanded a meeting, *not giving him the option of making an apology*, and this demanding of an apology seems to me as absurd as his language and manners were unjustifiable. It now rests with you, and on the principle of fighting my tailor, if challenged, should Mr. Munro wish it. Oblige me by having the meeting this evening if possible.—Yours, faithfully, "LYNAR FAWCETT."

The next document also bore date the 30th of June, but was not addressed to any one. It was as follows:—"After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I was a blunderer (No matter; I might have made bad I been acting for you; but she has bamboozled us, or you? (I cannot say which) Upon which Mr. Munro, in a very loud voice, said, 'This is four times you have accused me of allowing you to be imposed on.' 'No Munro; I have never said or thought you allowed me to be imposed on. On the contrary, I said it was a blunder which I might have made towards you under similar circumstances.' Mr. Munro, in a most bullying manner, saying 'I say you have, four times.' On which I said, 'A flat contradiction I shall endure from no man. From this moment, Sir, we are strangers, and I desire you leave my house and never enter it again.' On which I stood up, and rinsing the bell, desired the servant to open the door for Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro said he would not leave the house. I said, 'The hall-door remains open until you do.' Mr. Munro, after remaining about five minutes and finishing his tea, left the house. He returned soon after, he said, to apologize to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me—Do you suppose I left the house because you desired me. I would stay here all night in spite of you, and, if it was not for the connexion of the family, I should, on your ordering me to leave your house, an insult such as I have never before received, I should have thrown you head over heels down stairs. To which I replied, I said, 'Mr. Munro, that is not the way gentlemen settle their differences, and, as to our family connexions, I beg you may cease to think of it.' During this interview, Mr. Munro continued to swaggar in and out of the room on. I pledge my honour to the above being the truth of what passed between us to the best of my recollection, and when he had left my wife was surprised at my fort earance in not calling in the police.

"June 30, 1843. (Signed) "LYNAR FAWCETT"

The coroner (then addressing Mr. Blake) asked: Have you any other letter? Mr. Blake: I have one other. The coroner: I do not know whether the jury have not heard enough. The jury had, however, for their own satisfaction, better hear it. Mr. Blake here read the third letter:—

"My dear——" (The name was here again torn away from the letter), "You are fully authorised on my part to assure Mr. Munro that I never accused him of allowing me to be wronged wilfully. That I neither insulted him, nor had the most distant intention of insulting him in any way, and, that I turned him out of my house for most gross y insulting me.—Yours, &c.,

"June 30, 1843. "LYNAR FAWCETT."

The coroner inquired of Mr. Gulliver if he had any witnesses to call, as that was all the evidence?—Mr. Humphreys said that Mr. Gulliver was ready to give evidence, but he had no witnesses to call. He had always been willing to state all he knew with respect to the transaction, but, acting under his advice, Mr. Gulliver would not make any statement unless he was sworn to the truth of it.—The coroner said he could hear any statement he chose to make, and was bound to hear any witnesses he might call, but he could not be sworn.—Mr. Humphreys contended that there was no accusation against Mr. Gulliver until the verdict of the jury was returned, and he, therefore, was eligible to give evidence.—The coroner said it had recently been decided that all persons acting in an unlawful act were accusable, and he thought, from the evidence which had been given, that a very strong accusation had been made, not only against Mr. Gulliver, but other persons. If he (the coroner) could not make any statement unless he was sworn to the truth of it.—The coroner said he could hear any statement he chose to make, and was bound to hear any witnesses he might call, but he could not be sworn.—Mr. Humphreys contended that there was no accusation against Mr. Gulliver until the verdict of the jury was returned, and he, therefore, was eligible to give evidence.—The coroner said it had recently been decided that all persons acting in an unlawful act were accusable, and he thought, from the evidence which had been given, that a very strong accusation had been made, not only against Mr. Gulliver, but other persons. If the coroner could not make any statement unless he is to lie under such an accusation. He thought he could not examine Mr. Gulliver as a witness, as he could not elicit the truth from him with respect to the transaction without putting questions which legally he would not be allowed to put.—The coroner then summed up the evidence, and addressed the jury at considerable length, who retired from the inquest room to consider their verdict, and having consulted together for about one hour and a half, returned.—The coroner inquired if they had all agreed in their verdict, and being answered in the affirmative, he called upon the foreman to pronounce it.—Mr. Cumberland, the foreman, then read aloud the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:—"We find Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, and William Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy guilty of wilful murder, as principals, in the first degree, and George Gulliver guilty of wilful murder in the second degree, believing him present only as a medical man."—The jury, by direction of the coroner, again retired, and ultimately it was understood that Mr. Gulliver was to be forthwith committed on the coroner's warrant to Newgate. This painful and long protracted inquiry then terminated.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ALMSHOUSES.—On Monday last a fancy fair, flower show, and *fête champêtre* took place in behalf of the almshouses on the grounds belonging to the establishment in the Old Kent-road. Several bands were in attendance, and continued to play during the day. The flower show evinced great attention to horticultural science. The amusements closed with a display of fireworks.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the patrons and members of this institution, having for its object the relief of aged and decayed newsmen, their widows and servants, made their annual trip to that pretty place of summer resort, Twickenham-ait, when the Lady Jane and Richmond steamers were chartered for the occasion. The vessels started from the Adelphi Pier at eleven o'clock, and the *voyage* was most agreeably enlivened by singing, dancing, and music, some excellent quadrille bands having been engaged. On the arrival of the company at the ait the rain, which had long been threatening, descended in torrents, and in some degree spoiled the pleasure of the company. Every accommodation had been made by the hostess of the tavern for those who had formed *pic-nic* parties, and a capital dinner was prepared for those who preferred joining the committee, stewards, and their friends. Mr. Hutton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wild officiated as vice-president. After the cloth had been removed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given with hearty applause; the healths of the president and other officers of the institution, the chairman, vice-chairman, &c., were drunk with the customary honours.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—A meeting for the purpose of establishing a literary institution under the above title, was held on Thursday last at the Hanover square Rooms. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended, there being present—The Earl of Grosvenor, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., Wm. Ewart, Esq., M.P., N. Wm. Sanderson, Esq., M.P., Hon. Leicester Stanhope, D. B. Reid, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., William Vizard, Esq., H. R. Yorke, Esq., M.P. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, who opened the proceedings by making some interesting observations, and having concluded, the Secretary read the minutes of a preliminary meeting held at the residence of the Earl of Devon, in Bryanstone-square, which stated that the plan, object, and design of the British and Foreign Institute, proposed to be established by Mr. Buckingham, late M.P., at the west end of London, was taken into consideration and generally approved. It was resolved, that two objects are designed to be accomplished by this undertaking. The first and most important, is to establish a centre of personal intercourse, at which gentlemen of education and literary taste from all countries, and especially from the British colonies and provincial towns, may have easy access to each other, and to men of cultivated tastes in the metropolis, &c. The second and subordinate object, is to secure for the originator and founder of the institute, a permanent home after his varied and active life in all quarters of the globe, and an honourable occupation and pursuit, &c. Regulations and rules for the establishment of the institute were next read. They stated that the site of the building will be in as central a position for the west end of London as can be procured, and as near as may be practicable to the principal squares. The board of direction for the government of the institute will consist of a president, five trustees, twelve vice-presidents, &c. The prospectus stated, that at the last preliminary meeting a letter was read by the Earl of Devon, addressed to his lordship by Mr. George Anson, secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, expressing his approbation of the general object of the institute, and stating that his Royal Highness was ready to give it the sanction of his public patronage whenever sufficient progress should be made to warrant him in taking that step.—The first resolution was moved by Lord Brougham, after some lengthened observations in favour of the establishment of the institution. The resolution was seconded by Lord [illegible], and carried unanimously. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Wyse, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Ewart, M.P., and carried unanimously. Resolutions in accordance were afterwards proposed and carried, and a vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEWGATE MARKET.—The Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London have this week caused a new sewer to be formed in Newgate market, and which has been taken by contract. It will pass in various directions through and outside the market. The depth of it will be about fifteen feet. The construction will be a very great improvement to the market, and tend to render it much more healthy. It is expected that the sewer will take at least two months for its completion.

THE ANIMALS' FRIEND SOCIETY, of Mark-lane, last week caused the proprietor of the omnibus 4421 to be fined 1*l*s., by Alderman Gibbs; the driver of the omnibus 599 to be fined 5*s.* and costs, by the Lord Mayor; Edward Hoar, 5*s.* and costs, by Alderman Thomas Wood; Stephen Pinkister, 5*s.*, by Mr. Jardine; Henry Bange 20*s.*, and Samuel Rumsey 10*s.*, by Mr. Hardwick, for cruelty to their horses. It also charged George Watson, (whom its officers had taken into custody for having very cruelly treated horses) before Mr. Norton, but we were sorry to find that he only rebuked the offender and dismissed the case. The society likewise charged John Clark, with cruelty to a horse, but he could not be found; and at Dover it has been actively engaged in the prevention of cock-fighting.

POSTSCRIPT.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday evening, previous to her Majesty going to the opera, included the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Dunmore, Hon. Misses Paget and Liddell, Viscountess Forbes, the Earl of Liverpool, Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Combermere, Earl of Beverley, Lord Ernest Bruce, Earl Jermyn, Right Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Col. M'Donall.

The Lord Chamberlain was prevented by indisposition from attending her Majesty at the Opera on Thursday evening.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with her presence at the same time as her Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE AUGUSTUS AND HIS BRIDE.—The French steamer Pluton arrived at Southampton, from Lisbon on Thursday evening, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Augustus and his bride the Princess Clementine, also the Duke Ferdinand and suite. The royal party landed at eight o'clock, under a royal salute, and immediately departed in a special train for London. Union jacks and other flags were hoisted in all parts of the town.

TWO MEN KILLED BY STEAM.—On Thursday Michael Barrett and James Tye, two workmen employed in the extensive sugar house of Messrs. Craven and Co., in Duncan street, Whitechapel, were occupied in cleaning out a steam-boiler, when a pipe which communicated from a contiguous boiler to the one in which the unfortunate men were internally burst, and the former being at the time strongly charged with steam, that powerful element rushed with considerable force into the empty boiler, and before their cries brought immediate assistance, yet on being dragged out they presented a shocking spectacle, and died soon after.

DEATH OF DR. RADCLIFFE.—The venerable judge died on Tuesday last, at his residence, in Leeson-street, Dublin. Dr. Radcliffe filled the office of judge in two separate courts, the Prerogative and the Consistorial, and had long been a member of the Privy Council. The vacancy in the Prerogative Court is in the gift of Primate Beresford. The Archbishop of Dublin has the nomination to the judgeship of the Consistorial Court. It is not at all likely that both offices will be conferred upon one person.

DEATH OF THE REV. HENRY BLUNT.—On Thursday morning, at six o'clock, the Rev. Henry Blunt, M.A., died at Streatham Rectory. The rev. gentleman was formerly rector of Upper Chelsea, in which benefice he was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. Few clergymen have been more respected than Mr. Blunt, whose wacle life was untiringly devoted to the discharge of his ministerial duties.

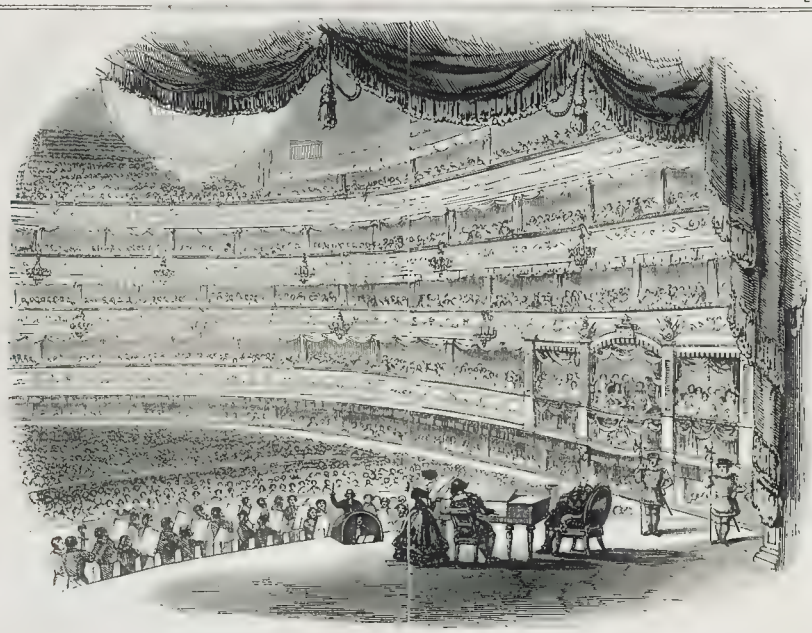
FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday, when the special train from Orleans had arrived near Etampes, it was perceived that water was wanting. An extra locomotive was consequently dispatched. This came suddenly upon the end of the train, and the shock was so violent that the two last dil gences, belonging to the Messagerie Laffitte et Caillard, was dashed to pieces. About 20 passengers in these diligences were more or less injured, and it is said that three of them have since died.

RUSSIA.—On the 13th ult. two churches, a convent of nuns, composed of 17 different bui dings, and 37 private houses, were destroyed at Orzel, in Russia, by a conflagration.

AMERICA. LIVERPOOL, Thursday Night.—By the arrival of the Themis from St. John's we learn that the steam-ship Columbia is safe. The Themis left St. John's on the 3rd, and reports having seen the Columbia on shore on Sable Island, on the 4th. The weather was fair. She was lying off her steam, and was surrounded by fishing boats; and the captain of the Themis states that there is no doubt of her safety.—We have had another arrival from the United States to-day. The packet-ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, reached here this afternoon after a very rapid passage of nineteen days from New York, whence she sailed on the 1st inst., with a full complement of passengers. The papers by this arrival are only one day later than those received by the Garrick, and contain little of importance. Unfavourable news had been received from Port-au-Prince. The yellow fever raged fiercely, every vessel in the port had lost some of its hands, and the [illegible] Consul had fal en a victim to the prevailing epidemic. Mexico appears to be in a very unsettled state, riots are continually taking place there. The interior, and it is thought by many that Santa Anna's administration must soon terminate. 3000 indians, and 1000 troops, had been assembled Calapa, with a prospect of soon taking possession of that place. Strong resolutions, condemnatory of Mr. O'Connell's abolition speeches, were passed unanimously at a repeal meeting, held at Philade phia.

Dr. Hagan, the editor of the *Vicksburgh Sentinel*, and an Irishman by birth, was assassinated at that place by Dr. Adams, son of Judge Adams, on the 8th ult., whilst returning to his office after dinner.



INTERIOR OF THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO THE ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by a brilliant suite, honoured the Italian Opera-house with a state visit. The royal command having been announced some days previous, the progress of the royal carriages to the theatre was witnessed by great crowds of persons, who likewise congregated in the immediate vicinity of the Opera-house. The Queen's private entrance in the Haymarket was, on this occasion, opened to the royal family only; her Majesty and suite arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and on entering the royal box the Queen and Prince Albert were enthusiastically received by a most brilliant audience, every portion of the theatre being crowded. The performances commanded were Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiére de Siviglia," with Grisi as *Rosina*; Mario, *Almaviva;* Lablache, *Bartolo;* F. Lablache, *Basilio;* and Formasari, as *Figaro*. Between the acts of the opera, Mdlles. F. Eissler and Cerito danced a *pas de deux*, composed expressly for the occasion by Perrot; and the performances concluded with the last new ballet of "Ondine." The national anthem was sung on the *entrée* and retirement of the royal party; the Queen acknowledging with her accustomed dignity, her brilliant reception by the audience.

Throughout the evening, but, more especially on the *entrée* and departure of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the theatre presented a magnificent spectacle, alike superb and impressive; and it would be difficult to convey an idea of the fascinating display of titled beauty, wealth, and brilliancy assembled within the walls of this high court of the aristocracy of fashion on Thursday night. The sumptuous appointments of the royal boxes, the splendid costumes of the Sovereign and the court, and of the general company, viewed from the stage of the theatre, was, indeed, a scene of dazzling richness.

This vast and beautiful theatre, in dimensions, very nearly approaches the great theatre at Milan. The stage is sixty feet deep and eighty feet wide; from the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes the entire pit is sixty-six feet in length and sixty-five in breadth; and, before the division of a portion into stalls, would hold eight hundred persons. The height is fifty-five feet from the floor of the pit to the roof: the boxes are disposed in five tiers, exceed two hundred in number, and would accommodate nearly one thousand persons; and the gallery, before the division of the lower portion into stalls, would contain eight hundred persons. The total receipts, in one season, for the boxes, have exceeded £20,000, and for the pit nearly half that sum. Altogether, we never remember the Opera-house to have presented so tasteful an interior as during the present season: the cotton drapery of other days has been superseded by rich moreen and light chintz lining; the gilding on the box-fronts is of unwonted freshness; and the uniform neatness, and even plainness, of decoration throughout the house is judiciously chosen to set off the brilliancy of the company. State visits to the Opera-house are attended with great cost to the manager: when George IV. went in state in 1821, to the Opera, the entire expense of the preparations was upwards of £300: the ante-room to the royal box were hung with satin and festoons of gold lace.

The preparations made by the lessee for the reception of the Queen, on the occasion of her state visit on Thursday, were distinguished by the usual good taste and splendour which have characterised the whole of his management. The royal box occupied the entrance of the Queen's side of the house, and extended over the space of the three double boxes which usually fill the same situation. The front projected about three feet beyond the regular line of the boxes, thus affording a good sight of her Majesty to the greater portion of the audience in every part of the theatre. The cornices and pillars which formed this frontage, and which were surmounted by the royal crown, were all in gold, and relieved by rich velvet draperies of crimson and azure, the general effect of which, from the house, was excessively rich and imposing. In addition to the boxes on the ground tier, the six boxes below, as well as those above, were devoted to the royal *cortége*. The passages and waiting-rooms leading to the royal box were fitted up with white silk, and festooned with natural flowers of the choicest kinds. An additional apartment was also fitted up in the adjoining concert-room, in the event of the Queen's wishing to retire for the purpose of taking refreshment during the performances. By the obliging attention of Mr. W. Grieve, from whose design the royal box was fitted, we are enabled to present our readers with an accurate view of the interior, in addition to a *coup d'œil* of the auditory from the stage, showing the position of the box, its exterior fittings, &c.

INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL BOX.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

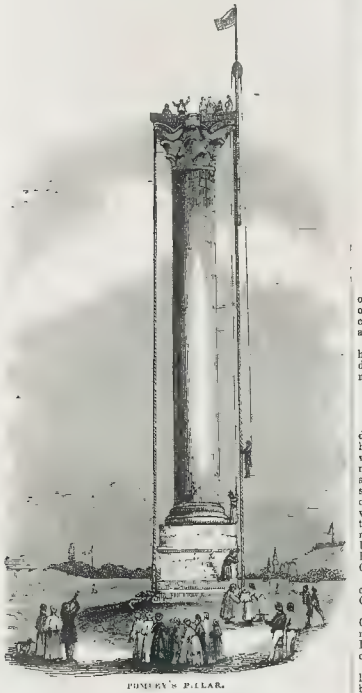
M. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—We say concert, because the dramatic portions of this entertainment on Monday night last, being in the *olio* style, did not afford any great opportunity to the development of histrionic power. Snatches from scenes, or even scenes from operas, are tantalizing. Nevertheless, all that was done was executed in the very perfection of art. Mrs. Alfred Shaw, as *Cinderella*, was most enchanting. There is a native grace which hangs around this *cantatrice* that at once wins the way to your approval, where she no sooner arrives than she increases approbation into enthusiasm, and enraptures you by her most exquisite performance of whatever she undertakes. Miss Novello seems to wish to command applause rather than win it; but glorious and generous Staudigl carries with him everywhere the sympathies of his auditors, whether musical or not: his *Bertram* obliterated all traces of Levasseur's once-deemed incomparable impersonation of that character. Benedict is the first accompanyist, on the pianoforte, to a vocal *pezzo* that we recollect ever to have heard; moreover, he is a brilliant performer, a sound contrapuntist, an amiable man, and a modest genius. He executed a duet for piano and violin (the joint production of himself and De Beriot) with Camillo Sivori in a most charming and brilliant manner. We have probably heard the latter to greater advantage, but still his performance was very delightful. It is difficult to determine which is the more entitled to distinction—the player who can interpret a very good writer's meaning faithfully, or the one who surprises by his own invented wonders. It is hard, moreover, to determine in which of these two lights we should consider Sivori; although, perhaps, his genius is more apparent in his own compositions, than those of his wizard master. The rest of the performance reflected credit upon the taste and judgment in selection of the *beneficiare*, and the *ensemble* was crowned with such a bumper as must have made his heart glad at being caterer and host on the occasion.

The *Echo de Vérone* relates the following anecdote of the Archbishop of Chevreuse. After the disastrous fire at Salins, which plunged so many families in ruin, the Archbishop commenced a collection for the sufferers, which, although very productive, was still less than he could have desired. When he had exhausted all the ordinary appeals to the benevolence of the people of Bordeaux and its neighbourhood, he learnt that a grand ball was about to take place at Bordeaux, and in the midst of it he presented himself to the astonished dancers. The music immediately ceased, and the dancers stood still. "Go on," said the Archbishop, "I am not come to be a *trouble fete*." But the respect of the company for the Archbishop would not allow them to continue. "Well, then," said he, "if you will not dance, I must have a waltz for myself," and making a signal to the orchestra, the music was resumed, and the company again took their places. The Archbishop offered his hand to the lady of the house, and went round the circle, with an open purse, collecting subscriptions for the sufferers of Salins. It is needless to say that he had an abundant receipt.

RECENT ASCENT OF POMPEY'S PILLAR.

The accompanying drawing of Pompey's Pillar we have just received from Alexandria; it was made on the occasion of a recent ascent of that celebrated column, in order to afford a correct pictorial idea of the very ingenious, but at the same time safe and simple apparatus by which the ascent and descent were accomplished. This feat was entirely planned, and successfully executed on the 4th of May last, by Captain Betts, of the British schooner Foxhound; and the following explanatory details may be relied upon as correct.

In the first place a kite was flown over the column, by which means a line, and then a strong hawser, were passed over the top of the capital, and the two ends, one on each side of the column, were tightened down by means of handspikes driven into the lower part of the pedestal. The first person who ascended was a sailor, who was hoisted up by a line fastened to the hawser. This man then fixed at the top a studding-sail boom, by strongly lashing it to the hawser six feet below, and also close to the capital. About five feet above this, at the head of the boom, a staff with one of the vessel's signal flags was fixed, as also a block, through which a strong line was rove, both ends being sent down to the ground. At one end of this



POMPEY'S PILLAR.

line a loop was made to pass the leg through, with a lashing to fasten under the arms; the person desirous of ascending sitting as it were in the loop, and being thus secured, he held on by his hands to the hawser, was hauled up in about thirty seconds by the bystanders, landed on the top, where a glass of wine was presented to him, the Queen of England's health drank, and the descent accomplished in the same way. Altogether, about eighty persons ascended, and as many as eight could remain on the top at the same time. Two Arabs rather astonished the English by coolly ascending by the opposite side of the hawser, merely using their hands and feet, without once stopping to rest or to take breath, got on the top of the capital; but they declined to drink the proffered wine, such being against their religion, and then descended in the same manner!

This celebrated ancient column is composed of red granite; the height from the base to the top of the capital is 98 feet, and the diameter at the base 9 feet. The capital is oblong, being 15 feet diameter one way and 12 feet the other.

HORTICULTURAL FETE, DERBY.

HORTICULTURAL FETE, DERBY.

A beautiful horticultural exhibition was given on Friday last in the dining pavilion erected for the Royal Agricultural Society. At the hour of six on the morning of that day everything in the pavilion was in the same state as when the company left it the preceding night, but between that time and ten o'clock the tables were cleared and re-arranged, and all the plants, &c., staged. The doors opened shortly afterwards, when the lightness of the building, and the beauty of the plants, produced a most happy effect; and, considering the very short notice unavoidably given to the contributors, the collection was most excellent, showing many choice and valuable specimens from the conservatories of Lord Scarsdale, the Countess of Leicester, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., Wm. Evans, Esq., M.P., Henry Barton, Esq., Thomas Pares, Esq., J. B. Crompton, Esq., George Walker, Esq., Joseph Strutt, Esq., &c.

The fruit could scarcely be surpassed in size and quality, and was chiefly sent from the gardens of the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir George Beaumont, Sir F. Burdett, &c.

The principal prizes awarded by the judges (Messrs. Baylis and Gibson), were gained by Mr. Henderson, gardener to Sir G. Beaumont; Mr. Patterson, gardener to the Earl of Chesterfield; Mr. Dryden, gardener to Wm. Evans, Esq.; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Holmes, of Sudbury; and by the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon.

The receipts at the door amounted to £180; but the many prizes liberally bestowed, and other incidental expenses, will, we fear, leave but a small residue in favour of the object for which this exhibition was got up, viz., the erection of an endowed church, a parsonage-house, and school, at Hazlewood.

Much credit is due to the liberality of Mr. Manning in offering the use of the pavilion on this occasion, and to Messrs. Wilson and Sadler for their disinterested exertions in the management of the horticultural and floral department.

The day proved extremely favourable after the storm of the preceding night, and universal satisfaction was expressed by the numerous and distinguished visitors.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

This distinguished nobleman, who has with so much ability presided over the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, is the

GREENWICH REGATTA PRIZE BOAT.—For account see next page.

fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and the son of Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., half brother to the third Earl. His lordship was born in 1799, and married, in 1833, the sixth daughter of the first Lord Ravensworth. He represented the borough of Reigate in the parliament of 1831, and Cambridgeshire from 1832 till his succession to the earldom, in 1834. His lordship is a captain in the navy; was midshipman in the Queen Charlotte, at Algiers; is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Cambridgeshire; and since September 1841, has been a lord in waiting to her Majesty.

Lord Hardwicke has proved a most efficient president of the Royal Agricultural Society, and his enlightened views of the object of the institution may be gathered from the following speeches delivered by his lordship at the council and pavilion dinners of the society. On the first occasion the noble chairman ventured to assert that never in the known world had there been such an exhibition: he denied that it portended any fearful results to the labouring population, and asserted that the opposite was the fact; the progress of science could not be impeded—it would master and put down opposition; it was intended by the Great Creator, who would crown their operations with success. Would any one tell them that the "drill" or the improvements of the threshing-machine had diminished labour? They might reduce the number of horses on their farms. He then alluded to the spinning jennies, and again insisted that the progress of invention could not be arrested. The hand of God was visible, and it would be always found that as the crops in cultivation increase, so must increase the work of the labourer.

At the banquet in the great pavilion, in the course of his remarks, the noble earl said the time was come which called imperatively upon them to turn their attention to the farm labourer, and he was happy to inform them that the society was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and he had no doubt the result would be highly satisfactory. Depend upon it the farm which was the best cultivated diffused the greatest degree of happiness to the surrounding labourers. (Cheers.) He would ask them to accept that as a maxim, to repeat it at home, and let the mind absorb that of which a repetition always produces the certainty that it is true. If the society succeeded in that one axiom being believed and maintained, it had done its work; it had peculiarly done it in the state of England. (Loud cheers.)

GREENWICH REGATTA.

The Greenwich regatta is one of the oldest and most celebrated aquatic sports of our "tight little isle." Founded originally by royalty, and encouraged by many of the sovereigns who once made Greenwich, and the neighbouring domain of Eltham, the country dwelling-places of the court, it has continued to this hour to enjoy the royal countenance; the Princess Sophia Matilda, who holds the office of ranger of Greenwich Park, being the principal subscriber to its funds. Its proximity to the metropolis, its situation between two royal dockyards, and its close association with the veterans of Greenwich Hospital, have also tended, in a very great degree, to give it a distinguished national celebrity.

The wagers of Monday last were contested under circumstances of unusual splendour. Upwards of one hundred thousand persons crowded the wharfs, the promenades of the Hospital, the old palatial quays, and the shores of the famous Isle of Dogs. The day being beautiful, the yachts of the Royal Sailing Club, the Dreadnought, the Marine Society's ship, the frigates, and the timber fleet off Deptford, the steamers in the dock of the Steam Navigation Company, and the various small craft which abound in the Blackwall-reach, displayed their various flags, and the many parti-coloured dresses which distinguish them. And the effect of the whole was heightened by a great number of bands on the water, and by a continual discharge of salutes from the pier of the Watermen's Company.

The race was, as usual, in five heats, with six pair of sculls; the first man in the first heat and the first man in the second heat lying by while the four losers formed the third heat. The two first men in the latter then rowed with the first man of the first heat and the first man of the second heat, and the two best of these contested the grand heat.

The first heat was won by Funge; the second, by Humphreys; the third, by Young and Jones; the fourth, by Funge and Humphreys. These two last named started at eight o'clock for the grand heat, the race extending the whole length of the town repeated. It was a very first-rate struggle: they were small and scull all the way down and up the first time, when Funge became much distressed, and Humphreys then went away, and won by three or four hundred yards. The first man received a boat; the second, £5; the third, £2 10s.; the fourth, £2; the fifth, £1 10s.; the sixth, £1 5s.

At the conclusion of the regatta the "trim-built wherry" was hoisted from her native element, and dragged in procession through the town, to receive the admiration of the pensioners, and to excite the emulation of "jolly young watermen." The wives and children of the successful competitors followed the "noble pageant" in a train of carts, dressed with green boughs and ribbons. Our cut exhibits the thoroughly English festival on the return of the boat from the Royal Hospital, where it is usual for the admiral and the grand folks to give it a parting cheer.

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Is there much to talk about? No. There is the usual sprinkle of small topics, but the great ones do not vary. In the battle of politics Ireland still carries the day, and whatever else finds its way into the conversation of the big world is merely digression. Well, we will digress from Ireland then, and see what we can do in a small way with social and political *entremets*—the variations from the standing dish. When the Eton boys once got surfeited with mutton, they arranged to sing in chorus on the removal of the covers after grace, the following emphatic ditty:—

> Mutton hot and mutton cold,
> Mutton young and mutton old,
> Mutton fat and mutton lean,
> Mutton dirty, mutton clean,
> Mutton tender, mutton tough,
> Curse the mutton—we've had enough!

Part of which the *Times*, in application to rabbits, misquoted a day or two ago. It was no doubt wicked and inconsistent of the Eton boys to curse the mutton so immediately after grace; but it is equally certain they had had enough of the dish. So of Ireland. She has been cooked in fifty different ways, and fickle and impatient people really long to change the flavour of their condiments.

> Night after night the house is scared
> With wild repeal alarms,
> And members up on Irish legs
> To talk of Irish arms.

Arma virumque cano—there is an echo of Virgil in the House of Commons—but an Irish echo, and nothing more.

Well, let us fly to metal more attractive:—

> Instead of Agitator Dan,
> Suppose we take another man,—

Richard Cobden!—How *he* does revel in the corn-bin and the the wheat-field—how he labours night and day, and almost without eating, drinking, or sleeping, in his vocation.

> He lays the farmers by the *ears*
> With ev'ry fresh appeal,
> And keeps on grinding *corn* so hard,
> He hardly makes a *meal!*
>
> Poor boys, they cannot even sleep,
> He makes their bed so prick'ly;
> He swears no harvest they shall *reap*,
> Yet keeps their trade quite *sickle-y*!
>
> He deals them as he travels on
> An everlasting smashing,
> And practically prates upon
> The noble art of *thrashing*.
>
> The landlords groan and deftly own,
> He goes too far by half;
> Yet say they would not care a *straw*
> If it were all in *chaff!*

Apropos of corn. There has been another agricultural subject before the house—one affecting the commons (sometimes too short commons) of the peasantry. Lord Worsley has announced his intention to abandon his "General Enclosure Bill"—and, like young tapering ladies who grow "small by degrees and beautifully less," the open lands are to run, as usual, to *waist*. The "Thunderer" sounds the high trump, and wakes the clarion of joy upon this result. There are two ways of looking at the question, by-the-by, and there are good points on both sides of it—good ones for the nice little gardens, and good ones for the "poor man's goose." The *Times*, however, sticks to the goose, and abandons the gardens, but hardly with so much force as an Old English ballad-maker who flourished about the period in which Lord Kenyon made the same experiment as Lord Worsley has made since, and failed, as he appears to have failed now. The ballad-maker in question was none of your wretches of the contemptible Shakspere order; you had far better have been such a ballad-monger as he than have either been a dog or bayed her majesty the moon, or pursued any other *luna*-tic occupation. He knew his business, as his lines will show, only that to make them applicable to the present time we shall print the name of Worsley for Kenyon, as being most convenient:—

BALLAD STORIE.

> There were two thinges in Olde Englande,
> There were two thinges I trowe—
> In soothe to tell their merrie tale
> I hardlie doe knowe howe.
>
> The one thing was a goode fatte goose,
> With twice five hundrede quills;
> The other it was my lorde Worslie;
> And bothe had gotte their bills.
>
> My lorde to the Commons of this faire towne
> Went in with his bill so true,
> While on to the commons of Wimbleton
> Went goosey with her bill too.
>
> But jealousie waxed between these twaine,
> Which mortal man did quiz,
> For goosey *passed her bill every where*,
> But my lorde could not *pass his!*

For all this we think much good might spring from the cultivation of the waste lands, and the establishment of a pretty cheerful allotment system, if the lords of manors, who *can* afford it, would give up their rights without making the poor, who *can't* afford it, give up theirs also.

> Cow, cow, go chew, go chew!
> Ass, ass, go graze!
> You never need starve at the poor man's door
> While there's food by the public ways.

After which we may mount another hobbyhorse, and rock in a different direction.

What are they doing in Spain? Alas!

Woe is me, Alhambra! they are doing mischief, and nothing else.

> Men look askance at the King of France,
> For they think that he has been a
> Pink of best friends to favour the ends
> Of the delicate Queen Christina.
>
> The rebel throng are remarkably strong,
> But, to strike them with heart-fear O,
> Like a second Cid, has left Madrid
> The valiant Espartero.
>
> Some towns his regency frown against,
> Some for his regency are O,
> But Madrid's declared in a pretty state—
> That is, in a state of war O!
>
> The Queen is left in a stick called cleft,
> Where she very much afraid is,
> While the Regent goes away from his foes,
> And in search of his friends in Cadiz.
>
> When once in there, if the wind blows fair,
> He can sail, if his heart's not "mannish,"
> For some English place, where he'll meet with a race
> That have had enough of "Spanish."

We do not mean, however, to depreciate Espartero, though it *is* hinted that he is bound hard for Cadiz as a good locale in which either to "bide the coming of better days," or to fly when it is all up. For ourselves, we rather wish him luck; he has had fierce enemies and not very firm friends, and we should like to see him weather the storm like an old soldier. Whether he will or not is another business. At present, the aspect of diplomacy and internal commotion says he will not; but Spain never yet was a good barometer, and it is very hard to tell. Ha! there is one change already—bravo, weathercock! The last telegraph says Espartero is retreating upon Madrid!

How goes on "Beccy" in Wales since the publication of our turnpike ballad? So vigorously, it would seem, that they are sending down artillery. There is no putting her down, so they are going to blow her up. They can't bring her to the *Old Bailey*, and yet every day she is going at a *new gate*. She is not the goddess of flowers, but she is a regular *Floorer* in her way. She not only resists impediments, but refuses to put up with any *bar*. If she is not rich, she is determined that what she is worth shall be *untold'd*. Meanwhile the iron trade looks gloomy, and is far more serious than rioting "Beccy" herself; and the "turn-out of employ" is almost more alarming than the turn-out of soldiers, or even Ministers for the matter of that, if they cannot find some expedient for relieving misery and quelling sedition. Apropos, it is amusing to find an Irish repeal poet—an itinerant one we suppose—remonstrating with Rebecca and her daughters upon the unfeminine nature of their crusade.

> Pikes
> I dislikes
> As much as you;
> So—don't now—do!
> There lave off whopping
> And be stopping,
> Fighting's not your duty;
> For goodness knows
> That blows
> Like those
> Must spoil the hands of Beauty!

A gallant consideration for the delicacy of the sex!

So her Majesty has been in state to the Italian Opera—to her own theatre, in other words—her Majesty's Theatre! Here was a consummation devoutly to be wished. A royal presence with a royal retinue, and a truly royal theatre. A gorgeous gathering of the aristocracy, a blaze of beauty and diamonds, a *coup d'œil* of rank, fashion, taste, connoisseur-ship, dilettanti-ism—the most magnificent in the world. Britannia, blest with a musical influence as powerful as her sea sway—grasping the glories of the genius of other lands—listening to voices and harmonies ringing from other spheres, and, with the liberality of luxury, not refusing to pay for them after all.

> Sweet strains from soft Italia's land
> Determined still to foster,
> Determined to have *Costa's* band
> Whatever sum it *cost her*.
>
> Determined with an easy mind,
> And in a box as easy,
> To sit, *sans tache*, and hear Lablache,
> To melt away with Grisi.
>
> Then soon to rally for the ballet,
> Grow dizzy with Cerito,
> And bid the soul, past all control,
> Outbound her pretty feet O!
>
> If such fond joy her soul employ,
> Britannia can't look glumly,
> And, if her way is still to pay,
> No more can Mr. Lumley!

It will be seen that we have been speaking of Britannia, whose masculine alias is John Bull, and not of her Majesty Victoria, whose state visit, however, led us into the digression; but now, *badinage* apart, we really rejoice to find that such a state visit has taken place, and that one of the most beautiful of our public temples of pleasure has received its share of royal patronage—a boon, let us add, well earned by the enterprise of its manager, and quite in accordance with the wished and feelings of the most refined, educated, and elevated classes of society.

There is still more chit-chat afloat if we chose to "catch each idle rumour as it flies," but we can find no room for it in our "Chatterbox;" so, for the present, farewell, and good betide our readers till the end of time. Amen.

LITERATURE.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

No. I.—THE PUFF SYSTEM.

It may not be deemed incompatible with the character of a Family Newspaper to have occasional recourse to disquisition upon such literary topics of the day as seem to be susceptible of strong interest in the public mind, either by reason of their intrinsic importance, of some adventitious contingency of the moment, or of their bearing upon the amount and quality of the intelligence and instruction which are offered or administered to society through the medium of books. It is quite possible that we may do good beyond the mere circle of criticism, and it is therefore most probable that, should our readers approve of the present experiment, they may find us repeating it, upon occasion, in the public behalf. Our present subject is the Puffing System—a system as insidious, unwholesome, and extended in ramification as any other of the undermining sources of corruption by which a combination of imposture, ingenuity, and mental depravity have wrought deception upon society and polluted the springs of public taste. This puffing system has been of a peculiar and poisonous growth; and although the literary garden has been occasionally weeded of its garbage, its shrubbery has, upon the whole, thickened, and its plants have been allowed to flourish in a baneful and extraordinary degree. Upon this system a recent incident affords us a peg whereon to hang our remarks.

A few days ago the public journals exhibited a report of a trial between a publisher of the name of Colburn in Great Marlborough-street, and the *Atlas* newspaper. The occasion of the action was a certain exposition by the *Atlas* of the system of paragraphing—that is, of passing off paid paragraphs in newspapers, about books, as the *bonâ fide* opinions of their editors, and so gulling the public into a longing after works which the press has reported most excellent. The exposure was not a laborious one, but it aggrieved Mr. Colburn, who instituted legal proceedings; set forth in his declaration that he had sustained damages to the tune of a thousand pounds; and was rewarded by the jury with a verdict of forty shillings, leaving him to pay the costs of his own law.

> Says Colburn, "Just one thousand pounds
> Of damage here you view."
> "You'll make," replied twelve honest men,
> "Just forty shillings do."

It surely could not injure the character of Henry Colburn to say he puffed!

We have not been of late years much in the habit of reading the *Atlas* (perhaps more the pity for us), but we at least know that it used to be a particularly honest journal in literary affairs, and the trial in question would seem to betoken that it has not bartered its reputation. It attacked—and has had to pay for attacking—that ugly literary monster, the London booksellers' puff.

But our contemporary only raised the veil; for ourselves we confess an inclination to tear it off—to strip the thing of its disguise, and lay the hideous deformity naked to the voice of contumely and the eye of scorn. *Ecce signum!* Anglice—Here goes!

Every person accustomed to peruse the evening papers will have been struck from time to time with literary notices scattered among the miscellaneous topics of chit chat, and couched in a tone of delicate inuendo about books that are forthcoming, or of extravagant approval about those which are forthcome. The work must be a jewel! The reader has leaped from his sofa to his bell-rope, and in five minutes his servant has been inquiring of Sams, Mitchell, or Hookham, either when it will be published, or why it has not arrived. Now the paragraph which has betrayed him into this excitement is all *fudge*—fudge in the most provoking, Vicar-of-Wakefieldish sense—Fudge, as the *Times* says of all the mares' nests of its contemporaries. But what sort of paragraph is it? Let us see—

TALES OF THE COLONIES.—This work revives the charm of our childhood—those days when we followed the fortunes of Robinson Crusoe with an interest that was really insatiable. Since that time we have never met with any work in any language of an exciting a power as these "Tales of the Colonies." The same charm of new incidents in the seeking a new home—the same zest in overcoming difficulties—the same hair-breadth escapes from the native tribes—the same perils and the same pleasures crowd upon the scene, exciting an interest that is beyond expression engrossing. But all of us have felt the power of Defoe, and it is not too much to say that who e the colonial magistrate, who is the author of these volumes, equals him in all things, he exceeds him in many. Among these we find a high and pure relish for the charms of nature, a most felicitous power of d scription, and exquisite accuracy in the conception of character, and a masterly facility in its delineation, and that, too, of characters altogether new to us either in contact or imagination.

There! that paragraph is from the *Standard* of Friday last. The reader takes it for the genuine criticism of a sagacious public writer; he thinks that the refined judgment and vigorous pen of the enlightened Dr. G—— have perpetrated that atrocity. Not they indeed. Dr. G—— loathes and nauseates the imposture; and the publisher of the book has paid perhaps a guinea for its insertion. It may deceive hundreds, but it is only a bookseller's puff, originally manufactured by some such hack as was examined for Mr. Colburn on the *Atlas* trial—but doomed to go the

round of the morning newspapers upon the now established authority of "Evening paper." Sometimes the plan is to plant the imposition in a country journal first, where its insertion can be easily procured, and then to quote it in the London papers on the authority of the provincial print. These puffs figure in many disguises, and dance at many masquerades; but they are dishonest alike, and their framers and promulgators are unscrupulous, to say the least. The conduct of the daily journals has something to do with the success of their imposition. The *Times* has the manliness to take away their money, by the prefix of the word "advertisement;" the *Chronicle* "stigmatises" them with diminutive type; the *Post* now insists that some authority, such as the "Evening paper" aforesaid shall salve its conscience; but the *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Standard*, swallow the imposture whole, and give it strength and vitality in their columns of ordinary news, only occasionally deprecating it by a juxtaposition with a watch-manifesto from Cox Savory, or a spectacle-proclamation from Solomons and Co.

This system, which has of late years done infinite harm to literature—which is immoral, daring, deceiving, disingenuous, and unjust—has been in vigorous practice by most of the publishers of the day, but by the novel publishers especially. We really believe it—notwithstanding that he is bringing actions about it—to have been originally a bantling of the genuine Colburn stock. We think the coinage was minted in New Burlington-street, when Henry Colburn commanded in chief. But it was speedily followed. Marsh and Miller, Bentley, Bull, Saunders and Otley, Churton, and a host more "took to the gentle trade of lying in print," and swarmed the daily journals with these deceits. They made them available then, as they still do, for all ranks and names of the literary fraternity. They degraded, as they still do, the best of reputations by this worst of expedients for publicity. Your Bowers, Jamesos, Nortons, Crokes, Hoods, and Sullivans—your Galts, your Gores, your Trollopes, Halls, and Landons—your Ainsworths, Maxwells, Whitehends, Dickenses—but we might pursue the list through all the rungs of literature—the fact being that they took every author in the way of trade, and to make his books sell tried to bladder-blow his fame as long as they had anything to do with him. Among publishers there are many honourable exceptions to the above bad rule of enforcing a notoriety, and of these the late and respected John Murray was one of the best.

We have now expended as much space as we can afford to the topic of Literary Puffery for the present week; but we shall now watch the bird upon the wing, and often shoot him flying; and in the meanwhile beg of our readers not to give way to "sweet anxieties" on our account, or to any alarm for our safety on the score of actions brought against us by Mr. Colburn, or any other practitioners of the Black Art.

PUNCH; OR, THE LONDON CHARIVARI. Vol. IV.

Here is Punch in his fourth volume, a very tierce of *vin de deux feuilles*, that may gladden every intellectual board in the empire. This will be a Punch's popularity—if ever any man be used according to his deserts; and so we give him a "right nartie welcum." Meditations have been poured forth on a pudding—on a broomstick: how gloriously might the sublime conceit be extended to "Punch!" His success has been so signal, that it is worth while to look into its elements. One of these, unquestionably, is originality: he has never lost sight of Selden's injunction: "Wit must grow like fingers; if it be taken from others, it is like plums stuck upon black thorns: they are for a while, but come to nothing." Accordingly, "Punch" has improved with time, and each of his volumes is a half-yearly rejuvenescence: he is always young in spite of his—nose and his comical obesity; though an old friend, he never falls into the besetting sin of acquaintanceship—self-quotation: he never doses you with "the mixture as before." True it is that Kenny Meadows's exuberant fancy comes before us every Saturday in the frontispiece; but we never sadiated with its humour, while it heralds in a galaxy of novelties, and these not by ringing changes upon words, or showing little conceits with oxy-hydrogen power. While great minds are straining to bring the ends of the earth into communication with each other, "Punch" and his club are content to sit at home, by turns put on the cap, and persuade men out of their follies by ridicule and raillery, wit and broad humour—the proper *leading* treatment for John's national foibles; and, as Jonathan sings:—

When they have joined their periranes,
Out skips a book of miscellanies.

To take "Punch" "to pieces," in estimating his influence, would be as useless a labour as pounding "St. Paul's Church into atoms" to appreciate its beauty: so, we do not individualize his merits, though we can scarcely refrain from noticing the gracefully-written "Story of a Feather" in the volume before us: it has the accustomed power of its author, with somewhat kindlier fancies than usual. The Almanac, too, in this volume, is the very quintessence of humour, and an extract of fun made by any but the *nectum* process. Then, the cuts throughout are thick-coming impersonations of drollery, and a mosaic of agreeable conceits, that must move the gravest into good-humour, and win a smile from every son of "offending Adam" whom they castigate—for "Punch's" personalities are universal pleasantries. And last, though not least, "Punch" not only softens the hostility of enemies, and induces us to think generously of all mankind, but he accomplishes this and much more by unexceptionable means: his wit never offends; "the pleasure of the experiment keeps the senses and the best part of the blood awake, and lays the gross to sleep"—the only suffusion he raises is that of virtuous approval.

MUSIC.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

On Tuesday last a morning concert was given for the benefit of the funds of the projected German Hospital, under the immediate patronage of his Majesty the King of Hanover, which proved to be one of the most delightful (and, we hope, for such a praiseworthy object, profitable) of the season.

The chief attraction was the celebrated Herr Ernst, the celebrated German violinist, who for the first time has given this country "a touch of his quality." Never was a reception of an artist more enthusiastic. There was King Ernest—then there was Herr Ernst—and then again there was a crowd of anxious *dilettanti* more *earnest* still, and certainly never had an audience greater reason to say "enchanted by sweet sounds." Reason, forsooth! He took their "prison'd souls and lapt them in Elysium." Ernst does not exclusively belong to one school, but "reveals through the round." One moment graceful and classical as Viotti; another time, impassioned and eccentrically wild as Paganini; again, tender and impressive as Rode or De Beriot, he has but to "use his whim, and straight obedience follows;" he is alike master of every style, and for tone, silences all others down into "still small voice." The pieces he played were as follow:—

Eighth Concerto (scena cantante) of Spohr.

Fantasia on the March and Prayer, from "Otello," composed by himself.

Air, with variations, by Mayseder (Op. 40).

Andante, followed by the "Carnival de Venise," and variations on the air "Cara Mamma mia," of his own composition, in each and every one of which are displayed such all-commanding versatility that Justice, in a bewilderment of admiration, was obliged to forego her peculiar privilege, and worship with her eyes wide open! We, in the musical world at least, have not "fallen upon a gloomy day," for "star after star" *does not* "decay."

THE FASHIONS.

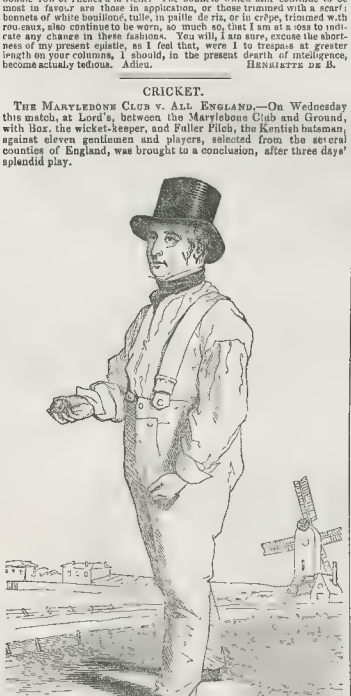
PARIS, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, July 15, 1843.

MON CHER MONSIEUR,—A writer upon the subject of French fashions commences his description of them, and of the weather which influences them, by saying that the memory of a woman of fashion, by which is meant five or six years at least, has never witnessed anything so fantastic, so disagreeably capricious as the weather, which for the last three months has deceived all our hopes and scorcerted all our projects. How often, says our author, has a ray of sunshine since Longchamps accompanied by several sudden outbursts of heat, called back to us our spring illusions, which have, however, been as suddenly succeeded by a change of temperature in twenty-four hours! It is this reason, I suppose, that I also must plead as an excuse for the barrenness of my present communication; in fact, so little change, and that so utterly insignificant, has taken place within the last few days, that I am almost at loss to point it out; and, indeed, I should be quite at fault had I not been favoured with a sight of two or three toilettes now ordered for one of our fashionables, which, while they deserve mention for their extreme prettiness, may serve to show what is now actually worn in our best circles. The first of these is a redingote, in royal cashmere, the front of the skirt trimmed with a range of ribbons disposed in bows intermixed with small gold buckles; the corsage is plain; the sleeves, also, with jockeys, wherein we again find the same description of bows and buckles. The pelerine is crossed at the waist, and forms a double fold on each side in front. The second is a town dress in camelion silk. The skirt of which is trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted with a row of ruches à la vielle; the sleeves, which are light, are trimmed in the same manner. The corsage is in one piece, pelerine pointed, and made with sleeves forming a jockey, and surrounded with a double row of ruches à la vielle. The bonnets which still continue to be most in favour are those in application, or those trimmed with a scarf; bonnets of white bouillonné, tulle, in paille de riz, or in crêpe, trimmed with rouleaux, also continue to be worn, so much so, that I am at a loss to indicate any change in these fashions. You will, I am sure, excuse the shortness of my present epistle, as I feel that, were I to trespass at greater length on your columns, I should, in the present dearth of intelligence, become actually tedious. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CRICKET.

THE MARYLEBONE CLUB V. ALL ENGLAND.—On Wednesday this match, at Lord's, between the Marylebone Club and Ground, with Box the wicket-keeper, and Fuller Pilch, the Kentish batsman, against eleven gentlemen and players, selected from the several counties of England, was brought to a conclusion, after three days' splendid play.



PORTRAIT OF LILLYWHITE.

The game commenced on Monday by the eleven of the club taking the bats, who were put out for 81 runs—Lillywhite and Mr. Alfred Mynn bowling. Barker, run out, made 3; Mr. T. Craven b. Lillywhite, 0; Hon. E. H. Grimston, b. Lillywhite, 15; Pilch, b. Mr. Alfred Mynn, 6; Box, b. Mr. Mynn, 0; Sewell, b. Lillywhite, 3; Mr. Kynaston, b. Lillywhite, 22; Good, b. Lillywhite, 1; Mr. Pickering, run out, 21; Dean, b. Mr. Mynn, 0; Hillyer, not out, 0; byes, 10. The bowling, in this innings, of Lillywhite, was much admired, and, as will be seen from the above score, proved exceedingly destructive to the wickets of the club, five of their men being put out by him for forty-one runs. Mr. Mynn also bowled in his usual splendid style, but the slow old-fashioned bowling of the "veteran" (of whom we present an engraving, from Mr. Mason's faithful portrait), in this instance, was more effective than the round and swift delivery of the latter gentleman. Mr. Mynn, however, lowered the stumps of Pilch, "the lion of Kent," in fine style, after he had obtained but six, and also bowled Dean, the pet of Sussex, who marked only a cypher. Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Pickering batted well, the score of the former exhibiting a four, a three, and a two; and the latter, a five, a four, a brace of threes, and a couple of twos.

The eleven of England then went in, and some of the finest play ever witnessed at this or any other ground followed; the batting of Mr. Felix and Wenman being first rate, clearing between them 154 out of the 233 runs, the number scored in this innings, notwithstanding that the *elite* of the bowlers of the club tried their best to put them out. A continual change in the bowling was resorted to, but all in vain, till at length Wenman had his wicket lowered by Barker, who subsequently succeeded in catching a ball from the bat of Mr. Felix. The score obtained by that gentleman comprised two fives, nine fours, three threes and six twos. Wenman's number included five fours, three threes, and a couple of twos. Adams bowled Hillyer, cleared; Mr. Walter Mynne bowled Hillyer, 13; Guy bowled Hillyer, 4; Mr. A. Mynn bowled Mr. Craven, 21; Hawkins, bowled by Hillyer, 0; Mr. Whittaker, bowled by Dean, 0; Mr. E. Bayley, leg before wicket, 6; Lillywhite, run out, 1; Sir F. Bathurst, not out, 1; byes, 15; wide balls, 9.

The Marylebone Club, in their second hands, scored 160. Barker, caught by Adams, 9; Mr. Craven, caught by Mr. A. Mynn, 10; the Hon. C. H. Grimston, hurt, 19; Pilch, caught by Hawkins, 43; Box, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 0; Sewell, not out, 15; Mr. Kynaston, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 11; Good, bowled by Lillywhite, 1; Mr. Pickering, bowled by Mr. Mynn, 16; Dean, bowled by Lillywhite, 11; Hillyer, bowled by Lillywhite, 0; byes, 18; gross total, 241.

The side of England having now 8 only to tie, sent in Adams and Mr. E. Bayley. The former having scored 8, and the latter, 1, the eleven of England were declared to have won the game, with ten wickets to spare.

The enclosure each day was attended by some thousands of spectators, and among them many distinguished visitors.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present season, as far as it has gone, has been remarkable for the spirit with which the popular festivities of the country have been promoted and partaken of. The approaching week will see a fit portion of so sporting a summer. On Tuesday next commences in Goodwood Park, the princely domain of the Duke of Richmond, one of the most brilliant meetings, in the matter of promise, ever offered to the racing public of this racing island. It will continue for four days, during which more than forty events will be disposed of, involving, in stakes, plates, and matches, upwards of *twenty thousand pounds*; and to be contended for by a *corps* of from two to three hundred horses! Now, is not that the sort of style in which gentlemen should take their recreations?

This noble programme runs as follows:—On Tuesday, the 25th inst, the Canterbury Stakes, 8 subs. The Lavant Stakes, for two-year olds, 50 sovs each, h ft, 21 subs. The Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs each, for three-year olds, 38 subs. Among the nominations for this stake are Cotherstone and Casper. Four-year old Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, 9 subs. The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-year olds, 46 subs. The Goodwood Club Stakes, gentlemen jockeys, 10 sovs each, 26 subs. The Westerton of 50 sovs each, amateur riders, 10 subs. Two matches. And the Innkeepers' Plate, the best of heats. Wednesday, the Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each (handicap), 161 subs and 48 acceptances. Her Majesty's Plate, the Stewards' Cup, the Cowdray Stakes for all ages, the Members' Plate, heats, and the Stand Plate, heats. Thursday—the Cup day. The Stockwell Rubbish Stakes, 50 sovs each, for three-year olds, 8 subs. The Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-year olds, 24 subs. The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs each, for three-year olds, 26 subs. A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two year olds, 8 subs. The Sussex Stakes of 25 sovs each, for two-year olds, 8 subs. The Goodwood Cup, 47 subs. The Duke of Richmond's Plate, £100. The Aaglesey Stakes of 15 sovs each, amateur jockeys, 15 subs. And four matches. Friday—The March Stakes of 10 sovs each, heats, 63 subs. The Canterbury Cup, 21 subs. The Chesnut Stakes, of 50 sovs each, for three-year olds, 16 subs, and two matches.

Every year alterations and improvements are in course here; and during the past summer many most strenuous exertions have been effected. A great deal of top-dressing has been done to the turf with tan and mould, and more would has been given to the run home. Moreover, steam, which puffs and blows, and knocks and neighbours, has achieved much for those whose purpose visiting Goodwood—once synonymous with being fleeced and starved. Taking the South Western Railway to Faremam (the last station on the London side of Southampton at Bishopsgate is the point at which to stop), and thence by conveyances to the course (which are to be provided), the traveller may leave town at a quarter before seven, and get back again the same evening at his accustomed hour of repose (unless he be one to the "don't go home till morning school," in which case he still has a few hours to spare); and, "all in good," two of the Chichester coaches will also leave town at half-past five, be on the course before the racing begins, and return to London (after the day's sport) the same evening. All the world will be at Goodwood, and what they do there it will be our duty to tell next week. The anticipated betting has been doing during the present week on the Cup, to which the principal public betting is confined:—

9 to 2 agst Gorhambury; 7 to 1 agst Sirkol; 9 to 1 agst Hyllus; 10 to 1 agst Pompey; 12 to 1 agst Charles XII.; 13 to 1 agst Agreeable colt; 15 to 1 agst Marshal Soult; 15 to 1 agst Baronet.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN THE ST. GEORGE'S AND ROYAL ACADEMY CLUBS.

Both crews have been in very active training day after day since the Putney regatta, in which they achieved considerable distinction, and their exertions have been watched with a very scrutinizing eye by those who lay out money upon sporting events. The St George crew have taken the very careful instruction of Jem Parish, the rockwork of the London, and the Academicians under the skilful hands of Robert Coombes, the champion, and their confidence was throughout first rate.

The following took their seats in the rival boats at a quarter past five—the distance, as usual, being from Westminster-bridge to Putney.

ST. GEORGE'S.	ROYAL ACADEMY.
Messrs. J. Brodrick—Stroke.	Messrs. Atkinson—Stroke.
J. Coomber.	A. Coomber.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Johnson—Coxswain	Coxswain—Coxswain.

The colours for Saint George were white, with a red cross, those of the other blue and red. There was some disparity in the size of the rival crews, the Saint George's having in appearance men almost a stone each heavier. The St. George's took the inside berth, and it was some time before they got off, the start being delayed until nearly high water. The signal was well taken by both crews, but the St George's headed off with the lead, and one taken but a few strokes, were No. 3, of the Saint George's crew, in consequence of which their opponents were nearly level with them. The St. George's then went to work, and on their arrival off Chiswick's had drawn quite their length clear of their opponents. Some very talented pluckyrowing was shown on the part of either, and the St George's held their lead, and passed through Kew-bridge a length in advance, and although the Academicians showed themselves to be men who knew how to row, they had a little more energy in every stroke. The St. George's arrives first at Putney bridge, one minute and four seconds in advance of their opponents.

[illegible] The regatta, which took place on Monday, was what is termed quite a success, and in each boat-race the win was fairly run to three seats. The distance in the first heat from the Horseferry to within a boat length of Hunt's, Lambeth Bank, down the Middlesex shore, rowing a boat inboard of the Houses of Parliament, back to the Horseferry, and in the grand one, the same course reversed, to start being downwards. After a gallant struggle David Coombes and Winship Medal were declared the victors.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—Active preparations for the moors have already commenced, and the attendance of sportsmen on the northern coast of Caithness, on the morning of the 12th of August, is expected to be the very greatest that has been. The steamers which ply on Saturday for Scotland were crowded with passengers, many of them are there also on the quarters in the Highlands. A large number of dogs accompanied their owners. The sport promises to be excellent.

REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—The three battalions of the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park on Thursday morning by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, colonel of the regiment. The Duke, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff of generals and field officers, arrived on the ground about ten o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the vast multitudes which had assembled to witness the grand military spectacle. The troops, amounting to about 3000 men, went through their evolutions with the greatest precision, the firing was regular in the extreme, and universal approbation was expressed at the beautiful appearance and high discipline of the soldiers. His Grace the Duke of Wellington wore the uniform of a colonel of the Guards, and his decorations consisted of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Waterloo medal. We may observe that the medal worn by his grace is precisely similar to that worn by the field officers, several of the ranks who may have assisted in the glory of that eventful day. The ground was kept by a troop of the "Blues," who evinced great forbearance and temper towards the immense masses who thronged to witness the military pageant. A body of the metropolitan police was also present, under the command of Superintendent May, who also displayed a Waterloo medal. He was kindly recognised by the noble Duke.

MR JEFFRIES'S HEREFORD BULL.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND MEETING AT DERBY.

We resume our illustrations of this grand national meeting with a series of portraits of the finest prize animals, from drawings made upon the spot by Mr. Kirk, the celebrated animal painter, of Derby, and by Mr. T. Bretland, the talented animal painter of Nottingham.

As the list of prizes awarded by the Society appeared only in our second edition of last week's paper, more especially for the satisfaction of our readers in the country, we append the entire list of prizes, in which the animals engraved are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

LIST OF PRIZES.—SHORT HORNS.

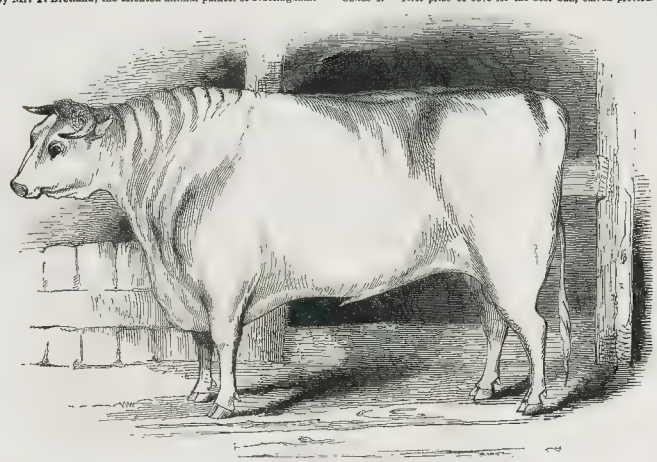
CLASS I.—* First prize 30 sovs for the best bull, calved previous to January 1, 1841, adjudged to W. Barnard, Esq., M.P., Gosfield Hall, Halstead, Essex, for his 3 y 2 m short-horned bull, bred by Earl Spencer.—Second prize, 15 sovs, to Mr. John Forrest, of Stretton, near Warrington, for 4 y 8 m short-horned bull, bred by himself.

II.—Prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y old, to John Cooper, of Monkwood, Thurgaston, Notts, for his 2 y 1 m 1 d short-horned bull, bred by himself.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. Thomas Crofton, of Holywell, near Durham, for his 4 y 2 m short-horned cow, bred by Mr. John Colling, of Whitehouse.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer not exceeding 3 y old, to Thomas Crofton, of Holywell, near Durham, for his 2 y 11 m old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

V.—* Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. Henry Watson, of Walkeringham, near Bawtry, for his 1 y 10 m old short-horned yearling heifer, bred by himself.



MR. BARNARD'S SHORT-HORNED BULL.

MR. WORTHINGTON'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.

HEREFORDS.

I.—* First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for his 3 y 8 m and 3 d Hereford bull, bred by himself.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, and Mr. J. Johnson, of Hampton Wafle, near Bromyard, for 2 y 7 m 13 d Hereford bull.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S BOAR.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, for 1 y 7 m and 16 d Hereford bull.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge for 3 y 8 m Hereford cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester, for 2 y 5 m 2 w Hereford in-calf heifer.

MR. HOBBS'S ESSEX BOAR.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. T. Jeffries, Pembridge, for 1 y 6 m 1 d Hereford yearling heifer.

DEVONS.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to the 1st of Jan., 1841, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 3 y and 3 m Devon bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. T. Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, for 3 y 3 m Devon bull.

II.—Prize 20 sovs for the best bull, calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than one year old, to Mr. T. Reynolds, of Thomerton, near Exeter, for 1 y 42 w 5 d Devon.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S LINCOLNSHIRE BOW.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton near Exeter, for 6 y 9 m Devon cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 2 y 4 m Devon in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, for 1 y 4 m Devon yearling heifer.

ANY BREED OR CROSS CATTLE.

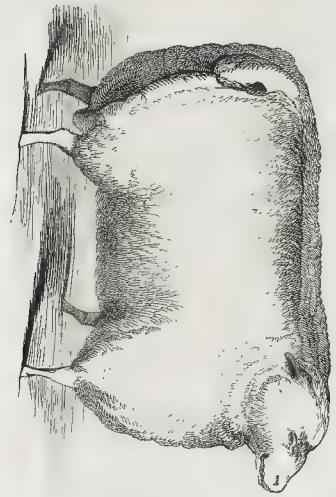
I.—*First prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved previously to Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. Hextall, of Sunbstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for 2 y 6 m pure long-horned bull.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. W. Daniel, of Burton-upon-Trent, for 3 y 5 m long-horned bull.

II.—Prize 30 sovs for the best bull calved since Jan. 1, 1841, and more than 1 y, not awarded.

III.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cow in milk, to Mr. E. Pratt, of Caldwell, Burton-upon-Trent, for 9 y 3 m pure long-horned cow.

IV.—Prize 15 sovs for the best in-calf heifer, not exceeding 3 years old, to the Duke of Buckingham, of Stowe, for 2 y 11 m pure long-horned in-calf heifer.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best yearling heifer, to the Rev. C. Thompson, near East Redford, for 1 y 4 m Ayrshire and short-horned cross-bred yearling heifer.



MR. PAWLETT'S LEICESTER SHEARLING RAM.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

I.—*First Prize 30 sovs for the best shearling ram to Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beaston, near Bugleswade, for 17 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for the same.

II.—*First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above two years old, to Mr. T. Stone, of Barrow-on-Soar, for 40 m Leicester ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same for 62 m Leicester ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the pen of five shearling ewes, to Sir W. B. Cook, Bart., of Wheatley, near Doncaster, for five 15½ m Leicester ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the same for the same.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearling ram, to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, for 16 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the same, for the same.

II. First prize 30 sovs for the best ram of any age, above 2 years old, to Mr. W. Sainsbury, of West Lavington, near Devizes, for 29 m South Down ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, for 40 m South Down ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, for five 16 m South Down ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to the Duke of Richmond, for five 16 m South Down ewes.

MR. STONE'S LEICESTER RAM.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

I.—First prize 30 sovs for the best shearling ram, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 15½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to the executors of the late Mr Wm. Faulkner, near Burford, Oxon, for 13 m improved Oxfordshire ram.

II.—First prize 30 sovs for rams of any age above 2 years, to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 51½ m Oxfordshire ram.—Second prize 15 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for 51 m Oxfordshire ram.

III.—First prize 10 sovs for the best pen of five shearling ewes, to Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, near Burford, for five 16 m New Oxfordsh re ewes.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, Oxon, for five 15½ m Oxfordshire ewes.

HORSES.

I.—*Prize 30 sovs to Mr. D. Howsin, of Bathley, Newark, Notts., for a 6 y cart stallion, bred by Mr. Haden, Baldock, Herts.

II.—Prize 15 sovs for the best cart stallion foaled since Jan. 1, 1841, to Mr. T. Cutler, of Somercoates, near Alfreton, Derby, for 2 y cart stallion, bred by Mr. Radford of Denbigh.

MR. HEXTALL'S PURE LONG-HORNED BULL.

III.—First prize 20 sovs for a cart-mare and foal, to Mr. M. Ingh, of Dumbleton, near Evesham; mare bred by the late Mr. T. Edwards, of Dumbleton; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Willett, of Evesham.—Second prize, 15 sovs to Mr. R. Bean, near Bingham, Notts., for a cart mare and foal; mare bred by Mr. Brewster, of Bingham; sire of foal belonged to Mr. D. Howsin, Notts.

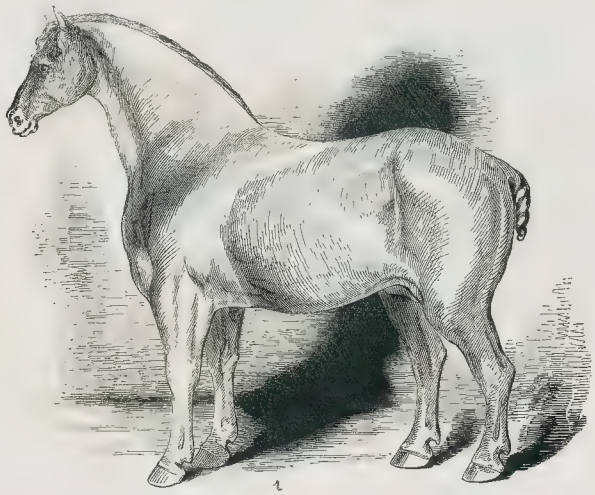
IV.—Prize 10 sovs to Mr. C. Stokes, of Kingston, near Kegworth, Leicester, for a 2 y old filly, bred by Mr. J. Palmer, Ratcliffe, Notts.

V*.—Prize 30 sovs to Mr. A. Chester, of Nottingham, for a thoroughbred stallion, 7 y old, got by Jerry, winner of the great Doncaster St. Leger, out of the celebrated Beeswing's dam, bred by Mr. Orde, near Morpeth, Northumberland; colour, beautiful dark-mottled bay; stands 16½ hands high, with great muscular power; depth and breadth of chest extraordinary, measuring 6 ft 6½ in round.

PIGS.

I.—*First prize 10 sovs for the best boar of a large breed, to Mr. M. Cartwright, near Burton-on-Trent, for 1 y 9 m boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. Pusey, M.P., near Faringdon, for 1 y 2 m Berkshire boar.

II.—*First prize 10 sovs for the best small boar, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 10 m improved Essex boar.—Second prize 5 sovs to Mr. T. Aikin, near Atherstone, for 1 y boar.



MR. HOWSIN'S CART-HORSE.

III.—*Prize 10 sovs for the best sow of a large breed, to the Duke of Devonshire, for 2 y 4 m Lincolnshire sow.

IV.—Prize 10 sovs for the best small sow, to Mr. T. B. Shilcock, near Melton Mowbray, for 2 y 10 m cross-bred sow.

V.—Prize 10 sovs for the best pen of three breeding sows, to Mr. W. F. Hobbs, Coggeshall, for 8 m improved Essex pigs.

EXTRA STOCK.

£2 to Mr. R. Burgess, of Cotsgrove-place, near Nottingham, for his 9 m Durham heifer.

£3* to Mr. W. Worthington, of Newton-park, Burton-upon-Trent, for his 4 y pure short-horned heifer.

£5 to the Hon. Mr. Wilson, of Diddlington, near Brandon, for his 2 y 6 m Ayrshire and short-horned heifer.

£2 to Mr. T. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

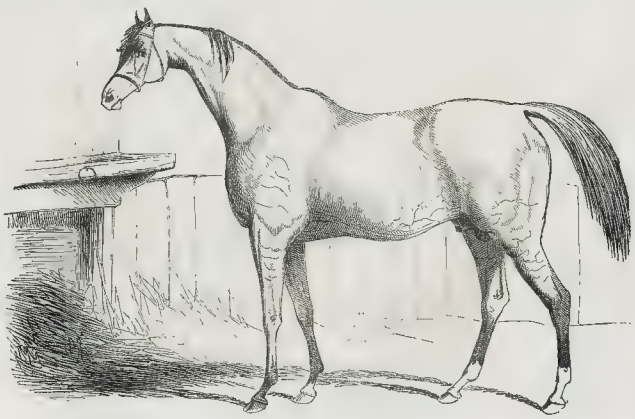
£3 to Mr. Watkins, of Ormsby, for his 52 m fat ewe.

£3 10s. to Mr. Watkins, of Ormsby, for his 40 m fat ewe.

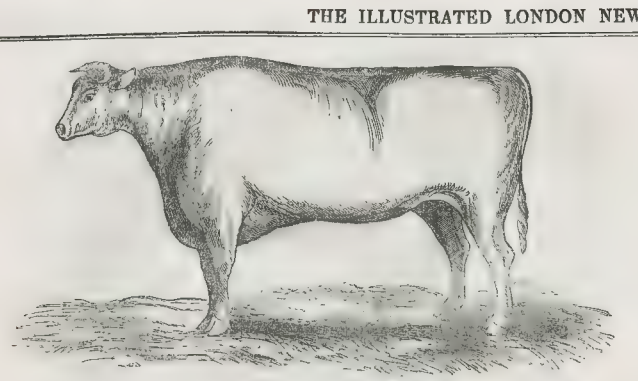
£3 to Mr. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

£1 10s. to Mr. Harris, of Fletchampstead, for his 17 m Leicester ram.

£3 10s. to Mr. John Buckley, jun., of Normanton-on-Soar, for his 7½ m sow.



MR. ARTHUR CHESTER'S THOROUGH-BRED HORSE, "JOHNNY-BOY," DRAWN BY MR. T. BRETLAND, OF NOTTINGHAM.



MR. WATSON'S SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE EXPLANATION.

RULY anxious to ascertain what effect her note had had upon Sir Arthur, Lady Grange called on Caroline the following morning ostensibly in order to accompany her to the park, and as Sir Arthur was still depressed, while the style in which he conversed was exceedingly mysterious, Caroline very soon alluded to that which of course she conceived to be the cause.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "we had such a job yesterday! I was so alarmed! Sir Arthur had an attack of epilepsy, or somuching, of that sort, and was for a time so excessively ill!"

"Good heavens! Is it possible? I had no idea of his being subject to attacks of the kind."

"Nor s he! I never knew him to have one before."

"Indeed, indeed! Did it occur in the evening?"

"No, in the morning. Mr. Darnley and I were in this room, when, in Lo desbed, pale and trembling, and would inevitably have fallen had I not on the instant rushed to his assistance."

"Indeed, and Lady Grange, "I perceive, Mr Darnl s was here."

"He had just before left him in the library, where they had been conversing for more than an hour, and he appeared to be quite easy in the"

"Yes, my dear; oh, yes, dear! he was quite calm then; and yet you would have me believe that this man is not jealous!"

"Jealous! Ridiculous, my dear aunt.—what on earth has jealousy to do with an attack of epilepsy!"

"Probably, in this case nothing. But perhaps the less I say about it the better."

"Oh! but I am anxious to have your opinion."

"Then my opinion is, that that was no fit of epilepsy It was neither more nor less than a fit of jealousy, my dear!"

"If I thought that.—but I cannot believe it.—I cannot believe anything of him so unbrotherly base."

"Well, my dear, these things will all come out in time: I merely state it, remember, as my opinion."

"Well, but—now let us enter into this matter calmly. Your opinion is that this was a fit of jealousy very well. Now what can you adduce in support of that opinion?"

"The fact of Mr Darnley being here."

"But Sir Arthur himself wished him to come up, and invited him to dine with us?"

"That does not at all shake the evidence. Where were you when Sir Arthur entered?"

"At the piano"

"And Darnley?"

"At the window, reading one of the magazines. The wretch!" she added, indignantly, "I shall hate him if he goes on thus! And yet—no, my dear aunt, it could not have been that: I am convinced of it, because—I don't mind telling you—he appeared to be so grate ful when I supported him, and blessed me —when Darnley had left the room—with so much fervour and affection that I could not but feel that he loved me too well to entertain so base a feeling as that of jealousy."

"Precisely, my love! And does not all this tend to strengthen my opinion? Do you not perceive that his object in having thus affectionate is to conceal his real feelings? When husbands are so very affectionate, my love, their motives are not always pure."

"But, when Mr. Darnley returned with Dr. Hawtree, he shook hands with him and thanked him and appeared to appreciate his kindness so highly."

"Of course! in order that he might not be on his guard."

"Why, the odious old man! It's quite monstrous! He ought to be ashamed of himself! Yet, my dear aunt, now do you really think that he would be so de

"You already know my thoughts on the subject, my love."

"But, even Dr Hawtree vowed it, evidently, as a case of epilepsy, or something of the kind, for he immediately ordered him to lose a

"However, my love, the patient did not

"Oh! he did not—now I see—I see it all. He did consent, but with re

"Of course! I do not—or I'm resolved to punish him. Whenever he is seized with such a fit I shall be bled! I'll never let him rest until he's bled! I'll cure him in that w

"That medical cure, I fear, is very effectual."

"At all events I shall be [illegible] I could not cure—conscious as I am of not deserving suspicion but that I have to be suspected. And yet I can scarcely believe him to be so mean.—it seems very unjust to entertain a bad opinion of one who has always been kind. Here he, she added, as Sir Arthur and Darnley entered the room, and the latter immediately left her chamber. "Now the very first question I'll ask him, shall be, Don't you think that you had better lose a little more blood d

"You, and much better not. It will relieve him"

"Oh, but I will! I've no patience with such horrid conduct"

Sir Arthur and Darnley now entered the room; but, before she had time to execute her threat Darnley, by Sir Arthur's desire,—informed her that they had been to secure an opera box,—either, of course, to her approval; which, he thought the very best in the house.

"Oh!" and she stared with an expression of rapture, "how delightful!—now, that is kind," she added, taking the hand of Sir Arthur, with a smile which at once expressed gratitude and pe—"you are a dear good creature sir, But will you love me?"

"Scarcely from the present ev," replied Darnley, "on the left of the second t

"Oh, that will be nothing. I know I can box with the very best. I should have chosen I box here secured it

"Yes, but I will call as I return, to let them know that you have decided on having it."

"Do so there's a dear creature! I wouldn't lose it for the world. My dear," she added, addressing Sir Arthur, "I think I

Having had a little private conversation at the window, Sir Arthur and Darnley retired to the library, and, the moment they had quitted the room, Caroline exclaimed, "Now I'll, not believe that he is jealous at all! I'll not believe a word of it! I'll never again do him the injustice to entertain the thought!"

"Why, all this tends to confirm—"

"My dear aunt, do not say another syllable on the subject. I am perfectly convinced, and do not [illegible] Oh! I have no doubt, my dear, to make your conviction! It is not of the slightest consequence to me! You asked me for my opinion, and I gave it. I have no desire to [illegible]

"Now do not be offended, my dear aunt; all that I meant to say was, that I do not wish [illegible] for a moment to [illegible] object I am anxious for it not to be [illegible]

"Why, indeed, I am not. But really it seems to torture oneself with conjectures which, after all, may be utterly false!"

"Not [illegible] but there sometimes exists more for themselves. But, dear me," she added, look ng at her watch, [illegible] time I have been here. I declare I have driven round the park, but now I [illegible] time to dress for I dare to say you are very people. Adieu my dear [illegible] and for heaven's sake do not be wretched!"

Her [illegible] not because she was apprehensive of going too far. To her the news of the opera box was unwelcome, she felt no real regret soo galled. She conceived that that opera box ought to have been hers, as she had pre viously conceived that she ought to have had all, of which Caroline was possessed, including, of [illegible] gained she looked upon as a [illegible] and the stranger were her [illegible] the circumstance of her having [illegible] Sir Arthur to [illegible] sure that, had she but pursued the [illegible] her self-reproaches were invariably more bitter whenever anything occurred—as in the [illegible] to the name of Lady Cleveland. It was then that [illegible] that—seeing it highly unexpedient, under the circumstances, to proceed with Caroline she dared not trust herself to remain any longer with her, from she feared upon so having a [illegible]

Nor was Caroline sorry when she left for [illegible] to suspect that, notwithstanding her [illegible] on the subject of Sir Arthur's attack [illegible] solicited, her motives in stating that [illegible] so pointedly, and especially [illegible] circumstance, as one out of the usual [illegible], and, when she reflected that she never should have thought of Sir Arthur being [illegible] had it not been for her, she—however she might wish to be a deserving woman, and recollecting the lessons she had received from [illegible] prudent to be upon her guard in future against letting her know too much.

Also she felt, thereby greatly relieved, and resolved to abandon the idea of Sir Arthur being jealous, and to appreciate his kind [illegible] to prove to him by all the means at her command that she was worthy of that [illegible] confidence which she believed he reposed in her respect, and as no [illegible] entrusted by the consciousness of which she was [illegible] that the "warning" had proceeded from some malicious source—that the note indignantly and tried to forget that he had ever [illegible] delayed was again in the possession, and for months they were perfectly happy

During this time the amiable Lady Grange called, but seldom, and when she did call she invariably found Caroline reserved, and more especially on matters of a domestic character That indeed her, very naturally, to imagine that Sir Arthur had communicated the contents of the note to Caroline who had by some means traced it to her; but although she tried anxiously to ascertain if this were the fact, with the view of denying its authorship flatly, she could never get at it, because Caroline, knowing nothing of the matter, could never understand what she meant.

To her ladyship this was excessively annoying, and, moreover, humiliating, seeing that all her ingenuity—and she really was very [illegible] was foiled by her own game—the very creature whom she had instructed in those arts of which she deemed herself the most perfect mistress within the sphere of [illegible] She felt sure that Caroline knew what she was aiming at, but as Caroline did not know, and therefore did nothing to promote an [illegible], her, baffling at length, became thoroughly disgusted

For a month after this they saw nothing at all of her but she was not the only person to friend whom they missed. Darnley kept away, but for what cause they could not conjecture. Sir Arthur, of course, thought it very strange, and more especially as he had sent him three notes, of which no notice whatever had been taken. He was perfectly unconscious of having offended him in any way; on the contrary, he felt that he had always treated him with the utmost consideration. He could not account for it! Certainly, it was most extraordinary—nay, it was mysterious—and the fact of its being so brought back those feelings which the note of Lady Grange had caused.

Again his imagination teemed with the prolific germs of jealousy: again he had to endure this, the greatest mental torment—which it is, if there be one more superior to the rest

It might be, he conjectured, that the assumed gentility pair had become apprehensive of discovery—or, that they had had some private quarrel—or, that they met each other secretly, although that did not appear probable, inasmuch as she was, evidently, most anxious to see which she was then preparing to follow him! Something having reference to gaol, he felt perfectly sure, had either occurred, or was contemplated. He was utterly unable to ascribe the prolonged absence of him, whom he looked upon then as a villain, to any other cause: to no other, in his judgment, could it be ascribed!—that was the cause! else, why was she so anxious?

And it is indeed, true that the anxiety of Caroline was most intense. She knew not what cause to assign.

At first she conceived that he was ill, and sent Sir Arthur to his residence to make inquiries; but, as the persons there had seen both of her, their answer was, that he had gone into the country they supposed! She then imagined that he had gone down to visit his mother, and yet she thought it strange that he should go without coming to see her still, while she came out to be there, her anxiety was somewhat subdued, but, on receiving a letter from Mrs. Darnley, in which she mentioned him as being still in town, and commissioned her to beg of him to call, she became completely wretched. Where on earth could he be! What could have become of him! Stricken, something horrible had happened! Her mind was tortured with a thousand apprehensions; but, while she made no attempt to conceal them from Sir Arthur, she little knew what feelings were torturing him.

Three weeks elapsed three weeks of suspense, the most fearful, when, as nothing could be heard of nor about Darnley, Caroline, in accordance with the request, left the knowledge of his mysterious disappearance. She, therefore, resolved at once to write, and did so in the lightest strain she could, she became completely wrecked. Where on earth could he be! What could have become of him Strele

frigate in tow, and towed her to the anchorage off Algeciras. The frigate on anchoring fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned by the town. The steamer left the bay and in the evening. Besides the Cortes, the Spaniards have only one other frigate, the Christina, now lying at anchor a few miles from Malaga. They have only two or three other smaller vessels, steamers, &c. The loss of a frigate is therefore of very great moment to the existing Government. The Governor of Algeciras, was marched from that place with troops some time after Malaga in consequence of the insurrection there, and returned again, not having reached Malaga. He is now at St. Roche, a village about five miles distant from Algeciras, but is not suffered to approach the town, which has been put in a state of de ence during his absence. Many of his troops have left him, and joined the insurgents at Algeciras. Her Majesty's steam vessel Lizard arrived yesterday from Barcelona, sailing at the precise moment the steamer Her Majesty's ship Monarch, 84, Captain Sir Thomas Harries, is at Port Mahon; the brig Savage and steamer Medea at Malaga, her Majesty's ship Formidable, 84, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, at Gibraltar.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Marquis of Anglesey arrived at Cowes Castle on Saturday, and the Marchioness and party arrived on Monday at the Pier, Cowes, arrived from the Thames the same day.

The Earl of Yarborough, the commodore of the squadron, is expected in the course of a few days. The mob is each year, the Kestrel, is now fitted out for the season

The Earl of Orkney's schooner Jack o'Lantern has recently undergone extensive alterations, and the fittings of her interior are very elegant.

There was a great number of yachts on the station and in the Southampton water, the following among the number:—Schooners, Alarm, Brave, Pet, Rose, Brilliant, Cygnet, Lavrock, Gossamer, Ann, Helen, Stormfield, Ida, Wizard, Wren, Gem, Widower, Curasoe, Charm, Falcon, and Phœbe.—Cutters, The Kestrel, Bream, and Water Lily.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP OF THE ROYAL YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT.—On Wednesday her Majesty's royal Victoria and Albert made her first experimental trip from her present place. At a few minutes before seven in the morning she left our moorings, and proceeded down the river as far as Long Reach, below Gravesend, when she was put about and returned to the moorings to take her Admiral Fitzclarence, her captain, on board. While was in his cabin, an opportunity was afforded for ascertaining her capabilities of sailing. A vessel was found to be fine now, and that in turning she took little more than her own length. Shortly before eleven o'clock, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence came on board, and just after passed her once down the river, proceeding to the Nore, and nearly as far as the Reculver. [illegible] to give a very superior sailer and an excellent [illegible] in about an hour, and is surprised that when so [illegible] and in proper trim, her rate in sailing will even be greater. In performing the 44 miles per hour, it must be understood that this is her second trip through the water, and was effected against the tide. On going down the river she passed some of the most rapid of the Margate and Ramsgate steamers, and on getting into rough water she had even a greater advantage over them.

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday last, when the rent for the week was announced to be £1651 19s. It is needless to say that this was the most important part of the day's proceedings.

IRISH IMPORTS.—One of the Ordnance sloops arrived at Dunçannon fort from the Tower of London on Friday evening with 1000 stand of arms, and 250 casks of ball cartridge, an I some other warlike stores.

CONVICTION OF SAM. GRAY.—The trial (the fourth or fifth in the same case) of the notorious Sam Gray, for wilfully setting fire to wheat, commenced at Monaghan on Friday, and did not terminate till one o'clock on Monday, when the jury (a special one of high respectability), after ten minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence was pronounced on Sam Gray, the son, was sentenced to seven years' transportation for subornation of perjury.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.—For several days last week Belfast was the scene of a most alarming and dangerous riot, which it was found almost impossible to quell. The contending parties (says the *Northern Whig*) were Catholics and Protestants, of the former description, disregarding the wishes of both. On Saturday night, and till four or five o'clock on Sunday morning, strong mobs assembled, and violent attacks with stones took place. Many wounds, more or less severe, were inflicted; and a number of police and military, who were on duty, were injured. One of the constabulary received a severe wound on the head from a stone. It required the exertions of a company of infantry, a troop of dragoons a body of constabulary, and a party of the night-watch, to keep the be ligerents in check. [illegible] principally small ones, suffered much; and in one of the houses (belonging to a Roman Catholic), a poor woman was so much injured by actually died a few hours afterwards, was with difficulty pre cted from the stones cast by the assailants. On Sunday, numbers of the inhabitants, in the district referred to, were removed from their dwellings, apprehensive an attack the next evening. We are glad that a number of the rioters, on both sides, have been sent for trial to the assizes. On Sunday night there was a partial renewal of the disorders of the previous evening; but the authorities were on the alert, and nothing serious occurred. Last night passed over quietly, and we trust that we have now done with this disgraceful affair.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.—Dr. Cooke is so shielded from this body on account of his political proceedings as to [illegible] for securing the return of Presbyterian representatives in the House of Commons.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE.—A man named *Richard Bryant*, a tailor, residing at No 9, Hertford-street, Somers-town, was brought up to the office on Wednesday, charged with attempting to cut her throat, and the evidence adduced on this occasion left no doubt on his return home in a state of partial intoxication, he found his wife absent, which excited him to such a degree of rage that he destroyed her clothes, and, having armed himself with a razor, threatened to cut her throat the moment she should meet her. A little girl, who was a witness of his frantic behaviour, ran out to meet the unfortunate woman, and warned her of her fate; but she refused to go into the house, when the prisoner rushed out, drew the razor from his pocket, and, taking her by the neck, proceeded to carry his diabolical threat into execution. In the struggle that ensued the woman had two of her fingers nearly cut off, and received several severe gashes on the face and neck, but ultimately succeeded in extricating herself from his grasp The prisoner then attempted to escape, but the alarm being given, he was stopped by a policeman, and the woman was sent to the University Hospital, where she now lies in a hopeless condition. The prisoner (whose defence was a charge of infidelity against his wife) was remanded.

WANTON AND CRUEL CASE OF MALICIOUS INJURIES.—On Wednesday the Rev. *Nathaniel Forth* was brought up on a warrant in consequence of not appearing to his personal recognizance, to answer a charge of assault which had been made against him, by a respectable gentleman, at whose house he had been lodged. The defendant is a gentlemanly-looking man, fast approaching seventy years of age. His dress and his general appearance betokened great poverty. Although the rev. defendant is now so much reduced, it is said that he had held valuable appointments in the Church, and amongst them was the vicarage of Foot's Cray, in Kent. It appeared that he owed his service a month's rent, and on attempting to enter his lodgings he was prevented by his landlord, who stood between him and the door, and pointing to a chair, told him he might sit down there and make himself easy." He was informed he could not be permitted to remove until compromised, and certainly a more justifiable assault could hardly well be conceived. It would appear that the magistrate was much of this opinion too when the case first came before him, for he dispensed with a portion of his personal recognizances on condition that he should pay the prosecutor what he owed for lodgings, and there the matter was to drop. The poor old gentleman, however (who, although these circumstances had taken place, was again placed at the defendant's house), when the following dignified and [illegible] scene took place. We quote from the morning papers:—Mr. Clive asked the defendant what answer he had to make to the charge.—Defendant: I have nothing to add to the statement I made at my last examination, but I have many apologies to make to you, Sir, for not having appeared at the expiration of the week.—Mr. Clive: I am not here to receive apologies, and I want none; you ought to have surrendered, and this unpleasantness would not have occurred.—Defendant: I thought that the recognizance was to prevent me going near Mr. Dick upon or assaulting him.—Mr. Clive: *The recess is a guilty one*; you well know you were to appear again, and I thought, by letting you go at large, you would have got the money and settled this man's claim.—Defendant: I sent you a letter, Sir, on the 5th instead, explaining that I was then endeavouring to get the money.—Mr. Clive: I have the copy, and will read it. Mr. Clive: Indeed you will not. I will have nothing to do with letters, and you had no business to send one to me.—Defendant: I am a clergyman of the Established Church, and have a wife and two daughters. They are living, and have been so for months past, on potatoes and bread. *They have no bed to lie on, no chair to sit on, and, God help me, only one knife and fork among them at night. I am poor miserably poor.*—Mr. Clive: I pity your distresses, and when you were first here, hearing you describe yourself as a clergyman in reduced circumstances, I did not wish to punish you for the assault if you could contrive to pay your landlord the rent due to him; and, to enable you to do this, I set you free, only taking your own recognizance, but [illegible] doing this, *and treat the assault as a trifling matter, and forego having it proceeding.* Have you the money now to pay to this man.—Defendant: I have not. I am hourly expecting a remittance from the country. I can give Mr. Dickens five shillings per week, but will not be able to give him 20s. for the assault, and in default of payment you will be committed to prison for fourteen days.—I have no objection to allowing you to come to some arrangement with the prosecutor, and if you can satisfy him I will discharge you.—The complainant refused to take less than the sum he was entitled to (30s.), and consequently the defendant was committed to Kingston gaol.—[Amen: God help you, poor man, for there appears to be little sympathy for you amongst your fellow creatures. This is surely "crushing the broken reed with a vengeance," but we trust there is still sufficient charity left in London to rescue him from the disgraceful incarceration to which he has been consigned. We have now been taught for the first time that the law is vindictive, for poor Mr. Forth is sent to prison (the report does not state whether with or without hard labour), not for the assault, that is clear, but because he *treated the court with contempt.* Really, Mr. Clive, we cannot think that this is the best mode of vindicating the majesty of the law.—ED. I. L. N.]

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—We have had another very limited arrival of English wheat up to our market during the week; but, in consequence of the prevailing fine weather for the growing crops, and a falling off in the attendance of buyers, the trade with that article has not ruled quite so brisk as last week, and continues to occur on this day's account. The whole of the parcels have, however, been cleared off at, in most instances, full rates of currency. In fine foreign wheat there has been a steady business doing, at an improvement in the quotations of 1s per quarter; while, for grain under look we have had more inquiry. Scarcely any barley has been on show, and the prices may be considered nominally unaltered. Good sound malt has fetched fully rather more than the currency, but [illegible] has been dull, and flour have produced previous currencies.

ARRIVALS.—*English*—Wheat, 3160; Barley, 80; Oats, 6410; and Malt, 1600 qrs.: Flour, 1,80 sacks. *Irish*: Barley, — and Oats, 15,880 qrs. *Foreign*: Wheat, 8960 Barley, 960, and Oats, qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s to 56s; ditto white, 54s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 57s, rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier 32s to 34s; Scotch and Northumberland malt, 54s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 64s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire red oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Dundee, Aberdeen, and Cork, barley, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 52 to 58s. *In bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, *American*, 27s to 28s. Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather more inquiry for turnip-seed since our last, at full prices; but in all other kinds very little has been transacted

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 39s to 40s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 41s; hempseed, 33s to 40s per quarter, coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 16s 6d; tares, as to be 6d per bushel; English, 40s to 45s; foreign, 36s to 42s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 6l10 to 7l10 10s; ditto foreign, 6l7 to 6l7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4l5 to 4l5 per ton, canary, 78s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Average of Corn.—Wheat, 51s 3d; barley, 29s 0d; oats, 19s 8d; rye, 31s 11d; beans, 29s 8d; peas, 32s 6d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 7d; barley, 27s 11d; oats, 18s 9d., rye, 31s 6d; beans, 29s 6d; peas, 31s 0d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 7s., rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—During the present week [illegible] packages of tea have been offered at public auction by the East India Company, and [illegible] of Mr. J. S. Yeo, of Canonbury-square, Islington.—At this [illegible] the whole of the quantity was disposed of. Common congou realized 11½d to 1s 1d; fine ditto, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; good congou, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; fine ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to fine souchong, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; fine ditto, 1s 10d to 2s; pekoe, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; fine ditto, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; fine to finest, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fine to finest caper, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; fine to finest gunpowder, 2s 9d to 2s 10d per lb.

Coffee.—Public sales of coffee have been [illegible] this week, while the demand has [illegible] at barely stationary prices. The supply from the plantations of Jamaica, Cuba, and Brazil, continues to be moderate, and the supply from the magazines of London is good. Trade rules steady, at from 2s to 2s 2d per cwt.

Cocoa.—Adda's, 12s 6d; Stewart's, 20s 3d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Hetton, 14s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The reports from the plantations being rather unfavourable, the demand is steady, at, in some cases, an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. There is a very small quantity of Boys on offer

Wool.—The imports of wool continue very large. By private contract a fair business is doing, at late rates

Smithfield.—There have been fair average supplies of fat stock on offer in the market during the week, while the demand has ruled inactive, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton have produced full quotations; but, otherwise, the demand has ruled quiet. Beef, from 3s to 4s; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d, and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The demand for cotton and woollen goods for foreign consumption continues still to be large, and all agents of all descriptions of them are made as rapidly as they can be supplied Large quantities are again in progress of dispatch for the river St. Lawrence; and, as the season for the navigation remains open, for three or four months, or more, a good deal more will be forwarded to our American possessions, the very natural inference is that a considerable portion of them will be passed into the United States of America duty free. To the East Indies, Australia, and to Canada, however, extensive shipments of the various descriptions of manufactures continue to be forwarded, and prices therefore, though not high, still are maintained at rates perfectly remunerative to the spinners and manufacturers concerned, and their wages are fully adequate to the present moderate value of all the necessaries of life.

In our last publication we adverted to the improved aspect which was in progress in the corn trade, which improvement has since then been fully supported. In all the large corn-markets the supplies of wheat, in particular, have been unusually small during the last month, and by no means adequate to the consumption

In the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom the demand for various descriptions of colonial produce is rather increasing than otherwise. The deliveries of teas into consumption are considerably larger at present than they were last year, and the expectations of large arrivals presents a proportionable improvement in prices The quarterly sales of indigo come added much in the same manner in which they commenced. A large quantity was disposed of that was expected, and the declines from the rates ruling at Apr. sales was only from 3d. to 4d., according to quality. Sugars remain much in their former state. Prices perfectly steady for refin ed qualities, while grocery descriptions are requested dearer. In the mining districts, however, much distress continues to prevail, as well amongst the masters as amongst the producers in labourers generally. From, and after the present month of August nearly half the collieries in England will be at work, and will then be profitably produced, and the discharge of numbers of workmen, and the reduction of the wages of the remainder, have created but too well-founded complaints on the part of them. The uncertainty of mining operations is proverbial, and alterations frequently occur in the state of the markets they are not looked for. But, we trust, a soon period will be accomplished, for at Birmingham, Sheffield, and the other market towns for the sale of hardware, a very considerable demand now exists for the description of goods chiefly for America and the East Indies, and prices are rapidly rising. Money, although, as yet, far from being remunerating to the producers

In the beginning of the week an unusual degree of inactivity prevailed in the money market, and the Consols remained at 93¾ to 94¼ until the middle of the week, when several extensive purchases by government took place, and the operations were immediately attended by a decline in prices of nearly ¾ per cent. Bank of England Stock, likewise, could have been purchased rather cheaper at the same period, while Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bills maintained their previous high value. For the discount of approved accept-ances money is abundantly plentiful, but the amount of bills in the discount market continues to be extremely small, they can be converted into money at very low rates of annual interest. For the time account in the Consols there is scarcely any continuation, and speculators, for the present, show little inclination to assume the characters of either Bulls or Bears

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a similar degree of inactivity existed till the middle of the week, when a renewed demand arose for Spanish Three per Cent. Bonds, which produced an improvement in their value of ¾ per cent. Mexican Bonds, likewise, were purchased at 30, being an advance of ¾ per cent. on the prices of the previous week

BRITISH FUNDS—(CLOSING PRICES)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 190½	India Stock, —
3 per Cent Reduced, 94¾	3 per Cts Bonds 96
3 per Cent Consols, 93¾	Ditto Old Annuities, —
3½ per Cent Reduced, 101¾	Ditto New Annuities, —
New 3½ per Cents, 101¾	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 14s. 4d. pm.
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto £500, pm.
Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1860, 12 11-16	Ditto Small, pm.
Jan. 1885, 12 7-16	Bank Stock for Opening 1804
	India Stock for Account, —
	Consols for Account, 93¾

FOREIGN FUNDS

Belgian, 5 per cent, 104½	Spanish Deferred, —
Chilian, 6 per cent, —	Dutch, 2½ per cent, 53¼
Spanish, 5 per cent, 18¾	Ditto, 5 per cent, 104½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	London and Birmingham ( )
Eastern Counties (paid),	Ditto New Shares (paid)
Ditto New (paid),	London and South Western (p) 85¾
Ditto Scrip (paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (55 paid), 60	South Eastern and Dover (80 paid), 24
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 56½	Ditto Scrip (20 paid) 5
Ditto Fifths (12 paid), 16¾	York and North Midland (paid)
London and Brighton (50 paid —	Ditto New Shares (25 paid)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—[illegible] CLAM, cutlers, Oxford-street. T. BAILEY [illegible] Lewes, Sussex, grocers. [illegible], Paisley, Lanarkshire. HANDLEY and [illegible] NING, brewers Peckham. W. WHITE, [illegible] Aylesbury. [illegible] DAVIS [illegible] Hatton-garden. [illegible] COOPER, ironfounder, Drury lane.—G. SIMONS, watch-manufacturer, King's square, Goswell-road. W. F. BOLTON, [illegible] Liverpool. [illegible] Plymouth.—T. RADCLIFFE [illegible] Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.—CERTIFICATIONS, J. PRINGLE, merchant, St. Andrew's.—J. BELL, merchant, Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbright.—W. [illegible] DAMS, merchant, Penrith.

[illegible] BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] HEWITT and G. HEWLETT, woollen drapers, Manchester. W. HENDERSON and J. H. VESEY, chemists, Moorfields, Gloucestershire. E. EARDLEY china dealer, Exeter

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Account of the Week's Business and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 22nd day of April to the 18th July, 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV., cap. 98

Capital	£14,553,000	Securities	£ 21,467,000
Deposits	10,774,000	Bullion	11,818,903
	£25,327,000		£33,277,000

Dowsing street, July 21, 1843.

BIRTHS.

At High Leigh, Cheshire, the wife of Captain Egerton Leigh, of a son and heir.—In Upper Belgrave-place, Mrs. Wm. B. Macaulay, of a son.—At Croydon, Surrey, the lady of Henry A. Cleaver, Esq., surgeon, of a son.—In Montagu-square, the lady of Major the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez, of a son At Clapham Park, the lady of W. Thornton West, Esq., of a son At 12, Devonshire-p ace, the lady of Edward Hennege, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Sir John Shelley's, Fulham, the lady of R. T. F. Kent, Esq., of a son.—The lady of George Worth, Esq., of a daughter At Rouse, the lady of J. T. W. French, Esq., of Pinkston, of a daughter.—At Wem, Shropshire, the lady of John Pemberton, Esq., of a daughter.—At the Vicarage, Newton, the lady of the Rev. Edward Dix, of a son. The wife of Mr. Barwis, of Bellevue House Academy, near Forest, of a son

MARRIAGES

At Heath, Bedfordshire, the Rev. Joshua Coult, of Broughton, Bucks, to Mary, daughter of the late Captain Cumberlege.—At Morning Hampstead, Devon, James H. Reiby, Esq., of Trinity College, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Clack, Rector of Morchard Bishop.—At Sevens Turner, Esq., of Colchester, to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. W. Williams, Rector of Fornham, Suffolk.—Julian E. D. Rodgers, Esq., of Poulton, to Frances, daughter of the late W. St. Aubin, Esq., Medical Staff.—At Marylebone Church, John Parkinson, Esq., of Harley place, Park-crescent, to Marian, daughter of E. Donne, Esq., of Upper Harley street.—At the independent Chapel, Wellington-road, Stockwell, Thomas Wemyss Reid, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Manchester, to Anne Clarance, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Hobson, of Stockwell.—At Forres, Captain T. H. Hall, Madras Establishment, to Hannah, daughter of the late Gordon, Esq. At Bushey, Herts, John, eldest son of the Rev. Miles C. Dixon, of Long Ashton, Somersetshire, to Eliza, daughter of Peter Lawson, Esq.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Charles T. Gregg, Esq., Inns-ailing Dr. [illegible] to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Grant, of Bengal.—At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Bevan, Bart., Captain of the 4th Regt. of Madras Light Cavalry, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Henry Bull Strange, Esq., of Shipwicks, in the county of Somerset.

DEATH.

At Hill-side, King's Langley, Anne Augusta, lady of Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P.—At Woodend, Cuckfield, in her 83rd year, Lady Mary Louisa Lennox, aunt to the Duke of Richmond.—At Bognor, on the Rhine, J. Bassett, Esq., of Upper Brook street.—At Bath, in his 84th year, Sir Charles Richardson Vaughan, Bart., late of Bosworth, Leicestershire.—At Pump-court, Temple, Robert Woodruff, Esq.—In Earl-street, Blackfriars, in his 48th year, Robert Burton, Esq.—At Dalrymple, Ayrshire, in his 79th year, W. H. Macnee, h. Prestwick, Esq.—At Bath, Mrs. Isherwood.—At East Malling, Kent, Charles Smith, Esq., of the Temple in his 79th year.—At Mere, Wm. Mean, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, in his 66th year.—At Tottenham green, Robert, wife of R. Woollen, esq. aged 40.—At Southampton, Mrs. Hawkins Nicholls, aged 36.—At Folkestone, aged 41, Anne, wife of Matthew Bacon, late of Cowfold, Sussex.—Aged [illegible] Mary Harriett, Esq., of Rokery Hall, North Riding of York.—At Wanstead, aged six months, Susannah Ann, daughter of Mr. J. S. Yeo, of Canonbury-square, Islington.—At his residence, in Wimpole street, in his 77th year, William Woods Page, Esq.—At Packenham-terrace, Bayswater, William Busse, Esq.—At Birmingham, the Rev. W. Roland, Rector, rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

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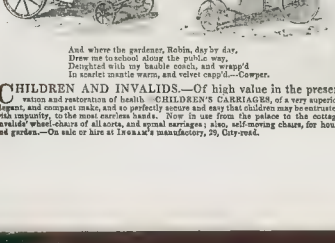

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DELICACY OF COMPLEXION.—The Use of GOWLAND'S LOTION is specially followed for the removal of every species of cutaneous defect and discolouration, and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin, whilst it preserves the most susceptible complexion from the effects of heat, freckle, and sallowness and sustains the softness of texture and vivacity natural to the earlier years. "ROBT. SHAW, LONDON," is on the Stamp.—Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 9s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers, &c.,

TABLE-GLASS and CHINA.—APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, respectfully solicits an inspection of his show-rooms and stock of Table Glass, containing a very extensive assortment of every description; new variegated Ceramic Flower-ornaments; China, and Earthenware, both remember Stone, and Glass for Horticultural purposes; Glass Shades for adapting light into vaults and cellars; Chemical and Philosophical Glass, &c. Printed lists may be had on application. Days for viewing the manufactory — Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are now generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe may be. Invented and prepared by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d. each. N.B.—On receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded (also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

DINNER, DESSERT, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES, &c.—SANDER and CO. beg to announce that they have for inspection at their spacious Showrooms and Warehouses the largest Stock in London of New Patterns of the above Services in Porcelain, Opaque Porcelain, and Earthenware. A splendid selection of richly-cut Glass, in trifle and dessert dishes, decanters, tumblers, wines, &c., of every description. Papier maché trays, japanned goods, and every ornaments in bronzes, ormulu, china, &c. &c., in great variety.—319 and 320, High Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.
All Goods for abroad properly packed and carted to the Docks and Wharfs free.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH-BOXES, &c.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and from picking, which has never been. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. CHUBB'S Patent Fire-proof Safes and Boxes form a complete protection for deeds, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan Boxes of all sizes fitted with the New Patent Locks. A large assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

NEW TARIFF.

A 7lb. canister of fine Jamaica Arrowroot for 6s.; 7lb. bag of best Patna Rice for 1s.; 7lb. best Carolina Rice for 2s.; 6lb. canister of superior Black Tea for 27s.; 4lb. canister of superior Green Tea for 14s.; Common Tea, 2s. 11d. per lb., and upwards. Rich old Mocha Coffee, 1s. 10d. per lb.; fine Jamaica Coffee, 1s. 6d.; Common, 10d. per lb. and upwards. All other groceries at wholesale prices. Terms, cash on delivery.—Address, W. FORSTER'S Tea, Coffee, and Spice Warehouse, Philpot-lane, City

GOOD sound CONGOU TEAS, in 6lb. bags, or 12lb. chests, at 3s. 4d. and 3s. 10d. per lb.—East India Tea Company, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—The Overland Mail of this month confirms the accounts previously received of the favourable state of affairs in China, and of large shipments of Tea to this country. The effect will be a considerable reduction of the low prices of Teas which have for some short time past prevailed in the market; and as it has always been a rule with the proprietors of this establishment to meet the various changes which take place, when those changes are in their favour, and likely to remain permanent, they have determined to announce a reduction of 4d per lb. in good and fine Congou and Souchong, 3d per pound on fine and superfine Pekoe, and 6d to 1s. per lb. on fine Gunpowder. These alterations of Tea have never been known so cheap. The difference in common Teas is too trifling to require notice. In the accompanying list of prices the customer will obtain the full benefit of the alteration

BLACK TEAS.	
Ordinary to Good Ordinary Congou	3s 1d to 3s 2d per lb.
Useful Congou	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Good Congou, full flavour	3s 8d
Strong Congou, blackish leaf	4s, equal to former 4s 4d
Fine Congou, Pekoe Souchong kind	4s 4d, equal to former 4s 8d
Finest Congou, with blackish leaf, full rich Pekoe Souchong flavour	4s 8d, equal to former 5s
Superfine Souchong	5s 4d, equal to former 5s 8d
Fine rich burnt Orange Pekoe, Hyson flavour	4s 8d
Besides the above kinds of Black Teas, there is a large stock of Singapore Souchong in the market at 2s 4d to 2s 8d per lb; but as the greater part is unfit for use, we give no quotations.	
GREEN TEAS.	
Common Twankay, or Hyson Skin	2s 6d to 3s 8d per lb.
Fine Twankay, bloom blind	3s 10d
Fine Hyson kind	4s
Good Hyson	4s 4d
Fine Hyson	4s 8d, equal to former 5s
Fine Hyson, fresh and full flavour	5s, equal to former 5s 8d
Superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour	5s 6d, equal to former 6s
Superfine Hyson, bright close leaf	6s, equal to former 7s
Young Hyson	4s 4d to 4s 6d
Preferable ditto	4s 8d to 5s
Fine Cuchsan, small close wiry leaf	5s 4d
Imperial Gunpowder	5s 6d to 5s
Superfine Imperial, delicate Hyson flavour	5s 4d
Gunpowder, Canton blind	4s 6d to 4s 8d
Gunpowder, small even leaf	5s to 5s 2d
Good Gunpowder, Strong burnt flavour	5s 8d
Fine Gunpowder, even leaf	6s
Finest Gunpowder, small close twisted leaf	6s 8d, equal to former 7s
Curious Gunpowder, small bright green leaf	7s, equal to former 8s
COFFEE.	
Tragic, or common Plantation Coffee	8d to 1s per lb.
Ceylon Coffee	1s 2d
Fine Ceylon	1s 4d
Fine Country's Java	1s 2d
Fine Jamaica Coffee, or pinked Java	1s 3d
Choice old Mocha	1s 10d, equal to former 2s 2d.
COCOA.	
Best flaked Cocoa	7½d. per lb.
Finest soluble Cocoa, in ½ lb packets	9d

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of Goods. To Parties residing in the country, if accompanying their Orders with a remittance in full, a reduction of 5 per cent. will be allowed on receipt of them, and the same will be duly executed.
NOTICE.—This establishment was opened for the sale of Teas in October 1836, and was the means of reducing the price about one-fourth, or 25 per cent.
It has no connexion whatever with any other house in London. The Proprietors think it necessary to mention this, as several persons have adopted the habit of copying their circulars, evidently with the intention of misleading the public.
RIDGWAY and COMPANY'S, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.
July 4, 1843.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE IN BRITISH GUIANA.—Public attention is respectfully called to the following letter forwarded by Mr. J. Noble, Bookseller, Reston, to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the present day.—

Gentlemen,—My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, saddler and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning shown me a letter he has received from a near relative residing at Niagara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed me to extract the following paragraph therefrom, which I subjoin.—"Elizabeth has been very bad with the Liver complaint all winter, so that the doctors gave her up as incurable, when a stranger in the place received a stock of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; and on looking over the certificates I observed one from Mr. John Noble, of Reston, Cumberland, which induced me to try them, and I am happy to say they have produced the happiest result. She now enjoys better health than she has done for many years. I have also cured me of the Erysipelas and Sore Throat with which I have been very sick."
The above plain statement speaks for itself, and is more gratifying to me from the fact, that the parties were the most readily induced to make trial of the Medicine from seeing a testimony to its merits from. Gentlemen, yours truly,
J. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Reston, Lincolnshire.
P.S.—Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer any inquiries.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine when such done so much good in doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering dangerous substitutes, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any accidents that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition—viz., be particular to observe that round the sides of each box of the Genuine Medicine is pasted the Government Stamp, on which are printed, in White letters on a Red ground, the words, "PARR'S LIFE PILLS." without this mark of authenticity they are spurious, and an imposition. Observe, also, that the signature of the sole proprietors is printed on the directions wrapped round each box—"T ROBERTS and Co."
Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 37, 38, Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Musterhead and Co., Manchester; and J and R. Raines and Co., Edinburgh; and retailed by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 65.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE RIOTS IN WALES.

The tumults which are now disturbing society, agitating the population, and destroying all social order in South Wales, have at last assumed an aspect which may no longer be regarded without a profound anxiety, a watchful solicitude, and we fear we must add, also, a natural and justifiable inquiet and alarm, by every one professing to be at all regardful of the common peace of the community and the general tranquillity of the state. We do not mean weakly and flimsily to assume that the wild daring and half romantic turbulence of the Welsh districts—a turbulence which has now indeed become as wicked as mischievous, by darkening its hardy boldness with the crimson stain of blood—is *per se* a thing to thicken horrors upon the public imagination, or to make the hair of the nation "stand on end;" but we do take up these organized and insurrectionary movements as signs of the times which are multiplying much too rapidly, and which are much too readily made the resort of either disaffection and discontent, with that sort of dangerous defiance of the spirit of the constitution and the power of the law, which every true lover of rational liberty in the British Empire must earnestly deprecate and deplore. That species of argument which is balanced upon a threat is always most dangerous when admitted or tolerated in the most remote degree—as dangerous to the conscious independence of good governments as it would be to the personal honour and character of true gentlemen; and yet this is the very style of "extorting justice" which the spirit of the times seems to have hit upon, and which is equally dishonest in its motive, and demoralizing in its effect. It depreciates the efficacy of the executive in the public respect, and tends to a *prestige* for tumult, and a defiance of every consideration of social equity and the prescriptive rights of peace. It is vain to say, however, that, with marks of distinction in their nature and tendency, crusades against the law and the constitution have not been suffered to grow ahead amongst us, and that, too, without half enough resistance on the part of those who should have quelled the storm in its rising, have stemmed the torrent before it grew to strength. Who will say that these remarks do not apply to Ireland, whence the threat of repeal has been literally brandished in the face of the British Government, or in the very teeth of the Saxon, as O'Connell would more emphatically shout? There physical force has been arrayed with moral forbearance, and with a display of power sytematic, organized, concentrated, but perilous in the extreme; there the literal wolf of rebellion has howled forth his hypocrisy in the sheep's clothing of peace. And now that he has done this, it may be the best policy of the Government to conciliate him into impotence—by calm, untroubled reserve of authority to bind him with silken fetters within his jacket of fleece, and so give the wolf no pretext for escape into his natural atmosphere of ferocity. This we say may be, and perhaps is, the best policy now; but we much question the wisdom, nay, censure the indifference, of allowing an insurrectionary spirit, whether passive or active in its principles, so far as actual violence is concerned, to have grown into so formidable a presence—to have spoken with so bullying a voice.

So, in a lesser degree, of the Welsh riots. They ought not to have been supinely permitted to have swelled to what they are—to have grown into a wild, bold, powerful, spreading disaffection. Rebecca, while her family were yet young and few, might have been despoiled of her hopeful progeny—might have been left "like Niobe all tears"—no children tied to her revolutionary apron-strings—not one son or daughter of turbulence at her side. Not so now. South Wales is shaken as by an earthquake—the amazonian who traded against turnpikes has become a leader of a thousand yeomen acting in defiance of constables, artillery, and troops. Under the magic of Rebecca's name a regular and organized combination has sprung up, and in its boldness has conceived and matured a system of predatory warfare. Its conspirators are as numerous, as rapid, and as harassing as the far-famed guerillas of Spain. Suddenly and imperceptibly, at the start of rockets and fire-signals upon the hills, they gather into wild freebooting throngs—storm property, destroy turnpikes, and threaten all peaceful dwellers upon the soil who will not participate in their design. Do the military arrive—one flash of flame from the signal mountains, and they are dispersed without leaving trace or track. They are gone with reckless energy to their hiding-places—the lone cottage—the rock chasm—the dark coal-pit—the bush—the ditch—the brake—the barn—the sheltering hedge. The troops are nonplused—the work of mischief has been completed, but the authorities are successfully defied.

Once within the last week, however, there has been a scene of conflict. Some drunken peasant, bribed to betray his comrades with a hundred pounds, disclosed one isolated rendezvous, but the Rebeccaites fought desperately, and in their affray with the constabulary blood was shed and human life sacrificed. Some of the consequences will be prosecution, transportation, and death! This is a dreadful state of things—the whole country is plunged into mad alarm—the participators in the wild movement are many—the non-participators few and insecure. Soldiers, exasperated with fruitless adventure, march the highways and track the fields in vain—justice trembles and is paralyzed—juries dare hardly keep their oaths upon the trials; and at last Government will be forced to the alternative of special commissions, and of sending down London magistrates to sift the ramifications of the frightful conspiracy that is alive.

Yet with all this, be it remembered, the mass of the Rebeccaites do not consist of the idle or depraved lower classes; they are not even confined to the aggrieved peasantry, who suffer under poor-law legislation in the agricultural districts; or the sullen, grumbling labourers who have been thrown loose and penniless upon the country from the coal and iron works and mines; but they have their ranks swelled and strengthened and rendered important by the accession of whole bodies of farmers, who frame a set of general grievances as the reasons of their revolt, and who seek only the alleviation or withdrawal of those grievances to lure them back to order and their allegiance to the laws.

Of course it would be ridiculous to countenance any palliation of the outrageous conduct of these disorderly creatures upon any

WRECK OF THE PEGASUS.—See Next page.

other ground than that of pitiable ignorance; and when the shedding of blood ensues not even upon that. Nō—we are all emphatically bound to deprecate and abhor their actions, to regret their disloyalty and bad violence, to lament that their festering turbulence has been allowed to grow to a head, and to join in hearty aspiration that they may now be speedily crushed—not without such retribution either as the law will temper with mercy, such punishment as justice will administer with humanity—as an example to the future from the past. But at the same time it becomes also a social duty, for our *own* example's sake, to look into the source of the evils by which this rude and impetuous people have really been oppressed; and when these riots are crushed utterly, to seek legislative redress for them, as the English people will seek legislative redress for the discontent and illiteracy which finding it crowded with people who knew nothing about the management of a boat, I got up again, and the boat soon afterwards swamped. I heard some passengers eagerly asking the captain what was best to be done; I did not hear his answer, but he did not seem much agitated. Seeing the boat fast sinking, I took off my hat, boots, and stock, and helped myself to two or three fathoms of rope, with the view of lashing myself to something, if I should afterwards be able to do so while in the water. Two rockets and a blue light were burned by order of the mate as a signal of distress. I think about half an hour elapsed from the time the vessel struck till she went down; it was certainly not more. I was standing on the after-part of the larboard paddle-box when she went down, and I sank with her. I was about half a minute under water. I felt myself caught by the legs by some one, but I got quit of them. When I rose to the surface I was free of the funnel and the stern of the quarter-deck were just disappearing. The first thing I got hold of was the accommodation-ladder, which I got astride of. I perceived about eight feet of the foremast standing out of the water, and a carpenter clinging to it. I asked him if there was room for two, and he said there was. I then proceeded to lash the ladder with my rope to the mast-head, and we both of us stood upon the ladder. We remained under water until we were picked up by the Martello. When we left it there was only about two feet of the mast visible. If we had been much longer we could not have held on. Just before the vessel went down I saw a man climbing up the main-rigging; but she must have gone down with the vessel, for I never saw her again."

It appears that between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning the fishermen of Holy Island observed a vessel on fire in the offing, and when within a short distance of the rock mentioned, were surprised by the appearance of human bodies, articles of wearing apparel, furniture, &c., floating in the sea, much sooner than at the time. Within half a mile of the Goldstone stood a steamer, but not the fated one. Singular to relate, this was the Martello, Captain Blackwood, belonging to the same company as the Pegasus, sailing on the same track at the same time, and which, on her return voyage from Hull to Leith, had arrived at the scene of her consort's destruction within but a very short interval after the awful catastrophe, but not soon enough to avert its most appalling effects. The boats of course immediately commenced to pick up the bodies, along with such property as lay in their course, and in a short time the dead bodies of three females, one man, and one young boy were taken up. Markwell's boat was in time to rescue at least one sufferer from the brink of death; we give the facts from his own lips, and corroborated by his boat's crew. On approaching the spot, they saw a man apparently immersed up to the breast in the sea. They approached, and found him sitting erect in a sunken boat, in a state of frigid insensibility, with the film of death overspreading his eyes. He was taken up, and on some spirits being administered, he began to revive. The first words he uttered were in the form of a question, as to the state of the fires. He was an engine man of the Pegasus, named Duncan Campbell. He, as well as five other survivors, and all the dead bodies, and most part of the property, were immediately taken on board the Martello, which, after it had fished up everything, living and dead, to be found floating around, set sail for Leith.

The following is a list of the bodies which were claimed on their arrival in Leith:—

Miss Barton, from Lincolnshire, who was returning to England from a visit to Miss Banks's establishment, 45, Moray-place. Two ladies, Miss Hopetoun and Miss Floors, pupils of Miss Banks, and were returning home for the holidays, under the charge of Miss Barton, and a little boy, a brother of one of the young ladies.

Mrs. Alexander, widow of R. Alexander, weaver, Paisley.

James Martin, son of Mr. Martin, cabinet-maker and coffee house keeper, Great Russel-street, London (also below).

David Scott, a boy about twelve years of age, son of Mr. Matthew Scott, shawl manufacturer, Paisley.

The following is the list of the cabin passengers booked at Leith: Mrs Edrington, from Edinburgh; Miss Hopetoun, Miss Barton, Miss Floors, (the little boy was along with these three); Miss Briggs. Mrs. M'Leod. Mr. M'Leod; Mr. Torry; Mr. Banks, returning on Mr. Torry (saved); Mr. Elton, the actor, and who appeared last week at the Edinburgh Adelphi Theatre; Mr. Hodgson; Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, supposed from Glasgow; Mr. Banks; Mr. Elliot and son, thought from Dundee; Mr. Moxlan, Mr. Milne.

In addition to these we have ascertained the names of Mr. James Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter, ironmonger, 15, Howe-street; D. D. Whinnerah, late with Messrs. Ireland and Company, Sandyford, South Bridge; Mr. Martin, of Great Russel-street, London, and son. The crew for the most part belonged to Leith, and several of them have left widows and children to deplore their loss. We may state that the Mr. Hodgson, mentioned in the list of the cabin passengers, is the brother of Mr. W. B. Hodgson, secretary of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution, and who was himself appointed on Wednesday week to a similar situation in connection with the Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society, Leeds. He was a native of Edinburgh. Mr. Torry was an English gentleman of weak mind, who had been in Scotland for the benefit of his health. Dan, one of the two dogs on board, was saved, was in attendance on him. The lamentable fate of Mr. Elton will be deeply felt by that profession of which he was so distinguished a member. His virtues as private life were fully known and acknowledged. He has left a large family to deplore his departure from among them; and we are delighted to find that Mr. Murray, the Edinburgh manager, suggest that the profession should mark their esteem for Mr. Elton by benefits for his orphan children. On Saturday, August 5th, the evening's products will be devoted to that purpose. We also learn that among the passengers was a Mr. Hamilton, a private in the 42nd regiment, on the 25th inquiring, and who was intending to go out to her father in India along with the soldiers of the 56th, who were on board the Pegasus.

The following communication respecting this melancholy wreck will be found of interest, painfully so, but any information from an authentic source is of twofold importance:—

"Berwick, July 22, 1843, 9 P.M.

"Sir,—I have just now returned from Holy Island, and beg to forward you some particulars as to the loss of the ill-fated steam ship Pegasus. I have been off to the vessel, and find she is in ten fathoms water, six fathoms above her rail, and she must be in a dangerous position for vessels to pass.

"It does not appear that she has as yet broken up, as the mast is still standing, and very little wreck wood has yet driven from her.

"It is supposed, among the seafaring people here, that the passengers had rushed aft to the boats and upset them. What makes this wreck more lamentable is, that it was a fine night and clear, with a westerly wind, and the lights seen distinctly, and it is supposed by the people here on the ridge at the time of the wreck. From inquiries that I have made, it appears that the master must have steered between the buoy and rock, and then, standing out again, struck the rock. The vessel is also represented to be so dangerous to pass, that every vessel or coasting steamers prefer, in coming through the Fairway, to steer outside of the Megstone, and thence come inside between the Big Farn and it. This is condemned, as it leads them in their course too near the Goldstone.

"From all that I can learn from the pilots, they state that the leading light through the Fairway is too low, and does not open sufficiently; and that this lead ng light would be of much more service if it were placed on the Megstone Rock, as it would be more distinctly seen, and open better, as the Big Farn light and this leading Fairway light are too near each other.

"I have been solicitous to have a red standing light placed on some point off Holy Island, but there is a difference of opinion as to the spot on which it should be placed.

"All the Farnes Pilots were present in their places, and it is singular that the crew of the Pegasus should not have seen them, the night being clear.

"I understand that an attempt is to be made to weigh the vessel, and preparations are now making for that purpose. The wind is now so easterly, perhaps some more of the bodies may come on shore.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed by)

"LLOYD'S AGENT.

"To William Dobson, Esq., Lloyds'."

The property picked up by the fishing-boats, and not taken on board the Martello, was deposited with Mr. Ralph Gray, and Mr. Donaldson, teacher, Holy Island. The marks on Mr. Mackenzie, Portion, were given by a friend to Conch." An account (re-printed) to William Milne, Esq., from Alexander Hill, printseller, 67, Princes street, Edinburgh. A portmanteau, bearing the name "J. R. Elliott," and a letter to the captain of the Pegasus, engaging a place on board for himself and little boy. A number of packages of manufactured goods and handkerchiefs, &c. "Barster's Polyglott Bible, inscribed to the Rev. J. M. Mackenzie, as a memento of Portobello, by his obliged and grateful friend, James Cameron, October 28th, 1841." Several other books.

Last of articles found at sea by George Markwell, sen., in a carpet bag, opened in the presence of Ralph Greig, Leonard Watson, and others, viz., Histoire de Zitlemont, Polyglott Bible, Lex Book of Ecclesiastical History, Mesbaim de Rebus Christianorum, London Bible-graphicum, Tomus primus; Lardner's Works, vol. viii.; Fabrisii Bibliotheca Graeca, pocket-book, and loose papers; Christian Bibelen France Balcks; sponge and bag, morning gown, shirt, hair brush, comb, shaving tin, razor, brush, brush powder box, clothes brush, 1 pair carpet shoes, silk handkerchief, pair cloth boots, razor case and materials, 1 pair leather shoes, 3 flannel shirts.

Found on a chest by the party whose name named 1 tin box, addressed, Messrs. Rashael and Nathan, jewellers, 55, Market-place, Hull, containing 3 cartridge boxes, and belts, 2 saber tashes, marked Peninsular, Waterloo, W. R. 6th; 1 parcel, containing 2lbs. 7oz. sewing silk, 1 gross of binding, address, Josiah Brunt and Co., Hull, from Wm. Rew, 39, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, 1 parcel of patterns, for A. L. Goldscommidt and Marcus, Hamburgh, from Mr. H. Schwabe and Gobert, Glasgow.

Picked up by A. Wilson, 1 reticule, basket, and stones; 1 handkerchief, marked John Cook, No 10, and some wreck.

Picked up by Robert Stamp and William Walker, jun., one box, containing the wardrobe of Mr. Elton, Theatre Royal, Richmond, as per memorandum.

The cabin sky-light and two chests belonging to the vessel and a hatch have come on shore. The body of a lady has been picked up by the Beadnell fishermen, and taken to Bamburgh Castle, where the inquest is now sitting on it.

Several of the relatives of the persons who have been lost have visited the scene of the wreck, and the grief that they have manifested has been great.

Some of the French herring fishery boats are supposed to have picked up some of the wreck floating about.

The following is the substance of a communication received from Leith by Mr. Lyall, manager of the General shipping Company, at Berwick:—

"Captain Brown, of the Martello, will be able to inform you of the melancholy loss of the Pegasus steamer, lost last night at half-past twelve, having struck upon the Goldstone, and sunk with all on board, nearly 40 passengers, except the mate, engineer, carpenter, a seaman, and two passengers, who were saved. Six bodies were picked up—three females, two boys, and a fireman."

Mr. Browne, the mate, who still continues very weak, states that previous to getting into the boat in which he was discovered by the Martello, he floated about for three hours on a hen-coop. While he fell in with a hat it was nearly full of water, and it was with the utmost difficulty he could get into it without upsetting it. Steadying himself, however, upon the board he had got, he planted one foot upon the gunwale of the boat and thus preserved its balance until he got both legs in. He then placed the board across the boat and made himself a seat. He describes the scene at the period of the vessel going down as being a most appalling one. The cries of many of the passengers, he says, floated about on the surface of the water for a considerable time, calling upon their Maker to help them in their distress, but they all disappeared, one by one, except himself and the other five who were picked up by the Martello.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—General Alava, formerly Spanish ambassador in London, died a few days since at Barèges, in the Pyrenees, aged 72 years; the General was with the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular war, and was a great favourite of the Duke.

Admiral Mackau has been appointed Minister of Marine and Colonies, in the place of Admiral Roussin. Other changes in the ministry are spoken of.

Two diplomatic agents have been sent to Vienna on a marriage speculation, to persuade Metternich that the only way to settle the Spanish question is a marriage between the Duke d'Aumale and Queen Isabella—it won't do!

Yesterday our Parliament was prorogued. It is intended next session to bring in a bill for granting 24,000*l.* a year to the Duke de Nemours; Guizot hesitates, but Thiers has consented to bring forward the motion and to carry it. Prince de Joinville and his infant son made peaceful bread on the 23rd.

In 1813 there were 45 journals and periodical papers published in Paris, in 1843 there are 498.

The Seine-boats are being built in Paris on the Bastille Canal. There are 24,000 journeymen tailors at the present moment out of employ in Paris. There is a brisk run for fine velvets at Lyons. The celebrated Canadian Paganini is expected staying in Lyons. On the 16th of June there was a heavy fall of snow at Ajt, in the Lower Alps; there has also been much snow near to the Pyrenees.

Thiers has completed the seventh volume of "The History of the Empire;" this interesting work will appear early next winter.

The "Perl" is being played with great success. I must postpone to my next, from press of more interesting matter, the plot and remarks on this ballet.

Another ballet will be soon brought out at the Opera called "Marie," and which will be got up by Mazilier, of the Grand Opera in Paris. Rossini leaves us the beginning of November. Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn are engaged at Milan for the next carnival. Rubini is now in Italy, enseging a first-rate troop for an Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre. It is probable that Duprarm will be engaged. "Il Conte di Lavigna," the music by Mabellim, much spoken of as an opera of great merit, was brought out with great success at Pergola.

Prince and Princess Joinville will reach Paris on the 27th

AMERICA. The steamer Margaret, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night last, bringing the mails and passengers of the ill-fated Columbia, brings a few Halifax papers to the 15th inst., the packages being dated by anticipation, for the Margaret sailed on the 9th. These journals do not contain any news of importance, save that relating to the Columbus. The Margaret has not brought any letters or despatches further intimated in the bags of the Columbia, which have already been anticipated by the packet-ship Oxford. We find the following items in the *Halifax Morning Herald* of the 15th inst.:—

"Her Majesty's ship Illustrious sails this morning for Quebec with the admiral, who goes up to visit the governor-general.

"His Excellency Lord Falkland, the governor, sailed on Saturday morning, with the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, along the eastern shore."

President Tyler had reached Washington in safety, on his return from the Bunker's Hill celebration, and was universally welcomed.

After another of those very extraordinary passages which the steam ship Great Western is so celebrated in performing, we have, by her present arrival, New York papers to the 14th, being 13 days later than previously received. The Great Western, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday night, brought 103 passengers. The Royal mail steam-ship Hibernia reached Boston in 13 days, including her stay at Halifax.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamer Sarah Barnes, at New Orleans, papers from Galveston, as late as the 24th ult. had been received, containing the proclamation from General Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief, declaring the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas.—The propositions from Santa Anna were brought to Galveston by the British brig Scylla, which arrived there on the 9th ult.

RIO DE JANEIRO. May 24, 1843.—A British steamer arrived from Buenos Ayres and Monte Video on the 22nd instant, but brought no letters. The officers report that there was a great probability of Governor Rosas arriving in the neighbourhood of the Irish residents at Buenos Ayres, on account of the [illegible] having received the [illegible]

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM withdrew his motion for calling Mr. Browne, of the *Kennel Gazette*, to the bar of the house, having, he said, received a letter of apology from that gentleman.—The Bankruptcy Court Bill was read a third time and passed.—Some routine business was transacted, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Fines and Penalties Bill was read a third time and passed; the Customs Bill was read a second time; as were also the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, the Bankruptcy Court Bill, and some others. The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, and a motion arose as to the length of time the bill should continue in force, it being contended by Mr. Ross, Mr. R. O'Connell, and other hon. members that it should only last for one year, the Government proposition being for five years: it was at length suggested by Lord ELIOT that the period should be three years. Two divisions took place, but eventually, after some remarks from Sir R. Peel, it was agreed that it should be for two years, and to the end of the following session, which in effect will make the period three years.—The remaining clauses, together with the postponed clauses having been agreed to, the house resumed, and, in reply to questions from Mr. S. O'Brien and Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel said he would take the Irish Poor law Bill after the report on the Arms (Ireland) Bill, on Thursday, and the Scotch Church Bill on Monday next.—On the bringing up the report of the committee on the excise duties which recommended a reduction of the additional 1*s.* per gallon duty, and 1*s.* on Irish spirits when the income tax was levied on that country, Sir R. Peel assented to the proclamation from General Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander-in-Chief, declaring the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas.—The propositions from Santa Anna were brought to Galveston by the British brig Scylla, which arrived there on the 9th ult.

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would do something worthy of a loud repute; that the soldier would not give up his game as lost, and abandon power and position to those who spoke menacingly, but who, as yet, had plunged into their purpose with nothing of the earnestness of war. The world looked for something like a last struggle, although, for the ends of peace and Christianity, it is as well that it has not been brought about.

In the best informed diplomatic circles the destiny of the Regent has been not unlooked for. It was felt, known, that the sources of his power were undermined—hopelessly and thoroughly corrupted. City after city was passing away from him, pronouncing against him with a daring energy, an open bravado of insolence, which proved not only that his authority was not dreaded, but that it was despised. He had one or two apparently faithful generals, but neither he nor they adopted any imposing course, or assumed any attitude that was likely to strike terror into their foes. There could be no doubt of the untiring perseverance, the almost universal presence of French influence in Spain; there could be no doubt either of the absence of anything like a countervailing support of Espartero by the diplomacy of England; and, indeed, we fear that our own position in this respect has been not altogether creditable to our foreign councils. At last the defeat of Seoane and Zurbano, and the cession of Madrid, have confirmed the predictions of diplomatists; and the spectacle of another foreign revolution, effected almost by *a coup de main*, has destroyed the prospects of her Regent, and embarked upon a new ocean the flickering destinies of Spain.

And although what has been done wears the curious and inconsistent aspect of a mighty civil change, effected, without conflict or bloodshed, entirely by military agency; and although we now know in whose hands the power is for the moment vested; yet there is only a commotion ended, a change produced, without any certainty about the results of that commotion or the tendency of that change. All is darkness, vain and vague speculation, as to the new order of affairs in Spain. It is impossible to think that order, tranquillity, and firm government will suddenly rise like a phœnix from the ashes of the recent broil. It cannot be believed that anything like permanence and stability of institutions will be at once achieved, or that the power of the state and the administration of its government will be vested in the hands of men who will at once satisfy the varying views of the most fickle and distracted of the human races of the world; so long, too, accustomed to the elements of war and disorder, that they would seem like strangers in a land of peace. For the upshot of their new revolution we must, therefore, wait for the developments of time; and in the interim only hope, with all Christian lovers of tranquillity, that it may speedily, if it will not suddenly, result in a cessation of unnatural conflicts, a loyal adherence to some frame and order of government adapted to the common good, a restoration of the harmonies of society, and a return to the cultivation of the arts of peace.

It should always be a subject of unaffected sorrow to the respectable members of society to find that a deep and far-spread system of dishonesty has communicated itself to any department of public affairs—that it has worked practical mischiefs of the worst order in a spirit lavish of deception, undermining the integrity of the public service, and robbing the country of its revenue and the Government of its just rights. That such a system has long poisoned one of the most important branches of the national exchequer we now have it in evidence to prove beyond dispute. It is not long since there was a sudden and panic-working *eclaircissement* of the forgeries of Exchequer Bills, and now—by the publication of a "Report of the Commissioners of Public Revenue"—we have an alarming disclosure of organized and long-practised frauds in the Customs, which cannot but produce a deep impression upon the community, and give rise to a serious demand for something like a general inquiry into the detail workings of other departments of the Government in which the national treasure, whether for collection or expenditure, is concerned. It would seem that time has introduced corruptions, which common honesty should insist on rooting out.

The report to which we have alluded really presents an awful front of crime—and crime which, we must say, seems to have derived its impunity from official negligence, that the very acute wicked blindness of public servants who will not take the trouble to see. These are men who should have their eyes opened at once by the punishment of dismissal. Next to want of honesty, want of zeal is the greatest iniquity of which a servant of any kind, public or private, clerk or officer, can be found guilty. It is a wickedness utterly without excuse. But to return. The frauds in the Customs, disclosed by the reports of the commissioners, are of the most extensive kind. They have been not isolated nor individual, but imply the long practical exercise of efficient organization, artfully contrived in the first instance, and afterwards most vigorously pursued. The system has been worked by the most confidential officers of the Customs Board, in conjunction with commercial houses, by whose gold they had been corrupted, and whose responsability was evidently held as nothing to their gain. And furthermore, its operation may be said to have been countenanced by negligence; for had the otherwise innocent parties been personally vigilant, as well as personally honest, speedy discovery must have followed upon the nefarious transactions which were taking place, and the indelible disgrace of the report before us would never have fixed its stigma upon the establishments in which they serve. Let it serve as warning, however, to public servants in all departments of the state. In the words of a contemporary, "Let the lessons taught by its revelations be deeply pondered by all whose duties comprehend a watchful superintendence and inspection of the official conduct of others." Negligence in the superior invariably leads to delinquency in the subordinate; it involves dishonesty equally, if not more extensively, criminal as the fraud which is perpetrated by its means, and deserves punishment as severe as the transgression which it occasions.

We shall now present to our readers, at one startling glance, the official digest of the means by which the vast public robberies that have been discovered have been so long, and with such utter misdemeanment of principle, carried on. *Ecce signum.*

"1. The granting of false certificates by the export officers whose duty it is to ascertain what goods . . . shipped.

"2. By granting a false certificate of the quality, or of the existence of goods for exportation, to obtain an amount of drawback of duty far exceeding what is legally due, or a drawback for an imaginary exportation of articles.

"3. The *dummy* system, or the substitution of a package of low-duty goods for a package of high-duty goods. Passing cigars, for instance, under the denomination of marks.

"4. By the negligent or wilful under valuation of goods where they are subjected to *ad valorem* duties, and the dishonest or careless and faulty enumeration of the goods when their amount is to be stated.

"5. By the improper computation of the tares of packages.

"6. An undervaluation and under account of goods, so that an under duty is paid by means of making a proper entry into the rough books on examining the goods, and obliterating that entry so soon as they were safe in the warehouse of the importer, substituting, in place of the proper entry, a false and insufficient entry of the goods, denoting a low duty which was paid, instead of the proper duty to the Crown.

"7. The fraudulent entries of goods by the substitution of fresh leaves for the original leaves in the landing-waiter's 'Blue Book,' with mis-items of the handwriting of the registrar's clerks, with false entries, and with false sales.

"8. The obliteration of the entry in the 'Blue Book' by a chemical process, and the substitution of a false for the real account in it."

We have no time to go into the vast mass of evidence by which the above propositions are established—proved by most searching expositions of baseness—by most painful disclosures of systematic dishonour and depravity, organized and disciplined in its career of crime. The case of one man—a first-class landing-waiter, remunerated to the liberal extent of four hundred pounds per annum—is horrible to contemplate; and it seems that his wickedness was fortified by that of four and twenty culprit comrades in his department of the Customs alone—all landing-waiters, like himself. This man's name was Homersham, and his revelations, like those of a William Burnby before him, are most astounding and appalling. We shall not pause here to describe the detail depredations of this Homersham, whom shame, remorse, and dishonour have already punished even unto death. After his exposure he literally grieved his way into the tomb, and society has had its retribution. Let his fate be a warning for ever to those who find honesty yielding to deserved difficulty—integrity giving way before the profligate's pressure by the pound. We shall not pause here to describe the detail depredations of this Homersham's survivors, numerous as they are, what shall we say? Why this, that as public robbers they are branded, as members of society disgraced; and that they have been, or will be, most probably, brought to justice for their crimes. At all events they are dismissed from an honourable calling dishonourably pursued, and turned outcasts upon the world. But this is not the pith and matter of the public concern. It is that neglect should be so glaring, vigilance so base, idleness so unblushing in our public offices, that staring delinquencies should flourish undiscovered over a series of years; that public treasure should be wasted, revenue defrauded, and confidence betrayed, because the eye of zeal was blind and the soul of energy inactive and asleep—in a word, because public men did not do their duty—did not earn their salt! Now, we candidly confess our fear that this same fault, this great and corrupt evil, has long invaded many branches of the public service besides the Customs; and we have taken up the subject because we truly think that the Exchequer Bill panic, and this more recent discovery and exposure of revenue frauds, do present two tangible justifications for an inquiry into the mode of conducting business generally in our public offices, and this inquiry we call upon the Executive to make. It would expose all the filth of a modern Augean stable tenfold more formidable than the fabled one of old; moreover, it would lead to its cleansing by that strong Hercules, justice, and would completely drain and purify and render wholesome all the polluted under-sluices which corrupt and poison the health and integrity of official life.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, which will be found in another page, contains a narrative of the progress made by the military insurrection in Spain since our last publication—an insurrection which, if the annexed telegraphic despatch be correct, has had one of the most unlooked-for and blood-less terminations that has ever yet occurred in that insurrectionary country

"Madrid, July 23.

"The troops of Narvaez and Seoane encountered each other yesterday at Torrejon, and, after an engagement of about a quarter of an hour, the soldiers of both armies fraternized. Seoane and the son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Zurbano made his escape, and concealed himself in Madrid.

"We are assured that the municipality is going out at this moment to surrender Madrid unconstitutionally.

"The military are returning to their homes.

"The troops of Enna, which pronounced themselves, are in possession of the post. I am informed that Narvaez or Aspiroz will enter Madrid at five o'clock with his division."

In reference to this communication the *Globe* shrewdly enough observes, that—

"The most rapid conveyance from Madrid to Bayonne is not less than sixty hours; that news of the 24th instant from Madrid could not possibly have reached town through Paris on Tuesday night; and that the events thus reported must apparently have been learned by second sight at the conciliabules of Queen Christina.

"We must besides remark on the manifest improbability on the face of those accounts, that the troops of Narvaez and Seoane should have *fraternized* in fifteen minutes after firing had commenced."

Our well-informed contemporary, the *Times*, appears to regard the intelligence as authentic, and observes as follows:—

"Thus ends, then, the first act in this eventful drama; and, however we may deplore a result which is pregnant with the direst-st forebodings for the future, we cannot but rejoice that Spain has been spared the horrors of a long civil war, and that in this revolt the population of her cities and her provinces has been at least of one mind. That such an unanimity should endure long enough to establish a strong Government is what we most desire, and what we at least hope. At no time since the death of Ferdinand have the affairs of Spain worn so decidedly the appearance of revolutionary excitement; and every attempt to predict what may be the strength and character of the Civil Government which may arise out of the present crisis would be premature."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite and the Household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated and preached the sermon.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince Augustus and Princess Clementine, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, inspected on Saturday the Goodwood Cup, the subject of which is Mazeppa, submitted by Mr. Mortimer at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to express their approbation. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their royal visitor, afterwards honoured the performance at the Italian Opera with their presence.

The King of Hanover honoured the members of the Carlton Club with his company at dinner on Saturday evening. His Majesty left town for Kew in the evening.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—The Queen gave a state ball on Monday evening at Buckingham-palace. The vestibule was again lighted by the handsome eight-light gas lustre, on Faraday's venti ating principle, and attracted much attention. The tent of Tippoo Saib, in which the refreshments were served, was lighted by a large and brilliant burner, of a novel construction, with 570 jets of gas, which was fitted up on Faraday's method of carrying off all the burnt air and noxious products of combustion. It was enveloped in the representation of an eastern sun. The grand hall and staircase were very tastefully ornamented with a great variety of the choicest shrubs and flowers. The whole of the state rooms were opened for the occasion; the ball-room and the throne-room were appropriated for dancing, having quadrille bands in each. The grand saloon and the picture gallery were opened for the reception of the general company, the royal family being received by her Majesty in the yellow drawing-room. The general company began to arrive at half-past nine. The King of Hanover arrived at a quarter past ten. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady C. Dundas and Sir G. Couper, arrived soon afterwards. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George were attended by Lady A. Somerset and Baron Knesebeck. The Duchess of Gloucester was attended by her lady in waiting. After the arrival of the august and illustrious visitors, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Hanover, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, &c. &c., left the drawing-room, preceded by the Lord Steward and the Vice-Chamberlain, for the ball-room. Monsi. Julien and Herr Koenig's private band was in attendance in the state apartment, and the Queen opened the ball in a quadrille with Prince George, Prince Albert dancing as a third in the Princess Clementine and Prince Albert. The band afterwards performed several favourite musical novelties—*Don Pasquale* and *Settarino* quadrilles, with choral accompaniments; and "The Mecklenburg Strelitz," and "Bird of Paradise" waltzes. The Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesey, Baron Brunnow, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Peel, Lord Morpeth, Lord and Lady Stanley, Earl of Auckland, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Fortescue, Sir R. Stopford, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Lord Lagdale, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, the Attorney General, and Sir T. Wilde, were among the earlier guests. The Marquis of Lorne and the Chisholm wore the Highland dress. Her Majesty and her illustrious visitors quitted the ball-room at half-past 11, and passed across the picture-gallery to the throne-room. Weippert's quadrille band was stationed here and performed the following new pieces:—Qu drilles—Les Noces de la Reine, Une Fete à Pontoisebleau, La Sentinelle Perdue. Waltzes—Don Pasquale, Ondine, Die Verschwändler. The Queen danced in this apartment. During the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, and the other royal and distinguished guests, occupied the reserved raised seats placed in the recesses of both rooms. To enumerate the parties at this magnificent entertainment would be to copy the *Court Calendar*, as nearly every person of rank and fashion in London was present.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine of Saxe Coburg Gotha left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, and visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. Lady Portman and Madame Augelat followed in another carriage. Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold, accompanied the Queen and the Princess on horseback, attended by Major General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended by Lady Portman, Hon. Miss Murray, Lord Byron, Baron Wangenheim, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Captain Zastock, honoured the Italian Opera House with their presence in the evening.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, returned to Buckingham-palace after viewing the Thames Tunnel, at four o'clock. The royal dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the French Ambassador and Countess St. Aulaire, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord and Lady Brunnow. The band of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, the marriage of the Hon. William Dawnay, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Downe, and Miss Bagot, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot, was solemnized in the presence of a large circle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours and a half.

Sir James Graham had a dinner-party on Saturday last at his residence in Hill-street. The company consisted of the French Ambassador and the Countess de St. Aulaire, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunow, the American Minister and Mrs. Everett, the Earl and Countess of Errol, Lord and Lady Mahon, Lord Brougham, Lord and Lady Seymour, Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Lockhart.

Mr. John Wood, Chairman of the Excise, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last.

DEATH OF LADY (VERE) BROKE.—Her ladyship died at Broke-hall, Suffolk, on Thursday last, in her 65th year. She was daughter of the late Sir Fowle Middleton, Bart., and sister to the present baronet, and married, 1803, the late gallant Admiral Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., whom she survived two years, and by whom she has left the present baronet and other issue.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—There is no truth in the report of an after season of twelve nights. As soon as the regular subscription terminates, the principal *artistes* depart to fulfil engagements which cannot admit of postponement.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. John Babington, M.A., to the vicarage of Thrussington, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Edward Henry Hoare.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to license the Rev. George Herich, M.A., of University College, Durham, to the district church of St. Anne, Durham, on the nomination of the Rev. Robert Green, M.A., incumbent of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Rev. Arthur Jem, M.A., has been instituted to the vicarage of Rowington, near Warwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. Hugh Laugharne.

The Rev. Richard Herbert, B.A., has been appointed one of the ministers of the Abbey Church, Bath.

The Rev. Richard Crosse, B.A., has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Broomfield, Somersetshire; patron Colonel Hamilton.

The Rev. William Tucker Arundel Radford has been instituted to the rectory of Doun St. Mary, Exeter, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Peter Compys Tucker.

The Rev. C. Melhuish, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Highbray, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Upjohn, on the presentation of T. F. Acland, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has licensed the Rev. Dr. Hatherell to the perpetual curacy of St. James, West End, near Southampton, on the presentation of the Rev. William Dann Harrison, M.A., vicar of South Stoneham, the patron.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has appointed the Rev. Edmund Melville, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the office of Chancellor of the diocese of St. David's, void by the resignation of Mr. Pechell. The new chancellor has appointed the Rev. David Williams his principal surrogate, and continued him in his office of judge of the episcopal and consistorial court at Llandaff.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter intends holding a course of confirmations for Exeter and the neighbouring parishes, between September 20th and 25th. During the first week, prelate intends holding a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese, on Sunday, September 24th.

The Rev. John F. Colls, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been licensed by the Bishop of London to the ministry of St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Queen-square, Westminster, which will be re-opened for the celebration of divine service on Sunday morning next.

IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Tuesday, after the return of Mr. O'Connell from Tuam. The rent for the week amounted to £2198 18s. 6d.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT GALWAY.—The Galway repeal demonstration took place within two miles of Tuam on Sunday last, when Mr. O'Connell was in attendance, and addressed a the multitude in his usual eloquent and persuasive style. The chair was taken by Mr. Bodkin, a member of Parliament and justice of the peace. Several other magistrates and members of Parliament were present, and took part in the proceedings, which were but a repetition of what had occurred at the other great gatherings throughout the country. The repeal rent amounted to upwards of £200. A dinner took place in the evening, to which upwards of 400 persons sat down. The whole passed off without any disturbance.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE OF CANNON AND AMMUNITION AT WATERFORD.—On Saturday last W. M. Alcock, Esq., one of the landing waiters of the port of Waterford, proceeded on board the William Penn steamer, which had arrived from Liverpool, and seized the following, viz.:—two cannons, one large cask of gunpowder and ball, also three large tin cases for keeping the powder dry; all of which the officer lodged in her Majesty's Custom-house stores. It appears that they were intended to fortify Calier House, the residence of Lord Glengall. It is said that the cannon were neither branded or marked.

The Dublin and Galway mail-coach was upset on the 21st inst., crossing the bridge of Athlone. In wheeling round to take the bridge towards the barrack-gate, the coachman drove up on the pathway, and the vehicle going at a rapid pace, lost its equilibrium, and turned over. Colonel Williams, a passenger, was taken up at Hayes's Hotel, had one of his legs broken. The coachman, whose name is Grady, had also one of his legs broken; and Woods, the guard, was severely cut on the head. The four inside passengers escaped unhurt. Fifteen minutes' delay only took place, as the coach, save one of the panels, was uninjured.

THE CARLAND RIOTS, COUNTY OF TYRONE, Thursday, July 20.—The persons convicted of the riots at this place, belonging to both parties, were several y sentenced to periods of imprisonment, varying from nine months to one month, with hard labour.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Princess Clementine and the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, left town at half past four o'clock in a carriage-and-four for Claremont. At a quarter before four o'clock the royal party left Claremont for Buckingham Palace, on their way to the residence of the Queen Dowager. The Queen and the illustrious visitors remained half an hour, and then took their departure for Buckingham Palace, where they arrived a quarter before seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing yesterday in the royal gardens.

THE COURTESS OF HADDINGTON'S ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday night the Countess of Haddington held an assembly at the Admiralty, when several members of the Royal Family honoured her Ladyship by their company, and about 600 of the leading nobility in town.

The Vice Chancellors' Courts adjourn to-morrow (Saturday) for the long vacation. The Vice Chancellor of England has intimated that he will attend in his private room on Tuesday next, and hear any motion that was pressing.

On Thursday the ceremony of the consecration of the new Episcopal church for the parish of Chiswick, called Christ Church, Turnham-green, was performed by the Lord Bishop of London. After the service the bishop, accompanied by the committee, &c., proceeded to the National School, where a splendid *déjeûner à la fourchette* had been laid out.

FOREIGN.

Telegraphic despatches have been received by the French Government, which announce that the Regent was at Corcora on the 17th; that Brigadier Amettler was at Fraga on the 22nd, with 3000 men and eight pieces of cannon; that 5000 of General Seoane's troops were expected, on the 24th, at Madrid; and that the ex-deputy Ortega, at the head of a column of 1500 men, had attempted to enter Saragossa, but was driven back by its inhabitants.

The *Berlin Gazette* of the 20th instant announces the demise, at Brunberg, on the 19th, of Prince Frederick William Henry Augustus of Prussia. He was born on the 19th of September, 1779, and was the youngest son of Prince Ferdinand, brother of Frederick the Great.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA IN NINE DAYS.—By the arrival of the royal mail steam-ship Hibernia, Captain Judkins, which reached Liverpool on Thursday evening, after the quickest trip on record, viz., eleven days from Boston, and only nine days from Halifax, we have received our usual file of papers, but they are nearly altogether destitute of interest.

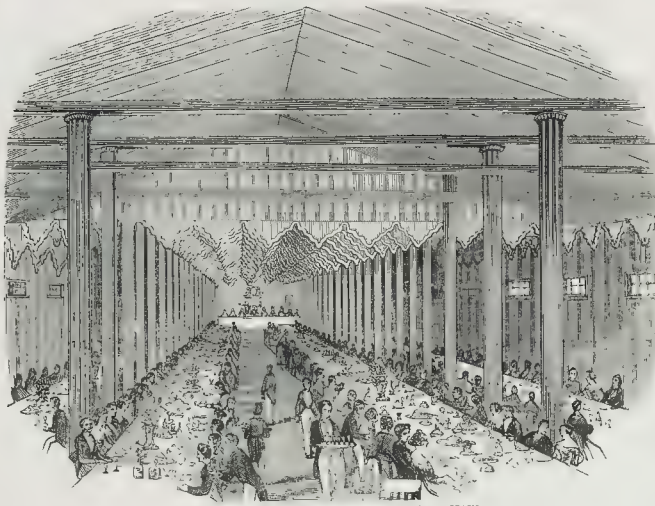
LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.

In resuming our account of this great national event, we should state that the annexed illustrations have been sketched and engraved by Mr. E. Landells, who visited Bristol, and witnessed the whole of the proceedings on Wednesday, the 19th, expressly for the purpose of enabling us to present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an accurate as well as artistical representation of the leading incidents of the day's *fête*.

The royal visit to Bath was described in our paper of last week, though we omitted to state that Prince Albert, in his reply to the address read by the Mayor, stated that he hoped at no very distant period that he should again visit Bath, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen.

The presentation of the addresses to the Prince at Bristol was also detailed in our last. The general appearance of the city is allowed in the *Bristol Journal* to be thus graphically described by a London contemporary:—

"At an early hour all Bristol was astir. The streets were thronged with people, dressed in their holiday attire; and during the morning numbers flocked in from the country around. Bristol is often, too often we think, characterised as an ugly town; but the appearance of its irregular old streets on Wednesday was picturesque in the extreme. Every window of the line selected as the route from the railway to the dock was crowded with eager faces, flags waved from towers and steeples, and from lines drawn from roof to roof. Triumphal arches of evergreens and flowers spanned the streets, their fresh green masses of glancing foliage contrasting well with the antique, lumbering old houses, their high Flemish gables, irregular outlines, rude carving, and projecting stories, while the towers of the churches for which Bristol is so famous, each sending forth its merry peal to mingle with the general hum of enjoyment and excitement, furnished a scene which, when steeped in warm sunlight, formed a very striking and beautiful spectacle."



THE BREAKFAST ON BOARD THE GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

On starting from the railway terminus, the first object that met the eye was a splendid triumphal arch near Temple-gate, thrown across the whole width of the road, from the George Inn, on one side, to the Saracen's Head, on the other. It was covered with a profusion of laurel and flowers, with festoons of the same, gracefully arranged. On the top ran a line in white letters on blue ground, of "God bless the Queen and Prince Albert," surmounted with a magnificent crown of cut flowers. Above this was a line of flags, flanked at the corners with two banners, one bearing the inscription of "Church and Queen," and the other presenting a view of Redcliff Church. This picturesque arch is represented on the opposite page; and at night it was tastefully illuminated. There likewise two arches spanning the bridge, and seen with striking effect from the corner of Bath-street. The one on the Redcliff side was ornamented with a profusion of laurel and flowers, with stars of cut flowers on each side. In the immediate vicinity of the Exchange was another magnificent triumphal arch, profusely decorated with laurels and evergreens, and bearing an inscription of "Welcome to Prince Albert," in silver letters on a blue ground, in a scroll border above this were the royal arms, beautifully painted, surmounted by a splendid crown of cut flowers. The letters V. R. on each side in wreaths of cut flowers, and the whole lined with various flags and armorial bearings. At the top of the descent from College-green was a tasteful gothic arch, at the top of which was a crown, and the letters V. R. imbedded in moss. The second arch engraved was erected at the Post-office at Clifton, in an apparently more solid and substantial manner than the others, being painted to represent stone; with pilasters, the capitals of which were adorned with gold rosettes. Above the entablature was the word "Welcome," in large letters, with scroll ornaments; the whole beautifully and tastefully shaded with wreaths of laurel, ivy, shrubs, and flowers, and surmounted with large flags. Behind this very tasteful design was a large blue flag, with "Church and Queen" in white letters. At Rownham was a pretty arch, principally composed of boughs of yew, with a well-executed anchor at the top, and a large V. A. of white lilies mixed with yew. On approaching the more central part of Clifton, at the end of the Crescent, was another beautiful arch, surmounted with a gallery, in which was stationed a band of music. The arches were, unquestionably, the most classic features in the route of the procession, which, passing onward to Dowry-parade, and thence to Cumberland-basin, entered Cumberland-road, and passed on to the yard of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, where it was received with hearty cheers by the people. The various objects of interest in the neighbourhood were pointed out to his Royal Highness's attention. The view of Brandon-hill appeared, however, most to attract the royal notice. On the summit of this lofty eminence was fixed a large banner, and the terrace-walk was crowded with a vast assemblage of persons: at intervals cannons were fired, which were echoed again by the opposite rising grounds, and booming over the crowd of vessels in the river beneath. The river at its foot covered with gaily-decked vessels, as if in attendance upon the great leviathan about to be launched, and the countless thousands studding the amphitheatric range of the picturesque locality, from its base to the apex, occupying every part that was available, presented such an appearance as may be imagined far better than described.

FIGURE HEAD OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BANQUET.

Prince Albert, having completed his inspection of the vast steamship, with the distinguished visitors and the numerous guests who had taken tickets, repaired to the banquet, which was laid out in a spacious pavilion, formerly used as the pattern-makers' shop, and not on board the vessel, as before stated. The appearance of this pavilion was exceedingly elegant. The walls were hung with alternate white and crimson cloth, and from the ceiling throughout the building were appended festoons of the same material. The roof was supported by ranges of white columns, which also were tastefully decorated. From different points were appended various devices and wreaths of evergreens, flowers, &c. On the tables, and at various points of the saloon, were choice exotics. At the upper end of the room was a table in the figure of a horseshoe, called the royal table, which was covered with rare and rich ornaments, as silver salvers, superb silver goblets, and splendid massive candelabra containing choice flowers. In the centre of the royal table was placed a curious piece of mechanism, showing the Great Britain in full sail, contrasted with two other vessels moved by the same piece of mechanism. The banquet was cold, and consisted of chicken, tongues, hams, &c., confectionery, ices, pines, melons, and almost every description of fruit. Champagne, light wines, iced punch, and lemonade were in abundance. The whole was supplied by Mr. Hazard, of Clifton, and was highly creditable to his taste and skill. At the royal table were seated Thomas Kington, Esq., chairman of the Steam-packet Company, who acted as president, having on his right his Royal Highness Prince Albert; Madame Bunsen, lady of the Prussian minister; Ld. Wharncliffe; Mrs. Miles, of Leigh Court; his Excellency the Hon. Edward Everett, American minister; the Marquis of Northampton, the Sardinian minister, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord John Somerset, Lord Charles Wellesley, &c. On the left of the president were Lady Granville Somerset, the Mayor; Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian minister; Mrs. James Gibbs, mayoress; the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Granville, &c.

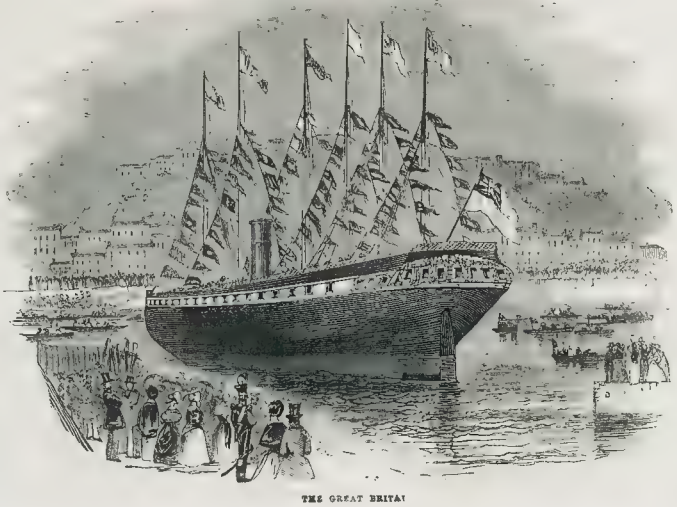
About 600 sat down, more than one half of whom were ladies, and it may readily be imagined that the presence of so large a number of the fair sex gave additional animation to the scene. The company having assembled, the Prince was not long in making his appearance, and the demolition of the various delicacies arranged on the tables quickly proceeded. "It was gratifying" says the *Bristol Journal*, "to observe that the west country air appeared to have in no wise disagreed with the Royal appetite." The band of the Life Guards, which had previously been stationed on board the vessel, and had welcomed his Royal Highness's appearance on board by playing Prince Albert's waltz, was placed during the repast in an apartment over the banqueting room, and during the morning added greatly to the effect, by their splendid music.

We have not space for the toasts and speeches, except for an extract from the reply of the Hon. E. Everett, the American minister (as reported in the *Bristol Journal*), on his health having been drunk:—

I feel it, Sir, to be a very great privilege to be permitted to partake of the hospitality of this interesting occasion. We read, in one of the most delightful poetical productions in England, of the Highland Chief who sounded his whistle, and called up a thousand men from the thickets of the Highland glens. His Royal Highness has performed greater wonders to-day—(Cheers). He has literally clothed your hill-sides and your house-tops to the very summits, and the whole surrounding country, not with a thousand, but with a hundred thousand loyal subjects (loud cheers), anxious to testify their attachment to their gracious and beloved Sovereign, through the partner of her affections—(Continued cheers). I rejoice, Sir, as the humble representative of a friendly and allied Power, in the circumstances of this great and interesting occasion. When I stepped on board that wonderful ship this morning, my eye caught at the foremast-head a sight of the flag of my country mingling its folds gracefully with yours—(cheers); and, Sir, I rejoiced that the interests of the people of the two countries, when understood, are as near to each other as their banners on that mast-head—(cheers); and I pray from my heart that their best affections may be as closely intertwined—(Renewed cheering). We read, in other Arabian tales, of the wonders of magic, of flying steeds, and palaces starting from the ground. Sir, let us leave magic to the nursery; give me the magic of the mechanical arts—(Cheers). Consider, Sir, that science has but waved her wand over the iron mine, and that beautiful structure has started up ready to launch on the waves—(Cheers) I rejoice to understand that my native shore is one of the destinations of this beautiful ship; and I can tell you, Sir, that when she enters the Narrows of New York, she will be met by thousands as hearty and cordial as those that hail her departure from this ancient city. . . . A wonder indeed it is of modern art that she will be as able to conduct her course across the Atlantic, and reach her desired haven as regularly, almost as certainly, as that mimic ship which has been performing its round before the table at which we are seated, and is now fast anchored in the presence of royalty—(Cheers).

THE "LAUNCH."

The banquet being now over, his Royal Highness rose, and, accompanied by the chairman and the distinguished guests, proceeded to witness the ceremony of hauling out the vessel, in representing which imposing scene our artist has been very successful. A staircase at the end of the banqueting-room led to a long gallery running parallel with the vessel, at the end of which was a crimson pavilion, in which his Royal Highness took his place, surrounded by the principal guests, a large royal standard being hoisted on the summit of the pavilion at the moment of the Prince's arrival. The vessel was decorated with the colours of all nations, and as far as the eye could reach in every direction nothing was to be seen but flags, banners, and emblems, and congregated masses of human beings. The view from the steamer, exclusive of herself, was very fine. All around rose the masts of ships, dressed out in chequered and flaunting colours. Boats and barges were crowded, and the various adjacent wharfs and quays were lined with anxious spectators: upon the terraces and over-hanging banks rising from the water, and which are covered with alternate clumps of wood, detached houses, and rows of buildings, every spot which commanded a view of the proceedings below, was crowded. From the water's edge upwards rose tier above tier of spectators; the whole presenting a beautifully diversified and broken picture; in the distance of which are seen the Steam-ship Company's factory, and Brandon-hill, covered with not less than 30,000 persons.



THE GREAT BRITAIN

During the banquet, the caisson having been opened, the water had been let into the dock, so that the

GOODWOOD RACES.

PRIZE CUP.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

PRIZE CUP.

The forty-first anniversary of the noblest and most national of all the popular festivals celebrated in England commenced on Tuesday last, in the princely domain of Goodwood Park. The peculiarity of Goodwood is, that while our principal race-courses have each their characteristics, as Newmarket its business—Epsom its revelry—Ascot its pageantry, and Doncaster its "squirearchy," here all are combined. In sport—such as must content the most *ultra* professional of those who adopt the turf for profit rather than pleasure—it may fairly compete with all four; while, for good fun, good company, and good fellowship, it can be backed at odds against either.

PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

All the difficulties that heretofore existed in reaching this delightful locality have been removed, and the vicissitudes of road travelling, so frequently experienced by persons of the highest rank, altogether obviated; this has been effected mainly under the active superintendence of Lord G. Bentinck, the ever-vigilant and pre-eminently successful reformer of the abuses of the turf; and it is but justice to say, that to the comprehensive improvements suggested and carried out by his lordship the interests of the racing community are indebted more than to any man in existence, whether in respect of the character of the racing, or in the extinction of those irregularities that for a series of years have called forth universal reprobation, and which, had not his lordship boldly undertaken to "cleanse the Augean stable," might still have existed, if not increased to an indefinite and, we need hardly say, ruinous extent. The locality of Goodwood, within a moderate distance of two such railways as the South Western and Shoreham, offered facilities of transit which it is only surprising had not previously been adopted, and which this year, for the first time, have been brought into active requisition. The distance from Fareham to the race-course, on the one side, is but twenty-two miles; and from Shoreham, on the other, only a short distance more; and it is but just to state that the directors of the Southampton Railway liberally stepped forward to meet the public convenience by starting special trains at such hours as were well calculated to secure timely access to the scene of action, and, by encouragement offered to coach proprietors (undertaking to convey their horses and carriages to and from Fareham gratuitously) to carry out their plans more effectually. Postmasters and the owners of provincial conveyances quickly foresaw the value of these arrangements; and thus a regular line of communication was established, productive of the best consequences to all parties, and which, in future years, will no doubt be more systematically matured. On Sunday a great number of public carriages and horses were safely transferred to Fareham, and on Monday morning the bustle commenced in earnest; trains of immense extent were quickly filled; that at eleven o'clock, consisting of 36 first-class carriages, with a large proportion of private drags and horses, was so unusually heavy that, although three engines were employed, it was nearly an hour and a half behind time at Fareham, but from the facilities there prepared no time was lost in getting on. The one o'clock train was equally full, and here again no difficulty was felt in obtaining vehicles to proceed to Chichester, at which the arrivals were never more numerous. Bognor was completely thronged, and all the hamlets and villages in the neighbourhood overflowed, while the active exertions of the postmasters in all directions were scarcely sufficient to meet calls on them, and this notwithstanding the state ball at Buckingham Palace, which necessarily kept a large portion of the *élite* of fashion in London, among whom were included several of the expected visitors at Goodwood. The ministerial summonses for parliamentary attendance also had their influence in detaining many in town till Tuesday morning, when the departures, per the first train, at a quarter before seven, gave a fresh impulse to all classes, and the rush for Fareham was immense, while every other highway and byway proved the excitement that prevailed.

To describe the state of animation in all directions would be a difficult task, but we may say with truth that the magnificence of the scene on entering the park surpassed all former experience. Since our last visit, the practised eye of Lord George Bentinck enabled his lordship to point out and effect many essential improvements, among which the widening of the course full twelve feet, and the removal of some clumps of trees at the upper end of the course, were advantageously conspicuous. In the grand stand, and in all the other appliances for public convenience, no exertions were spared to secure perfect order, and in these plans it was gratifying to remark that the accommodation and pleasures of the humble classes were assiduously consulted.

We may here remark, that in the course of the morning the solicitor of the Duke of Richmond, under directions from "head-quar-

GOODWOOD RACES.

ters," no doubt, served personal notice on a person, presumed to have some indirect connexion with Gorhambury, not to trespass on any part of the property of his grace, on pain of prosecution; and this seemed to have been induced from this person having been incessantly with the horse, and displaying an anxiety scarcely distinguishable from the not very unnatural jealousy arising from the position of an owner. With reference to future years, the most stringent regulations have been adopted to secure the meetings in this park from the encroachments of those who have heretofore by their conduct tended to throw discredit on a sport which, if not sustained by principle, must cease to be national. Every race, of which there were no less than nine, gave ample scope for speculation, and the general satisfaction expressed was the best evidence of the popularity which has been secured. The events came off in the following order:—

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each. Mile and a quarter. Eleven subs.
Mr. Griffiths's Newcourt, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs, 7st (Crouch) 1
Mr. J Day's Ben y Ghlo, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. (J. Howlett) 2
3 to 1 each aget Ben y Ghlo, Era, and Discord; and 4 to 1 agst Newcourt.
Baccna made running at a good pace to the distance, where she was beaten; Newcourt, who had followed her all the way, went on with the running, and won by a length easy. Ben came a bad third, and the others beaten off.
The Drawing room Stakes of 25 sovs each, with a bonus of 10 sovs each, for three-yr-olds; the second received 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner paid 25 sovs to the judge. D.R.S. course. Thirty-seven subs to the stakes, and twenty-six to the bonus.
Lord Chesterfield's Parthian, 8st 7lb .. .. (Templeman) 0
Mr. Payne's Maria (late Bessy Bedlam) 8st 2lb .. .. (Nat) 0
Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock, 8st 7lb .. .. (Marlow) 0
Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 8st 7lb .. .. (Rogers) 0
Duke of Richmond's Orleans, 8st 7lb .. .. (Kitchener) 0
Lord Chesterfield's Greatheart, 8st 7lb .. .. (F. Butler) 0
Betting 6 to 5 on Greatheart, 5 to 2 agst Maria, 5 to 1 agst Parthian, and 6 to 1 agst General Pollock. Lord Chesterfield declared to win with Greatheart.
Odessus made play at a bad pace, followed by General Pollock, Greatheart, and Cornopean next, the others lagging off. They continued with scarcely any change to the turn for the run in, where the front was taken by Greatheart and Pollock, and the pace amended. At the distance Parthian and Maria rushed themselves out, and Greatheart came at a rattling pace, and finished with a dead heat. General Pollock was a bad third. After the race Lord Chesterfield and Mr Payne agreed to a division, and Parthian walked over.
The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 46 subs.
Col. Peel's c by Touchstone, out of Vulture, 8st 4 lb .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's f by Sultan Junior, 8st 1 lb .. (J. Day, jun.) 2
Even on Colonel Peel (who declared to win with the colt, and 9 to 1 agst Mr. Wreford's filly. The running was made by Zenobia to the bottom of the hill, where it was taken up by Vulture, the Sultan filly lying with him; a distance and a half from home the latter went in advance, but was repassed at the stand, and the contest at that point of the race continued in so widely separated that the judge placed them all. The winner is named Sandwich.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, h ft, for four-yr-olds. About three miles and five furlongs. Nineteen subs.
Duke of Richmond's b c Eaglesfield, 8st 7lb .. (Rogers) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Mine ditto, 8st 7lb .. .. (Nat) 0
Duke of Bedford's c Envoy, 8st 7lb .. .. (R. Edwards) 3
Betting—6 to 4 on Eaglesfield. The running was made by Misdeal at a moderate pace, Eaglesfield following him to the distance where the run in; the three then closed, and ran nearly abreast to the stand, where Envoy was beaten. The others, both of the Goodwood stable, disputed the race with great spirit to the end, the Richmond colours proving triumphant by a neck only.

THURSDAY.

The Goodwood Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each. Craven Course.
Mr. J. Day's gr h Partisan, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb .. (Mr. J. Day) 1
Mr. Hirck's Usk, 5 yrs, 11st .. .. (Mr. R. Oliver) 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb (Lord March) 3
Duke of Bedford's gr h Curry comb, 6 yrs, 12st 4lb (Capt. Williams) 0
Count Batthyany's Monarch, 6 yrs, 10st 6lb .. .. (Owner) 5
Betting—3 to 1 each agst Usk, Partisan, and Curry comb. A capital start, and a close race to the distance, where Partisan finished a winning job by taking the lead from the Yorkshire Lady, and winning cleverly by a length. Monarch was beaten off.
Match for 90 sovs, h ft. D.R.S.C.
Colonel Peel's Rook's Nest, 7st 5lb .. .. .. (Nat) 1
Sir W. W. Wynn's Remnant, 8st 11lb .. .. .. (Mann) 2
Betting—5 to 2 on Rook's Nest, who won by a neck.
The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds. Mile and a half. Forty-one subs.
Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, 8st 7lb .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Khorassan, 8st 4lb .. .. (Chappell) 2
Mr. Gratwicke's Mary, 7st 13lb .. .. (Bell) 3
Lord G. Bentinck's Gasper, 8st 4lb .. .. (Rogers) 4
Betting—5 to 1 on Cotherstone. Mary made the best running, and could round the clump, and was then passed by the favourite, who went on with it to the end at a good pace, and won in a canter by two lengths.
The Levant Stakes of 50 sovs each, 25 forfeit, for two-yr-olds, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. The winner of the July or Chesterfield Stakes, or either of the Two-yr-old Stakes at Ascot, to carry 5lb extra. The second saves his stake. Thirteen made. Twenty-one subs.
Mr. Wreford's b c by Camel, out of Wadastra .. (J. Day, jun.) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Dog Billy by Ratcatcher .. (F. Butler) 2
Betting—Even on Wastara, who made the running, and was beaten by a length; Emerald, Best Bower, and Mr. Gratwicke's colt were well up.
The Wester Stakes of 20 sovs each; for three-yr-olds 10st 2lb; four, 12st 4lb; five, 12st 12lb: six and aged, 13st. Craven Stakes Course. Gents riders. Eight subs.
Mr. John Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs .. .. walked over.
Match, 2 sovs h ft; Colonel Anson's Guy Napier received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's Anti Dickens, 8st 7lb each. Craven Course.
The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Mr. Gulestson's Devil amongst the Tailors, 4 yrs (Butler) 0 1 1
Mr. Beresford's Henri Quatre, 5 yrs .. .. (W. Boyce) 1 5 0
The races terminated a few minutes after 5.
The weather was fine up to three o'clock; and afterwards, for an hour or two, showery; clearing up, however, towards the close of the races.

WEDNESDAY.

The weather was again favourable, and although the assemblage on the course was not so numerous as on Tuesday, it was highly respectable, and the stand presented a goodly array of beauty and fashion. The passengers per train were again in good time, and the expressions of satisfaction as to the quantity and character of the sport universal. The bill of fare embraced six races, of which the most important was the Goodwood Cup, which Lord G. Bentinck undertook the task of starting the horses, and all got off on favourable terms except Blue Bonnet, who turned restive at the post, and was left behind. The Irish horse Bacchus was the favourite, but his admirers committed an egregious blunder, as he was beaten nearly a mile from home, and walked in, to the great chagrin of many, but to the delight of those who were not disposed to adopt all that the Irish division suggested as gospel.
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas; three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 2lb; five, 8st 11lb; six and aged, 9st 1lb. About three miles and five furlongs.
Mr. J. Day's Ben y Ghlo, by Emilius, 3 yrs .. (J. Howlett) 1
Col. Charrtie's Gauger, 4 yrs .. .. (Rogers) 2
Duke of Richmond's Rosamond, 3 yrs .. .. (W. Howlett) 3
3 to 1 on Ben y Ghlo. Gauger made all the running to the distance, when the favourite took it from him, went on solus, and won in a canter by two lengths.
The Stewards' Cup, added to a Handicap of 5 sovs each. T.Y.C. 31 subs.
Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb .. (Kitchener) 1
Duke of Richmond's Rosinda, 4 yrs, 7st .. .. (Adidale) 2
The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5 if declared, &c. Cup Course. One hundred and sixty-one subs, 113 of whom declared, &c.
Mr. Forth's Lucy Banks, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. (Bell) 1
Lord Minown's Scantern, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. (Francis) 2
Mr. Meekins's Aristotle, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb, and 7lb extra (Temp eman) 3
Betting—4 to 1 each Bacchus, 6 to 1 agst Tamboureil, 9 to 1 agst Lucy Banks, 10 to 1 agst The Waxler, 12 to 1 agst Sobarek, 10 to 1 agst Aristotle, 12 to 1 agst Jack Sheppard, 14 to 1 agst Scaiteen, and 15 to 1 agst Give him a Name. Won by half a length. Aristotle a good third, Emilius fourth, and Tambourin a bad fifth. The favourite was nearly last.
The Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs each.
Mr. Sadler's ch f Alice Lowe, by Defiance, 2 yrs, 6st 4lb (T. Day) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb .. .. (Rogers) 2
The Stand Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstake of 5 sovs each. Mile heats.
Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb .. (J. Day, jun.) 1 1
Duke of Richmond's Misdeal, 6 yrs, 8st 12lb 2 2
Both heats won in a canter.
The Members' Plate of £50, with 50 added by the Ladies. Heats, once round.
Lord Exeter's Jamie Foree, 6 yrs .. .. (Q. Nobie) 1
Mr. King's f, by Bran out of Eliza, 3 yrs .. .. (Mann) 2
Won easy.

THURSDAY.

Match for 100 sovs h ft.
Mr. Copeland's f 9l, by the Prime Warden, out of Peg, beat Lord G. Bentinck's b by Cowick, out of Vacuna, 8st 7lb each. T. Y. C.—Won by a length.
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, for two-yr-old colts.
Col. Peel's c by Touchstone, out of Vulture .. (Fatrman) 1
Mr. Lichtwald's b c Leander .. .. .. (Butler) 2
Betting 5 to 2 on the winner.—Won by a length.

The Racing Stakes of 50 sovs. 26 subs.
Col. Anson's ch c Napier .. .. .. (Butler) 0
Duke of Richmond's c Cornopean .. .. (Rogers) 0
The second beat, Napier beat Cornopean.
Match for 200 sovs h ft.
Lord G. Bentinck's Here-I-go-with-a-Rye-out, beat Lord Glasgow's Muley Moloch, dam by Actieon, out of Georgiana, 8st 5lb each. T. Y. C.
The Goodwood Cup, value £300, by subs of 20 sovs each, the surplus in specie, with 100 sovs added from the fund. Cup course.
Hyllus, aged, 9st 7lb 1
Sircol, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb 2
Won by a head.—13 started.
Match, 300 h ft.—Lord Glasgow's b f by Retainer, out of Purity, and Lord G. Bentinck's br f by Bay Middleton, out of Malvina, ran a dead heat, 8st 5lb each. T.Y.C.
The Molecomb stakes of 50 sovs each. 24 subs.
Mr. J. Day's b c the Ugly Buck .. .. .. (J. Day) 1
Mr. Gratwicke's b f by Elis .. .. .. (Bell) 2
The Stockwell Stakes of 20 sovs each. 8 subs.
Duke of Richmond's b c Lotharo .. .. .. (Rogers) 1
Mr Ongley's bl f Queen of the Gipsies .. .. (Sly) 2
The Buckwell Stakes of 25 sovs each. 9 subs.
Mr. Treen's bl f Barricade .. .. .. (Chapple) 1
Col. Peel's f Zenobia, 3lb .. .. .. (Flatman) 2
The Duke of Richmond's Plate (handicap) of 100 sovs. Free for all horses.
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral 1
Lord Eglintoun's Egida 2
12 started. Won by a neck.
The Anglesey Stakes of 50 sovs each. 17 subs. Gents. riders.
Mr. Hook's Una .. .. (Capt. Oliver) 1
Lord Maidstone's Misdeal .. .. .. (Lord March) 2
Match.—Lord Chesterfield's c Beelsman received £50 from Sir F. Collier's Saturday Night.

FRIDAY.

Match, £500, h ft. Old mile.
Mr. Theobald's c. Highlander 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Partisan 2
The Chesterfield Cup Stakes of 15 sovs each, Thirty-eight subs.
Lord Mitown's Scaltern, 4 yrs, 7st 10 lb .. .. (Dunn) 1
Mr. Forth's Alice Lowe, 3 st 11b .. .. (Butler) 0
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb .. .. (Petty) 0
The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs each. Sixteen subs.
Mr. Payne's br. Maria .. .. (Flatman) 1
Lord Exeter's b. Maria Diaz .. .. .. (Petitt) 2
The March Stakes of 10 sovs each. Gentlemen riders.
Second Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's African, 4 yrs, 10 st 1
Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, 4 yrs, 10 st 5 lb 2
Second Class.
Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 4 yrs, 10 st 4 lb 1
Duke of Bedford's Curry comb, 6 yrs, 11 st 2
The Challenge Stakes.
African .. .. (Lord Maidstone) 1
Rieus .. .. (Gilbert) 2

Annexed is a portrait of the Duke of Richmond, the noble owner of Goodwood Park. His grace is the fifth Duke of Richmond, and is the son of the fourth duke by the eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon. His grace was born in 1791; married, in 1817, the eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Anglesey: he succeeded to the dukedom in 1819; and assumed the name of Gordon on the death of his maternal uncle, the fifth duke, in 1836. His grace was at Waterloo, and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the latter end of the war: he has been Postmaster-general and a member of the Cabinet: he is lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of Sussex, colonel of the Sussex militia, aide-de-camp to the Queen, and high steward of Chichester. His grace was one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of which he was the second president, and is now a trustee.

PRIZE CUPS.

The "Goodwood Cup" has been manufactured at Messrs. Storr and Mortimer's, in Bond-street, after a design by Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician. It is a representation, in frosted and burnished silver, of the flight of the wild horse with Mazeppa bound to his back. The horse has been modelled by Mr. M'Carthy, and the wolves are by the same artist. The horse is at full speed, pursued by the wolves; the group is finely conceived, and executed in the most elaborate manner. The agony of the unfortunate victim bound on the horse is shown in every muscle and muscle, and in the contortions of the face; whilst the energy of action in the horse, the joint effect of terror and desperation, is delineated in a most masterly manner: there is all the fire and animation that can be communed in a real horse, depicted exceedingly the effected ideal. The mane and tail is caricatured in fiery dragon. The whole is an admirable piece of miniature art, and full of taste and genius.

The two other cups engraved on the preceding page, designed by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrards, are remarkably fine and elaborate. They consist of groups cast in silver, an improvement on the old system. One of these compositions is founded on an incident related in the "Wilde Jager," of the German poet Burger: that, after the death of a cruel Wildgrave, the people adopted a superstition that they still heard the cruel Wildgrave's hounds, and the well-known cheer of the deceased hunter, the sounds of his horse's feet, and the rustling of the branches before the game; the pack and the sportsmen are also distinctly discriminated, but the phantoms are rarely, if ever, visible. The group is composed of the Wildgrave, who is represented spearing a deer, who has died for succour to the very foot of the altar, and a venerable hermit, who appears protesting against such a desecration of the altar. The composition is full of animation and spirit. The other group represents an incident in the novel of "Ivanhoe," where King Richard places himself at the head of the outlaws, in order to attack the castle of Reginald Front de Bœuf. The characters introduced are Richard, the Clerk of Copmanhurst, and Wamba the fool. The expertness Mr. Cotterill exhibits in the delineation of both his human and equine characters is extraordinary. In other works of this class we hear of the design being made by one, the human figures executed by another, and the horses by a third artist; but the groups of which we are speaking owe their principal charm—those of consistence between the design and execution, and a well-sustained spirit throughout—to the fact of their being the work of one artist alone.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

This week has given us the *beau ideal* of our text—the meeting at Goodwood being such a sample of its national sport as no other country under the sun could furnish. Racing during four successive days as would supply half the "crack" courses all over the country, and the manner of the arrangement was faultless. There was infinitely better sport than one meeting everywhere else, with none, or almost none, of the ordinary drawbacks. Loose balled singers and indecent mountebanks were neither to be heard nor seen; and if the tumble-ing division manœuvred pretty freely, men learn experience from them, which is the only teacher after all. The prospective influence of Goodwood is now its sole importance to the newspaper reader, and of that we come to speak.

According to all the rules knowing, the fashion in which Cotherstone came to the post and cut his horses to chips makes the St. Leger of 1843 a foregone conclusion: "Pits all over but shouting" is in everybody's mouth, and *vox populi vox dei*, is a sage suggestion. Still we cannot counsel a friend to back him at such prices as the sanguine cash at about him. Its barely worth winning by a horse if one must go through the agony of seeing him run in a field of a score, backed to beat them all sweet samia! it is a thing to move you to tears, to look on a gentleman, who has left fond wife and tender babes in his rear (paradventure in Mayfair, or quietly dozing in the parish of Bloomsbury, or else at Pancras), shivering in his shoes on a bankrupt moor, while a company of ruthless Yorkshire tykes are getting up an inconceivable and inconceivable devilments to upset the chance of a favourite on which he stands "to be, or not to be"—a living agonizer. Ugly looks, baby faces, and the sackers

the amendment on the ground that a greater reduction would neither be conducive to the welfare of Ireland, nor to the increase of the revenue. After some observations from Captain JONES in support of the amendment, Mr. F. BARING said he was of opinion that the duty on spirits should be kept as high as it could be maintained without giving encouraging ment to smuggling, and keeping this principle in view he thought the reduction proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer quite sufficient.—After a few words from Sir R. FERGUSON in reply, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the report was agreed to.—Lord G. HENRY GORDON then gave notice of a bill founded upon the resolution.—On the motion that the Admiralty Lands Bill be committed, Mr. BARNARD opposed the motion as arbitrary and unconstitutional. It gave a perpetual power to the Admiralty to appropriate lands by purchase, giving only five or six months' notice to the proprietors. —Mr. HUME took the same view of the bill, and moved that it be committed that day six months.—Mr. B. HALL said that the bill through much less power to the Admiralty than had been already given to the Ordnance and Excise.—Mr. WILLIAMS, Sir C. NAPIER, and Captain PECHELL opposed the bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that there was a security against any improper use of the power the bill would confer, for every bargain for land must be sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons in committee of supply.—Mr. HUME thought the right hon. baronet, for the Government on which took possession of land under the bill would always have a majority in the house to sanction it.—The house then divided, and the amendment of Mr. Hume was negatived by a majority of 29 to 28.—The bill then went through committee, after considerable opposition from Mr. BARNARD, Mr. HUME, and Mr. WILLIAMS.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The Earl of ABERDEEN laid some papers on the table relative to slavery.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved for certain correspondence on the subject of the apprehension of offenders in France.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.—The Earl of GLENGALL presented a petition respecting the Irish fisheries; a subject which Lord MONTEAGLE deemed highly important, and deserving of serious consideration.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he would take care that it also did be attended to in the proper quarter.—Their lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Stock in Trade Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, and the Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, severally went through committee.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question from Mr. LABOUCHERE, said he should, if possible, bring on the Exportation of Machinery Bill on Thursday.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER asked Mr. Gladstone when it was his intention to give an opportunity of a discussion of the Customs Duties Bill, one clause of which had an important bearing on British agriculture. In reference to which clause he wished to ask if it was the intention that the agricultural produce of the state of Maine, in America, should be admitted into this country at a nominal duty?—Mr. GLADSTONE said that an opportunity for the discussion of the bill should be given. With respect to the second question he must be allowed to give only a limited answer. The intention of the clause was to give effect to the third article of the treaty of Washington. Any further explanation he would reserve to a future opportunity.—Mr. G. CLEAK gave notice that in committee of supply, on Friday next, he would move additional supplies for Canada and China, and also a vote for compensation to those whose opium had been seized by the Chinese.—In reply to questions from Mr. EWART, the Earl of LINCOLN said that the committee on the subject of metropolitan improvement would not close its sittings till the end of the present session, nor would they lay any report relative to the embankment of the Thames on the table during the present session.—Mr. HUME then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of schools to promote a sound education for the young generation of the United Kingdom, at the public expense, without wounding the feelings or injuring the rights of any sect or class of the community, but confining the business of the schoolmaster to the secular and moral training of the children, and leaving all religious instruction to religious teachers distinct from the school; to the end that general instruction and a spirit of Christian brotherhood and good will may be disseminated amongst all classes and denominations. The hon. gentleman said his object was to confine the duties of the schoolmaster to moral instruction, leaving the religious and scriptural portion of it to the clergy of the sect to which the children might belong.—Mr. EWART seconded the motion, but while doing so the house was counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. GIBSON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Government had considered the propriety of extending to persons abroad the economy on the security of mail or other corkeable articles the privilege now enjoyed by *bond fide* purchasers.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government had not.—The second reading of the Report of Machinery Bill was fixed for Thursday week. Mr. BANNERMAN wished to ask whether the professors who had joined the Free Church had been removed from their professorships.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that many had voluntarily resigned the appointments, but the appointments in different universities were held under different tenures. In some the parties were not required to hold office, as in the Greek professorship in Glasgow, which was held by an Episcopalian.—The Coroners Bill was then re-committed, and some alterations having been agreed to, the house resumed, and the report ordered to be received on Thursday.—Mr. F. MAULE moved for a return of the names of the different corps of yeomanry cavalry which have been or are to be established on permanent pay under the estimate of the present year.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he had not the slightest objection to the production of the papers moved for, but at the same time he must bear testimony to the good conduct and gallant and loyal behaviour of those corps when called upon, during the late disturbances which had taken place.—He read a letter from the Duke of Wellington in praise of their zeal, loyalty, discipline, and forbearance, and requesting that the Queen might be solicited to honour them with an expression of her approval.—The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—Mr. Greene and others from the Commons brought up the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, the Municipal Corporations (2) Bill, and other bills.—The debate on the Libel and Defamation Bill was, after a short conversation, adjourned till Monday next, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.—On the order of the day for bringing up the report of the Arms (Ireland) Bill being read, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that the unrestricted power of having, carrying, and using arms, for all legal purposes, was a right enjoyed by the people of Scotland, and was one of the essential safeguards of freedom. That to limit or withhold this privilege, as regards Irishmen, created an unjust, impolitic, and insulting distinction, and was a violation of that equality of rights which can be the only safe and just basis of Imperial legislation. That, therefore, it was the duty of the house to reject any measure which would impose or continue such restriction.—Lord ELIOT opposed the amendment. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment, 44; against it, 99: majority against the amendment, 55. —Lord ROSSELL moved another amendment, to the effect that no more flexible search should be made for arms, except in such districts as had been proclaimed by the Lord-Lieutenant in Council. The house again divided, when the numbers were—For Lord J. Russell's motion, 65; against it, 109: majority, 44.

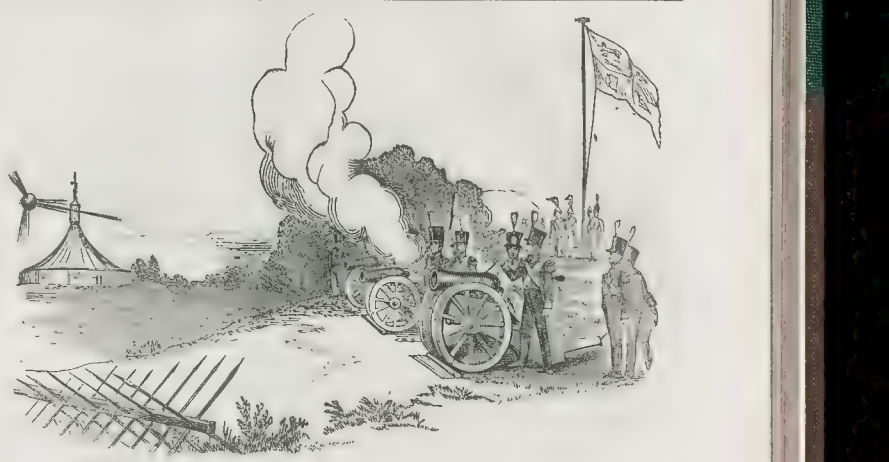
HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at four o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the royal assent given by commission to various bills.—The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.—The Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and the Stock in Trade Bill were read a second time.—The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill was read a third time and passed.—After the transaction of some other business, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY.

Mr. Bright, the newly-elected member for the city of Durham, was introduced by Dr. Bowring and Mr. Brotherton, and made the declaration provided by the Act for the Society of Friends, and took his seat. The hon. gentleman was cheered by the Opposition side of the house.—Mr. WARD presented a petition from Lord Grosvenor, praying for alterations in the Irish Church.—Mr. WAWN presented a petition from the coal merchants of Gateshead, against the Coal Whippers Bill.—Mr. I. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from a body of COBDEN and watch makers, against clause 10 of the Customs Bill.—The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill passed through committee.—The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was read a first time.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Thursday last the nuptials of Lady Jane Grant, only daughter of the Earl of Seafield, and Captain Edward Wyatt Forester Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, son of Major-General Walker, K.C.H., were celebrated at Cullen House, county Banff, in the presence of a numerous family circle. There were great rejoicings on the Earl of Seafield's estates in Banffshire and Inverness-shire, and both at Castle Grant and Cullen House the departments of his lordship were liberally regaled. At St. Andrew's Hall, Banff, the inhabitants testified their respect for the noble family, by celebrating the interesting event by a public dinner, and on the surrounding hills large bonfires were lighted at dusk, being the Highland mode of rejoicing.—Amongst the many marriages in high life rumoured in the *beau monde*, two weddings are spoken of in more positive terms. We hear that the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ambrose is engaged to a son of Mr. Frankland Lewis, and that the wedding is to take place on Thursday.—One of the loveliest and most powerful of aristocratic belles, Lady B. C——, the daughter of the Marquis of S——, it is no less positively asserted, is shortly to be united to the heir of large estates in Scotland, Mr. B——, son of Mr. J. B—— and Lady E. B——.



THROWING SHELL FROM HOWITZER.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

On Monday morning, immediately after guard mounting, the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, and the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Cleveland, assembled in heavy marching order on Woolwich Common, where they were minutely inspected by Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., commandant of the garrison. On Tuesday the whole of the nine battalions of Foot Artillery, with the recruits attached to them, assembled on the parade-ground, under their respective commanding officers, when his lordship inspected them in line, and afterwards in battalions, and received the reports of the state of the battalions and conduct of the men, which was very satisfactory. On Wednesday a review of the Royal Horse Artillery took place, in the presence of Major-General Brotherton, C.B., commanding officer of the Leeds district, and a select party of ladies and gentlemen. On Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, attended by Brigade-Major Cuppage, arriving on the ground, he was received with the usual salute by the three troops of Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe; and the troops afterwards marched and trotted past, and then at full gallop, in excellent style, and went through the whole of their evolutions with admirable regularity, during which they fired about fifty rounds. The troops then marched past to their barracks, and the visitors proceeded to view the models and curiosities in the Rotunda, and on the repository grounds. At a quarter to one o'clock practice was carried on at the mortar and howitzer battery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Frazer: of this scene we subjoin an engraving. The firing on this occasion was good, several of the shells falling at the base, or within a few feet of the flag-staff, at 850 yards distant. The company, on leaving the garrison, proceeded to the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Royal Arsenal, and partook of an elegant *déjeûné*. Shortly after two o'clock ricochet and rocket practice was carried on in the marshes, the former under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kirby, and the latter under Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Among the items in the Canada papers we notice one which requires to be made generally known, viz., that after the 5th of this month the importation of American reprints of English copyright publications would be strictly prohibited—as well those coming through the Post-office as by any other mode of conveyance.——In the French Chamber of Peers on Friday, the Orleans and Tours Railroad Bill was removed from the orders of the day, and consequently postponed to next year. The Greek Loan Bill was adopted.——The *Cork Examiner* states that, within ten days, wheat has risen in that city from 25s. to 32s. per barrel, and flour in the same ratio.——We regret to hear that the Duke of Rutland has for some days past been suffering rather severely from inflammation of the lungs. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that his Grace is considerably better, and there are no grounds for apprehending danger.——The gross revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ending December 31st, 1842, were £32,935 13s. 4½d., salaries and expenses £12,833 13s. 4½d., leaving £20,100 for the Prince of Wales.——It is now generally stated that the Houses of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August.——Rumours having been circulated, that it is the intention of Mr Alderman Copeland to retire from the representation of Stoke-upon-Trent at the next dissolution of Parliament, the hon. gentleman has given the most decided contradiction to such reports, by declaring them wholly destitute of foundation.——The authorities of Eton College have added a week to the length of the vacation at the solicitation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on account of the Princess Augusta's marriage. The vacation commences on Monday and will be prolonged to the 11th of September.——A piece of plate, value £200, was last week presented by the inhabitants of Stratford-le-Bow, Essex, to Mr. J. Tucker, for his exertions in opposing the tram-road, from the Thames to the Eastern Counties Railway.——The official report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the recent fraudulent transactions in the port of London has just been published. We regret that we cannot find room for even an abstract of this document. It proves clearly that fraud to an undefined and unknown extent has been habitually and systematically carried on in the port of London, of which revenue-officers of a high class have been the chief instruments.——Mr. Gilbert Henderson has been appointed Recorder of Liverpool, in place of Mr. James Clarke, who had resigned.——So great was the opposition to the vendors of vegetables in Sheerness last week, that green peas were actually offered for sale at three farthings per peck.——Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a royal charter of incorporation on the School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, with the privileges, immunities, rank, and title of the "Queen's College, Birmingham."——The special train on the evening of Thursday week, from Southampton to London, engaged for the conveyance of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and his illustrious relatives, performed the journey, seventy-seven miles, in one hour and 39 minutes.——The weather throughout France during last week was on the whole cold and stormy. On Saturday evening and on Sunday much rain fell in Paris. The crops throughout the country were most promising, but required sunshine and heat to bring them to maturity. ——The Count de Torreno, grandee of Spain of the first class, formerly minister of Queen Christina, has arrived at Brussels from Germany.——Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street, left town a few days since by the direction of Government, for Wales, for the purpose of instituting a rigid and searching inquiry and examination into all the circumstances connected with the "Rebecca riots" and disturbance in that part of the kingdom.——Madame Caroline de Pichler (*née* Greiner) one of the most popular novel writers of the age, and withal one of the most amiable and charitable ladies, died at Vienna last week at the advanced age of seventy-four. Several of her works, we believe, for instance "Ursgalia," have successfully been introduced into our literature.——General Alava, who was formerly ambassador of the Queen of Spain in Paris and London, has just died at the Baréges Waters.——The report is spread in the German states that Queen Victoria of England intends paying a visit to her relations in Germany.——The dean and chapter of Wells Cathedral have made arrangements for the thorough repair of this beautiful structure, at an expense of £70,000.——The Palais Royal, so famous some years back, is now every day losing favour with the public, and the numerous passages in the neighbourhood threaten it with complete decay. Eighteen or twenty arcades are now to let. Twenty-two others are occupied by the venders of ready-made clothes, and some of the principal cafés and restaurants, the goodwill of which used to be worth 300,000 f., have been closed, because they did not clear their expenses.——A duel with daggers took place last week at Châlons-sur-Marne, between two Spanish refugees, which terminated in the death of one of them, a young man named Oyarsaval. This person was employed at a confectioner's, and was looked on as a quiet inoffensive man.——The inhabitants of Deal intend to get up a grand regatta in honour of her Majesty's contemplated visit to Walmer Castle, at the close of the ensuing month, similar to that which the Queen witnessed on her former visit to the castle, last year.——The distraints upon the Society of Friends this year, chiefly for ecclesiastical purposes, are about £10,000.——Admiral Duff has announced to the committee of the Protestant Association, a donation to that body of one thousand guineas. He had originally left the same sum to the association in his will, but he now thinks it may be advisable to place it at once at the disposal of the committee for maintaining and promoting the great ends of the institution.——At the opening of the Bedford assizes the high sheriff was unable to attend in consequence of a domestic calamity, and the under-sheriff, E. C. Williamson, Esq., was also unable to attend, having lately experienced a severe accident.——During his recent visit to Liverpool, the Rev. Theobald Mathew administered the pledge to upwards of 30,000 persons.——The Rev. Geo. Crabbe, vicar of Bredfield, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, son of the celebrated poet, having become a convert to corn-law repeal, has transmitted a subscription of £1 to the National Anti-Corn-law League.——Mr. Barlow, who sowed the first fields of wheat ever cultivated west of Utica, is still living. This important event occurred fifty-seven years ago, and Mr. Barlow is now in the full enjoyment of health at 91.——There has been a mutiny on board the American whale ship Sharon, in the Pacific, and two men killed.——On the 10th instant, at Colombia, Missouri, two slaves, man and wife, were hung for the murder of their master.——There were about twenty men killed in suppressing the recent riots on the Beauharnois Canal, in Canada, and fears are entertained that there will yet be other strikes for wages and outbreaks.——A parliamentary return just published shows that the sums paid, or to be paid, on account of the war with China, amount to £2,829,873, of which sum £804,964 are required to be voted in 1843-44, as balance due to the East India Company. ——We regret to hear that Mr. Baron Alderson, who is at present on the Norfolk circuit, has had a return of the illness which a short time since almost threatened his life. It is feared that the learned and esteemed judge will not be able to resume his judicial functions during the present assizes.——A letter from Rome, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"From the discourse of the Polish priests who have arrived here, there is little doubt that the Czar persists in his intention of substituting the Greek Church for the Catholic in Poland. We also hear repeated complaints of the oppressions to which the Catholics in Poland are subjected.——The Earl of Cawdor, Lord Dynevor, and the Hon. Colonel George Rice Trevor, M.P., and most of the gentry of South Wales, have, in consequence of the Rebeccaite disturbances, determined to build barracks at Carmarthen, for the military, by public subscription, to add to the security of that district.——The mortal remains of the Lady Mary Louisa Lennox were interred, on Friday last, in the ancestral mausoleum of the Richmond family, in the Ladye Chapel at Chichester Cathedral. The funeral was quite private.——The Prize Essay, of twenty guineas, of the Linendrapers' Society, upon the "Evils of the Late Hour System of Trade," has been awarded to Mr. J. W. Davis, a student in Highbury College.——The Protestant Association, at a meeting held on Tuesday, adopted a memorial, which has been signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, and other persons connected with the society, addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland, directing their attention to the fearfully rapid spread of Tractarianism, and praying their lordships to exert their influence in opposing its extension.——A return, published on Thursday morning, states that £1,281,211 13s. 3d. will be required to make good to certain holders of opium surrendered in China, in March 1839, the amount of compensation due to them under Art 4 of the treaty of peace. The above amount, however, includes a sum of £29,289 11s. 9d. as a claim by the Parsee firms of Heerjeebhoy Rastomjee and A. and D. Furdonjee, the settlement of which depends on further explanation.——Up to Saturday evening last, 18,000 persons took the pledge from Father Mathew in Manchester. On Sunday it was administered to 30,000, and on Monday and Tuesday to 32,000, making in all a total of 80,000 pledged teetotallers in Manchester. Of these there are 4500 infants, 3000 of whom belong to the St. Patrick's district, a part of Manchester principally inhabited by the Irish.

THE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—THE CHARGE.

REVIEW OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS IN HYDE PARK.

Annexed are three illustrations of the review of this fine regiment in Hyde Park, on the 20th inst., which was briefly noticed in our last week's paper.

At a few minutes after nine o'clock three battalions of Grenadier Guards, numbering nearly 2000 men, entered the park under the command of Colonel Grant, and took up their stations near the Magazine Barracks. The ground was kept by a company of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of the Hon. Captain Pitt. Two companies of foot—the one the Coldstream, and the other the Fusilier Guards—assisted in this duty.

Precisely at 11 o'clock, Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Colonel of the regiment, entered the park, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George. The Duke of Wellington was attended by the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of March, the Marquis of Douro, and Colonel George Anson, Aides-de-Camp to his Grace, and among the officers present were Sir Hercules Pakenham, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Colonel Cochrane, Lord Paulet, Lord Combermere, Lord Charles Wellesley, General Higgins (Inspector-General of the Cavalry), Sir John Macdonald, Colonel Henry Bentinck, Colonel Clive, &c. The Duke of Wellington's carriage, in which was the Marchioness of Douro, was drawn up near the square in a spot set apart for those who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets, and there were assembled a very numerous attendance of fashionably-dressed ladies.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the other general officers, first rode up and down the lines, and having retired to the centre of the square the manœuvres commenced. The troops first broke up into column, and marched past in slow time before the assembled officers. This completed, the same movement was gone through in quick time, after which the troops re-formed in squares. Two companies of the first battalion were next selected to take up their position as skirmishers on the southern side of the square, and the firing immediately commenced. The second and third battalions marched up in line and fired by file. This was kept up for some minutes, and was succeeded by the remaining eight companies of the 1st battalion marching up in support and firing a volley. The three battalions then retreated, and forming into squares kept up a rapid fire by the right of faces. The signal was then given (by sound of trumpet), "Prepare to receive cavalry, front rank kneeling." The front rank presented an array of bristling bayonets, at an angle calculated to meet the chests of horses charging on them, the rear ranks firing in quick rotation over the heads of their comrades in front. This was the last evolution performed. All the manœuvres were gone through with great precision and effect, if we may except the marching past in companies, when it was found necessary to pass the angles formed by the throng of spectators, every company, with one exception, failed to bring the right shoulder forward with that degree of exactness the military eye expects from a well-drilled regiment. A finer body of troops could not be collected; but we have seen regiments of the line go through the most difficult evolutions with greater regularity.

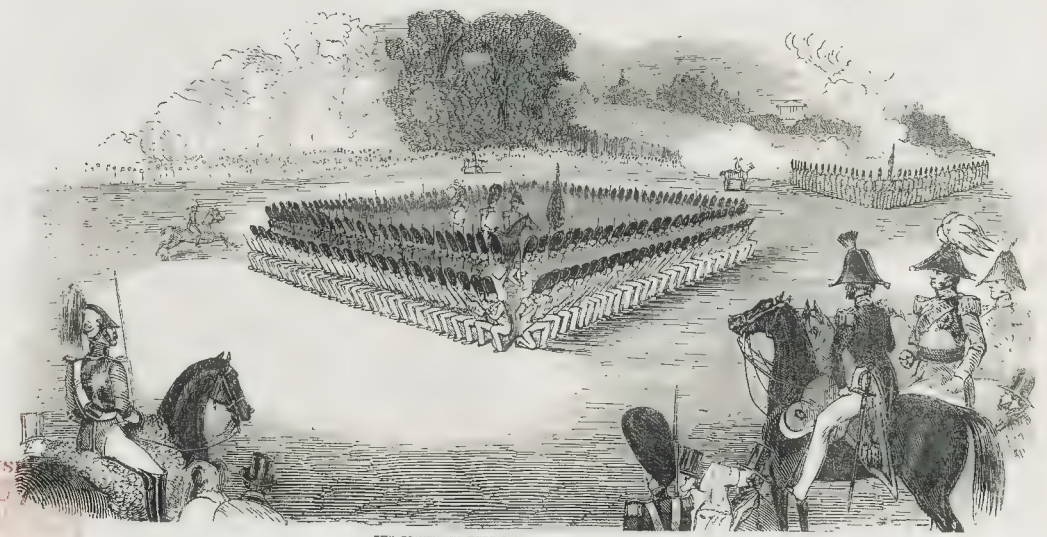
ENSIGN.

From the beginning of the reign of George III. to the present moment, it appears that upwards of *two hundred leading duels* have taken place, including, of course, four hundred principals and as many seconds. In *three* of these *both combatants were killed*; in the others, *about eighty were killed, about one hundred and twenty were wounded*, one half of which number desperately, and the other half slightly; and the remaining numbers escaped unhurt. It is estimated that in duels one-fifth part is killed, and one-half, more or less, severely wounded. Rather more than twenty trials, in all, have occurred, in which some were found guilty of manslaughter, and four of murder. Two were justly hanged, and the others too mercifully imprisoned. In the catalogue of duellists, or disciples of the succession of Cain the fratricide, duellist, and blacksmith, are found the names of York, Norfolk, Richmond, Shelburne, Macartney, Townsend, Exmouth, Talbot, Lauderdale, Lonsdale, Malden, Camelford, Paget, Castlereagh, Belgrave, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Canning, Tierney, Burdett, Wellington, Londonderry, &c.; and after these a prodigious number of play-actors, lawyers' clerks, shop-apprentices, butlers, and a few dustmen.

At half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 22nd instant, a splendid whale, of the species Balæna physalus, was killed at the North Queen's ferry, by Mr. Mason, the superintendent of the passage, and his men. The chase and battle lasted about forty minutes, and no language can describe the animation and excitement of the conflict, or worthily record the deeds of daring performed by the gallant assailants, who, when landed with their huge victim, could scarcely be recognised, being stained with gore and mud, drenched with sea water, and breathless and exhausted with the glorious strife. The *Caledonian Mercury* says:—"We can assure the lovers of sport that horse racing, steeple chasing, and driving even the Defiance coach—nay, the Spanish bull fight itself—are all as nothing when compared with the smiling of one of the gigantic guardsmen of Neptune's throne. Van Amburgh himself would have preferred the job to the taming of lions, and the teaching of tigers to be amiable and polite." The whale was 51 feet in length.

Take a lord, now, and visit him to his country seat, and I'll tell you what you will find—a sort of Washington State-house place. It is either a rail old castle of the genuine kind, or a gingerbread crinkum-crankum imitation of a thing that only existed in fancy, but never was seen afore—a thing that's made modern for use, and in ancient style for show; or else it is a great, cold, formal slice of a London terrace, stuck on a hill to a wood. Well, there is a lawn, park, artificial pond called a lake, deer that's fashionabilized and civilized, and as little natur in 'em as the humans have. Kennel and hounds for persicutin' foxes; preserves (not what we call preserves, quinces and apple-sarce, and preserves done in sugar, but preserves for breeding tame partridges and pheasants to shoot at), b'aviaries, hive-eries, h'yew-veria, hothouses, and so on; for they put an "h" before every word do these critters, and then tell us Yankees we don't speak English.—*Sam Slick in England.*

At Udina, in Friule, a poor man suffering under the agonising tortures of hydrophobia, was cured with draughts of vinegar given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician at Padua got intelligence of this event, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.



THE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.—FORMING SQUARES.

ASSAAD Y KAYAT.

The annexed is a portrait of that truly philantrophic Syrian, Assaad Y. Kayat, who, under the auspices of the Church of England Society for Promoting Christian Education in Syria, has lately delivered gratuitous lectures in London, in the English language, with the object of promoting this laudable design.

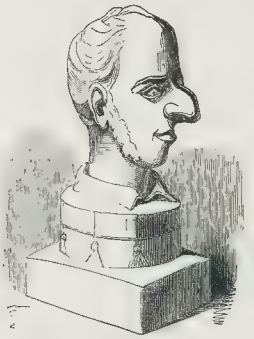
Assaad first visited this country in 1835, in the suite of the two Persian princes, who, at that time, attracted much attention; and he did so at the recommendation of Mr. Farren, then British Consul-General in Syria, and who, being struck with the extraordinary religious enthusiasm evinced by this young man, as regarded the prosperate condition of the Syrian Christians—who approach the nearest of any others (and indeed with scarcely any difference,) to the English Protestant Church—was thus instrumental in affording Assaad the opportunity of bringing the subject before the British public.

His views are warmly supported by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Chichester, Lord F. Egerton, Lord Bexley, and many other eminent persons, who are vice-presidents of the society. For the present state of Syria, it is considered that the best plan for ameliorating the condition of the Syrian Christian Church, is by affording education to its youth; and schools have already been established at Beyrout, where 600 pupils are educated, while eight young Syrians are now receiving education in or near London.

PORTRAIT OF ASSAAD Y KAYAT.

It is very remarkable that a remnant of the primitive Christian Church, as established by the Apostles, has continued to exist to the present day in Syria, as also that its chief cities, such as Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Damascus, Antioch, &c., remain under the exact names by which they were known in the time of our Saviour, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been made to extirpate the religion and to change the names of the cities. This fact is unparalleled in the history of any other nation or community whatever.

The whole subject cannot fail of being especially interesting to all thinking Christians, at a time too when this country has recently sent a Protestant bishop to Jerusalem, under whose superintendence a Protestant Church is now erecting in that city.



TAMBURINI (AFTER DANTAN).

There must be something innately belligerent in this accomplished *artiste*, for go where he will he has a quarrel, or something very like it, with his *entrepreneur*. He has just had a *meritatelligence* with the manager of the Marseilles theatre, and relinquished his engagement. Dantan, the Gallic Cruikshank, seems to have been quite aware of this propensity of the inward man when he made the above draught of the vocal drummer.

THE YACHT EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—A passenger by the Havre steamer reports having fallen in with one of the divisions of this squadron, consisting of seven sail (cutters), which happened to be manœuvring when they were passed. When first seen the division was closehauled on the starboard tack. A signal was flying. The headmost yacht put about, her second astern continued her course for some little distance, then tacked, and the third yacht, followed in succession by all the remainder, did the same, so that the division next appeared on the larboard tack in bow and quarter line. The leading yacht soon made another signal, and all the yachts kept away a little, edging down, till they got into the wake of the leader, thus again, as at first, forming in line ahead, closehauled. In ten minutes, or thereabouts, more bunting was abroad, and the whole division tacked and retacked to ge her, commencing the two motions of this manœuvre at the very moment when a gun was discharged by the headmost vessel. The sternmost yacht (which mounted four brass swivels) next bore to; making sail again when the division had passed on ahead to perhaps four cables' length, when the next sternmost yacht did the same, and so also the others throughout the line, from rear to van, which brought the whole into open order. A long communication then took place by telegraph, and, when last seen, the yachts, which had shown no ensigns, were standing towards the French coast, formed in two columns in line ahead.

TEETOTAL FESTIVAL AT ROCHE ABBEY.

This interesting fête was held on Tuesday the 18th instant, in the grounds of Roche Abbey, by permission of the noble owner, the Earl of Scarborough; when the picturesque scene represented in the engraving was sketched by a correspondent. The meeting was addressed by several able speakers from a platform erected at the east end of the Abbey, where was displayed a banner bearing a painting of Father Mathew addressing the Irish people. The festival was attended by several persons in carriages, which were gaily decked with flags and garlands of flowers; whilst three bands of music from neighbouring towns played several beautiful airs. In the afternoon a somewhat ludicrous incident occurred to one of the retailers of Sir John Barleycorn, who had brought for sale a cartload of strong drink (contrary to the injunction of the teetotallers); and, while he was preparing to wait on his customers, the horse suddenly took fright, and upset the cart, and all the drink into the river, which proved a source of much merriment to the teetotallers.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panamá, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the republic is to cede to them

the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 18f. per ton, but they have reduced it to 8f. The work, upon which from 4000 to 5000 men are to be employed, will be completed in five years.

The Isthmus of Panamá, the reader will recollect, constitutes the most eastern and the narrowest portion of the long isthmus or neck of land by which the two Americas are united. Its geographical

VIEW OF PANAMA.

position will, however, be best illustrated by the annexed chart. When measured along its curve, the length from east to west is nearly 500 miles, but its width varies from 30 to 100 miles. It may cover a surface of about 30,000 square miles, or considerably more than the extent of Ireland. It contains several considerable towns, the capital of the isthmus being the city of Panamá, beautifully situated upon the shores of the Pacific. It was formerly a place of some note: but, shortly after the visit of Ulloa, about a century ago, it may be said to have reached its zenith. The remains of the buildings evince wealth; but they are now fast falling into decay. The port is seldom visited by vessels of any size, and the fortifications, which originally were admirably constructed, are rapidly following the fate of the houses. The population is chiefly a mixed race: few Spaniards are to be found. One Englishman and the American consular agent comprised all the society met here by Sir Edward Belcher during his visit in 1836; but, Sir Edward prophetically adds, "this, doubtless, will change the instant the steam navigation is in force. Inns and lodging-houses must then arise for the accommodation of those pursuing this route. There is every facility for erecting a substantial pier, and improving the inner anchorage, which must follow the arrival of the steamers, unless they still submit to the miserable landing at the seaport-gate, which is as filthy as it is inconvenient. Panamá affords the usual supplies which are to be obtained in these tropical regions, and at moderate prices; but vessels wishing to procure water, bullocks, &c., can obtain them more readily at the island of Taboga." We should here acknowledge our obligation to Sir Edward Belcher's important narrative of his voyage for the originals of the annexed illustrations.

Panamá stands on a tongue of land shaped nearly like a spear-head, extending a considerable distance out to sea, and gradually swelling towards the middle. The principal streets extend across the peninsula from sea to sea. The houses are of stone, and the larger ones have courts. The public edifices are, a cathedral, four convents, a nunnery, and a college. In 1827 the town had nearly 11,000 inhabitants, and it carried on a considerable trade with several ports of South America, especially with Guayaquil.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

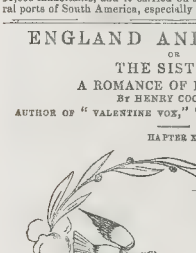
THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XVIII.



It will not in all probability, appear marvellous that Darnley should have expected Caroline to visit him that morning; but, however it may appear, it is a fact that he did expect her, and that, in order to receive her at once, he had been cautiously pacing the front ward for hours. When, therefore, she tremulously inquired at the judge for Mr. Darnley, she to rakey immediately pointed him out, and before she had time to descend the steps Darnley approached her

"My dear Lady Loveland," he exclaimed, with an expression of mingled amazement and shame. "what could have induced you to visit me here?"

"Your note. But can we not retire? Those persons are watching us."

"Highly as I appreciate your goodness," said Darnley, with his eyes filled with tears which he had always at command, "I wish that you had spared me the humiliating sight."

"Come, come," said Caroline, "all will be well. I have scarcely a moment to stay, but for heaven's sake lead me from this crowd."

Darnley then placed her arm in his, and proceeded to a room which was neatly though scantily furnished, and having led her to a clear near the window, which overlooked the racquet ground, seated himself opposite and sighed.

"Mr Darnley," said Caroline, "I feel may I know that I have done very wrong in coming here, but my object is to ascertain why I may not mention this affair to Sir Arthur."

"I would not have known it for the world" replied Darnley.

"Why not? I am sure there is no man on earth whom he would feel greater pleasure in serving" Why should he not know?"

"Because I should then be for ever deprived, Lady Cleveland, of your sweet society."

"Mr. Darnley," said Caroline, somewhat confused, "let us speak to the point."

"That is the point," repeated Darnley, "you know the sensibility of your own sex, but you do not, cannot know the unmanliness of mine. For have no conception of the change which is produced in the mind of a man by the knowledge of anything like pecuniary embarrassment being reduced to poverty. It is an instantaneous transformation. Even in the midst of a benevolent man, friendship in such a case turns to pity, and pity soon resolves itself into contempt."

"If you imagine, Mr. Darnley, that any such feelings would result from Sir Arthur's knowledge of your position, you do not know him. He would feel pious to render you whatever assistance you might require. Be sure of it."

"I am sure, perfectly sure, that if he knew my position, he would aid me; but as I am not sure that his esteem for me would outlive such aid, I would not place in peril that happiness, of which his friendship is the source, for the world."

"Mr Darnley, he assured that his friendship for you would be firmer than ever."

"I cannot see, assured Lady Cleveland, of that. I am so apprehensive of losing his esteem, that I rest in an agony of suspense. I am aware that, however it to knowing where I am besides, there is no necessity for running so great a risk. The sum is not enormous.—it is but three hundred pounds!—and I have no doubt that the magistrate Goode that I shall be able at a short time to raise it."

"But of that you are not sure; and until it is raised you must remain in this horrid place. Now let me prevail upon you to allow me to name it? To him the sum is nothing! He would send a cheque for it with pleasure and would feel annoyed only in consequence of your not having sent to him before. Let me therefore speak to him at once."

"Do not urge me, Lady Cleveland: pray do not urge me to consent. I am sorry, very sorry, that in a moment of weakness I was induced to yield to you. Of my being here, I should not have done it: believe me I should not have done it—but that I felt apprehensive that you might, perhaps——"

"Darnley!" exclaimed Caroline, with an energy which amazed while it delighted him, "You must not, shall not, remain in this place."

"Darnley!" re-echoed, apparently much affected "*You* call me 'Darnley.' Thy day on which I have call you 'Caroline' will be one of happiness indeed."

Caroline blushed. The consciousness of having confessed that which she had been anxious to conceal, embarrassed her painfully. Recovering herself, however, almost on the instant, she observed, 'All I mean, Mr Darnley, was this, that neither you nor any other friend shall remain in a place like this, while I have the power to prevent it."

"I beg of you, my dear Lady Cleveland, to think nothing of it. I do not intend to remain. In a few weeks I shall be a free man."

"Why not before at once? I am not quite sure that I ought not, even without your consent, to name the subject to Sir Arthur!"

"My dear Lady Cleveland, I entreat but you will not. I would trust you with my life—nay, I have already trusted you with that which is dearer to me than life—and therefore I cannot be apprehensive of that secret being revealed. You will not disclose it?"

"Mr Darnley, I will not. But something must be done"

"And something will be done," thought Darnley, "without much delay."

"However," continued Caroline, rising, "I must leave you now, but you shall either directly or indirectly hear from me soon."

"I cannot know how to thank you for this kind visit; I know not how to express to you the gratitude I feel, but that I do feel grateful I beg of you to believe. And now I must say farewell: but I have still one favour to ask a favour which, if granted, will make me happy"

"What is it?"

"It is," replied Darnley, bending his knee gracefully and kissing her hand, "that you will not for, offended at this."

"I sincerely know," said Caroline, "whether I am offended or not. I must take time to consider."

Darnley then accompanied her to the lodge, and after playfully apologising for his manifest want of gallantry in not even attempting to see her to the carriage, he blessed her, and fervently bade her adieu.

Approving that her servants might think her prolonged absence somewhat strange, Caroline entered the market, and having hastily purchased two immense bouquets, directed the man to follow her with them to the carriage. She felt that these would sufficiently account for her absence, and congratulated herself upon her tact in this particular; and when she had given the word "home," the carriage turned, and in the usual style dashed up Fleet street.

Sir Arthur—who was still at the window, although his patience had been for a long time exhausted—no sooner saw the carriage dash past, than he left the hotel and hastened to the Fleet.

He had been there before, and therefore knew how to enter; but as he passed through the lodge the first person upon whom his eye rested was Darnley, conversing with one of the turnkeys.

"Oh!" groaned Sir Arthur in a state of intense agitation, "it is as I expected: you are here *Has* lodge has Lady Cleveland left you?"

"Sir Arthur," said Darnley, who could not for the moment collect those faculties which his friend's unexpected appearance had scattered. "will you do me the favour to step this way?"

"No, sir! I wish to hold no conversation with you at all. Answer my question and I have done with you. How long has Lady Cleveland been gone?"

"Really, Sir Arthur, this excitement is totally uncalled for! Do me the favour to walk into the yard and I'll explain."

"I wish for no explanation," cried Sir Arthur while descending the steps: "you would deny"—he could not proceed, carried away by his passion—"I know you would: you could you would say that she has been here at all. But no, sir —*that* will not do!—I am not to be deceived, sir!—I know that she has—deny it, sir!—deny it, if you can."

"I have really no wish to deny it. Why should I deny it? She has been here, and with the purest and most honourable motives that ever actuated woman."

"Liked!" cried Sir Arthur with a sneer, of which the expression seemed to shake his whole frame—"Indeed,—You are a villain!" he added, foaming with rage, and shaking his fists with great violence—"a villain! a treacherous villain. I could strangle you! crush you —*triangle upon you*—I could tear you like a dog!"

Here his voice became so loud, and his gestures so violent, that the prisoners crowded round, and appeared to enjoy the scene highly. One of them, what Sir Arthur was explaining was what he could do, lifted his hat up behind and let the front part fall over his eyes, but Darnley so soon saw that feat performed, that he flew at the fellow and struck him to the ground. "He may insult me, and I may bear it," he exclaimed, "but I'll not allow him to be insulted—Sir Arthur," he added, "I am not the villain you suppose. You either deceive yourself, or have been deceived."

"I have been deceived," said Sir Arthur, returning to the gate, "I have been deceived—I have—I have."

"But hear me explain?"

"I'll have no explanation. It is already too clear—too clear" And as the turnkey opened the gate at this moment, he passed out in tears, leaving Darnley so enraged at not having been allowed to explain that he instantly returned to the unhappy prisoner who had snatched Sir Arthur's hat, and inflicted upon him a chastisement so severe, that in less than three minutes his every feature was buried in one obscene mass of pulpy bruises.

How he gained the prison, Sir Arthur, being then in a state of most violent agitation, knew not what course to pursue. That Caroline was false he now no longer doubted. He felt sure of it.—*perfectly sure* But then, how was he to act? Should he return to his own residence, and there, in solitude, endeavour to forget her as soon as he could—or more? To whom could he apply for advice in this dreadful emergency?—warm, noble, generous Charles! Charles! he exclaimed in tones of agony, "what would I not give, my poor boy, to have you here"

Being utterly irresolute and nearly exhausted, he returned to the hotel with the view of deciding upon something, but here his mind continued to be so distracted that he was unable to bring it to bear upon any one point. He sat absorbed in a horrible trance: his wandering memory recalled, with a thousand fancies, his folly, his utterly base affection, jealousy, peace of mind, everything so valued upon earth seemed to have vanished, and therefore, having in his own estimation no life for he felt it would be happiness to die. He had often marvelled how the mind of a man could become so unstrung as to cause him to prefer death to life; he had often looked upon those who contemplated suicide, when not under the influence of delirious madness, with contempt: he had often regarded the entertainment of despair as a proof of the most despicable weakness, wondering that man who did groan beneath the weight of mental misery, instead of bearing bodily up against them But these things appeared no longer marvellous to him then, he could then understand well how a man's mind might be destroyed, how it is spots might sink, how his energies, both moral and personal, might be prostrated, and how despair might rise upon the ruins of hope all having, as he conceived, been in his own case proved.

Reasons himself at length, however, into a more wretched review, he resolved to return home, and demand an explanation, but more with the view of causing known he conviction, than with the hope, however, pausing the process might be, of having that conviction removed.

It was then past the hour at which they usually dined, and Caroline had been wondering what had detained him. She, of course, had no idea of having been watched, that never occurred to her for a moment; she was therefore anxious for him to return, and the more so, because she intended to be particularly affectionate, as a means of obtaining with facility the sum required to set Darnley free. This sum had determined to effect on the morrow, and was engaged in making certain calculations touching the bale which might remain unpaid for a time when Sir Arthur returned

"My dear" were the words, as he entered the room, "where on earth have you been?"

"Where have I been" cried Sir Arthur, regarding her fiercely for a moment, "where have you been, madam?"

"Madam" echoed Caroline, who became on the instant pale as death; "Why do you call me madam?"

"Where have you been?"

"Where have I been."

"Ay, *where?* I insist upon knowing!"

"You do. I must upon being addressed as your wife, sir, and not as madam!"

"I again demand to know where you have been" cried Sir Arthur, whose agitation now every moment increased.

"And again," returned Caroline proudly, "I demand to know why you call me madam?"

"Whom whom have you been this morning to visit?"

"Where, sir, you have satisfied, but not until then."

"I am resolved to know, madam!"

"Indeed. Sir Arthur Cleveland," she added, with a haughty expression, if you believe that I will endure these and gnashes, if you believe that I will submit to be thus insolently schooled, you will find that belief to be baseless. Why do you treat me thus?"

"Ask your own heart!"

"I ask you! Why am I thus treated? What is it you mean? Why do you not explain like a man?"

"Why do you refuse to explain?"

"I will not explain until I know your motive. What is that motive?"

"Oh, Caroline! Caroline!" exclaimed Sir Arthur, in a voice indicative of strong emotion.

"Oh! me not Caroline, Sir Arthur Cleveland!—do not presume to call me Caroline until your base conduct has been explained. *Base* is the meaning of this!"

"Lady Loveland, are you not a false woman?"

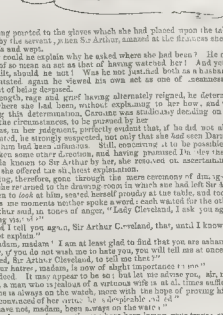
"NO! But you are an odious old man! Often have I been told that you were jealous—often! but I never believed it till now. It is now clear, abundantly clear! I will not, however, stay here to be insulted."

"You do not quit this room, Lady Cleveland," cried Sir Arthur, as she prepared with an air of offended dignity to leave him—"you do not sir! I will

"Sir!" exclaimed Caroline, turning upon him, who her lip curled contemptuously, and her eyes flashed with fiery indignation, "I do not *will!* I swear, Sir Arthur Cleveland," she added, as she calmly returned and rang the bell. "I dine. You remain and feed your loud imagination, when that is gratified, you may perhaps be restored to reason. Is the Lunch on the table?" she inquired of the servant as she entered.

"It is now being brought up, my lady."

"Very well. Sir Arthur does not dine to-day. Bring my gloves."



Having pointed to the gloves which she had placed upon the table, she left the room, followed by the servant, upon Sir Arthur, amazed at the firmness she had displayed, sank upon the sofa and wept.

How could he explain why he asked where she had been? He could not confess himself guilty of so mean an act as that of having watched her! And yet why, being of innocence of her guilt, should he not? Was he not justified both as a husband and a man? Anon he hesitated again he viewed his own act as one of meanness, and could not bear the thought of being despised.

At length rage and grief having alternately reigned, he determined on stating that he knew where she had been, without explaining to her how, and while he was engaged in forming this determination, the servant entered to announce that dinner was on the table under the circumstances, to be pressed by her

It was, in her judgment, perfectly evident that, if he did not absolutely know where she had visited, he suspected, not only that she had seen Darnley, but that her object in seeing him had been offensive. Still, convinced it to be possible that his jealous thoughts might take some other direction, and having promised Darnley that his position would not be made known to Sir Arthur by her, she resolved on ascertaining the fact beyond doubt before she offered the slightest explanation.

Having, therefore, gone through the mere ceremony of dining—and a mere ceremony it was she returned to the drawing-room to which she had left Sir Arthur, and without deigning even to look at him, rang for brandy at the table, and took up a book.

For a few moments neither spoke a word: each waited for the other to begin, but at length Sir Arthur said, in tones of rage, "Lady Cleveland, I ask you again whom you have this morning visited?"

"And I tell you again, Sir Arthur Cleveland, that, until I know your motive in asking, I will not explain."

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"You have, sir—for months you have been laying your traps; and I despise you for it. I was told of your miserable jealousy long ago"

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"Have you not been to him this very day? I know that you have, therefore do not deny it!"

"Deny it! Why should I deny it? I have been to see him—what then?"

"Shameless woman, you confess!"

"Shameless! Why shame—?"

"Shameless to confess to me your guilt, without a blush."

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"This passionate bearing, madam, will avail you nothing. Your guilt is manifest. I have seen the villain since! But instead of wasting words on so wicked a woman, I will go to your father at once."

"Go, sir, to Lady Cleveland, at your peril. Mention a syllable on the subject to any living soul, and that instant I leave you for ever. My honour is unsullied I can prove it to be so; and until I do prove it, sir, *speak* if you dare."

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It was then past the hour at which they usually dined, and Caroline had been wondering what had detained him. She, of course, had no idea of having been watched, that never occurred to her for a moment; she was therefore anxious for him to return, and the more so, because she intended to be particularly affectionate, as a means of obtaining with facility the sum required to set Darnley free. This sum had determined to effect on the morrow, and was engaged in making certain calculations touching the bale which might remain unpaid for a time when Sir Arthur returned

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"Where have I been" cried Sir Arthur, regarding her fiercely for a moment, "where have you been, madam?"

"Madam" echoed Caroline, who became on the instant pale as death; "Why do you call me madam?"

"Where have you been?"

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"Ay, *where?* I insist upon knowing!"

"You do. I must upon being addressed as your wife, sir, and not as madam!"

"I again demand to know where you have been" cried Sir Arthur, whose agitation now every moment increased.

"And again," returned Caroline proudly, "I demand to know why you call me madam?"

"Whom whom have you been this morning to visit?"

"Where, sir, you have satisfied, but not until then."

"I am resolved to know, madam!"

"Indeed. Sir Arthur Cleveland," she added, with a haughty expression, if you believe that I will endure these and gnashes, if you believe that I will submit to be thus insolently schooled, you will find that belief to be baseless. Why do you treat me thus?"

"Ask your own heart!"

"I ask you! Why am I thus treated? What is it you mean? Why do you not explain like a man?"

"Why do you refuse to explain?"

"I will not explain until I know your motive. What is that motive?"

"Oh, Caroline! Caroline!" exclaimed Sir Arthur, in a voice indicative of strong emotion.

"Oh! me not Caroline, Sir Arthur Cleveland!—do not presume to call me Caroline until your base conduct has been explained. *Base* is the meaning of this!"

"Lady Loveland, are you not a false woman?"

"NO! But you are an odious old man! Often have I been told that you were jealous—often! but I never believed it till now. It is now clear, abundantly clear! I will not, however, stay here to be insulted."

"You do not quit this room, Lady Cleveland," cried Sir Arthur, as she prepared with an air of offended dignity to leave him—"you do not sir! I will

"Sir!" exclaimed Caroline, turning upon him, who her lip curled contemptuously, and her eyes flashed with fiery indignation, "I do not *will!* I swear, Sir Arthur Cleveland," she added, as she calmly returned and rang the bell. "I dine. You remain and feed your loud imagination, when that is gratified, you may perhaps be restored to reason. Is the Lunch on the table?" she inquired of the servant as she entered.

"It is now being brought up, my lady."

"Very well. Sir Arthur does not dine to-day. Bring my gloves."

Having pointed to the gloves which she had placed upon the table, she left the room, followed by the servant, upon Sir Arthur, amazed at the firmness she had displayed, sank upon the sofa and wept.

How could he explain why he asked where she had been? He could not confess himself guilty of so mean an act as that of having watched her! And yet why, being of innocence of her guilt, should he not? Was he not justified both as a husband and a man? Anon he hesitated again he viewed his own act as one of meanness, and could not bear the thought of being despised.

At length rage and grief having alternately reigned, he determined on stating that he knew where she had been, without explaining to her how, and while he was engaged in forming this determination, the servant entered to announce that dinner was on the table under the circumstances, to be pressed by her

It was, in her judgment, perfectly evident that, if he did not absolutely know where she had visited, he suspected, not only that she had seen Darnley, but that her object in seeing him had been offensive. Still, convinced it to be possible that his jealous thoughts might take some other direction, and having promised Darnley that his position would not be made known to Sir Arthur by her, she resolved on ascertaining the fact beyond doubt before she offered the slightest explanation.

Having, therefore, gone through the mere ceremony of dining—and a mere ceremony it was she returned to the drawing-room to which she had left Sir Arthur, and without deigning even to look at him, rang for brandy at the table, and took up a book.

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CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 32.

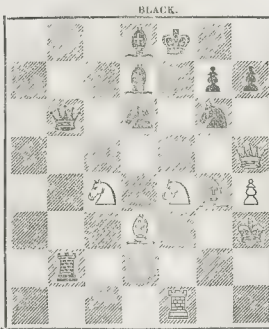
WHITE.	BLACK.
B checks	K takes B
P becomes Kt ch	K to his Q R 4th
P two squares, mating.	

PROBLEM, No. 33.

(By W. B.)

White to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

XII.

No signal-rockets rend the air,
With swift and showery light;
No cannon booms its dull despair
To wake the slumbering night.
On the near, near shore they do not know
Of the wast upon the wave;
And where one hundred hearts would glow,
Stirs not one limb to save!

XIII.

The labouring vessel works and groans
Amid the dismal surge,
That still keeps foaming, as she flits—
The steamer *must* submerge
With all her living freight beneath
The everlasting sea!
Another plunger in the depths
Of dark eternity!

XIV.

Lower and lower, fast she sinks
Upon her downward way,
While trembling spirits on her deck
Are kneeling there to pray!
God's preacher stands among them all
With awe-inspiring voice,
And in its *last* hope, bids the soul,
And in its *best*, rejoice!

XV.

Ah! mark the agonising woe—
The fearful spirits shrink!
The brave ones, with their faint sweet smiles,
As down to death they sink!
The sinful quiver; and the good
Cling hopefully to life,
With all of the heart's trustfulness,
And nothing of its strife!

XVI.

The bark is down! There is no sign,
Save mast-tops on the sea,
To tell it stemm'd the sunny wave,
One time, with buoyant glee!
How -like a child, o'er churchyard flow'rs
That skips—when on the wave
It dane'd upon the very thing
That shines above its grave!

XVII.

The bark is down! but up there rush
Fair living bodies still,
To struggle with the whelming wave,
To dare its mocking will!
Vain! vain! their strong wild agony—
Mad shrieks to surges cast—
The mighty sea has shrouds for all—
All! all! are drown'd at last!

XVIII.

All, save six feeble strugglers, whom
God saved to tell the tale—
"A coffin'd ship without a storm!
A wreck without a sail!"
Six creatures—mourning 'scapers from
The desolation spread—
Six living memories come to give
Us records of the dead!

XIX.

* * * * *

Who left us?—Many of the good,
The beautiful—the young!
Fresh registered, Hope says, in Hea'rn,
Where angel harps are strung!
So be't:—'tis holy bliss to know
Their strains are all of love—
We pause o'er one "poor player" who now
May tread the stage above!

XX.

God cares for him, but we for those
Whom he has left behind.
Poor Elton!—all who knew him, knew
Him honest, just, and kind.
The widow's friend—the orphan's trust,
With these his soul had grown
To kindred—he is dead—but leaves
SEVEN fatherless and lone!

XXI.

Make we *them* kindred—pour we out
Affection's gentler love,
To bless the little crew below
Whose Captain's gone above!
Let us not see them wrecked, altho'
Their father found a grave
In ocean—let the world not whelm
His younglings in its wave!

XXII.

* * * * *

A memory for the perish'd ship!
A love-thought for the drown'd!
A prayer to God for all who sunk
Into the sea-profound!
And in the great bark of the world
May those who stride the deck,
Be ever warn'd of such a fate,
And armed for such a wreck!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

LEEZ.—This great pianist is at present at Nonnenworth, near Bonne, busily employed in the composition of an opera.

THALBERG.—This rival (in some persons' opinions) of the preceding wonder, was married last Saturday, at St. James's church, to Madame Buchanl, a daughter of Lashiche. Thalberg was born at Geneva in 1812, and took his name from Baron Thalberg, one of the inferior titles of the father, Prince Dmitrichstein.

DUPREZ.—We regret to find there is little chance of hearing this celebrated tenor in London this season.

DONIZETTI.—This 1600-horse power composer has arrived in Paris, to superintend the production of his new opera, "Don Sebastian."

DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURES.—On Saturday last (per Wilberforce, for Antwerp), Spohr and Staudigl. The reception of the former, during his short stay amongst us, has not been, owing to some latent cause or other, of the most hearty kind; and as to the latter, the unrivalled Staudigl, we fear that his generosity outstripped his prudence, for on every occasion he was ready to assist his musical brethren *gratuitously*. This is not the way in which some, with a tithe of his talent, have amassed fortunes.

M. AUBER.—The immortal composer of "Massaniello," "Gustave," *cum multis aliis*, has nearly completed a new opera. No doubt it will be "another sunbeam from Apollo's brow!"

LA SIGNORA ANNA BISCHOP.—This *cantatrice*-has recently appeared at the San Carlos, Naples, in Fecini's opera, "La Fidanzata Corsa," and met with a most brilliant reception.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

It will be remembered that the riots which have continued for so long a time to alarm the inhabitants of South Wales, and, in fact, the entire kingdom, by exploits which have been known as the achievements of "Rebecca and her Daughters," originated, in the first place, in the rural districts in the neighbourhood of St. Clears, in Carmarthenshire, and Narberth, in Pembrokeshire. They then gradually extended themselves to Cardigan, Lampeter, Newcastle, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Llandovery, and Kidwelly, and finally they reached the coal districts near Pontypridd, where, on Friday night, a scene was perpetrated that has seldom been equalled in any country not considered in a state of open rebellion. A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, stationed at Carmarthen, were led out by Colonel Love, the Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, who, in consequence of information received by him of an intended Rebeccaite meeting, deemed it advisable to be present to check any outrages to which they might evince a disposition to commit. Colonel Love, the commandant of the district, and Major Parlby, left Carmarthen about half-past five o'clock in the evening, proceeded through Porthyrod and Llandeilo, a journey nearly to London, and returned to Carmarthen, through Pontyberem and Llangendeirne. During the whole line of march, not the slightest intimation was manifested of a disposition to break the peace, although it was evident that the whole country, so far from being disorganised, was in an extremely well organised condition for mischief. Before the Dragoons had got two miles from Carmarthen a shot was fired from a field by the road side, known as Cyarnog Wood Hill, which was immediately answered from other hills, and which proves that a system of signals was successfully established throughout the whole country. The Dragoons, after their thirty miles' ride, came back to Carmarthen, literally as wise as they went. The following morning, however, the news reached Carmarthen, that within an hour after they had passed through Bethania gate, situated near the Llanddu, on the Llanon road, the Rebeccaites were assembled by the firing of rockets, to the number of about 10.0, and they instantly proceeded to break the gate into pieces, which they accomplished in a very short time. During the progress of their work they testified the fulness of their triumph by beating drums, firing guns, blowing horns, &c. They were not disguised as heretofore in women's clothes, but being principally colliers, and their faces having been already blackened, they needed no further disguise than their occupation had already endowed them with. Bonfires were lighted on all the adjacent hills, and after destroying two other toll-bars on a by-road, they disappeared in the same mysterious manner as they had appeared.

This affair, of course, being more daring than hitherto, created great alarm in the entire neighbourhood; but this alarm has been increased by the incidents which are given below.

Some short time since the Bolgoed toll-bar, near Swansea, had been broken down, and rewards had been offered by the magistrates of Glamorganshire for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

On Sunday morning last, a man named Jones, of Cefn-bythyn, went to Swansea, and gave information to the Mayor, Dr. Bird, and the other magistrates, that he was himself at the destruction of Bolgoed bar, and would inform against forty others. Their names having been taken, it was found that most of them were highly-respectable farmers residing near Pontyclouians and Llangyvalloch. Warrants were then granted, and at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Captain Napier, superintendent of the county police (late of the Rifles), with inspector Rees and two other policemen, left Swansea and proceeded to the hills, where they succeeded in capturing two persons quietly, and brought them into Swansea; they then apprehended a third prisoner, whom they left in the charge of the two policemen, while Captain Napier and Rees went into the house of a farmer named Morgan to arrest the son. They had not been gone into the house a minute before the farmer's wife, Mrs. Morgan, threw a saucepan of boiling water over the Captain, which scalded his shoulder, and then rushed into with the saucepan, with which she beat him about the head, and the son, John Morgan, a very powerful young man, having seized a sickle, also attacked Captain Napier with it, and wounded him on the head in a desperate struggle ensued, and Captain Napier drew one of his pistols, which, however, fortunately was not cocked, the hammer being down, he Morgan immediately grasped the weapon, and, drawing the muzzle of the pistol to Captain Napier's breast, pulled the trigger, but without effect. Finding his life in danger, Captain Napier immediately drew his other pistol and fired, and shot John Morgan, the last prisoner, dead. It is said that the ball had entered just above the groin, glanced upwards, striking the upper edge of the ilium, and lodged itself in the back between the second and third rib, from which place Dr. Bird succeeded in extracting it.

On Sunday, in the middle of the day, the police, accompanied by the mayor and two other magistrates, and 30 men of the grenadier company of the 75th Regiment of foot, again proceeded to Bolgoed to look into apprehended Mrs. Morgan, the farmer's wife, and her daughter, and in the course of the evening apprehended Mr. Vaughan, the postmaster and innkeeper, of Pontyclouals.

During Monday the town of SWANSEA was in a state of excitement, crowds of people filling the streets, particularly opposite the station-house, where the prisoners were confined, and which was guarded by the 75th Foot, and almost an entire stop being put to business.

The following prisoners had by this time been brought in, viz.:—

Griffith Vaughan, postmaster and inkeeper of Pontyclouians.
William Morgan, of Bolgoed, farmer.
David Jones, son of a respectable freeholder.
Daniel Lewis, a weaver
John Morgan, a farmer and freeholder.
Matthew Morgan, his son.
Rees Morgan, his son.
John Morgan, his son, the man who has been shot.
Esther Morgan, the mother, and
Margaret Morgan, her daughter.

At nine o'clock a meeting of the magistrates was held at the Town-hall, Sir John Morris in the chair; and the prisoners being brought down, the reporters for the public press applied for admission, but were told that no one could be admitted to the final hearing.

The magistrates sat in deliberation the whole day, and at the close the prisoners were remanded.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Wednesday, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, Wapping, famed in song, and where the merry Monarch, Charles II., was accustomed to carry on his frolics, was once more visited by the Sovereign of Great Britain; and the day will be long remembered by the east-enders, who, so far as the short notice allowed, testified their loyalty in a manner which must have been very gratifying to her Majesty and her royal consort. It was not generally made known until the middle of the day that the Queen and Prince Albert intended to pay a visit to the Thames Tunnel; and in an incredibly short space of time Wapping, High street presented a very gay appearance, and flags were hoisted from nearly every house, and people were seen nearing their way from all quarters to the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river, where the royal standard was hoisted. The inhabitants of Rotherhithe testified their loyalty in a similar manner; the bells of the old church struck up a merry peal, and the standard was displayed from the upper part of the steeple. As one o'clock by the tunnel was closed against the public; but those who were in it, and among whom were a great number of the nobility and elegantly dressed ladies who had been invited by the directors, were allowed to remain. The Tunnel Pier, on which it was announced that her Majesty and the Prince would land, was covered with crimson cloth, and a temporary ladder was laid on the outer barge for her Majesty and suite to ascend. The middle of the Thames presented the appearance of a forest of masts, as the numerous craft were brought up, under the command of Mr. Evans, the superintendent, to prevent the multitude of boats from pressing too close upon the royal barge. At a half-past three o'clock the firing of guns and the advance of more than 100 small boats announced the approach of the royal barge, which was accompanied by the Admiralty and Navy barges. Precisely at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their suite, landed on the Tunnel Pier, where the company was more numerous than usual. Her Majesty and the Prince looked remarkably well. Three hearty cheers were given, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. The royal visitors were received by Mr. Hawes, M.P., the chairman of the Thames Tunnel Company, and the directors; Mr. Chaffer, the secretary; and Mr. Pugh, the acting engineer

ANDALUSIANS.

The Insurrectionary Junta of Grenada refused to receive the Christino General Concha, who entered the city by force, but was obliged soon to retire. It will be amusing and very instructive here to give you the opinion of the *Journal des Débats* on the subject, and bear in recollection that this journal receives its daily instructions from the Tuileries:—"We doubt not that the sedition," says M. Berlin de Veaux the editor of the *Débats* "of Grenada will soon be calmed, and that the city, returning to sentiments more reasonable, will receive with honour in a few days a distinguished chief of whose services the insurrection of Andalusia has the greatest need to defend it against Van Halen, Carondelet, and Espartero." Thus we find the organ of the French Government openly supporting the Christino chief, and calling those who refuse to receive him—seditious! Now, who is the General Concha the *protégé* of the *Journal des Débats*? The same who last year was condemned to death in Madrid for endeavouring to carry off the Queen.

Even the ultra-Liberals seem to be quarrelling amongst themselves, for I am most positively assured that Lopez, Caballero, Ayllon, and Frias have nominated themselves into a provisional government, holding their sittings at Valladolid, and refusing to transport themselves to Catalonia. So that we have two provisional governments—the one headed by the Universal Minister, Serrano, in Catalonia, and the other in Old Castile. Can such a state of things last? Impossible! Am I not justified in saying that the insurgents are destroying their own cause?

Now let us examine the military operations. It will be useless to say much of the marches and countermarches of the belligerent armies; take their present position. On the 14th Madrid was surrounded by the insurgents, and, bad faith been placed in the telegraphic despatches, its fall might have been daily expected. Narvaez, who, as we are told, is at the head of fourteen battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries, took up his quarters, on the 14th, at Alcala, and advanced to the gates of Madrid the same afternoon. On the 15th he forwarded the following despatch to General Evaristo San Miguel:—

"Most excellent Sir,—Your Excellency received this morning a communication from me, and yet this evening I have no answer, although my thoughts and my words were conciliatory. I again address your Excellency, but it is to declare to you that, if within four hours after its reception free entry into the capital is not afforded to me, I will occupy it by force, without caring for the blood that may be shed; for, in a struggle which I have not provoked, more the blood of villains and traitors shall flow, more will it be profitable and salutary to the prosperity of our community; and I shall not be sorry that Providence has chosen me as the instrument of its justice and the justice of man.

"RAMON MARIA NARVAEZ.

"Fuencarral, July 15, 1843."

I will only say of this sanguinary despatch, that its author ought to be driven from society. But did Narvaez carry his threat of entering after four hours into Madrid? No. Rolando Furioso retired on Torrejon. The 16th, the National Militia actually attacked the besiegers, who endeavoured to get possession of the houses situated near to the Retiro, and drove them away. Narvaez dared not advance! The 17th, several shots were exchanged, and the militia were permitted, without being interrupted by Narvaez, to erect a battery at the gate of Santa Barbara; the 18th and 19th Narvaez remained at Torrejon; on the 20th retired, and on that day Madrid was no longer in a state of blockade. The same day the militia took possession of all the places previously occupied by the besiegers. General Aspiroz, who also advanced to the gates of Madrid, and actually established his head-quarters at Casa del Campo, a summer residence of the Queen, and only a mile and a half from the capital, on learning that General Enna, the same general whom the telegraph informed us had been abandoned by his army, was advancing, quitted his position, and retired in the direction of Aranjuez, at the head of two battalions of infantry and 400 cavalry. General Urbina, with the garrison of Badajoz, also retired. And whence has arisen this sudden change in the military tactics of the insurgent generals? The approach towards Madrid of Generals Seoane and Zurbano? Surely, taking the French telegraph as giving correct information, those generals ought to have few, if any, troops, for we have over and over again been told that their battalions have gone over to the insurgents. The last telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, the 24th, mentions that a squadron of Zurbano's cavalry had joined General Serrano. However, Seoane and Zurbano have advanced, and are on the banks of the Guadalaxara. Narvaez and Aspiroz, supported by Serrano and the Catalonians, Bayona and the army of Castile—the Basque troops—the garrison of Badajoz, and several insurgent divisions, are determined on attacking them. Let us wait the result: it ought to be decisive.

There is one thing that must surprise every one, and that is that notwithstanding the immense desertion of the army and navy, and, according to French news, the general voice of the people, Espartero is enabled to stand his ground, and no one durst attack him! Is he surrounded by some magic power that Narvaez carefully avoided him, and preferred threatening to deinge with blood the residence of his sovereign? Surely there is here some mystery which time only can unravel. The Espartero pretend that the force of Narvaez, as given by the French organs, is greatly exaggerated, and that all the strength of the insurgents capable of being brought into the field does not exceed 18,000 men. The following despatch from General Seoane to the Minister of War would lead us to believe there is some truth in it:—

"Most excellent Sir,—General Zurbano has just arrived, with his troops very much fatigued from forced marches. At 2 A. M. I leave for Calatayud, and shall pass the night at A—muoa. I have just learned that General Narvaez left Calatayud this evening for Madrid at the head of 4000 or 5000 men. I intend to follow him by forced marches, and I hope soon to come up with him. Should he change his direction I will follow him. I assure your Excellency that he shall not remain twelve hours before Madrid without being attacked in his rear, and destroyed. "General SEOANE.

"Saragossa, July 11, nine P.M."

But what has become of Espartero and Van Halen? The telegraphic despatches can inform us of all that is passing in Andalusia of the desertion of the cavalry sent from Cadiz to Van Halen—that the Cortes frigate, the two steam-boats Soberano and Isabella II., and several trincaderos stationed in the Cadiz roads had declared for the insurgents; but it can give no information of the movements of Espartero! This is truly surprising, and would lead us to believe that the Regent is in a better position than it was generally imagined. This much I can state most positively, that all the French news comes from the insurgents—place, therefore, the greater part in quarantine. In my next I am in hopes of being able to forward something

CATALANS.

VIEW OF VALENCIA.

GERONA REGIMENT.

decisive; but Spanish warfare is so different from that of any other country that no calculations can with justice be made.

A letter from Perpignan of the 18th says, that "M. Tovar, formerly Spanish consul at Perpignan, and who was dismissed last year for having signed the passport of the insurgent Prim, had been reinstated by the Provisional Government, and had returned to Perpignan. We have, therefore, two Spanish consuls in our town, both tolerated by the French Government. I may say that M. Tovar is protected by our Government; for although the insurgent Junta of La Junquière has declared it will only acknowledge the *visa* of M. Tovar, that gentleman is in daily conference with the prefet; and I am informed he will be permitted to *vise* passports."

Another letter, dated the 21st, gives as certain that such is the state of affairs in Catalonia, that 4000 Spaniards, flying from that country and the paternal protection of the insurgents, are now on the French frontiers, and that orders have been forwarded from Paris to receive them.

Christina's political advisers are actively engaged in receiving and expediting couriers. Zea Bermudez is daily closeted with her. Martinez de la Rosa passed through Bordeaux on the 19th, on his route for the Spanish frontiers, and Toreno has quitted Germany for Paris.

The *Journal des Déba s* has the following paragraph:—"Monday being the *fête* of Maria Christina, there was a reception at the Hotel Coucelles. All the Spaniards of distinction now in Paris presented their homage to the Queen Mother. At this meeting, naturally the present position of Spain was the general subject of conversation. Her Majesty conversed and replied with a reserve and most perfect tact, expressing her most ardent wishes to see at last peace and unity appear amongst all the subjects of her august daughter, and happiness restored to a country over which she presided more than seven years. Marshal Soult and the Minister for Foreign Affairs were admitted into the presence of Queen Christina at half-past three o'clock. The King, Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and the Duke d'Aumale arrived at the hotel at four o'clock, to offer their felicitations to the Queen Mother."

The perfect tact and reserve of Christina is highly to be commended. Her desire for peace and unity is, no doubt, sincere, particularly when coupled with the declaration of her chief partisan, Narvaez, "that it was he who provoked the blood he was determined to shed on getting forcible possession of Madrid."

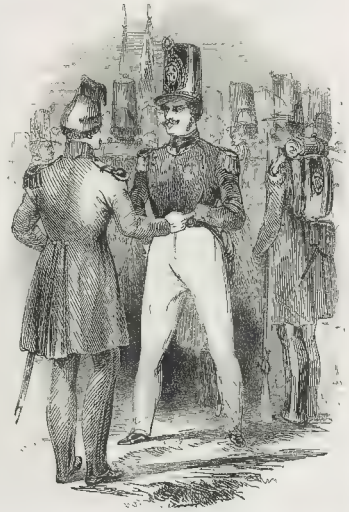
Every province and class of Spain has its peculiarities, and so widely different from each other, that they almost appear to be inhabitants of two opposite hemispheres. Hence it has been well observed, that "there exists as much difference between an inhabitant of Andalusia and one of Castile or Catalonia, as between an Englishman and a Russian."

The first of our sketches represents the Andalusian peasant guerilla, with his high-peaked hat, gay jacket, flowered vest, flowing sash, and leathern cartridge pouch, loose trousers, and embroidered leggings, whilst over the left shoulder is thrown the cloak.

Next is a group of Catalan *muleteras*: here we have the eternal *cigarette* and guitar, the characteristics of southern Spanish life. The female is a neat specimen of the peasantry, in her *festa* costume.

Next are two military groups: first, two privates of the *Gerona* regiment; and a captain, *alferache* or lieutenant, and troops of the line.

The view in the centre of the page represents the principal gate and ramparts of Valencia, taken from the glacis, with the characteristic bullock-cart in the foreground.



TROOPS OF THE LINE.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

noble ship was now fairly afloat. A rope from her bows was made fast to the Avon, a steamer outside the dock, intended to ply between Bristol and Newport, and propelled on the same principle to which the Great Britain is adapted. On a signal given the enormous vessel moved majestically into the harbour amidst the shouts of the thousands congregated in the yard and neighbourhood. The music of the band and the salutes of cannon which were heard in every direction, added to the interest of the moment. As the immense structure of iron floated on the water, the Prince broke against the bows of the ship a bottle of wine, and pronounced as the name by which the vessel is after to be known, the words, "The Great Britain." The hawser by which the steam-ship was attached to the Avon steamer, however, broke; and the first bottle thrown by the Prince, fell ten feet short of the vessel, which, in being warped out by a larger hawser attached to her, veered towards the royal pavilion. Another bottle of champagne was handed to his Royal Highness, who threw it at the vessel; it struck her bows, and the broken glass and the wine fell upon the heads of the persons below, who were shoving against her sides, and assisting to keep her clear of the walls of the dock. This, the crowning point of the occasion, took place at a quarter past three; and shortly afterwards his Royal Highness made preparation to leave. Having entered his travelling carriage, he proceeded to the railway terminus, the route being along the Cumberland-road, over Redcliff-hill, through Phippen-street and Portwall-lane. His return was greeted by large bodies of spectators, with their cordial cheers.

With the launch itself some disappointment was expressed by many persons. It was not that the scene was not animating or cheering—not that the vessel was not fully as stupendous and magnificent as she has been represented to be; but having been built in an excavated dry dock, the water had to be let in to her, instead of her dashing from her cradle into the river, according to the usual mode of launching, which, however, could not have been effected in the confined harbour. Nevertheless, the sight was most imposing.

His Royal Highness left the Bristol Station on his return at seventeen minutes past four in the afternoon, arriving at the Paddington Station at three minutes before seven (the whole distance of 118½ miles having been performed in two hours and forty minutes). The Prince expressed himself warmly in approval of the attention paid to him by the directors and officers of the railway, by whose marvellous means he had been enabled in the short space of twelve hours to accomplish a journey of above 236 miles, and pass six hours of the time in Bristol.

THE VESSEL.

Having already given a detailed description of the Great Britain and her appointments, we shall only subjoin a few additional particulars. Our first engraving illustrative of this stupendous vessel shows her figure-head, consisting of the royal arms, flanked with a bee-hive, two cog-wheels, a dove, the square, and the *caduceus* of Mercury, all tastefully executed in bronze on a white ground. The opposite engraving shows the anchor for the Great Britain, constructed on Porter's newly invented patent principle, which has been most satisfactorily tested in the royal navy for the last three years. Next is the stern view of the vessel, in which her beautiful proportions are advantageously shown.

The annexed details are from the *Bristol Journal*, in which this magnificent affair is very minutely chronicled. The Great Britain was on Wednesday only temporarily rigged. Her standing rigging is to be of wire, but hempen cordage was on Wednesday bent in the same manner in which the wire rigging will be rove. As is the case with all fore-and-aft rigged vessels, her tackling is very simple, presenting no top hamper, and having a look of bareness rather than complication. Our readers are aware that the Great Britain carries six masts besides her funnel, which by the way is of immense diameter, but very short; only one of the masts is a permanent erection—the second from the bowsprit. It is much thicker than are the others, and is meant to carry a square-sail and topsails. The other masts are designed to carry mainsails and gaff topsails exclusively. As they work upon a swivel on deck, they can all be struck in a gale of wind with the greatest ease, and without hampering the deck, thus leaving almost a naked hull for the wind to whistle over.

Large as the Great Britain appears from alongside, one cannot form a just idea of her vast dimensions till he gets upon deck. Then the full proportions of the colossal steamer burst upon him. With the exception of a small forecastle chock forward, the decks are perfectly level. There is no quarter-deck to break the fine sweep from stem to stern. Amongst the internal arrangements we may mention that the whole of the saloon, comprising upwards of 1200 yards, has been laid down with a superb Brussels carpet, expressly manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. Mogg, of Bristol. The fabric takes its name from the vessel it is calculated to ornament, and is of scarlet and royal purple, of dice pattern, the ground profusely covered with small figures.

We understand the total cost of the Great Britain will be about £95,000.

A correspondent, who witnessed this imposing spectacle, has favoured us with the following effusion:—

THE QUEEN OF THE WATERS.

I'm QUEEN OF THE WATERS—the ocean-world
Has never yet seen a sail unfurl'd
Like mine o'er its billowy heaving breast,
Or sea-bird that carried a prouder crest!

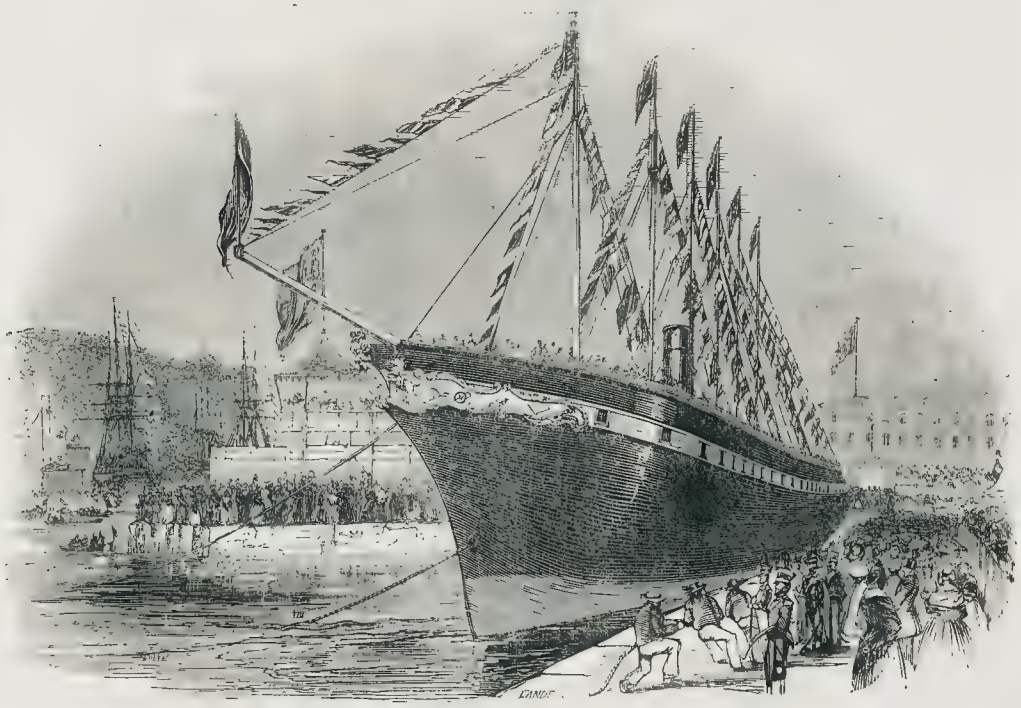
I'm QUEEN OF THE WATERS—the crest I bear
Is one to Love and Liberty dear;
ENGLAND, my cradle of Freedom, and—
Next, the SWEET MISTRESS that rules the land!

I'm QUEEN OF THE WATERS—each wind and wave,
Whose storm and swell I'm born to brave,
Frown'd at my birth with wild despair,
And said, "We shall fail in warring there!"

I'm QUEEN OF THE WATERS—though far I roam,
Still—*still* I'll assert my island home!
Island *myself*—GREAT BRITAIN SHE—
A CONTINENT BOTH BY LAND AND SEA?

W.

ANCHOR.



LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Scanty work for the gossips—no scandal—no merry horrors—no laughter-excitement—and very little small talk of any kind. *N'importe*, we will put the gay face upon it, and have our fling at what there is.

Has any body noticed of late that there is a new and rather eminent hand distinctly and vigorously busy among the leaders of the *Times* newspaper; that there is a smart, sly, 'cute gentleman there, who, after glancing at all that is going on about him, spices his pen with sprightly and peppery deviliism, and then makes it speak to the public quietly, quizzingly, sarcastically, by the oracular medium of broad columns of burgeois? There is a fresh and lively spirit in Printing House-square, and his keen sense of the foolish, the bombastic, and the absurd will administer to society doses of agreeable amusement, which will be evidently anything but infinitesimal. Now, to give the reader a touch of this boy's quality, we refer him to an article, in Wednesdy's paper, upon Mr. Hume's motion of the previous evening, upon the subject of secular education; or, if our friends would prefer to see it in our own columns, they may get a sort of epitome of it in verse, in the form of a

PARAPHRASE OF A "TIMES" LEADER.

Last night Mr. Hume,
Who will evermore fame
For the general good of the nation,
Put the House in a fret,
Hardly got over yet,
On the question of education.

So much for exordium—and next the grave statement follows:—

For thirty years poor Joey's gladness
Had been disordered by the sadness
Of always thinking that the state
The people ought to educate;
And yet of always knowing also
That still the state did not at all so:
Two facts which he, in spite of thick head,
Was sure made *one* fact very wicked;
To which conclusion he had grown,
And by a "Cocker" all his own.

Now all these thirty years, alack!
Timidity kept Joey back!
Concealing his consuming passion
Until his theme became the fashion;
No word spake Hume from wisdom's page
Till education grew the rage—
Till it was talked of near and far,
From pulpit grave to gay bazaar,
From sucking senate-house to bar!

Then of a sudden Joey rose—
Joy in his fingers and his toes,
Joy in his hands, his heart, his head
(Where sense did never reign instead);
Joy tingling in his very pence,
And a soul *rife* with eloquence!

But still he wanted one to whom
He could confide the thoughts of Hume:
His modest nature would not own
The glory of his scheme alone—
Whether deem'd born of sage or calf,
Some dear companion should have half—
Some friendly, daring, dull M.P.
Should share his praise or jeopardy!

Bewildered Joey gazed around,
His glance, much puzzled, sought the ground!
While anxious thoughts his bosom rend,
Of where to look for such a friend.
One little space his eye retrenches,
And now it falls upon the benches!
Higher it soars above them all,
To find (*ça va sans dire*) the wall!

Lower (ah! now he sees his path,
As Conscience whispers, "go to Bath!")—
Lower!—still lower!—half a span!
It lights upon the very man!
On little Roebuck, Bath M.P.,
A confidant of high degree;
To whom at once he tells his story—
So Hume's "unbuzzom'd" of his glory!

'Tis over!—done! But now, ah! why
Springs pearly tear to Joey's eye?
Why does he pipe and almost cry?

Ah! hear what little Roebuck says:—
"Your scheme, dear Hume, deserves all praise—
('Tis worth a guinea Roebuck's sneer,
While he is calling Joey "dear")—
But yet, it strikes me, on the minute,
I can't in honesty be in it.
Your single genius sign'd and seal'd it;
'Tis all your own—to you I yield it."

Hume paused, delayed, retreated—stood,
And nurs'd his woe in solitude;
Determin'd to do nothing rashly,
With Education or with Ashley,
Who, after Joe's Roebuckian killin',
Brought his *own* Education Bill in;
With which but very little *he* did,
Till Government's his plan succeeded;
When force of Opposition rattle
Again left Joe the field of battle.

So Hume had patience half sublime,
So did his "genius bide her time;"
All *hors de combat* now but him!
His project bubbled to the brim.
Tuesday, at once he rushed to name,
For sinking thirty years of blame,
And striking that essential blow
We wanted thirty years ago:
Tuesday he *did* name—bravo, Joe!

Tuesday arrived, Joe rose to spout!
Thrilling his theme beyond a doubt!
To put all dulness to the rout!
Send ignorance to right about!
Proclaim ..... but what a wicked clout
Joe gets from Fate! Well may he pout,
And frown, and fret, and fume, and flout!
Poor Hume!—THE HOUSE IS COUNTED OUT!
Britain resists his vain endeavour,
And educations' lost for ever!

Such is a verse history of the *Times* leader prose; and so has another night of the fragrance of "legislative wisdom" been wasted on the desert air. Hume's scheme was, of course, all nonsense; it expressed directly its notion of teaching the rising generation morality without religion, and of making them Christians without Christianity!

Now, we suppose the members of Parliament, Lords and Commons, have sunned their sweet faces in the hospitalities of Goodwood, where kindness is ever as busy as if there were fifty "Richmonds in the field." Beautiful races—beautiful women—beautiful feasts—beautiful groupings of silver sculpture, shining proofs of the glorious progress of Art—beautiful scenery—beautiful weather—all things beautiful, indeed, meet the eye and greet the heart at Goodwood. That is your true paradise of sport, better than Epsom—better than Ascot—better than Newmarket—better than Doncaster.

So sing, what! ho!
To Goodwood go,
To Goodwood go we must;
And if no rain
Suffuse the plain,
Why then by way of a practical lark,
We'll take our friend, Lord Waterpark,
And he shall lay the dust!

Talking of park-watering and road-watering, have any of our readers seen the road-sweep, the patent cart-scavenger—the waggon that takes up the mud as its travels, and fills itself as it goes along? By-and-by we shall have everything done without human aid; and we shall not be surprised to find mankind, at some general convocation of the human race, passing a voluntary act of exile from the world, upon the rational ground that everything that is to be done in it can be done without them! There will not be the slightest occasion for any human race at all! But of the street-cart: was it Duncombe or Bulwer who said that its proprietors could have no license to sweep the streets with it, because they could never carry a cart-*blanche*?

Since we last chatted with our readers the Queen has given a ball, and the *Court Circular* furnishes a grand description of all the arrangements.

There was Faraday's light-lustre bright
As the eyes of a royal babe,
And shrubs and flowers bloomed fair, by the powers,
In the tent of Tippoo Saib.

Exotics rare flung scent on the air
As they bloomed in their foreign glory;
They'd a fragrant twig to the nose of a *Whig*,
Tho' from a Conser*vatory!*

A cool *jet d'eau* where rare flowers blow
Is a pleasantish thing to view;
But there was the Argand burner there,
With 500 *jets de feu!*

Away they shone from their gorgeous zone,
In the form of an Eastern sun;
But with far more splendour (over the bender!*)
When all was said and done!

Two thousand guests at the Queen's behests—
The pink of all the land—
Soon came at a call to her Majesty's ball,
To dance to Jullien's band.

Each from his *own* room to ball-room and throne-room,
Went gay as gay could be,
And many a lady with her *marquis*
Walked under the grand *marquee*.

The moment, however, that we get among the company, the affair begins to bang description, and the muse is dazzled in the eyes. We turn to homely prose again, and refer back to the *Court Circular*.

* * * * *

O'Connell is still going the pace in Ireland; there is no rest for the pilgrim of repeal; and if he had not a tongue of adamant, and lungs of something a little harder, he would long ago have worn them out. But no; they are tough to the core, and though he tells lies enow, he does not even blister them. He is an ingenious dog, and varies his orations with agreeable anecdotes and comparisons. Here is one, *par exemple*, which we gather from his address to the men of Wexford. Dan *loquitur*:—

A barber there was in Dublin town,
And a very good barber was he;
His ears he would use for the picking up news,
To give his customers glee!

There were always a plentiful host of fools
To list to this lathering man;
The *Times* thinks he wasn't the last of his race,
And appeals about that to Dan.

Cried barber one day, in a hurried way,
"I've lots of news to tell!"
"What news, we are craving?"—"Why, I'm just from shaving
The valet of a swell!"

"What did he say?"—"Nothing!"—"Eh?—what!"
"Nothing! I tell you—there!"
But "nothing" means more than anything, mind,
And that's what I mean to swear!

When a great man's valet's being shaved,
And utters no word at all,
Isn't there something then in the wind?
Mustn't there be—that's all!

Now Wellington nothing says, do you note,
And Peel is silent as well;
To speak they are loath, so I liken them both
To the valet of the swell.

And because they are mute with their ways so 'cute
(Divil their manners mind),
I s'pose we'll know "before long ago"
That they've something in the wind!

I'll tell ye *what's* in the wind, my boys,
For fine ould Ireland's weal;
Then this is what's in the wind, my boys,
Repeal! Repeal! Repeal!

And so the cunning old serpent makes them cheer, and laugh, and shout; and plays with, and tickles, and deludes them; and prates to them of peace and bloodshed, of war and tranquillity, all in the same breath; or sometimes he has a flash of sentimentality, and makes them blubber for the love of their lovely Liberator. Here is a bit of the fustian measured out to Galway:

"He only asked for their exertions in behalf of their country. If it came to a fight to-morrow, would they not give her all their blood, should she require it? (The company rose and cheered enthusiastically.) That enthusiasm, however, was not to be momentary. They should keep it up; and if they did, he, like the Roman orator, would live to see his country free. (Cheers). Oh, Ireland! Ireland!

"'Shall it e'er be my lot, my victor lot to see,
Thy hills, thy dales, thy people free?

That glance of bliss is all I crave
Between my labours and my grave.'"

(*Loud* continued cheering.)

Pretty pleasant rubbish—but let it go. We supose the time will come when

"The world shall hear the end on't."

* * * * * * * *

What could have put Cobden up to a pilgrimage to Mark-lane—to a voluntary seeking out of the lions' den—to a collision with injured cornbins and revengeful wheat? He must be a daring sprig of his craft, to tempt adventure thus. Certain it is, however, that he did go—but was not discovered until in the act of egress from the market he has so laboriously sought to level. He got, however, sufficiently well pelted with indignant grain to entitle us to some very floury eloquence in his next oration. If he had not departed when he did, they say they would have given him the sack.

The ironmasters have been calling upon Peel, wishing him to play old goosberry with his own currency, and to give them some small notes. The Premier, however, was obdurate, and his obduracy has furnished data for an epigram:—

For the Minister prime—they've a hate sublime,
Oh they love him not a bit;
But they inly feel that an Iron Peel
Is worse than an Iron Pitt!

And now, most tolerant of readers, our Chat is over. *Vale.*

THE WRECK OF THE PEGASUS.

BY F. W. N. BAYLEY.

I.

The vessel stood from a stately port,
On her far wide way to sea,
When the eventide was fair and bright,
With the sunset on her lee;
The waves light roll'd, in its streaky gold,
And danced to its gorgeous gleam,
As the ship on sped, with its swift wings spread
By the giant arm of steam!

II.

The vessel flew the bright spray thro',
With its freight of human life—
Father and friend for their journey's end—
Bride, mother, sister, wife!
And joys and sorrows were cargoed there,
That with every bound and start,
Woke smiles or tears—like the hopes and fears
That are stirred in the human heart.

III.

The evening grew to its calm sweet close,
And the sunlight on the sea
Kept dying away as the twilight gray
Stole over it placidly;
And drop by drop the gold fell off
From every shining wave,
Till the tired sun his race had run
And the sea became his grave.

IV.

To the waters pale the murmuring gale
Kept singing its vesper song,
Till a foggy haze obscured the gaze
With a veil more thin than strong!
But the flimsy mantle grew with night
Till it chilled the ocean air;
So the young and old forsook the cold,
And went to their cabin-prayer!

V.

The deck was clear'd, and all below
Rock'd fast in their ocean sleep,
With none but the weary crew above
To watch them o'er the deep!
But the traveller's rest is often blest,
However his bark may roam,
With a vision bright of some past delight,
Or thought of a future home!

VI.

So dream they as they sweep along
On their speed-wings through the calm—
So think they while the breeze holds on
Its treasure freight of balm—
There is not a sign of storm above,
Or a wreck-threat on the sea,
That has still a bosom light as love,
And murmurs melody!

VII.

The steamer flies 'neath the hazy skies,
And cleaves the wave with her keel;
No noise—save as her hard wings flap
To the rush of the paddle-wheel.
A stunning, whirring, numbing sound,
As of a torrent's fall,
That makes slumber's chain as strong again,
To those who own her thrall.

VIII.

* * * * * * *

The captain looks from his lofty box,
With a seaman at his side;
The mate keeps watch, and the helmsman steers,
Fearless of wind or tide.
There is one man on the dreary deck,
And one man at the bow;
But no other wight stirs there to-night
From the broad stern to the prow!

IX.

Now Heaven doth send no thunder-storm,
The lightning sweep no flash;
But the thoughtless crew in that calm midnight,
Are startled by . . . . . a crash!

* * * * * * *

One word below, and the engine turns,
And the vessel clears the rock;
And the smiling sleepers in their beds
Have hardly heard the shock!

X.

But the engineer, with a heart of fear,
Looks tremblingly ahead,
And he sees the great wave stealing in
With a slow but certain tread!
And his heart is beating quick and mad,
With a fierce tumultuous thrill;
God's voice seems ringing in his ears,
As he knows the ship WILL *fill!*

XI.

For the shore—the shore—the harbouring shore
The captain steers his way;
But he does not wake the sleepers yet
On the verge of their judgment day!
A few pale watchers, roused in fear,
Have scrambled upon deck;
But the rest may die, as they dreaming lie
In the wild arms of the wreck!

* Bender we presume to be some Court definition of the *grand salon*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA, JULY 15.—DISPOSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—In Malta Harbour: The QUEEN, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., C.C.H., Commander-in-Chief; Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, superintendent of Malta Dockyard, second in command; Vesuvius war-steamer, and Alecto and Prometheus steam-packets. At Gibraltar: The Formidable and, on her way thither from Malta, the Polyphemus steam packet. At Barcelona: The Monarch, 84; Savage, 10; Medea war-steamer; Locust steam-tender. At Malaga: The Lord Warden, tender and, on her way thither from Malta, the Scout, 18. On the Ionian Islands station: The Magnificent, 74. On her way to the Ionian Islands and Patras, the Acheron steam packet. At Athens: The Belvidera, 28; and Snake, 16. At Syra: The Beacon and Magpie surveying-vessels. At Smyrna: D'Aguilar, 84. At Constantinople: The Devastation war steamer. At Beyrout: The Vernon, 50; and Geyser war-steamer. At Alexandria: The Hecla war-steamer; and the Isodus, 76, is supposed to be on her way from Palermo to Gibraltar, having had sealed orders when she left Malta.

The Duke of Wellington is prepared to concentrate the troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in. Barracan, long unoccupied, are ordered to be furnished for the accommodation of troops, and stations where of late only a company was quartered will have a complete regiment. Far more is doing, and more planning than the country in a state to be defended then merely meets the eye. Troops are at the most convenient points for transmission; and we know that arms and ammunition are disposed of at safe places in this country for their being sent over when required. The regiments which have returned from India within the present month are very strong, but after having discharged their diseased and worn out men, they will be considerably under the establishment of 800 men. The 26th is to go to Scotland, the 41st, it is said, will shortly be sent into the north-east district, and the 66th, on their arrival, to take their place at Canterbury for a short season only.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR WALES.—On Saturday last a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons passed through Abergavenny, en route for the Principality. As described when during another troop arrived, which departed on the following morning for the same destination. Although the lawless acts of Thomas and her Followers are assigned as the cause of the soldiery being despatched into the principality, rumour whispers a very different and rather plausible reason—namely, that the ultimate destination of the Dragoons is Ireland, and that the disturbances in the principality are made use of as a mere pretext of the Government to move those troops nearer to the coast, in case their services should be unfortunately required in the sister country.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND.—It is reported, in quarters generally well informed, that an intimation has been given to each regiment of the Guards (not excepting to the cavalry) to hold itself in immediate readiness for service in Ireland, and it is added, that directions have been issued by the several railway companies to have accommodation prepared for the transport of troops with the least possible delay.

Major-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., had arrived at Belfast, and assumed the command of the forces in the Belfast district, on the departure of Major-General FAGNAN, C.B., appointed to the command of the troops in China. Captain C. A. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the Scots Fusileer Guards, had been appointed aide-de-camp to the General.

Major General Wyndham had arrived, and assumed the command of the troops of the Dublin district, with Major Keye as his aide-de-camp.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA STEAMER.

The MARGARET, a spare steam-vessel lately employed by the Boston and Halifax Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night last at half past nine o'clock, under the command of Capt. Hosken, with the passengers, bringing the mails and the greater part of the passengers of the Columbia steamer, which was unfortunately wrecked on the reefs at Seal Island, in a dense fog, on Sunday the 2nd of July. We learn that at the time of the Columbia's departure for Boston, the wind was from the eastward with moderate squalls and thick weather. At eight P.M. of that day the fog became dense with a calm sea, and so continued. The ship proceeded on her voyage without any material occurrence until the 3rd, when she suddenly struck on a rock or ledge at a quarter past nine P.M. At the time when she struck she was proceeding at the rate of about 10 knots an hour; the sea was perfectly calm and the fog very thick. There was no land in sight, and not a rock and breaker in all parts of her. There was not the slightest appearance or intimation of danger one moment before she struck. She ran upon the edge and settled down. In about midships. The captain and crew, when she first struck, considered she had run down a fishing boat in the Bay of Fundy; no one had any idea that she was near land, or that she was ahead of the whole reckonings of the Liverpool officers, and had got to the eastward of the currents and tides into the Bay of Fundy. The fishermen who boarded the ship on her taking the ground, all spoke with astonishment of the very extraordinary set of the tides, and all who knew the navigation declared that for some few days previously it had been greater than for any time for many years. Immediately the ship struck, signal guns were fired, which after some time were answered from the shore, and at about four o'clock P.M. a boat boarded them, from the Seal Island, with three fishermen on board the rock, or ledge, on which the ship had struck was called the "Dyer's Limb," and was situate about a mile and a quarter from the shore, and nearly due south from the Seal Island lighthouse. The distance was about 150 miles from Halifax, and it was about high water when she first struck. Instantly on the vessel striking the engines and cables were hauled aft, the coals thrown overboard, the anchors let go from the bows, and every exertion made to lighten the ship, and get her off. Every attempt failed, and, in order, if possible, to get her off, but all was in vain. She was finally fixed on the ledge at midnight, when Captain Savage was ascertained that at this time there was upwards of twenty seven feet of water at her stern.

At about four P.M. the passengers were, with their baggage, landed on the Seal Island. For some time after the ship struck she was found not to make more water than was pumped out easily, got rid of by two pumps, but on the day following a gale sprung up, with a heavy sea, which cut away the rudder, the main and bilged her, and the water then flowed into the engine-room. Captain Savage, therefore, abandoned the vessel to the underwriters, and the agents of the company at Halifax, were duly forwarded on by her to passengers and mails. On Tuesday morning, the 4th, the MARGARET arrived at the wreck, the agent of the company being on board, and immediately took all the mails, with the exception of some of the officers, the pilot, and crew of the COLUMBIA, who were left with the wreck by the purpose of his conduct.

The Margaret left Halifax on the 5th instant, at half-past five, and made the voyage in thirteen days, stopping at the Cove of Cork one day for a further supply of coals. She has a good complement of sixty passengers.

Besides the thickness of the fog, the distance of the Columbia is ascribed also to the extraordinary current which was running when she struck. Such a strong current of the Bay of Fundy, distinguished as it is for the rushing of its tides, was never known by any of forty voyages, and two or three other vessels are now lying stranded by it in sight of the Columbia. It is no wonder, then, if an error occurred in the dead reckoning of her distance.

A meeting of the passengers was held at Seal Island on the 4th instant, when a resolution was passed, appointing a committee of five to draw up a letter to Captain Shannon, expressing their high opinion of his conduct.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE CAMPERDOWN.—Miss Barton, who has been lingering since the fatal accident on board the Camperdown, expired at her residence on Saturday last about six o'clock. Lieutenant Rackmore and James Duke are not yet declared out of danger. The symptoms are favourable in the latter instance.

AN ENGLISH SCHOONER RUN DOWN BY A FRENCH WAR STEAMER.—We have to record another steam-boat accident, in which a British vessel has been the sufferer, by no Mosaic account, and it is to be hoped that the French Government will not be backward in [illegible] the Prince, a brig [illegible] Newcastle, bound to [illegible] Rouen, with coals. She was [illegible] the collision, that the steamer [illegible] pass the stern, rigging, and [illegible] which [illegible] per minute. [illegible] Rouen, with coals. She was [illegible] the collision, that the steamer [illegible] pass the stern, rigging, and [illegible] which [illegible] per minute. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Sign. COSTA respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 3rd, 1843, when will be performed the First Act of Mozart's Opera, COSI FAN TUTTI: Fiordiligi, Mdme. Persiani; Dorabella, Mdlle. Moltini; Ferrando, Sign. Mario, Guglielmo, Sign. F. Lablache; Don Alfonso, Sign. Lablache. After which, the Second Act of Rossini's celebrated opera, GUGLIELMO TELL: Principal characters by Mdme. Persiani, Sign. Mario, Sign. F. Lablache, and Sign. Formasari. To which will be added, the Second Act of Donizetti's new Opera, DON PASQUALE, as produced with the greatest success at the Italian Opera, Paris: Norina, Mdme. Grisi; Ernesto, Sign. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sign. Formasari; and Don Pasquale, Sign. Lablache. And other entertainments in which Mdlle. Fanny Elssler, Mesdlles. Camille, Pianquet, Gaby, Benard, Mdlle. Guy Stephan, and Mdlle. Carlo, M. Silvain, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot will appear.

Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade Doors open at seven; to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 172 square feet of canvas, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for exhibition, from Ten o'clock till dusk every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.

GLACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of the fashionable world daily sharing on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama at Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort. Admittance 1s.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—

This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in this country. The spacious saloon is 72 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of taste. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures, large as life, varying from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and wealth of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the coach in which he was conveyed from Elba, the property of Prince Louis, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 350, the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he set to Isabey, Marie Louise, by Gerard, his state carriage, the Bellona, from Hôtel Lubersac, for Lefebvre, the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by M. Bulewski, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2000, the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000, the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 2s.

THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY FOR THE MILLION.

MR. NICHOLSON, the Lord Chief Baron of the celebrated Judge and Jury Society, of the Garrick's Head, Bow-street, Covent garden, will offer to the Public a THREE DAYS' FETE at CREMORNE HOUSE, CHELSEA, of a character and scale of magnificence unknown to the country, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, and AUGUST 1st and 2nd. The attractions are so numerous, that to describe them would be impossible. The amusements will be under the entire superintendence of Mr. Seyle, Mr. Halford, and Mr. T. Matthews, the celebrated clown of the Theatres Royal Covent Garden and Drury Lane. It is, however, essential to mention that Mr. Alexander Barck's celebrated pony "Bobby" will perform his wonderful feat, viz., trotting seven miles and a half in thirty minutes, ridden by a monkey stirred up jockey boots and breeches.

On the second day, viz., the 1st of August, Mr Charles Green, the celebrated aeronaut, will ascend from the grounds in his new balloon, taking up with him and experimenting in the sight of the company, a model of an aerial transit ship. This experiment is one of the deepest interest, unveiling as it does a proposition of scientific importance. During the day the pastimes and entertainments will not be allowed to stand still. In the evening the gardens and pleasure grounds will be brilliantly illuminated for the concert and ball. The entire arrangement will be devoid of everything of a character of disorder and of that nefarious hitherto unmatched. Refreshments of the first quality and of every description at the most moderate charges. Let those who seek for pleasure at a trifling cost repair to Cremorne House. Admission One Shilling, children half price. Cremorne House can be reached from any part of London by Omnibus, sixpence; Steam boat, fourpence

NEW MUSIC.—FOUR SONGS, &c., with Piano Accompaniment. 1. The Prince's Feathers 2 Loch Leven (on the occasion of her Majesty's and Prince Albert visiting Scotland) 3 Little Gerty 4 Allan Gray, reviews, and a second and third part added to the music, by J. Gray The whole, in one cover, 8s., or, separately, 2s. 6d. each.

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NEW SONG.—I WILL BE TRUE TO THEE

Composed by ALEXANDER LEE.

If "If A. Lee had never written the Soldier's Tear, Where is the Rover, Come dwell with me, Come then to me, My own Blue Bell, and numerous &c., this song would have established his reputation; it is one of the most enchanting compositions we have ever heard. The melody, fresh and original, will be unlocked, and dwell on the memory, which will always feel refreshed with the remembrance."—Vide Musical Review.

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N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

A CLERGYMAN, late Scholar (on an open foundation) of his College, Oxford, and who has resided for some years on the Continent, wishes to increase the number of his pupils, two of whom are intended for Woolwich. His instructions include, besides the mathematics and classics, French, German (for which a master also attends), and drawing, with fortification, where requisite. Terms, £100 a year. For the address, apply to Mr. R. W. PAINTER, 345, Strand.

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LONDON and DOVER RAILWAY.—Passengers and parties desirous of continuing their tour of pleasure on the Continent can, by taking a return ticket at the SOUTH EASTERN PAVILION, at FOLKESTONE HARBOUR, conducted by Mons. VANTINI (with a full view of the sea), be open for their reception.—Good refreshments, at moderate prices, ready. Tea From Five o'clock. English and Foreign languages spoken. Omnibuses meet every train, seven times up and down daily, and five times on Sundays, from the station to the Pavilion.—The transit by railway is one of the most delightful in England, Folkestone is rather more than three hours.—Select parties desirous of fixing days and rooms can have any arrangement of their own fully provided by writing (post-paid) to Mons. VANTINI.

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REMOVAL and SALE.—WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Successors and Makers to the Duke of York, have REMOVED from 18, Piccadilly to 3, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, and 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmakers to the Admiralty, has on sale a very large selection of the finest second-hand Watches, by the most eminent makers, examined and warranted, at half their original cost. Also the compensated duplex Watches, on the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prize three years in succession. Their detached lever Watches are of the first quality, and will bear comparison in performance and elegance with any manufactured, and the prices equally reduced. A splendid selection of foreign Watches, with the horizontal and lever escapements, of very superior manufacture, examined under their personal attention, and at prices which, for the quality, have never been offered to the public. Such an opportunity may never again occur for so large a selection submitted for inspection. Post letters will meet with immediate attention.—WEBSTER and SON, 3, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, and 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmakers to the Admiralty.

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On the 1st of July was published, Part I.,

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III. The Adjutator Tank; with Portraits taken on the Indus. By Mrs. Postans.
IV. Arrequipa. By Francis Bond Head.
V. Curfew.
VI. The Folly of the Sword. By the Editor.
VII. The Last Stage Coachman. By Wilkie Collins.
VIII. The Coming Revolution. By Paul Peredegrast.
IX. Love and Friendship. By Catherine Parr.
X. Mr. Jefferies. By Miss Pardoe.
XI. The Old Problem. By R. H. Horne, Author of "Orion."
XII. Dogs' Tales—The Unlucky Dog. By E. B. Peake.
XIII. Polar Lands, Borderlands.
XIV. The Ideal and the Actual.
XV. Modern Accomplishments.
XVI. Literary Review.

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Strong Congou, blackish leaf	..	4s equal to former 4s 4d
Fine Congou, Pekoe Souchong kind	..	4s 4d, equal to former 4s 8d
Finest Congou, very blackish leaf, full rich Pekoe Souchong flavour	..	4s 8d, equal to former 5s
Lapsang Souchong	..	5s 4d, equal to former 5s 8d
Fine rich burnt Congou Pekoe, Hyson flavour	..	4s 8d

Besides the above kinds of Black Tea, there is a large stock of Singapore Souchong in the market at 2s 4d to 2s 8d per lb; but as the greater part is unfit for use, we give no quotations.

GREEN TEAS.

Common Twankay, or Hyson Skin	..	2s 6d to 2s 8d per lb.
Fine Twankay, blown kind	..	3s 10d
Fine Hyson kind	..	4s
Good Hyson	..	4s 4d
Fine Hyson	..	4s 8d equal to former 5s
Fine Hyson, fresh and full flavour	..	5s, 6s, to former 5s 8d
Superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour	..	6s 4d equal to former 6s
Superfine Hyson, bright coarse leaf	..	6s, equal to former 7s
Young Hyson	..	4s 4d to 4s 8d
Preferable ditto	..	5s 8d to 5s
Fine Orleans, small close wiry leaf	..	6s 4d
Imperial Gunpowder	..	4s 6d to 5s
Superfine Imperial, finest Hyson flavour	..	5s 4d
Gunpowder, Canton kind	..	4s 6d to 4s 8d
Gunpowder, small even leaf	..	5s 4 to 5s 8d
Good Gunpowder, Strong burnt flavour	..	5s 8d
Fine Gunpowder, even leaf	..	6s
Finest Gunpowder, small close twisted leaf	..	6s 8d, equal to former 7s
Curious Gunpowder, small bright pearly leaf	..	7s, equal to former 8s

COFFEE.

Triage, or common Plantation Coffee	..	8d to 1s per lb.
Ceylon Coffee	..	1s 2d
Fine Ceylon	..	1s 4d
Fine Company's Java	..	1s 2d
Fine Jamaica Coffee, or picked Java	..	1s 6d
Mocha and Mocha	..	1s 10d, equal to former 2s 2d.

COCOA.

Best flaked Cocoa	..	7½d. per lb.
Finest soluble Cocoa, in ½ lb packets	..	9d

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It has no connexion whatever with any other house in London The Proprietors think it necessary to make this remark, as several minor houses are in the habit of copying their circulars, evidently with the intention of misleading the public.

July 4, 1843. RIDGWAY and COMPANY, 4 and 5, King William-street, City.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who sups the paper or who receives the subscription.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Farmer and Clayton), in the Parish of St. George, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, July 29, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 66.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE LAW OF THE POLICE-OFFICE.

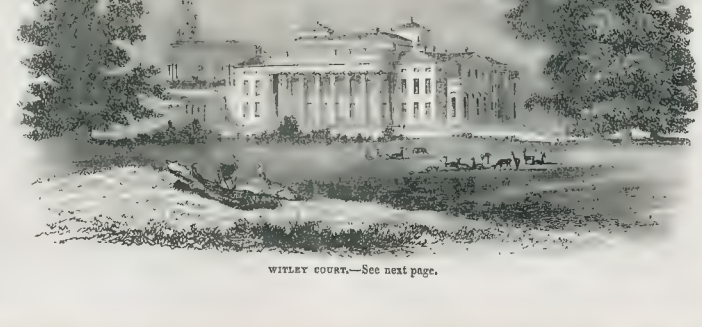
There is a subject upon which the public must naturally feel the deepest interest from its intimate connection with the exercise of domestic justice, or rather the administration of domestic law, and which a recent event in one of our courts of police has made peculiarly prominent at the present juncture. It consists in the nature and extent of magisterial powers, and their corrective effect upon the minor delinquencies of the community.

It is probable that no responsibility is so unequally administered, and so ill-defined as that of our police magistrates, and the daily experience of their courts; and the perusal in the diurnal press of the misadventures that are brought before them must suggest to all reasoning minds the serious anomalies and inconsistencies of the law which arms them with powers often excessive in their extent, but still oftener so restricted and limited as to make it totally impossible that they should deal with the emergency of the moment and grapple with the justice of the case. The shape in which the evil of our practical police-law most frequently manifests itself is in the disproportion of money-fines to the kind of offences which they are meant to punish, and the impossibility of their being connected with anything like a satisfactory retribution upon particular crimes. We say nothing of the way in which the application of these fines to different ranks sometimes becomes intolerable to the eye of justice—the forty shillings, which is a long sentence of imprisonment to the pauper-culprit—and the five pounds, which is but another bauble squandered by the noble delinquent as the price of dissipation—because, although these grievances against truth are sufficiently crying and glaring when they transpire, yet they are more subject to the mere discretion of the magistrate than to any incontrollable evil in the law; but we apply our present remarks to those anomalies which exist in the magistrate's despite, and which, while he may be ever so ardently inclined to render strict and impartial justice, restrain him in his power of so doing, offend his judgment, insult his better sense, and shackle his means of rendering proper homage to the virtuous feelings of the community. The case which has induced these reflections will hardly have escaped the attention of our readers: and we seize upon it as an example of the general mischief of which we complain, because the magistrate himself has thought proper to make it the occasion of professing his own incompetency of doing justice under the law, and of pointing out the strong necessity for some legislative reform in this respect. The case in question was one of cruelty—one of those rare instances of low, abominable brutality towards a child which, thank Heaven, are only exceptions to the rule of orderly conduct pursued by a Christian community—but of which the depravity is not the less shocking for being singular—and of which the infrequency does not lessen the abhorrence in the public mind. Very savage assaults do not often disgrace our civil history; but it is a sin and a reproach upon us that when they do our administrators of the law are not sufficiently armed to punish them, and society goes unvindicated under circumstances by which its feelings of humanity have been most deeply aggrieved. The evil arises thus. Five pounds is named as the maximum fine awarded to the discretion of the magistrate for any offences that are fineable at all; and if they should be regarded by him as of too serious—nay, atrocious—a character for summary conviction, then his alternative is the sending them for trial before a court of criminal judicature. But the experience of police courts proves that in nine of these cases out of ten, though the nature of the crime is definite and palpable—although its commission and its guilt are placed beyond all doubt in the conviction of the magistrate—although he abhors the offence, and properly longs to send the offender to justice—yet, with all these impressions strong upon him, he feels that the case is not sufficiently backed up with technical evidence to make it complete elsewhere; that some legal quibble or opportunity of compromise may present an opening of escape for the guilty parties, and so, in the exercise of a painful, but, perhaps, a sound discretion, he dismisses some unmitigated scoundrel or ruffian with a fine of five pounds, lest the other alternative should let him loose upon society without even that slight and inadequate retribution for his offence. This is a crying grievance which it is plain the magistrate most bitterly feels, and which he very naturally calls upon the Legislature to remedy, by investing him with higher powers in cases of special and distinct enormity.

The case which appeared in Monday's papers is, *per se*, a sad one—shameful—revolting—humiliating; but its public importance lies in the fact of its having elicited from public writers strong, indignant remarks, and from the magistrate a true and striking picture of the bad condition of the law. A meek child—a little girl and an orphan—had been fiercely and inhumanly assaulted by a ruffian of the name of Woods, a livery stable keeper at London-wall. The man, who had a family of his own, and whose own sons eventually checked his unmanly brutality, beat and terrified the unprotected little creature with the most heartless violence—the most savage ferocity—reducing her to a pitiable condition of wounds and bruises, and dishonouring our common nature by a wild and frenzied abandonment to untamed barbarity. Accident, and the chance exercise of a humane benevolence brought the case under the cognizance of the magistrate, who expressed his horror at the condition of the helpless child, and of the great atrocity of the assault, which, however, he only punished with a fine of five pounds—a sum immediately paid by the wretch who inflicted the injury, and who probably thought that in the flight and agony which he had caused the little orphan he had the full value for his money. At all events the five pounds was no adequate punishment, and so the public felt, for several letters immediately appeared in the public journals denouncing the magistrate in round terms for thus letting off a monster, who well deserved to have been indicted at the sessions, and to have been criminally sentenced for his revolting act. The letters and the sequel to the occurrence, which took place at Worship-street, caused Mr. Broughton to speak in the following terms; and to his remarks we beg to call the earnest attention of our readers.

I shall now avail myself of this opportunity of making a few observations on this case, the circumstances attending which are of a somewhat remarkable description, and have given rise to a great deal of public discussion, remarks, and comments, and which observations I consider to be imperatively called for from me. A long report of the case has been published in the *Times* newspaper, and on that I have only one observation to make, which is, that it is a very excellent report, and very accurately and impartially given; indeed, as far as the reporter is concerned, I have no fault to find; but that report has given rise to several letters in the *Times*, one of them signed "Marcus," and another "A Clergyman," the writers of both which letters complain loudly of my adjudication, in inflicting a fine upon the defendant, instead of sending him to prison for his ill-treatment of the child, as they are of opinion I should have done. Now, this is altogether a mistaken notion of these gentlemen, resulting from their ignorance of the law. The fact of the matter is that I had no power to send the man to prison in the summary manner indicated; I cannot imprison any man in such circumstances without a penalty, and if he pays that penalty there my power ends. Had the assault been committed on a police constable, the case would have been different, for there, upon satisfactory proof of the assault, I could have immediately sent the offender to gaol, as I am authorized to do by the Metropolitan Police Act; but in this case I could not. Here I inflicted the utmost penalty on the defendant that the law empowers me to give him. I, moreover, at the time he was before me, visited him with the severest remarks, and shortly stated the law of the case, and the probable result of sending the case to the sessions—the entire escape of the offender without punishment. This was a very bad case, undoubtedly, and no one is more aware than myself that the penalty was totally inadequate. But I could not help that; the fault is not mine, it rests with the Legislature, which so cramps and curtails the power of a magistrate, that he is frequently placed in this unpleasant position, that although he knows he is administering the law, he is likewise sensible he is not administering justice. I know perfectly well, that if I had consented to let this man off by paying, as a compensation for his cruelty, more than £5—the extent I could go—he would have refused to pay it, and paid the penalty to the Queen, for he was obviously actuated by that feeling. I might have sent him to take his trial at the sessions; and what would have been the result of that course? This would have been the result—that, to insure any chance of conviction, I myself must have become the prosecutor, which I have no right to become, and which is a most improper position for a magistrate to be placed in. Moreover, had I done so, the first question asked me would have been, "Who is to pay the expenses?" for this is not like a Crown prosecution: there is no public prosecutor here, as there ought to be in cases of this description, and either I or the officer must have paid the expenses out of our own pockets—a great inducement to further the ends of justice! A case of a similar description to this occurred very lately at this court, exceeding this in cruelty, I think, but at all events a parallel case, in which a father had been in the constant practice of chaining his child, a little boy nine or ten years of age, down to the floor for weeks together, stinting him of his food, and practising other cruelties on him. It was a truly shocking case, and I was so anxious the unnatural parent should be punished that I sent Rowland, the summoning officer, to the parish authorities of Bethnal-green, in which parish the offence was committed, to induce them to prosecute; but Mr. Christey, their relieving overseer, waited on me the next day, and told me that he had submitted the case to the board, and that they had desired him to state that they could not prosecute, as they had no funds to apply to such a purpose. I made some stringent remarks, I recollect, upon that refusal, and expressed my opinion that this was the only country in the civilized world where people in authority refused to throw the shield of protection over injured innocence. Parishes used formerly to prosecute in these cases, but they will not do so now, for they cannot get their accounts passed by the Poor-law auditors with such an item in them, and they therefore refuse to do it. Well, I was still determined to have justice done if I could, and having failed with the parish authorities, I thought I would try my private influence; I therefore wrote to the clerk of the peace, and stated to him my opinion of the case, and that it was one that ought to be prosecuted. That gentleman immediately acceded to my wishes, agreed to forego his own fees, to pay his clerks for preparing the indictment, and to bear the expense of the necessary parchments out of his own pocket. Well, I thought it must be right now; but not so. Rowland, a principal witness in the case, not seeing the child in court on the morning of the trial, guessed there was something wrong, and ran back to the workhouse to see if he had left for the court. On entering one of the wards he saw the boy there, and while speaking to him thought he saw something in his hand; he inquired what it was, and the boy very coolly unfolded a piece of paper, and after turning it about in all directions, as though he were trying to solve a riddle, delivered the puzzling document to the officer, who, on inspecting it, absolutely found that it was the notice of trial; for the father, in order to conform to the law, but in fact to make a complete farce of it, had, incredible as it may appear, actually served the notice of trial upon the child—this mere infant being the prosecutor on his own behalf, as no one else would take it up! So that, but for the activity and presence of mind of the officer, this man, who had been guilty of these manifold cruelties, would have escaped completely scatheless. I adduce this case only as an illustration of the defectiveness of the law, but I could state several others of a similar description, and equally apposite. A great many gentlemen have spoken to me about this case, and among them several members of Parliament, and very stringent commentaries they have made upon what they conceived to be my too lenient judgment; but when I explained the matter to them, and told them what I had done, and what only I was empowered to do, they directly expressed themselves as satisfied, and acknowledged that I had thrown quite a new light upon the subject. They are all most strongly of opinion that a very great alteration of the law is demanded in this respect, and I do most sincerely hope that the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to it, and that they will make such legislative enactments as will place more power in the hands of magistrates for such beneficial purposes as these, and which I will say, as the result of my long experience, are most imperatively demanded.

It will readily be admitted that the above remarks are full of truth, point, and stringency, and that they most properly convey to the general mind of the community impressions upon the condition of the law which ought at once to rouse it into something like a virtuous anxiety for the abolition of evils of which even the law's administrators are found so loudly and eloquently to complain. The address of Mr. Broughton, which we have held it so desirable to print, is most creditable, and puts the whole subject in a broad, bright light, which the public will not mistake. We have deemed it a paramount duty to fix attention upon it, and we do hope that it will be brought to the serious consideration of the Legislature, so that the practical decisions in our minor courts of judicature may be impressed and elevated with something like the pure spirit of truth and justice, and that crime may not be able to cower and crouch away from punishment under a miserable impotence of the law.



WITLEY COURT.—See next page.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.

On Thursday Queen Adelaide left town for Witley Court, Worcestershire, to take up her autumnal residence there, a sojourn in one of our midland counties having been recommended by her Majesty's medical advisers, in lieu of the contemplated visit to Germany.

Witley, or Whitley, Court is situate at the foot of Woodbury Hill, in the parish of Great Whitley, about ten miles and a half N. W. by N. from Worcester, and near to the roads from Worcester to Ludlow, and from Stafford to Hereford. Woodbury Hill is reputed to have been an early British camp; and it was one of the posts taken up by Owen Glendower, in his war with Henry IV.: at its base runs the Teme, which is joined by the Severn below Worcester.

Witley Court has been taken for the Queen Dowager's occupation for a term of three years. The estate was purchased by the guardians of Lord Ward, about two years since, of Lord Foley, whose family had possessed the property above two hundred years: it is, without exception, one of the finest properties in the kingdom. The mansion is placed in a highly picturesque park, which, having formerly belonged to a religious house, pays no tithes: it is an extensive pile, the principal front having, as our engraving shows, a noble Ionic colonnade and balustraded terrace. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and the offices are especially convenient. Certain alterations have, however, been found requisite for the accommodation of the Queen Dowager and Her Majesty's numerous suite.

One of the peculiarities of Witley Court is, that the parish church is made to communicate with the mansion, and is one of the most elegant structures of the kind in this country: it is shown in the left-hand distance of the engraving. This church was built early in the last century, by the first Lord Foley, and Mary his widow, and is worthy of the opulence and taste of their noble family: it contains a superb marble monument to their memory, by Ryabrach. The interior is sumptuously decorated; the windows having been painted by Price, and the ceilings by Wyatt: they were originally designed for the chapel at Canons, near Edgware, at the dismantling of which building, in 1747, they were purchased for Witley, by the second Lord Foley. The communication of the church with the mansion is by a closet north of the altar.

Worcestershire is rife with interesting associations, besides its picturesque hills, the prodigal richness and fertility of its plains and vales, and its beautiful villages. The simple and august cathedral of Worcester contains the tomb of King John, one of the most ancient royal monuments in England; and the great battle of Worcester is one of the landmarks of our history. Malvern was a favourite resort of Henry VII., who built the abbey church; and the village has fast grown in fame and extent since the long visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. The county likewise contains several seats of kindred rank with Witley Court; as Hagley, the "British Tempe;" Westwood, a fine late Tudor mansion; Hewell Grange, of the same date as Witley; Hartlebury, the rural castle of the Bishops of Worcester, Stamford Court, and its luxuriant oak woods; Northwic, modernised by Lord Burlington; and several others. The climate of the county is pure and comparatively equable; and we trust that its restorative influence may be experienced by the illustrious and amiable occupant of Witley Court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Aug. 1, 1843.—Events of great importance have taken place in Spain since my last communication to you. Madrid capitulated to General Aspiroz, and General Serrano refused carrying out the principal articles of the treaty of Bilboa. The regular troops, as set for the purpose of protecting the country against foreign foes, have disarmed the National Guard, organised for the protection of the inhabitants. General Narvaez, the chief point of discussion, has been *pronounced* and probably will be created Duke of Madrid; Colonel Prim, the chief of the Ultra Liberals, has been raised to the rank of a count. The Lopez Ministry has been reinstated, and governs the country in the name of the nation. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested the diplomatic agents to address their official despatches to him, and to which no answer has been made. Saragossa is in the point of *capitulating*, not to the insurgents, but to a new form of government. In short, any one acquainted with Spain would say, the question is settled, the insurgents have triumphed, peace and tranquillity will be restored in the Peninsula; and in my opinion, it is quite the reverse. I may be considered hazarding too much in stating what I do in a manner the most positive, that Spain is at the present moment in a more unsettled state, and that, at no former period, have the most formidable character may be expected. Already have the principal Juntas in Andalusia and La Mancha protested against the employment of the Christino generals Seoane, Iegra, Granada, Alicant, Barcelona, Castellon de Plana, have refused obeying the orders of the Christino Government, to such an extent has dissatisfaction arisen in Catalonia, that the National Guards sent from Barcelona against Reguerro-Cabanas shots were given on the road, actually refused to march, and returned to Barcelona. Narvaez, as Captain-General of Madrid, may for a time keep the capital in a state of terror; but he cannot be sanguine enough to suppose that he can succeed to act on the defensive, and place his resources, troops disorganised, undisciplined, men accustomed to control political movements.

Cadiz, Seville, and Andalusia, are, of course, pronounced from a state of criminal inactivity and retaken Seville. Had the Regent attacked this city a month back Narvaez would never have entered Madrid. He would, I anticipations, I am afraid, even if successful to a certain degree, will not amend his position; he must abdicate or fly: but the question lies not with Espartero but between the Christinos and Liberals. To this point I direct your attention, and watch attentively the march of events; they will be interesting and very important.

[illegible] to the fact [illegible] Narvaez [illegible] after his death, raised to the dignity of a duke, and his wife created Duchess of Victory. Espartero, for his gallantry, aided by the traitor Maroto, driven Don Carlos from the Basque provinces, was created also Duke of Victory! Cabrera, for storming and taking the fortress of Morella, was named Count of Morella; Espartero, for retaking the fortress without firing a shot, was created Duke of Morella: we have now Narvaez, for entering Madrid, after it has capitulated to General Aspiroz, raised to the dignity of Duke of Madrid; and Prim, for retreating from Reuss, created Count of Reuss!

Although Narvaez may be proud of the title of duke, his wife, I am inclined to believe, will never bear that of duchess. I know not whether you are aware that Narvaez, a short time since, married his daughter to a French officer of France, and a relation of the late Queen Hortense. After living with this most amiable and accomplished lady only a few weeks, they separated. And the Duchess of Narvaez are now only waiting for opinion to obtain a *séparation de corps* and eternal separation. The marriage took place in the chapel of Christina.

There is no truth in the report that Don Carlos intends to abdicate.

FRANCE.—It is generally uneeved that the French Government have determined on sending a fleet to Tunis, and compelling the Bey to give that satisfaction so long demanded and so long refused.

Amiral Mackau, the new Minister of Marine, stands the third on the list of vice-admirals. The Minister is a Peer of France, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. He is the late Vice-admiral named Minister since 1830. All the other Ministers were Lieutenants-Generals.

The King and all the Royal Family are now at the château of St. Maurice-de-Falcon has returned to Paris: she has completely recovered her voice. M. Banjan, the organist of Notre Dame, and M. Henri Berlin have discovered in the church of Soissons an organ built in 1450.

Balfazzare, first tenor of the Théâtre Italien at Madrid, has quitted Spain, and has been engaged for the Italian Opera at Paris. Meyerbeer has left for Berlin: he will return to Paris towards the end of September. Our Italian Opera opens with "Lucia" and "Belisario;" great preparations are making for bringing out "Maria de Rohan" with splendour. The director intends giving several musical soirées; at the first will be performed Rossini's "Stabat" by Staro, Fornasari, Gras, and Ronzzilla, and Donizetti's "Miserere" by Labiache, Salvi, Ronconi, and Derasi.

It is reported that Rossini intends bringing out an opera in Paris [illegible] same style as "William Tell."

Viscount Chateaubriand has returned to Paris from Bourbonne, his health is completely re-established.

SPAIN.—The following is the latest intelligence from the seat of war:—

MADRID, July 29.—Madrid was tranquil. The municipality was re-constructed with new members maintaining the dominant opinions. The Deputy Domineck was a member of it.

The bombardment of Seville continued actively on the 22nd. The disasters are considerable. At Carmona, the fire ceased on the 23rd, a flag of truce having presented itself. Espartero and Van Halen were still, on the same day, before the walls of the city. The expeditionary forces, which left Madrid for Andalusia, are composed of sixteen battalions, 600 cavalry, and some batteries of artillery.

Men Arabal is still concealed in Madrid. Several members of the late Ministry have quitted Madrid.

The Duke de Bayleu is named tutor to the Queen *ad interim*.

SARAGOSSA, July 27.—At the date of the last news a commissaire on the part of the municipality of Saragossa, and a commissaire of the National Guard of this place, had entered into a correspondence with M. Gregoir Bahlovao, the commissaire of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of agreeing upon the basis of a Constitutional Government, in which Saragossa should be ralied in the interest of public order.

It was reported on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that the English Government had notified to the French Cabinet orders had been forwarded to Mr. Aston to quit Madrid and proceed to Seville, the government of the Regent being the only one recognised by England, &c

EGYPT.—(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)—ALEXANDRIA, 29th July.—The London overland mail of the 6th has not arrived here this month, in the extraordinarily short space of twelve days; it did *not* come by the Aerial Courier Company's steam machine, but by the Oriental Company's steam-ship Oriental. The mail from India having arrived here from Suez on Friday, the steamer Bey immediately on her return therewith. There is nothing new from India or China; affairs were in a quiet and satisfactory state. Within the last few days an impulse has been given to business here, inasmuch as every English vessel in port, of which there are upwards of twenty, has been chartered (although at very low freights), either for the United Kingdom or for ports on the Mediterranean, to load the produce which is now arriving from the interior. The Viceroy has appropriated the whole of his cotton crop to the payment of his tribute to the Porte, and it is going to Trieste, there to be sold by the brother of His Excellency Nubar Bey, Chargé d'Affaires, and the proceeds to be paid to the two bankers at Constantinople, Baltazzi and Alcon, for account of the Porte. Nothing has yet been settled as to an arrangement between the new Egyptian Transit Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company. If both persist in having establishments for traversing Egypt it must be ruinous to each. The Viceroy patronises and supports the new Transit Company.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—A cabinet courier arrived here on the 11th instant from St. Petersburg, and the next day an important communication was made to the Porte by M. Titoff. The Emperor of Russia, he informs it, refuses to sanction the late proceedings in Servia, and still insists on the banishment of MM. Woutshish and Petronowics—while these chiefs remain at the head of affairs in that principality, his Majesty is of opinion that nothing can be established on a satisfactory basis; and if the Porte has not the power to render its authority respected, he will himself take measures for the restoration of order and obedience.

Since the receipt of the above despatches, the Porte has again issued orders for armaments on the scale originally contemplated. The camps at Adrianople and Constantinople are each of them composed of 30,000 men, whereby there will be at Constantinople, when 30,000 men, of all arms, went through various evolutions, which were very creditably executed.

The latest intelligence from Persia is also of a very dubious character. There being reason to fear that the Persian government meditates some treacherous act of aggression by way of reprisal for the attack upon Kerbela.

The Shah left Teheran on the 20th of last month with a small division of his army, accompanied by thirty field pieces. He had made no previous communication to the diplomatic body as to his route and destination.

On Friday the Sultana paid a visit of ceremony to the Captain Pacha, on board his flag-ship the Mahmoudieh, previous to his departure for the Mediterranean. The fleet got under way this morning, and consists of two sline of the line, four frigates, and some corvettes and cutters.

WEST INDIES.—By the fast ship Higginson, Captain Hoare, from Barbadoes, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we have papers from that island to the 26th of June, fifteen days later than previously received by the last West India steam-ship, mail Falmouth. We find nothing of importance in the papers by this arrival, except the following, which we take from the *Barbadoes Globe*:—

"The bountiful rains with which we have been blessed during the last [illegible] have been [illegible] the canes, and the [illegible] have been [illegible] the weather [illegible] [illegible] and the James Holmes [illegible] We would [illegible] which brings shipments of sugar for 1843 to about 19,000 hogsheads. On an average, the increase of sugar of this year over that of last will be nearly 5,000 hogsheads."

Arrivals at Barbadoes—the Elizabeth Wood, from Liverpool; the Glanmire, from Dublin; the Farrsboro, from Belfast; the Landman, from London; the *Elizabeth*, from Liverpool; the Hornby, from Bristol; the New City of Cork, from Cork.

Sailed from Barbadoes—The Frances, for Greenock; the Nancy Munroe, for Greenock; the James Holmes, for London; the Higginson, for Liverpool.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of the 19th of June has arrived. The intelligence which it brings is of interest, and in particular the account of the capture of the newly-acquired province of Scinde. That most fertile district, which under a good [illegible] not and properly cultivated will become a garden, is now nearly pacified by the measures adopted by Sir Charles Napier, the present governor. [illegible] the Indus collected by Shere Mahomed at Sukkurhid has gradually [illegible] and the Ameer himself has accepted terms, and was about to [illegible] country. Sir C. Napier has, it appears, purchased to give him up [illegible] sure and which must be more valuable than either, his [illegible] on condition that he leaves Scinde for ever. Whether Shere Mahomed will fulfil his share of this compact remains to be seen. He is reported [illegible] to be still about Khyrpoor, and it is thought that ere long he would [illegible] at any rate by the field that would "astonish us," and we shall feel anything but surprised if, after the monsoon, he again raise the standard of opposition, and [illegible] Accounts to the 15th of June state that the Ameer's position at Sukkurhid, that General Napier proposed attacking, the Ameer's position at Sukkurhid, [illegible] soon as the arrival of heavy [illegible] would enable him to do so with [illegible] since numerous [illegible] and who must be more valuable than either, his [illegible] on condition that he leaves Scinde for ever. Whether Shere Mahomed will fulfil his share of this compact remains to be seen. He is reported [illegible] to be still about Khyrpoor, and it is thought that ere long he would [illegible] at any rate by the field that would "astonish us," and we shall feel anything but surprised if, after the monsoon, he again raise the standard of opposition, and [illegible] Accounts to the 15th of June state that the Ameer's position at Sukkurhid, that General Napier proposed attacking, the Ameer's position at Sukkurhid, [illegible] soon as the arrival of heavy [illegible] would enable him to do so with [illegible] since numerous [illegible] and who must be more valuable than either, his [illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] of the 17th Native Infantry, died on the 17th of May, but in an crippled a state from severe sickness, as to be almost useless. Two of the officers belonging to this regiment have already fallen victims to the [illegible] viz., Lieutenant Bridges and Assistant-Surgeon Baxter, of the Artillery, have likewise died of it. Assistant-Surgeon Baxter, of the Artillery, have likewise died of it. These, indeed, [illegible]

[illegible] short space of a month! The 25th Native Infantry had likewise nearly a hundred in hospital, and five officers laid up from the same cause. So intense, indeed, was the heat at Kurrachee that the thermometer ranged as high as 140 degrees in tent, and such, indeed, was the sickness and mortality among the troops at Hyderabad and the posts adjoining, from their greater exposure to the sun's influence, Sir Charles Napier and himself have been laid up in it, but has now completely recovered. Not more than 250 men were fit for duty. Fortunately, the general and already given the idea of attacking Shere Mahomed in the interior of the Beloochistan of the country combining to reinforce any active operation as that is imprudent and impracticable. The Scinde troops, too, had begun to disperse, doubtlessly perceiving the hopelessness of their resistance.

Meer Mooraud Ali, a chief, brought several chiefs a short time ago into the camp at Hyderabad, and took them before Sir Charles Napier. It appeared they had been captured by fraudulent means, and they were at once set at liberty by the general. It is added, that as soon as they regained their freedom they rejoined the insurgents. One of them was the head of the Chandeer tribe, a very powerful body. Meer Mahomed, who had been assembling forces at his strong bazaar, and against whom an expedition was lately sent, has surrendered himself, and likewise seen liberated [illegible] He had [illegible] and on mailing some return for the unexpected [illegible] money, by enabling [illegible] to keep open the communication between Hyderabad and Bombay.

General Napier, it is said, appeal to Lord Ellenborough to be relieved of the government of Scinde, but this is not at all unlikely; for the difficulties of [illegible] but beginning to be apparent, and his genius lends [illegible] may find the task of governing Scinde rather more troublesome than that of conquering it.

Captain Thomas, of the 6th Native Infantry, has been negotiating very successfully with the Rajah of Bhawulpore for certain objects connected with the opening of the Indus "to all nations." He had obtained, it appears, a reduction, to the extent of one half, of the transit duties on boats proceeding up and down the Sadej, within the Rajah's territories, a considerable reduction on merchandize, and the duties not levied on the [illegible] and the opening of the [illegible] road, "which will unite Moultan and Bhawulpore, the most [illegible] with Delhi and Hindostan." For which important [illegible] to keep open the communication between Hyderabad and Bombay.

AFGHANISTAN.—Dost Mahomed left Peshawur on the 8th of April, and [illegible] the Khyber pass in safety, and joined Acbar Khan at Cabul, [illegible] on the 19th, which he left at Kooloom; his son was in the Sufaed Koh range endeavouring to get up an insurrection. The Kohistan had risen in favour of Zeman Khan, and Amen-oolah Khan was in rebellion in the Logur district. Mahomed Akbbar Khan remains at Jelalabad with Shumsoodeen, but they do not agree well together; the latter was offered the government of the Kohistan, but the revolt in favour of the Nawaub interfered with the arrangement. One of Dost Mahomed's first acts was to imprison Nazir Wahab. All is said to be in confusion and uncertainty."

It is said, but with what truth I know not, that the Dost has repaid the kindness and generosity of Shere Singh, by everywhere doing his best to incense the Musulmans of Affghanistan against the Sikhs. One would hardly think he did chief capable of such ingratitude.

TAJ MEHAUR.—Nothing further has been heard of the Maharajah's illness. His highness is still absent from the capital; and, from the information as to his movements furnished by the newswriter of the *Delhi Gazette*, would appear to be at present in good health. It is reported, that at the durbar, one day, an announcement was made by the Maharajah, to the effect that a treaty had been arranged with Dost Mahomed, binding the latter to the payment of a tribute of six annas in the rupee to the Lahore Government. On hearing this, it is said, Shere Singh intimated his opinion that Akbbar Khan would oppose the execution of the treaty; to which Shere Singh replied, that, should it so turn out, hostilities must ensue.

From this latter statement a strong story current amongst the chiefs of the protected Sikh states to cut off the British regiments in the hills. This at first caused some alarm, but it is now believed to have been quite without foundation.

It appears that Shah Zeman, Futteh Jung, and Shah Pour—all three for a brief period rulers at Cabul—together with other chiefs belonging to the Sudozye family, are now living at Lahore, under the protection of Shere Singh, and supported by his bounty.

GWALIOR.—From this province there is news of some moment. The storm long threatened has at length burst forth, and all is confusion and disorder. At the instigation of a widow of the late Scindeah, the troops have attacked the residence of the minister, Mama Sahib, and driven him from the city, and the direction of affairs is now in the hands of the lady in question. The minister had been long in bad odour with the principal chiefs, and had recently imprisoned—justly enough—one or two of the most refractory, and among them Dada Khasjee, a friend of the Ranee. The troops were at first reluctant to act, their leaders hesitating to obey her highness's orders, but the scruples which influenced them were ultimately overcome. Dada Khasjee has thus again usurped the office of minister, and with his royal mistress, Rookmna Baee, holds the reins of authority. This lawless act is no doubt but the forerunner of disturbances of a serious nature, and the restoration of order will in all probability depend on British intervention. Since the expulsion of Mama Sahib, all intercourse between the British resident and the court has ceased. The infant Rajah and his youthful sister are saved from the late revolt, but surrounded by their present *friends*, it is doubtful how long they may remain so. It is a pity Gwalior was not added to our territories on Scindeah's death. It would any further disturbance in that quarter, even now be politic to take possession of it. The state rightfully lapsed to us when the late Rajah breathed his last.

HOSHUNGABAD.—On the 14th May a conflict took place at Mahobs, between a portion of the troops composing our outpost there and a body of rebels, about 200 strong, led by Kamud Singh and two other insurgent chiefs. Hearing that the enemy had encamped a short distance from Mahobs, Lieutenant Good, who was in command of a British detachment, moved out to attack them at the head of two companies of the 67th Native Infantry, a troop of the youthful Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Tucker, and one hundred men belonging to the Rajah of Chatterpore. The enemy were posted on a hill covered with jungle, where they had thrown up a breastwork, and fought with determined courage. Our troops arrived at five o'clock in the morning, but from numerical strength to the Bundelas, continued the attack till dark without attaining their object, which was to drive them from the hill. Lieutenant Good now considered it prudent to retire, having left treasure at Mahoba, and the force in camp being scarcely sufficient for its protection. This movement was effected without difficulty, but there can be no doubt the insurgents got somewhat the better of us in the affray. Their loss is variously stated at from four to fourteen killed; ours was two killed and five wounded.

There has also been a skirmish between a party of the rebels (it is supposed the same who were engaged at Mahoba) and the troops of the friendly Rao (or rajah) of Alipara, in which the former were worsted. A detachment of our force was sent off to the Rao's assistance, but arrived too late to be of service.

Again, on the banks of the Dessanon, the followers of the Rajahs of Chatterpore and Jeitpore have been fighting with each other; so that, on the whole, the pacification of Boondelkhund cannot be said to have been yet satisfactorily accomplished.

Seit Singh, the imbecile chief selected to rule over Jeitpore, has arrived at that place, and assumed the reins of government.

As the best means of effectually tranquillising these disturbed districts, it has been recommended that the whole of the inhabitants should be disarmed, which, effected simultaneously with a sufficiency of troops, and the states implicated in rebellion to be proclaimed as being under martial law. These suggestions appear good, and are worthy of attention.

HONG-KONG.—The Canton Mail of May 3rd, per Sesostris steamer, on the 6th of June, and would reach Madras on the 12th, and Calcutta about the 14th.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Lord Ellenborough has at length taken his departure from Agra, and is on his way back to Calcutta, with the intention, however, of awaiting at Allahabad the arrival of the Mail from England. His lordship left on the 17th of July, and the preparations for his progress were commenced immediately on the receipt of the London mail of April, it is not unreasonably inferred that his departure has been occasioned by orders received by him by private letters from the home authorities. In reference to this we observe the *Bengal and Agra Uhkar* says: "We have every reason to know that he (the Governor-General) has by this mail protested against being obliged to remain at Calcutta, and that if a necessity for such a government shall be considered to exist, he will be with him, that they, like himself, should be at Agra." The *Uhkar* further states that in case the home government should disagree with his lordship on this point, he will at once resign.

Mr. Clerk, late envoy to the court of Lahore, the envoyship having been abolished, has been appointed governor of the north-west provinces, with Agra for his capital, however, as has been usually observed by that functionary. His excellency is at present at Simla, where he will remain till the end of the rainy season. Colonel Richmond, of her Majesty's 31st, accompanies the agent to the north-west frontier.

One of the most remarkable events of the month is the solemn protest of the officers of the army at Hyderabad against the calumnies of the *Bombay Times*, which paper accused them of having opposed the cession of the Ex Ameers. They presented an address to Sir Charles Napier praying for protection against those calumnies, and they received a decided reply from their generals. The address and reply have been published in the journals of Bombay, and were to be also circulated throughout India.

The Ex-Ameers had been removed from Bombay to Sassoor, near Poonah. The noble appearance of them was a prisoner in the Castle of Surat, where he was well guarded.

The setting of the monsoon was felt through India. The mercury fell to 70 degrees. A gale was dreaded; it came on, and expended its fury in the Bay of Bengal. Several ships were lost on the Coromandel coast. The ship Amelia Thompson, and the brig Union have foundered at sea; and two French vessels, the Leander and Victor, and a native brig have been driven ashore and wrecked. The Braemar has also been stranded. Besides these, the Lord Elphinstone and Champion have been a good deal injured; and five vessels have been seen off the coast, but which the monsoon put to sea ere assistance when its gale commenced have not yet returned, and apprehensions are felt for their safety. A dreadful hurricane was felt at the Mauritius towards the end of April, and several vessels were driven ashore. The heat which was resumed on the 6th of June, when a fine ship, the Thomas Grenville, was consumed. The insurance offices have declined granting heavy policies on native ships until the Lascar crews.

The mail at Bombay was to leave on the 20th of June, the commencement of June, but the monsoon had broken on the night of the 18th, and had cooled the atmosphere. The wing of the 78th Highlanders had suffered from a sort of brain fever, which was attributed to their dress and exposure to the sun, as well as to their careless mode of living in the tropics.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the demise of William Richardson, Esq., the Advocate General of Bengal. Civil Service, and the senior judge of Surat, which took place at that city on the 21st of May. This gentleman's death was occasioned by a complaint of long standing, but which had assumed no alarming character until the morning of his decease, when, having unfortunately fasted to seek for timely surgical aid, he fell a victim to it. Mr. Richardson had served above twenty years in India, and was much esteemed both as a public servant and a private member of society. He was a person of retired habits; but his genuine kindliness of disposition, and his many estimable, though unobtrusive, qualities, had endeared him to all who knew him intimately. At one period of his life he was a devoted sportsman; and in 1835-37 he was Captain Harris's companion in the well-known adventurous expedition undertaken by that officer from the Cape of Good Hope into the interior of southern Africa.

CHINA.

The news from China is extremely scanty. Reports had been circulated of Sir Henry Pottinger's sickness, but they were regarded as exaggerations. He was said, according to the latest news of the beginning of May, to be recovering. On the arrival of the new governor, Keo Ying, who was expected at Canton about the beginning of June. The death of Captain Bremer, of her Majesty's ship Driver, was mentioned. The Phlegethon had been ordered to the north coast of China to look-Keong the 7th of May. The Queen steamer has been ordered to get ready for sea at Calcutta in the beginning of July. Some of the newspapers imagine that Lord Ellenborough is going back to Europe; but this fact may be doubted in the middle of the south-west monsoon.

A letter from Hong-Kong has arrived, dated March 7. From it it appears that business was most active on the north coast. There were seven ships in the Yang-Tze-Kiang, selling openly, at Woosung, opium and British goods. They had been warned off by the authorities, but, having persisted, they were allowed to continue their sales.

The Americans are busy in smuggling. Sir Henry Pottinger sought to stop that trade, but in vain. Captain Hope endeavoured to detain some ships, but they were subsequently released.

The French frigate Erigone is going to Niron, in Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for the persecution of the French missionaries.

British goods are said to be scarce in China; not a piece to be found outside for sale.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Loan Societies Act Continuance Bill and Irish Bridges Bill were read a third time and passed.—Lord CAMPBELL laid upon the table a bill, the object of which is to prevent, for the period of one year, any proceedings having for their object to eject from the Scottish Universities any others not members of the Established Church in that country. The bill was read a first time without remark, and Thursday was fixed for the second reading.—Earl FORTESCUE presented a long petition from Lord Dunmore, the prayer of which was, in so stance, that the house would take measures to have the whole of the church property in Ireland, except menial lands for the clergy of the three denominations, held to the best advantage (preserving life interests), and the produce vested in the Consolidated Fund, the interest to be applied to the support of the Protestant, Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic religion in proportion to numbers; and enable her Majesty to conclude a concordat with the Pope, thus placing the Romish Church in Ireland on a constitutional basis—that is on a perfect equality with the churches of England and Scotland. The noble earl concluded by moving that the petition do lie on the table.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he should make no remark on the irregularity of presenting such a petition; he would merely warn their lordships that the prayer of the petition went to subvert the reformed religion as established in the United Kingdom. It was for the house to say whether they should listen to arguments in support of such a proposition.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said the question as to whether the petition should lie on the table or not had been put and agreed to.—The Earl of WICKLOW said the importance of the question should have prevented the learned lord on the woolsack from being so quick.—He was surprised that the noble lord (Oranmore) should have had the petition presented at all, and still more that the noble lord, who had filled the highest official situation in Ireland, should have presented it, for to him was to the subversion of the Established Church. He would not take a farthing from that church, but he would give his support to a proposition to provide a maintenance for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said he had not put the question out of the usual course—not until the petition had been laid upon the table.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he understood that the petition "had been presented and laid on the table"—had only been made, not agreed to.—Lord BROUGHAM said the petition was certainly been put, and that the contents had it. He did not wish to give an opinion upon so important a matter at that moment, but he was anxious to correct a prevalent delusion namely, that the Established Church was a cause of suffering to the Irish peasantry. The Roman Catholics were only placed in the same situation as the Irish Presbyterians, who paid their minister, in addition to the rent-charge, which was afterwards paid by the state to the Established Church.—After a few words of explanation from Earl FORTESCUE, the Loan Societies Act Continuance and Libel Bill was read a third time and passed; and several bills passed through committee; after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After several unopposed bills had been advanced a stage (amongst which was the Australian Slave Trade Bill) and several petitions presented in favour to Newgate, in pursuance of the report of the Epworth petition, of Samuel Potts, for forgery of petitions presented to the house, the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was moved by Sir J. GRAHAM.—Mr. WALLACE opposed the second reading. He considered that the bill being brought in in the month of July, so late in the session, was as great an affront to the people of Scotland as the Act of Anne, which had been passed with such breathless haste. The bill, instead of removing, would only tend to create doubts and litigation hitherto unknown. He moved that the bill be read a second time this day months.—Mr. R. COCHRANE said that this was almost precisely similar to the unsuccessful bill brought in by Lord Aberdeen in 1840. It threw the power into the hands of the Church courts.—Lord. RUTHERFURD also expressed his surprise at the bill being brought in at this late period of the session. If the bill were to be brought forward at all, it should have been introduced before the secession; but in the present temper of the people it would only aggravate the evils, and drive more of its members from the Established Church. Sir W. FOLLETT differed from the hon. gentleman as to the propriety of introducing the bill before the secession. Nothing could more conduce to the satisfactory settlement of the Non-Intrusionists, as they sought the total abrogation of patronage, and even taught that the Church courts could set at defiance the acts of the Legislature.—Lord ROCKINGHAM also expressed his surprise at the bill having been brought in at this late period of the session. If the bill were to be brought forward at all, it should have been introduced before the secession; but in the present temper of the people it would only aggravate the evils, and drive more of its members from the Established Church. Sir W. FOLLETT differed from the hon. gentleman as to the propriety of introducing the bill before the secession. Nothing could more conduce to the satisfactory settlement of the Non-Intrusionists, as they sought the total abrogation of patronage, and even taught that the Church courts could set at defiance the acts of the Legislature. Sir ROBERT PEEL

FARNE LIGHTHOUSE.

shore by the fishing-boats. The cabin staircase and skylight were attached to the deck, as also the cabin floor. Below the deck was a writing-desk marked "William Banks, 1836." It was opened in presence of witnesses, and was found to contain a dozen copies of a periodical, entitled "the Church." On the cabin floor the fishermen also found some silver spoons and toody ladles. A cask of whisky came ashore on the same day, marked "Scott and Allan, Leith." A satin cloak, lined with fur, was picked up. A work box has also been picked up, containing knife, scissors, needles, looking-glass, &c., and marked "E. E.;" also, a pocket-handkerchief, a frock, and mits. At North Sunderland some portions of the wreck and light articles of property have been found: amongst them a small box belonging to the mate, containing a note of part of the ship's expenses, and 15s. in silver.

The following is a statement of the number of passengers and crew of the Pegasus, according to the best information:—

Cabin passengers	..	18
Steerage	.. ..	23
Crew, including firemen		14
Total		55
Saved		6
Drowned		49

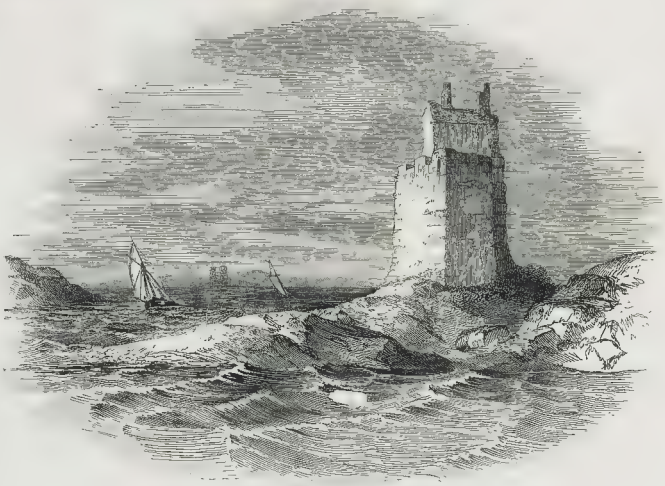
THE LATE MR. ELTON.

This admirable actor, whose melancholy and most unexpected death is now recorded as having happened through the wreck of the Pegasus steamer, was born in the year 1798, and educated with a view to follow the profession of a solicitor; and for a considerable time he was in the office of Mr. Springball, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; but having imbibed a passion for theatrical representations, he became a member of a private theatre in Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-lane, conducted by Mr. Pym, a place celebrated for having given the first rudiments of the art to several eminent actors among them the late John Reeve. In 1823, after being tried for a short time some of the small provincial towns, he obtained an engagement at the Olympic Theatre, where the late Tyrone Power was then engaged. Mr. Elton remained only a short time; and at the Christmas of that year he engaged himself at the Liverpool Amphitheatre, and not being satisfied with his situation there, he joined the company of Mr. Bunn, then manager of the Birmingham Theatre. On the following Christmas his services were retained by the Liverpool manager to personate the character of *Napoleon* in the "Battle of Waterloo," which spectacle was acted for three months in succession. Shortly after the manager of the Theatre Royal Liverpool proposed an engagement, and Mr. Elton, already very popular in the town, presented himself on the boards of the legitimate arena as *Cominius* in "Coriolanus;" here he became most popular, but Mr. Vandenhoff being so long established as the leading actor, Mr. Elton could only obtain a first part occasionally. From Liverpool he went to Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Manchester, where he attracted the notice of Mr. Charles Young, then playing for a few nights there. That gentleman expressed himself highly in favour of Mr. Elton's talent, and predicted his speedy removal to the metropolis. He afterwards acted for a season at Norwich and Cambridge, and in the year 1831 made his bow to the Garrick audience in Whitechapel as *Richard the Third*. His success was prodigious: the east-enders hailed him as a modern Garrick; the managers, Conquest and Wyman, liberally advanced his salary, and their treasury was greatly benefited. The Surrey was his next remove, where, after a few months' sojourn, the late David Morris engaged him for the Haymarket Theatre, where he appeared in 1833. He remained one season; and, after various engagements at the London minors, he appeared at Covent garden, under the management of Mr. Osbaldiston, in the season of 1837, January 10, as *Walter Tyrrell*, in the drama of that name. His claim to the rank of an admirable actor was at once recognised. From that period till his lamented death he continued a member of the theatres royal. Educated and accomplished, he enjoyed the society of the most celebrated for talent in literature and the fine arts, and to his necessitous brother actors his time and purse were open. He was chairman and treasurer of the Minor General Theatrical Fund, to which institution he devoted his best energies. He has left seven children to deplore the loss of an attached and devoted father, the youngest being only eight years of age.

LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA STEAM-SHIP.

In our shipping intelligence of last week we gave the particulars of the Columbia steam-ship, belonging to the Boston and Halifax Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. We now present our readers with a sketch of this fine vessel, just previously to her going to pieces upon Black Ledge Reef, near Seal Island, off Townsend Bay, on the south-west coast of Nova Scotia, on her passage to Halifax. Among the passengers were the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, with his lady and daughter. There were 95 passengers, and 73 officers, crew &c., belonging to the ship, in all 168 souls, all of whom were safely landed on Seal Island. Their preservation was extraordinary, for twenty yards on either side of the ship, with a moderate breeze, would have consigned the whole number to a watery grave. The ship lay on an inclined plane of smooth rock, from her paddles forward, while her stern was in deep water, and, as she strained heavily, it was judged fit to land the lady passengers, or about twenty, who, up to this time, had displayed wonderful fortitude and self-possession, nor did it desert them when placed under the protection of a perfect stranger, the master of Seal Island Light, to land on a small rocky island, with only another family besides his own to take from it its desolate appearance. As the tide receded the steam-ship commenced breaking up, and at three o'clock it was supposed she would be a total wreck. The crew remained to the last, having a number of small vessels at hand, with the hope of removing the engines before she was wholly destroyed. Previous to leaving Seal Island the passengers of the Columbia convened a meeting for the expression of the passengers' opinion with regard to the wreck, and unanimously acquitted Captain Shannon of all blame for the loss; and they resolved to raise a fund for compensating the residents of Seal Island for their kind attention and hospitality.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. ELTON.



HOLY ISLAND.

WRECK OF THE COLUMBIA STEAM-SHIP.

FATHER MATHEW CELEBRATING MASS.

FATHER MATHEW IN LONDON.

On Monday a great concourse of people assembled in the Commercial-road East, to hear and see the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who had announced his intention of administering the total abstinence pledge in the ground lately consecrated by a Roman Catholic bishop, on the south side of the Commercial-road, opposite the George Inn. A temporary platform had been erected for the various persons who intended to take part in the proceedings, and a few minutes before the arrival of Father Mathew it gave way with a loud crash, precipitating about fifty persons who were on it to the ground. This accident created great alarm; but, fortunately, no person was hurt, and the scaffold was soon put up again, and supported in a more substantial manner. At ten o'clock Father Mathew faced a metropolitan auditory for the first time. He was received with loud cheers, particularly by his countrymen, who assembled in great numbers. The Rev. Mr. Mathew is a gentleman about fifty years of age, of mild and expressive features. His unaffected manner and deportment, and the simplicity of his style when addressing his hearers, appeared to make a great impression on every one. There was an evident sincerity about all his words and actions, which spoke more to the feelings of his hearers than all the speeches, and their name was legion, uttered throughout the day. He was surrounded by the leading members of the various Temperance and Teetotal Societies in London. The poles supporting the platform were decorated with flags and banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Father Mathew opened the proceedings by a short but expressive prayer, and then delivered an address, which was listened to with great attention, on the advantage of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the evils of intemperance. The first persons who presented themselves were a Roman Catholic fraternity called the Holy Guild, who came in procession to the ground, bearing crosses. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity, which has been established chiefly for charitable purposes, knelt down and repeated the words of the pledge after Father Mathew, in a loud voice. He then descended from the platform and gave them his blessing, and, after touching them all on the forehead, dismissed them. The same ceremony was repeated about twelve or fourteen times during the day. A batch, having been duly prepared by speeches from Earl Stanhope, Dr. Daley, Mr. Whitaker, and others, and lastly, by Father Mathew himself, knelt down and repeated the pledge after him, and after being touched by the reverend gentleman, were requested to depart and make way for others.

The police, under the direction of Inspector Rutt and Sergeant Parker, of the K division, greatly facilitated the arrangements and prevented much confusion.

Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew shook hands, and the noble lord addressed the multitude for nearly an hour, and said he had been a teetotaller for many years, and invited his hearers to follow his example. He declared his intention of publicly taking the pledge from Father Mathew, and warmly eulogized the rev. gentleman for his useful and patriotic exertions in Ireland, and expressed a fervent hope that his mission in England would be attended with similar results.

Father Mathew then called upon those who were anxious to come forward and take the pledge with Earl Stanhope to do so. A semi-circle was formed, and 300 men and women knelt down and received the pledge. Earl Stanhope, who laboured under considerable agitation, was directly afterwards embraced by Father Mathew, who, in the enthusiasm of the moment, kissed his cheek. The noble earl smiled, and grasped Father Mathew's hand, exclaiming, "God bless

PORTRAIT OF FATHER MATHEW.

you, sir." The delivery of speeches and the administration of the pledge were proceeded with till dusk, when Father Mathew left the ground, having previously announced his intention of attending in the same place for the same purpose every day this week.

About 3000 took the pledge during the day, one half of whom were Irish. From the appearance of many of them we should say the total abstinence pledge was very necessary. The conduct of the vast multitude was most orderly.

Early next morning the rev. gentleman resumed his labours in the Commercial-road East. Earl Stanhope again attended, and remained on the platform addressing the people, and exhorting them to take the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, for nearly four hours. He was very warmly greeted by the multitude, who, at his request, gave three times three cheers for Father Mathew.

The rev. gentleman addressed the people on the evils of intemperance in a very effective manner, and he related many anecdotes, some of a humorous, and others of a very tragical nature, which told well. He paid a high compliment to the London press for the fairness and candour with which it had reported his proceedings, and at the desire of a gentleman on the platform, three cheers were given for the newspapers. At the request of his countrymen, Father Mathew repeated the words of the pledge in the Irish language. Soldiers, sailors, mechanics, and their wives and children, professional men, and several ladies and gentlemen, were among those who took the pledge during the day.

Among those who took the pledge were many with black eyes

FATHER MATHEW ADMINISTERING THE PLEDGE IN LONDON.

and bruised faces, who appeared to have been recently making great sacrifices to Bacchus. They were exhorted by Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew not to quarrel with any one again, and not to violate the pledge, and they solemnly promised not to make beasts of themselves any more. At sunset the proceedings terminated for the day. Father Mathew retired from the ground, but not before he had passed another warm eulogium on the newspapers for the fairness with which they had reported his proceedings, and the kind manner in which he had been spoken of. He felt deeply the obligation he was under to the London newspapers, and it would stimulate him to further exertions in the cause of temperance and morality. Father Mathew seems to practise as well as to preach total abstinence. During the twelve hours he was on the ground he never tasted food or drink, and he was hard at work talking and administering during the whole of the time. His speeches were imbued with kindly feeling, and he took great pains to convince his hearers that he did not wish to advance the interests of any particular party either in religion or politics, declaring that the Protestants in Ireland, to great numbers of whom he had addressed the pledge, had received him with the same cordiality as the members of his own church. Father Mathew has won "golden opinions from all sorts of men" by his affability and simple manners, and he is an example in his own person that cheerfulness can be reconciled with total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. There were upwards of 60,000 persons on the ground during the day.

In No. 39 of this journal we had the gratification of giving a portrait of this truly great man, and in honour of his visit to London we have here presented three two-sided illustrations, which we are satisfied will not be unacceptable to our readers. The personal appearance of Father Mathew is remarkable. The following interesting and graphic account of it is taken from the excellent work of Mrs. Hall, on "Ireland."

No one who sees the Rev. Mr. Mathew will hesitate to believe that he has been stimulated by pure benevolence to the work he has undertaken. The expression of his countenance is peculiarly mild and gracious; his manner is persuasive to a degree, simple and easy, and humble without a shadow of affectation, and his voice is low and musical "such as women men." A man more naturally fitted to obtain influence over a people, easily led and proverbially swayed by the affections, we have never encountered. No man has borne his honours more meekly; encountered opposition with greater gentleness and forbearance; or disarmed hostility with weapons better suited to a Christian. His age is somewhat above fifty, but he looks younger; his frame is strong, evidently calculated to endure great fatigue, and his aspect is that of established health—a serviceable illustration of the practical value of his system. He is somewhat above the middle size; his features are handsome as well as expressive. Our brief interview with him confirmed the favourable impression of his character we had obtained from a knowledge of the results derived from his labours; and we left him with fervent thanks to God, that a man so qualified to sway a multitude had so wisely, so nobly, and so virtuously applied his powers and directed the energies of his marvellously active mind, fearing how dangerous he might have proved if they had been exerted for evil and not for good.

On Thursday the Rev. Mr. Mathew resumed his interesting and arduous proceedings. At nine o'clock the ground the scene of his labours (which has lately been consecrated as a Catholic cemetery) was crowded to a very great extent. The rev. gentleman, however, did not arrive until shortly after ten o'clock, when, on ascending the platform from which he addressed the assemblage, he was most enthusiastically applauded. During the entire day there certainly could not have been less than 40,000 persons on the ground, the greater part of whom were drawn together through curiosity to see the great Apostle of Temperance, and to witness the administering of the pledge. In the second batch that came forward to take the pledge were several policemen, a recruiting sergeant of the 22nd Regiment, and a Highland piper, dressed in full costume. The rev. gentleman having made some appropriate observations, concluded by administering the pledge. Before the close of the proceedings twenty-five batches came forward, each consisting of about sixty persons, making in all 1500. There were several Protestant clergymen present, and also a great number of foreigners. The attendance would have been considerably greater, but for the unpropitious state of the weather, as it rained in torrents during the greater part of the day.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12th.

Sunday, August 6.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.
Tuesday, 8. Dryden born, 1631.
Wednesday, 9.
Thursday, 10.—St. Laurence.
Friday, 11.—Dog Days end.
Saturday, 12.—Grouse shooting begins.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 12.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursd. 7.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
11 48 0 11	0 34 1 15	1 20 1 56	2 5 2 41	2 45 3 21	3 26 3 59

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Admirer.*' Lynn.—*The engraving referred to is not by the Glyphographic process, but on wood. See the leader on the prize Cartoons, in a late number of our Journal.*

"*J. G. J.*," Newbold Lodge, Leamington.—*The drawing shall be returned.*

"*John.*"—*The executor will, doubtless, write the proper form of receipt for our correspondent to sign*

"*Observator*," Brighton, *shall receive our serious attention.*

"*L. M.*," Halifax.—*Alderman Wadsworth was Lord Mayor in* 1823-24, *but did not serve two mayoralties. He sat in Parliament in the years named by our correspondent.*

"*I. van H.*," Innholder-street.—*We have not room for the incident, or for "Zeb" on "The Eve Glass."*

"*A. B.*"—*We will endeavour to make the insertion suggested by our correspondent.*

"*R. H.*," Clifton, *is thanked. The correction was made as soon as received.*

"*A. G. E.*" *3rd question, yes. The other two next week.*

"*T. P.*," Manchester, *is thanked, but we have not room for the subject.*

"*C. H. B.*," Boscastle.—*The Charities Commission has, we believe, been dissolved.*

"*R. M. P.*"—*We have not room for the Whitefield Tabernacle.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Protestant.*

Ineligible.—"*The Blind Boy to his Mother*," by *G. B. F.*; "*Flowers*," by *E. F.*

We sincerely sympathise with our friend, "Candidus Verax," of Kilkenny, whose exertions in behalf of his distressed countrymen is deserving of more grateful acknowledgments than that which we regret to see he has experienced; this, however, is the common fate of disinterested virtue. Mr. Bateman should send us the drawing, and explain the nature of his invention.

"*A Lover of Truth*" *loses sight of his cherished maxim—"Abuse is not argument." We quarrelled not with the science of astrology, but with the combination of a heartless set of vagabonds to swindle poor ignorant and credulous servant girls out of their hard-earned wages. We have noted his prospectus, and shall watch the progress of the society.*

"*Clericus Surriensis*" *is not the only correspondent who directs our attention to the subject of which he complains. He proposes rightly, that the remedy is, to a certain extent, beyond our control; but care shall be taken to render the evil as innocuous as possible.*

"*A.*" *poetical contribution is declined.*

"*Smith Smith*" *will see on referring to our file that we have not been neglectful of the subject to which he refers.*

"*A Subscriber*," Manchester, *will find the result of the Durham election in a later edition. Mr. Bright's majority over his opponent was* 78.

"*G. L. S.*" *should apply to a music publisher.*

"*H. D. Griffiths*" *must know that these lines have been by no means lukewarm advocates of the cause which he espouses. Let him send us the paste.*

"*Zurich's*" *temperate and judicious expostulation has been received. We shall not lose sight of the subject of his solicitude.*

"*E. T. C.*" *is nothing if not critical. He cannot have read attentively the article to which he alludes, or he would have spared his strictures. They are taken, however, in good part.*

"*E. C.*," Bristol. *We received his benevolent gift of £6, post-office order, which we have forwarded to Mr. Forth at Kingston.*

"*A.*"—*Persons who encourage the wretched imitations of this journal, must be almost as contemptible as the imitators, and we cannot pity their disappointment.*

"*F. N. Boy.*" *Bognor, justly complains of the conduct of the newsman in supplying him with a wretched imitation of our Journal, and we certainly think he was justified in removing his patronage for so dishonest an attempt.*

"*J. R.*," *Aberdeen.—The post in question is generally thought first-rate.*

"*A Correspondent*," *Canterbury.—It is stated "on the best authority" in the "Athenæum" of the* 22nd *ult., that Messrs. Baring have not undertaken the contract for cutting through the Isthmus of Panama:—"It is quite true that the work of cutting the canal across the Isthmus of Panama is a matter still talked about; but we believe the privilege of executing it remains in the hands of Messrs. Solomon of Panama, to whom it was granted by the Grenadian Republic in* 1839. *It is said that, under the authority of this privilege, Messrs. Solomon have caused a survey of the Isthmus to be made, and that the result of this survey is to show that a passage may be made between the two oceans, by uniting the rivers Chagres and Grande by a canal of about thirty miles in extent."*

A second copy of Mr. Christopher's "Account of the Cape of Good Hope" has been received.

Chess.—"*J. E. C.*"—*Three letters received*
"*D. H.*" "*H. Horn*," "*Blue Jacket*," *received.*
"*G. M. F.*"—*Solution correct.*
Our chess article is unavoidably postponed.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta at Cowes, arrived too late for this week; we shall illustrate the event by beautiful drawings taken by R. Landells, Esq.

All, or any of the back numbers, may be had by order of all booksellers; or can be had from our office, 198, Strand, by remitting the amount.

Portfolios, which are sold at our office, we recommend to preserve the numbers.

Books Received.—Dr. Wilson and Gully on the "Dangers of the Water Cure;" Lee on "Animal Magnetism;" Sammarby's "Handbook for the National Gallery;" Sammary's "Excursions out of London;" Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle," 1 vol. 8vo.; "Rome under Paganism and the Pope," 2 vols. "Handbook for Visitors to the Kensal Green Cemetery;" Ainsworth's "Claims of the Christian Aborigines of the Turkish Empire;" Bain's "Applications of the Electric Fluid to the Useful Arts;" Murtin's "Vagaries, a Sequel to the Tale of a Tub;" "A Letter on El Dorado at the Cape;" M. Vemeuil de Beaucun's "Rapport sur la Grammaire Espagnole;" "History of China and India," part vii.; also the following periodicals for August:—British and Foreign Review, No. 30; Fraser, Dublin University, and Illuminated Magazines; Martin Chuzzlewit; Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

The advent of Father Mathew to our English metropolis, for the purpose of diffusing more widely and rapidly the wholesome doctrine of temperance among the general community, finds a record to-day in the columns of this journal, and has been very generally and liberally reported in the daily press. The circumstance is in every way worthy of note, for Father Mathew seems to be no powerless missionary, but a man who brings with him to our shores (from a country where he has almost worked miracles in the change which he has wrought in the domestic habits of the people) the prestige of unexceptionable character—who is said to combine fervid eloquence with enlarged views of benevolence, and whose ambition is neither fame nor money, but the virtuous promotion of the happiness of the human race, by a direct expulsion of a great evil in society, which has, no doubt, entailed upon it some of its sharpest miseries and saddest crimes. The welcome of the worthy father has been warm in the extreme—all creeds and classes have awarded to him a respectful reception—there has been no resort to one of the common expedients to our lower classes towards those who interfere with their habitual enjoyments—we mean the habit of disgusting by insult, or defeating by loud ridicule; but, on the other hand, there has been a cordial acknowledgment of the blessings of temperance, and, therefore, an admission of the doctrines of its active preacher; and Lord Stanhope and other philanthropists of rank and influence have as it were grasped Father Mathew by the hand, and presented him as a general benefactor to their countrymen. There is a good deal in this, as a sign of the favourable spirit which has been engendered towards the temperance cause, and we are not without serious hope that it may lead to the best results, particularly if our pastors and spiritual teachers impress their flocks with the importance of abstinence from excess, to the comfort of their families and the happiness of their homes, as well indeed as to their moral tranquillity of mind. There can be no doubt of the great influence which the introduction, not of abstract temperance only, but even of extended moderation, would have upon the poorer population of our large towns, as well as of the great metropolis—for it would engender new habits, and in thousands of instances would be the means of exchanging the ale-house and the gin-shop for the church, a result which our clergy must surely regard as most desirable indeed. We do not expect so many and such rapid triumphs for Father Mathew in England as in Ireland, because the same facilities do not exist among the people for clearing the way. In Ireland there are very few among the peasant population who do not put themselves, at least once in every Sabbath, in communication with the ministers of their faith; and the exhortations from the altar to follow the wise course which Father Mathew has prescribed for the people were so frequent and vigorous, so earnest and influential, that they could not fail of their effect. Of course the same causes would produce the same results in England, but they do not exist with the same potency; the attendance of the lower class upon Sabbath worship is by no means so general as in Ireland; and perhaps the very intemperance which we are now seeking to extinguish may have grown into a habit with many, that only the most explicit admonition would be the most powerful auxiliary that Father Mathew could receive upon his benevolent pilgrimage, and we confess that we deem the cause quite worthy of such advocacy.

The fact is, that philosophy asserts her majesty in this matter, and it becomes impossible to hide from reason the great truth that temperance must be among the most godlike virtues of a people. It has in it the elements of self-denial and sobriety, and its action upon the domestic social system must be beautiful and beneficial in the extreme. Candour, therefore, at once compels the acknowledgment that Father Mathew is in the right box, and that all the delusions of sophistry cannot put him in the wrong one, and thus it is better that in a family journal like this, devoted both in religion and politics to the higher purposes of Christianity, to the encouragement of truth and the preservation of public morals, we should give in such adherence to a truly virtuous principle as the community cannot but approve, and as may consistently harmonize with the character which we have sought and succeeded to establish. We do not hesitate, therefore, to proclaim our decided sympathy with the cause which Father Mathew has taken in hand, and to express warm wishes for its success; nor are we without hope that the force of example will act with wholesome strength upon the people, and that the benefit in their moral and intellectual condition will undoubtedly ensue. Whether in town or country, let the doors of our poor cease to be darkened by the footstep of the drunkard—let his passion no longer strike fear and his voice sadness into the hearts of his wife and children—let their little pittance go no longer to make his brow haggard and his brain mad—let him exchange the companionship of sots for the gentler presence of his family, and a natural domestic intercourse with those whom he ik bound to love—so shall he find himself more happy, more industrious, and less poor—ko, when poor, shall his endurance of poverty be more patient, and the word's sympathy with it more charitable and strong—so shall his home become a dearer paradise than scenes of most inspiring debauchery—and so shall the little family around wear smiles instead of misery, and be clothed decently with the earnings that else would have been squandered upon drink. Then thoughts of Heaven, too, may creep in upon his intellectual improvement, and he may learn to bend his footsteps and lead his offspring towards the church. Our glance at his changed condition may appear Utopian; but, without exaggeration, the blessings of temperance are sweetening and manifold indeed.

Among the soldiery, too, and in the police, the doctrine will spread with brightening effect; and it is cheering to find how many are ready to practise the self-denial which is likely to secure to them so many gratifying fruits. It was curious to note that, at the great meeting in the Commercial-road, although Father Mathew and Earl Stanhope both fervidly addressed the audience, yet that the most impassioned and eloquent oration of the day was delivered by a private soldier of the Grenadier Guards, who seems to have harangued the people in a strain of touching eloquence.

Now, having gone so far in the expression of our general opinions upon the subject before the reader, we desire emphatically to state that our support of the Father Mathew movement is given purely in a social and moral sense; that we would denounce it directly, did we perceive it surrounded by any party or dishonest devices; that we would abjure it utterly, did we find it tinged with any prejudices of creed, or directed against any institution of religion in a word, did we find it advancing upon any other than the broad principles of general brotherhood, and making its progress for the true and common interest and happiness of the human race. That Father Mathew really preaches his doctrine in this spirit we earnestly believe, from one passage in his speech which we take much pleasure in quoting:—

He had no sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had been received in the most cordial manner by clergymen and lay members of the Established Church, by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers—ay, and even Jews, and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. He wished to elevate mankind, and to promote the interests of religion, and the good of the community, by that greatest of all blessings, sobriety.

And, therefore, we say, Heaven give speed to his good mission!

RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Long life to the dear devoted reader! Here we are again, once more shaking hands with him with the firm and honest grasp of friendship, and holding him by the button familiarly again. What is the news? *Nous verrons.* All in good time we shall begin to interchange our confidence. We have heard, then, something from France, something from Spain, something from India. It is pleasant to know that in the last-named locality, warm and feverish as it is, things are being treated pretty coolly, and society is subsiding into peace. Sir Charles Napier is "establishing relations" (we believe that is the diplomatic phrase, although the genuine old English meaning of establishing relations is nothing more, according to Cocker and Johnson, than being deuced liberal, and "setting one's family up in business") between the British and the people of Scinde. The victory we have gained seems settling down into matter-of-course possession, and the old grumblers about the morality of the war are now only looking out for a share in its advantages. Even the *Times* appears to think that

'Tis now of no more use to blame
The victory he's now whining,
For 'tis admitted Napier has
More *Scinde against* than sinning.

Apropos of the atrocity of the last pun, Scinde is not the only Indian name that has been the means of fetching equivoque from a distance. Said an English inquirer to a gentleman from Ghuznee, "When we urge a man to beat his wife in England, we say, 'Give her a *good hiding!*' What do you say in India?" To which the gentleman replied, "In India we say, '*Hide-her-a-bad!*'" (Hyderabad was, we presume, the locale of the joke.)

Lord Ellenborough was getting popular. He has swallowed his camels, and left off straining at his gnats. He has descended from his stilts, and his prudence is setting his jurisprudence all to rights. Nothing can be more effective than the spectacle of the *Ellenboroughs* amending the *Laws*.

China is "much as usual," with the opium traffic pretty stiffly reviving; so that while the Ministers are asking here for a compensation for the loss of the trade, the trade itself appears to be gaining considerably. By the way, there was a conundrum in the fleet: "Why will England be the ruin of *China*?" Answer—"Because the name of her representative is *Pot-ingure*.

The news from Paris is all about Spanish intrigue and the new intimacy between Guizot and Queen Christina. The marriage plan appears likely to be foiled, and there is a loud talk of a Coburg for Isabella the Second. Another Coburg! Hurrah for the Coburgs! What would become of the queens if it were not for the Coburgs? Meanwhile the little creature in the Palace at Madrid must be dreadfully flurried. Somebody very exclusively in the *Globe* says they are going to declare her of age at once. This alone is enough to puzzle her a little, but why should'nt heiresses to the Spanish throne be declared of age from the cradle? They might rock and reign at the same time. Espartero is a lost young man: all his mistresses, including his Royal one, have deserted him, and his countrymen are his masters now. Even Sarah Gosser has proved unfaithful at last. Still he has had the temerity to bombard Seville—the Byron city,

Famous for oranges and women—he
Who has not seen it will be much to pity;
So says the proverb, and I quite agree.

However, we cannot see the gist of the bombardment. It is not the most humane way of giving *state balls* to the inhabitants. The course chalked out for Espartero by the Parisian press is bitter in the extreme. "First Cadiz—then England—next a broken heart—and, finally, a cemetery!" This is a cruelty peculiarly French.

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What domestic? Why, Bright, the Quaker, in for Durham—not in for a penny in for a pound—but in for the Londonderry borough. Dr. Bowring has been facetious upon the subject somewhere.

"Dr. Bowring then rose and said, that he had from the proud privilege last night, accompanied by an honourable friend near him, of escorting his friend Mr. Bright to the table of the House of Commons, and he confessed that some melancholy thoughts came over him when he contrasted the opinion out of doors, from which he had come, with the opinions within doors, to which he went. An old epigram ran through his mind at the moment; and he could not help reverting to it and the comment which at the time he made on it. When Dr. Goodenough was called upon to preach to the house a witty member said—

'Tis well enough
That Goodenough
Should to the Commons preach;
For, sure enough,
They're bad enough
Whom Goodenough would teach.'

He (Dr. Bowring) thought, that—

It was meet enough,
And fit enough
The House should be enlightened;

For, sure enough,
They're dull enough,
And wanting to be *Brightened*.
(Great cheers and laughter.)

Well, at all events, Dr. Bowring cuts no great figure for a poet. Considering how often the name of Goodenough is repeated, the joke *is had* enough with a vengeance. Bulwer's verses are better, and these we now publish, for the first time.

One day Mr. Bright,
A queer Quakerly wight,
Whose morals and coat fitted tight on,
To Durham went down,
Just to stand for the town,
Where he set himself up as a *Bright*-un.

Mr. Bright, we are told,
Did his precepts unfold,
With a heart—than a feather-wing lighter;
Till the crowd with delight,
Said his name might be *Bright*,
But they vow'd that his wit was far *Brighter*.

He his principles gave
Out, in manner quite brave,
And swore that no mortal should slur 'em,
So they gave him a cheer,
And a shout as sincere,
And so return'd *Bright-un* for *Durham*.

Then Bowring uprose
On the tips of his toes,
Proclaiming himself quite enchanted;
The House might delight,
In his friend Mr. Bright,
For brightness was all that it wanted.

Then up got a wag
With a joke in his bag,
And a voice that proved quite overpowering,
Tho' of bright things he knew
That the Commons had few,
There was nothing too bright about Bowring.

And so progressed very pretty and pleasant electioneering squabbling, and Mr. Bright has taken his seat. He is a very promising person, and we shall see how long it takes him to take his stand. Notwithstanding the defeat of Mr. Parvis, the absence of the Londonderry voters has completely contradicted the assertion of his adversaries, that all his influence was *Vane*.

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Young England!—how young England, as Sam Slick would say, is going ahead. What is young England? Why, rather a nondescript animal—the type of a new class—men who run rather rusty in politics, and very zealous in religion—the politics of independence, and the religion of Puseyism. The main leaders are—

The stiff Captain Rous,
Who two pins for the House
Doesn't care, we believe, or two "tanners;"
With a more gentle boy,
Quite humanity's joy,
Who rejoices in being called "Manners."

Perhaps Dr. Bowring might say his was the first introduction of good manners into the house. Sam Rogers used to call the Commons "the assembly with the manners of a sweep;" and when asked the wherefore, declared that they had always *Soot on* their Speaker, but since Manners Sutton became Lord Canterbury, the joke has ceased to apply.

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Father Mathew is in England at last, and that for the multiplication of his practice. No more drinking! Lush, the barrister, will lose all his briefs; and Lushington, of the Civil Law Courts, will find his decisions dryer than ever. "I'm afraid, Dennis," said Lord Barrymore to his postillion, when he landed him out of a storm of rain—"I'm afraid, Dennis, you're very wet." "No, place yer honour, but I'm very *dry*;" and then of course came the "trating." Not so now.

There's Father Mat
Stops Brother Pat,
Who drank like anybody,
With "Don't throw, pray,
Yourself away,
But throw away your toddy."

The "Old Bailey" parody upon "Oh no, we never mention her," will now be verified, and the "Irishman in England" will be able to make a fine lament for his pothéen. We don't remember whether the said parody has been ever published, but we do remember the parody itself.

SONG.

THE IRISHMAN'S LAMENT FOR WHISKY.

I.

Och! no, we never minshun it,
The crater's never seen;
My lips are now forbid to taste
The thimble of pothéen!
From house to house they hurry me,
To swig the heavy wet,
But, och! I get no whisky there,
And how can I forget?

II.

They bid me seek in Hodges' vaults
The gin that others drink,
But, tho' I sometimes take a dram,
'Tis always bad I think.
'Tis thrue the barmaid smiles on me,
As if to say, "Well met!"
But, och! I get no whisky there,
And how can I forget?

III.

For ah! there are so many things
Recal to me the past:
The jingling of the pewter pots,
The spirits overcast;
The swearing of the apple girls,
The men, a dhrunken set;
And everything I look upon
Forbids me to forget.

IV.

They tell me Irish whisky now
Gets cheaper every day;
They hint that men desert it,
But heed not what they say;
Like me, perhaps, they love it
Wid a feeling of regret,
But if they drink as I have drunk,
They never can forget.

All of which is a piece of fine wild Irish minstrelsy, and quite in accordance with the favourite ballad of which it is a paraphrase. It is, however, less in the spirit of Father Mathew than Father Prout. One thing in connection with the "temperance move" we cannot help noticing, and that is, that while Father Mathew is just arrived among us, and is administering more pledges than any pawnbroker in the kingdom, her Majesty gives a state ball at Buckingham Palace, and Lord Delawarr issues seventy tickets to the coachmen and footmen about the carriages of the nobility to enable them to procure beer or brandy at the pot-houses in the purlieus of Westminster. These "tizzies" are not temperance medals, Master Brook, and the court is evidently not sticking up for the abstinence.

O'Connell has got a fresh accession to the repeal rent—Mr. Ward, an antipathy to the Irish Church—Rebecca, two or three more turnpikes—and Mr. Bunn, Drury-lane Theatre. The turnpikes will never open again, but Drury Lane will; and we suppose we may expect another lease of theatrical glory. Meanwhile the little box in the Haymarket is alive, and Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley's comedy waits the "critic-fist" and the "audience-laugh." We wait the issue of all great things. Render, Heaven bless thee! *Au revoir, au plaisir*—Oh, dear! Tired, by Jupiter.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated and preached the sermon, taking his text from Galatians, chap. iv., verses 4 and 5.

On Saturday, at half-past one o'clock, the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a select suite arrived in New Palace Yard in two plain carriages, for the purpose of visiting the new Houses of Parliament, which are now in a state of rapid progression. The royal party were first conducted through the Speaker's court to the river front. The splendid view that this noble terrace affords was not lost to the royal party; her Majesty especially remarked upon it. The Queen's attention was next directed by Mr. Barry to the river frontage, the whole of which is so rich in architectural embellishments. Her Majesty, as indeed did the entire party, greatly admired the heraldic sculpture. The Queen, previous to leaving the works, was pleased to express her approbation of the talent displayed by some of the new Houses of Parliament, and acknowledged in flattering terms the attentions of Mr. Barry, and Mr. Grissel, the contractor. This was the Queen's first visit to the houses, and it occupied about an hour and a half. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health.

On Monday her Majesty's state ball took place, a full, illustrated, and letter-press description of which will be found elsewhere. (By permission).

On Tuesday the Princess Sophia Matilda visited her Majesty. Same day Prince Albert presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, went in the afternoon to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and viewed the interior of this magnificent mansion. After their return to Buckingham Palace her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal party took a [illegible] drive [illegible] hour. The Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and [illegible] Conroy, joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

On Wednesday the Queen Dowager arrived in town at half-past twelve o'clock from her residence in Bushy Park. Her Majesty, attended by Lady C. Somerset, went to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon and visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, left town at half-past five o'clock for Bushy House, Bushy Park.

The King of Hanover, attended by Captain Sicher, honoured the Earl and Countess of Jersey with his company at dinner on Tuesday at their residence in Berkeley-square.

The King of Hanover has caused cards to be issued for an assembly at St. James's on Wednesday next, the 9th inst. All the invitations are as follow: "H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland."

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR WINDSOR.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert [illegible] Duke and Duchess of Kent, [illegible] the Queen Dowager, [illegible] Princess Augustus of Prussia, and Prince [illegible] left town on Thursday afternoon for the Great Western Railway station at Paddington, from whence they proceeded in the state carriages, by a special train, to Slough, at half past three o'clock.

At a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office on Thursday at two o'clock. All the ministers were present. The council was summoned by direction of the Earl of Ripon.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Married, on the 1st instant, at Hurley Church, Berks, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, A.M., vicar of Hurley, Berkshire, Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq., of Chilwell Hall, Notts, to Fanny Dora, second daughter of John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, Berks. On Wednesday, St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. George Courtenay, second son of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., led to the hymeneal altar Lady Charlotte Hill, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley officiated at the ceremony.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DORSET, K.G.—We have to announce the death of the above distinguished nobleman on Saturday last, at his residence in Charley-street, in his 76th year. His grace had been for some time in a feeble health, and his death was, therefore, not unexpected. He succeeded to the family honours in 1816, on the death of his cousin, Charles Duke of Dorset, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Dublin, whilst on a visit to the Viceregal Court, during the Lord Lieutenancy of his father-in-law, Earl Whitworth. The late duke was Viscount Sackville previous to his accession; and, dying without issue, the dukedom of Dorset, marquisate of Middlesex, barony of Buckhurst, &c., become extinct. His grace was a personal favourite of King George IV. and King William IV., to both of which monarchs he was Master of the Horse, and from the former he received the decoration of the Garter. The late duke has left an only sister, married to Mr. H. A. Herbert, and a niece, daughter of his late brother, the Hon. George Sackville Germain, married to Mr. William Bruce Stopford, of the Foreign-office.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN.—Intelligence has been received in town of the death of Elizabeth Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, which melancholy event took place at Mr D. Stewart Kerr's seat in the county Antrim, Ireland, who married one of her ladyship's daughters.

MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—DEATH OF SIR EDWARD SYNGE, BART.—The respected baronet expired at Cheltenham at the close of the past week. He was born in 1786, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, the first baronet, in 1804. In 1809 he married Mary Helen Yelverton, by whom he leaves issue. His eldest son succeeds the deceased baronet.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER EXCURSION.—On Tuesday the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Seymour, and a party of ladies visited the dockyard at Deptford, to inspect her Majesty's yacht, which arrived from Chatham on Saturday, for the purpose of having her equipment completed, and to take in the furniture transferred from the Royal George. It has undergone a complete renovation, and is of the most beautiful Spanish mahogany, but plain and neat, consisting of an elegant library of books, wardrobes, state beds, numerous tables, sofas, carpets &c., for her and the Prince's attendants, and three others for the Prince of Wales and the two princesses, who will accompany their royal parents on their marine excursions during the autumn. The yacht is ordered to be ready for her Majesty and Prince Albert by the 15th inst., when it is understood her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will take their departure for Walmer Castle, where they will remain possibly a month, taking an occasional cruise in the Channel. The yacht was afterwards taken into dock, and hauled alongside the basin. The Black Eagle is getting ready very fast to accompany the royal squadron, and has nearly 300 shipwrights at work on her. She will be considerably lengthened, and have engines of 250-horse power, by Penn and Co., of improved make.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of public business. Alderman W. Hunter moved that the court should proceed with the adjourned consideration of the report of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee on the reference relative to the revenue from coal, &c. A number of extracts having been read from the report, Mr. Burn objected to a paragraph recommending the appointment of an inspector, and moved an amendment, founded on his objection, which was seconded by Mr. Obbard, and, after a discussion of some length, put and carried, and the report, with the amendment, was then agreed to.

THE REV. MR. ROBERTS.—We have received from the unfortunate gentleman, whose painful and distressing case is already too familiar to the public, a printed statement of the circumstances that have led to his reduced and unhappy condition, and, as far as it goes, we are fully satisfied that his case is one deserving of redress by the Legislature. We are happy to find that our notice of the affair had the anticipated effect of procuring friends for this distressed individual, and that we have in no small degree contributed to relieve his necessities. The munificent contribution from Bristol was forwarded to the rev. gentleman, and we are in possession of his grateful acknowledgments.

AËRONAUTICS.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. C. Green made his 286th ascent in his Albion balloon, from the gardens attached to Cremorne-house, King's-road, Chelsea, accompanied by Captain Currie, this being his 41st ascent. About 20 minutes after six o'clock the aeronauts took their seats in the car, when the huge body was released amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. The ascent was beautiful, being almost perpendicular for several hundred yards. The wind was to the west and nearly a calm, so that the machine went slowly in the direction of the metropolis. According to the account given by Captain Currie it passed to the south of London. On reaching a higher atmosphere it came into a current of air to the south-west, by which its course was directed towards Epping Forest, which was crossed. The greatest elevation attained, was about 7500 feet. The descent was accomplished about 20 minutes past eight o'clock, in the park facing the mansion of Mr. Bramston, Skreen's Park, the member for the South Essex, land being about seven miles from Chelmsford, and the distance gone over from Chelsea being about 37 miles. The adventurers were there most hospitably entertained. The aeronauts arrived at Cremorne-house on Wednesday evening.

HEROIC CONDUCT.—On Monday the body of a man, named William Wright, was taken out of the river, off Millbank, having been drowned the day before under very melancholy circumstances, and it is miraculous that the loss of life did not extend to fifteen human beings; but this is chiefly owing to the heroic conduct of a lad of colour, named Snell, who was the means of rescuing six who were immersed in the water. Sunday afternoon, a party of fifteen, chiefly lads, got a large skiff from a coal-wharf on Millbank, with which they proceeded up the river. When off the Penitentiary wall, the rowers ran the boat across a mooring chain in the river, and almost instantaneously it was upset, and the whole party were precipitated into the water, with a very strong tide, at some distance from the shore. The occurrence was witnessed by many persons on the banks, and the utmost alarm was felt for the safety of the parties, eight of whom, however, were speedily got ashore. Snell got out six of the others by his own unaided exertions, and had actually gone in for the seventh time to secure the rescue of the unfortunate deceased, whom he reached and caught hold of, but finding the suction of the barges too great for him in his exhausted state, and fearing, if he continued, both lives would be sacrificed, he reluctantly made for the shore alone.

IRELAND.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—At Carrickfergus assizes, on Friday, eleven men were tried for a riot in Belfast on the 16th of July. An application was made by the counsel for the Orangemen to have the prisoners, "orange and green," tried separately. This the judge (PERRIN) peremptorily refused; he could allow no distinctions. It was attempted to be proved that the Orange party were assisting the police. His lordship, in charging the jury, said a defence of this kind he had never before known to be set up in a court of justice. If persons were apprehensive of outrage, they should make an information before a magistrate; and if there became the duty of the authorities to protect these individuals. It was not permitted that any party should come violently together, to repress what they might consider wrong. It was a mockery for persons arrested in an outrageous mob, who were throwing stones, to say that they were not transgressing the law, but were endeavouring to make peace. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against them all.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting took place on Monday at the Corn Exchange-rooms Mr. O'Connell, who did not arrive until three o'clock, handed in several personal subscriptions. Amongst them were £5 from Mr. V. O. C. Blake, justice of the peace (county of Mayo); £1 from Mr. Naughe, justice of peace (county of Meath); £3 from Sir F. R. Musgrave, Bart.; and £5 from Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley Ashe, of York-buildings, Regent's-park, London. He also handed in £270 from St. John's, Newfoundland; and £18 from West Troy, New York. The week's rent was announced to be £[illegible] 5s.

A great Repeal demonstration had taken place at Cork, or in the West of Ireland, at which resolutions of the ordinary character were passed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Iris frig- e, Captain G. R. Mundy, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last, having been ordered suddenly to Eng.and in consequence of the newly state of health of the officers and ship's company. The voyage home and change of climate have already not very beneficial, and all are going on well.

A TRIAL OF SPEED.—The Racer, 18, sloop, Commander A. Reed, at Deptford, from Cork, a week in her results on the above seas of the Irish squadron, to [illegible] disappointed the expectations which had been formed of her sailing qualities, and did not prove herself the wonderful racer, her admirers asserted her to be. The sloop, built in 1835, and the other crack vessel, of Sir W Symonds's construction, the Dolphin, 3, brig-sloop, lieutenant Commander Hosier, built in 1839, was despatched by the Tyne, 24, Captain Glascock. The Dolphin proved a wonderfully racer, but, like all the surveyor's ships, very wet, and for the most part under water. In the two or three trials the Tyne is said to have taken the lead in all points, and when beating to windward or sailing large, far distanced all our opponents. She carried as much sail on any of her competitors, but there was an appearance of exhilaration to keep over more canvas. The Orestes, 18, Commander Hon. T. S. Cochrane, [illegible] Racer, so much so, that it is imagined her bottom is [illegible] The Racer has been in commission nearly a year, and has been [illegible] Lieutenant Commander J. Hosken, had in 1838, had not the least chance; she was a long way behind on every occasion.

THE 30TH REGIMENT.—The 30th march on the 1st inst. for Dublin.

Government has made a grant of £160 to each officer of the Canadian Provincial forces engaged in the war of 1812.

THE 8TH FOOTERS.—It having been reported that a soldier of the 8th Foot, quartered at Bury, dropped down dead whilst on drill, and that his death was produced by excessive duty and punishment, Sub-Inspector Fortescue satisfied James Dean, Esq. coroner, of the circumstance; and that gentleman arrived there on Friday morning, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. Previous to the commencement of the usual investigation, the jury, the late soldiers frequently fainted in the ranks, having become quite exhausted from the length of time they were duty kept on drill, &c., and that suitable assertions were made to that effect by the same corps; consequently, the result of the inquiry was looked forward to with much interest, and considerable excitement prevailed in the town and neighbourhood. After an investigation of some length the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Patrick M'Manus died by the visitation of God naturally and not otherwise, to wit, of apoplexy, brought on by over-exertion. In no more of extreme violence on the body; but it is the opinion of the undersigned majority (fifteen to three) that drills and parades are carried to an extreme degree of severity in the 8th Regiment of Footers, particularly at this season of the year."—[In reference to this matter the following toss place in the House of Commons on Monday night:—Mr E B Roche said he had been informed that a soldier of the 8th Footers, now stationed in Ireland, had dropped dead on parade; an inquest had been held, and the verdict was that he had died of excessive fatigue at drill. He wanted to know if this were true? Sir H Hardinge said that the fact he had heard of the matter. He should inquire into it, and state the result to the house.

However, in future he hoped, when such questions were about to be put, that he should have notice of them, as he could not reply and the statements would go before the public together. (Hear, hear.)—Let us hope that the explanation will be a satisfactory one, for as the matter stands it is painful to contemplate.]

POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and suites, arrived at the Castle at twenty minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, the royal party having been conveyed from town by a special train on the Great Western Railway. The bells rang a merry peal in honour of the return of the Court, and a royal salute was fired from the Bachelor's Arms. Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha arrived at the Castle later in the afternoon, having accompanied the Duchess of Kent from town. It is not expected that the stay of the Court at Windsor Castle will be prolonged beyond Monday or Tuesday next. The return of the court to Windsor is expected to take place about the following Saturday, the 12th instant. Her Majesty will then remain at the Castle until the prorogation of Parliament.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—The season commenced yesterday morning at six o'clock A.M. There arrived upwards of 30 vessels laden with oysters (formerly there used to be between 60 and 70 boats, but since the establishment of Hungerford Market several vessels now take their cargoes there.

PENDLETON COLLIERY, Wednesday.—A most disastrous accident has destroyed this colliery. Yesterday the water overpowered the pumps laid down to carry off that element, and gained such a head upon the works that the mines, of which four are now in hand, the deepest of the number, the six feet, the five feet, and the three feet mines, were rapidly filled with water beyond all redemption. The engine at the bottom of the main shaft is said to be quite new, and it is not expected that any portion of it will be injured. We are informed that, in consequence of a large coal-pit at Swinton, and another in the neighbourhood (both upon the same stratum of coal) having been flooded out a few weeks ago; and the pumps having been stopped on those mines, the flow of water at the Pendleton colliery became irresistible, and hence the bursting in upon the mines. The three coal pits which we have just referred to supply nearly 1000 tons of coals per day to the Manchester market, and of course their loss will be felt, not only by the workpeople but by the consumers.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Four men of the Bapilaw Deep Ash Pit were about to go down the pit to their work, and had nearly reached the bottom, when the rope (a portion of the sawney (small engine), was instantaneously cut, by which they were drawn up again with the most frightful velocity. Stupendous was the effect of the concussion, that the four unfortunate men were projected to a height of 40 yards into the air, and their mutilated and lifeless corpses were discovered at a distance of from 30 to 40 yards from the mouth of the shaft. The names of the unfortunate men are—Richard Boaden, overlooker, aged 65. A wife and large family are left to mourn his loss. Richard Dawson, widower, aged 30, has left two orphans. Francis Malbourn, single man, aged 25. James Roberts, aged 30, has left a wife and three children, and shortly, to all appearance, another will be added to the number. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have reached us. Although the telegraphic despatch does not announce the surrender and occupation of Seville on the 23rd ult., there can be little doubt of the fact. A letter from the Duke de Baylen appears in the *Madrid Gazette*, announcing his acceptance of the post of Commander of the Royal corps of Halberdiers. The Queen held a levee on the 25th, at which all the members of the Lopez Cabinet, the chief officers of the army, and the deputies of several provincial juntas were present, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand. A fire had broken out in the bazaar at Granada, which had consumed an immense quantity of silks. The Duchess of Victory left Madrid on the 24th to join her husband. We gather from a private letter from Madrid that the conquerors are quarrelling among themselves already.

GRAND STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON MONDAY LAST.

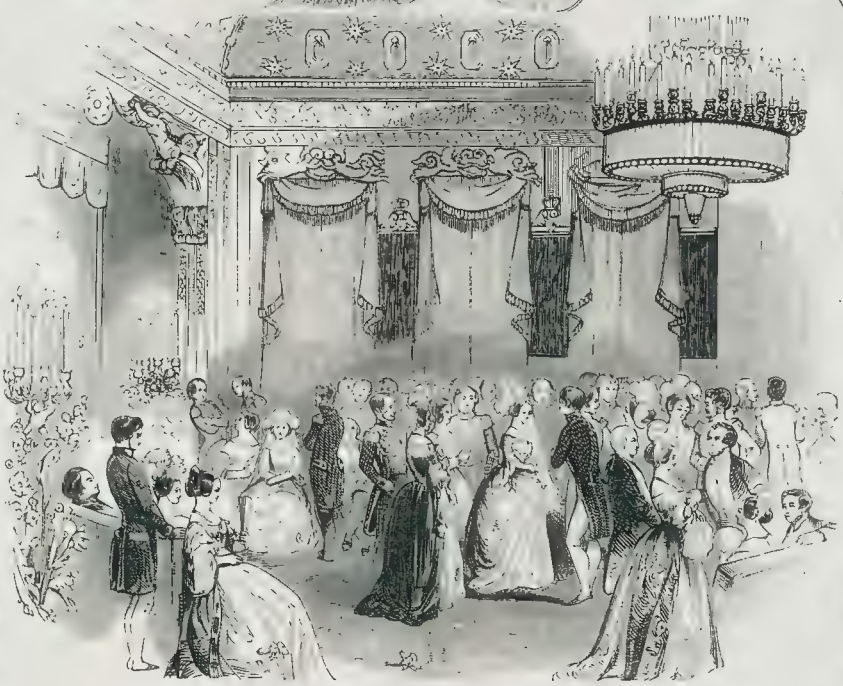
BOW DRAWING ROOM.

ROYAL PIPER.

GRAND STAIRCASE.

ROYAL PIPER.

MARBLE HALL.



BALL ROOM.

REFRESHMENT TENT.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

On Monday evening the Queen gave, at Buckingham Palace, the second and last state ball of the season, which, in one essential respect, surpassed its predecessor—the number of guests was more limited. Owing to these *fêtes* having been so few and far between, they have been crowded to such an excess as to conceal the display of beauty, and destroy at once the freshness of the most brilliant toilettes, and render the quadrille a scene of pressure and confusion, with only the semblance of dancing. At her Majesty's ball on Monday week, in consequence of the extended hospitality of the invitations, the same inconvenience prevailed to a certain extent; but at the *fête* of last Monday, on account of the lesser number of guests, the beautiful toilettes of the youthful aristocrats, the stars and orders of the dignitaries, the diamonds and gems of their fair and noble partners, were displayed with far greater effect. Accordingly, we have chosen this *fête* as the best opportunity for presenting to our readers a series of illustrations of the superb *intérieur* of the palace, which have been obtained for our journal with no inconsiderable difficulty.

The first engraving represents the superb marble hall, entered beneath the central portico, and set out for the ball night. This noble apartment, with the adjoining grand chamber, contains 104 columns, each a single block of white marble, with a Corinthian capital of mosaic gold, which cost £30. The architect has here shown much taste and skill by so arranging the double columns that there is at once attracted to the details, and attention taken from the defect of the lowness of the ceiling by statues, and by the white marble pavement being surrounded by a mosaic border of different marbles, in a Victorian scroll.

The second engraving shows the grand staircase, with the reception of the royal guests. This staircase is of white marble, and consists of a centre and two returning flights; the centre flight beyond the first landing being carried up to the entrance of the armoury, from which the effect is beautiful and theatrical. The staircase, in outline and details—especially the rich mosaic gold scroll-work supporting the hand-rail, and the columns, statues, and reliefs—has a most elegant effect. On Monday evening the grand hall and staircase were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, with the exons, lieutenant, and clerk of the cheque; the whole presenting a magnificent scene of pageantry and royal state not forgetting the royal pipers.

The third engraving represents the bow drawing-room, with the general company. This superb apartment, in the garden front of the Palace, has a dome supported by Corinthian columns of lapis-lazuli in spandels, the interior of the dome exhibiting the national emblems with rich but light effect. The picture gallery has already been engraved in No. 61 of our journal: on Monday evening it was opened for the general company, and was ornamented with choice shrubs and flowers.

Having crossed the gallery, we reach the throne-room (fourth engraving), most brilliantly illuminated with magnificent chandeliers, candelabra, and branches with wax lights; and the orchestra was covered with splendid drapery of crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold. This magnificent saloon is 60 feet in length, and 40 feet in height, and its richly-wrought ceiling and decorated walls have been so recently described in our journal (see No. 63), that we pass on to

The fifth illustration, which adjoins the green drawing-room, next to the throne chamber. The windows of this apartment open to the upper or Corinthian story of the grand portico; here was erected Tipuoo Saib's tent, in which during the evening refreshments were served to the company. It was lit by "the Indian sun," eight feet in diameter, set round a chandelier, with a powerful reflector, which threw the light downward upon the gay scene with most brilliant effect.

The company began to arrive at half-past nine o'clock. Among the earlier arrivals were the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Ste. Aulaire, Sir Charles Napier, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Sir Henry Halford, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Codrington, Earl of Shrewsbury, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Huntley, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Beaumont, Lord Monteagle, Lord Glenelg, Sir George Cockburn, Marquis of Cianricarde, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Brougham, and Lord Sandon.

The Duke of Norfolk carried the baton as Earl Marshal.

The Duke of Devonshire wore his diamond hilted sword, a brilliant star of the Garter, and the motto of the order also set in diamonds.

The Duchess of Kent arrived shortly before ten o'clock, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and Sir George Cowper.

The King of Hanover arrived at ten o'clock, attended by the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite.

The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at the same time. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George were attended by Lady Augusta Somerset and Baron Knesebeck.

The royal guests were all conducted to the presence of her Majesty in the yellow drawing room.

Soon after the arrival of the illustrious visitors, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal family, the Duke Ferdinand, the Prince and Princess Augustus and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, passed from the drawing-room to the throne-room, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain conducting the Queen.

A quadrille was then formed, and her Majesty opened the ball with Prince George; the other set being Prince Albert and the Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Quadrilles and waltzes were then danced in this apartment. The Queen and the illustrious guests retired to the throne-room at half-past eleven o'clock, when her Majesty, attended by the Officers of State and of the Household, passed across the picture gallery and entered the throne-room. The quadrille band played "God save the Queen" on the entrance of her Majesty. Dancing then commenced in this room.

Supper was served in the dining-room. The plateau on the range of tables included a number of very beautiful porcelain vases, and was lit by numerous candelabras of silver gilt and ormolu. The first of gold plate at the end of the apartment contained numerous specimens of shields, vases, tankards, flagons, cups, sconces, and other articles of the royal collection, richly and elaborately chased, embossed, and sculptured in the most refined taste, in the form of a shell, supported by hippocamps, and richly embellished, forming the centre ornament at the bottom of the buffet, places for twelve two vases (copies of the Warwick vase), containing flowers, are placed upon fluted circular pinths of silver gilt. The choicest exotics in flower were interspersed among the collection, the whole being illuminated by magnificent candelabra, and also by sconces with wax lights.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended in the marble hall and performed a number of favourite pieces during the night. The Queen's Guard of the Foot Guards was on duty on the palace lawn, and received the royal family on their arrival with the usual honours.

We have not room for a list of the company. Her Majesty's toilette consisted of a robe gauze Iris sky blue, with a tunic fastened with beads and pink roses and diamonds. The Duchess of Kent wore a tulle dress, garnished with white and gold vosants over a dress of white satin Headdress, a garland of diamonds and pink roses and blonde gold. We can only describe generally the other dresses. There were several of damask, with a white ground *broche* in colours, open at each side, and trimmed with ribbons; skirts in pink crape, with a rich flower stem dress round the bottom with two large volants cut out in patterns, some in Iris gauze, some in *vert chou*, with three tunics super, osed, trimmed with flowers mixed with diamonds; skirts in blue satin, covered by a blonde dress with two volants, were adapted to the inclemency of the season: as well as those in pink satin with three volants of blonde *elagée*, and with elegant bows of ribbon. In the way of lighter costume, there were many elegant dresses of tarletan garnished to the excellency of the season: as well as those in pink satin with three volants of blonde *elagée*, and with elegant bows of ribbon. In the way of lighter costume, there were many elegant dresses of tarletan garnished to the inclem

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nature has made us not only an amphibious people locally, but also in our tastes. Last week all the world was racing on *terra firma*, at Goodwood; this week they have been at the same fashion of amusement afloat, under the title of yachting, or rather celebrating a regatta. This *masque* of merrie mariners will, no doubt, have justice done it in some other part of this journal, whose office it is to give man-of-war written and pictorial notices, *de cunctis rebus, et quibus hunc alibi*," while in this, our proper eo unto, we set forth the essence of our wit and wisdom touching the instant position and prospects of our insular olympicks.

The quantity and eke the quality of the racing so lately disposed of in the Duke of Richmond's park, has, this time shall have enacted the "sweet restorer," London "go" to the betting division; and as much work has the effect of wearying all sorts of *legs*, for this reason we had a fiat, if not an unprofitable, Monday to sit, on the closing of July, at Hyde Park-corner. The Doncaster meeting may introduce some spirit into the market, but not in reference to the Leger—*that* must be a bad betting race had, should it come off according to the anticipation formed of it by the odds; very bad should one or more, laid against as if they were beforehand "come out and win." The October meetings are rarely speculated about till they are under discussion, but their results will have very material effect upon the winter business, both in the metropolis and the provinces. In the meanwhile, seeing that there hath been introduced into the economy of the course a new-fangled fashion of backing horses in training in certain popular stables, under the denomination of "lots," for the convenience of those who follow this sort we subjoin correct lists of such of these as are at present current in the odds:—

LOTS BACKED FOR THE DERBY OF 1844.

SCOTT'S LOT.	
Colonel Anson's Massena	Colonel Anson's Joe Lovell
Mr. Bowes's Sadditon	Lord Maidstone's Cockamaron
Mr. Bowes's T'Auld Squire	Lord Normanby's Larmer
Lord Chesterfield's Attaghan	Mr Vane's Valerian
Lord Chesterfield's The Miser Scarve	Mr. Watt's Valtri
JOHN DAY'S LOT.	
Mr. John Day's The Ugly Buck	Mr. Wreford, jun.'s colt by Camel
Mr. H. G. Bigge's Theseus	out of Margellina
Mr. John Day's Juvenal	Mr. Wreford, jun.'s colt by Camel out of Wadastra

COLONEL PEEL'S LOT.

Colonel Peel's colt by Slane out of Jason's dam
Colonel Peel's Orlando, late Sanewich, late Valtrre colt
General Yates's Slanderer
Colonel Peel's colt by Tom out of Malibran

LORD EXETER'S LOT.

Lord Exeter's colt by Troilus, out of Marinella.
Lord Exeter's colt by Troilus, out of Amuna.
Lord Exeter's colt by Economist, out of Ve.teten.
Lord Exeter's colt by Liverpool, out of Mavremme.
Lord Exeter's colt by Rockingham, out of Green Mantle.

The average betting of the week may be thus quoted. The Derby, 1844:

Scott's lot, 9 to 2 agst, taken	
John Day's lot, 11 to 2 agst, taken.	
Col Peel's lot, 10 to 1 agst, taken.	
10 to 1 agst the Ugly Buck, taken.	
14 to 1 agst Battan.	
20 to 1 agst Orlando.	
25 to 1 agst Wadastra colt, taken.	

CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN v. PLAYERS.—The grand match of eleven gentlemen amateurs against a similar number of professional cricketers, which is played annually, was commenced on Monday at Lord's, in the presence of at least three thousand persons, including a numerous party of the most distinguished members of the *beau monde*. Among other noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, we observed the Marquis of Exeter and Lord Burleigh, the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Leveson Gower, Earl and Countess Craven, Earl of Thanet, Count Esterhazy, Viscount Loftus, Viscount Drumlanrig, Viscount Grimston, Lord and Lady Beauclerk and party; Lords C. Russell, William Harvey, Marcus Hill, Edmund Hill, H. Loftus, and Templemore; Hon. Capt. Liddell, Hon. F. Ponsonby, Hon. Capt. Curzon, Hon. Charles Grimston, Hon. General Upton, Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Hon. Capt. Lawley, Hon. Robert Grimston, Hon. Capt. Stanley, Hon. Francis Grimston, Hon. F. Craven, Hon. F. Bathurst, Sir John Shelley, Colonel Greenwood, Major Udney, Captain Drake, Captain Ellis, Captain Haygarth, Captain Hay, and several other officers of the Horse and Foot Guards. R. Kynaston, Esq. (the honorary secretary), and a strong muster of the members of the Marylebone Club.

The players commenced the game by a defence of the wickets, and scored 137 runs, out of which Wenman, after some very fine batting, cleared 73, being more than half of the entire innings. In the course of his play he made some splendid hits, including a five and a four in first-rate style; also eight threes and eight twos, and ultimately carried out his bat amidst the cheers of the spectators. Hawkins (hit wicket) marked 21, with a four, a three, a trio of twos, and eight single runs. Box (c., Mr. Kynaston) 11; Guy (c., Mr. A. Mynn) 7; Hillyer (b., Mr. A. Mynn) 6; Pinch (b., Mr. A. Mynn) 4; Butler (s., Mr. Anson) 3; Dean (b., Mr. A. Mynn) 3; Adams (b., Mr. A. Mynn) 1; Redgate and Lillywhite were both bowled by Mr. Taylor without clearing a run, and the former had his wicket slightly lowered the first ball. There were seven byes and one wide ball. The bowling of Mr. Alfred Mynn and Mr. Taylor was first rate, and did great execution, and their colleagues were equally active on the field.

The gentlemen then went in, Mr. Walter Mynn and Mr. Craven taking the bats. The betting at this time was all in favour of the players, who were backed heavily at 3 to 1, but a considerable reaction soon occurred. Mr. Craven, who ran himself out, scored but one. Mr. A. Mynn joined his brother, and they commenced batting away in fine style, getting runs very fast. Mr. W. Mynn, after scoring 20, with a four, a brace of threes, a two, and eight singles, had his wicket lowered by a ball from Dean. Mr. Felix was his successor, and who materially increased the score by his bold and scientific batting. At length, Mr. A. Mynn run out, after getting 47 in capital style, comprising a five, three fours, a three, and five twos. Three wickets down for 68 runs. Time was then called, and the play terminated for the evening, Mr. Felix "well in" with a score of about 25.

The game was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. Colson, who played for the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, facing Mr. Felix, but he was soon disposed of by Lillywhite without making a run. Mr. Taylor then went in, and displayed some splendid batting. He made the enormous score of 69, and would doubtless have materially increased it, had he not put himself out by accidentally hitting his wicket. He made several tremendous hits, comprising a six, a five, six fours, and nine threes. Mr. Felix having been caught by Guy after obtaining 62, with a brace of fours, a couple of threes, a two, and six singles, was succeeded by Mr. Pickering, who run out with a score of 5. Mr. Boudier (who played for the Hon. E. H. Grimston) was bowled by Lillywhite for 10. Mr. Kynaston, caught by Dean, made 7. Sir F. Bathurst, bowled by Hillyer, 28, with a five, two fours, two threes, a couple of twos, and five single runs. Mr. Anson carried out his bat with a score of 17, including a six, got in capital style, a four, and a two. The innings, with nine byes and one wide ball, amounted to 256 runs.

The players in their second innings had 119 to tie, but scoring 99 only, they lost the match, being defeated by the gentlemen single handed, and with 20 runs to spare.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA AT COWES.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

THE FIRST FREE CUP, OPEN TO ALL R.Y.S. YACHTS.—The season for aquatic contests having terminated upon the Thames, it has commenced upon the silent sea; upon the principle that when one *salle de spectacle* is closed another is opened. The anniversary of the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta began auspiciously with the present month. On Tuesday last six first *bona fide* races was run, although on the preceding Saturday three subscription cups for a first steamyachtes, proposed last autumn, and postponed till the present year, in which the large ship (as she is called), the Brilliant, the Circassian, and the Fort, ran a course round the island in almost half a gale of wind, which circumstance gave the largest, of course, the greatest chance, though the Circassian having fouled the Fort, the stakes were renounced, and the race declared void by the umpire, the Marquis of Anglesea. The start, on the first day of the regatta, was beautiful in the extreme, the number of vessels engaged, the concourse of others to witness or accompany them, the freeness of the weather, and the crowd of company ashore, greatly enlivening a locality always famous for its varied liveliness of sea and land. The meyer yachts had been originally eighteen, but sixteen only ran for the Cup, and a goodly fleet they were—all sea-set, flaunting in the gorgeous sunlight, and careering Leo dolphins on the Channel waters. It was a "time rare," that is, the vessels won according to their tonnage and time of arrival, and not as they rounded the flag-vessel whom lay in front of Cowes Castle. We subjoin the names and owners of the yachts, and their rates of tonnage:—

			Tons.	
1.	Gem	.. Schooner	193	Marquis of Ormonde.
2.	Theresa	.. Cutter	121	Earl of Jersey.
3.	Esmeralda	.. Schooner	180	J. Delafield, Esq.
4.	Fez	.. Ditto	90	Capt. C. Bulkeley.
5.	Wh. o' the Wisp	Cutter	44	Capt. Williams
6.	Nymph	.. Ditto	31	J. Bagley, Esq.
7.	Columbine	.. Ditto	30	Smith, Capt. Esq.
8.	Forest Fly	.. Ditto	35	W. Hornby, Esq.
9.	Gitana	.. Schooner	189	E. N. Harris, Esq.
10.	Clarm	.. Cutter	74	M. Higgins, Esq.
11.	Corsair	.. Ditto	84	J. Congreve, Esq.
12.	Owen Glendower	Ditto	124	J. Worrell, Esq.
13	Brilliant	.. Schooner	393	G. H. Ansell, Esq.
14	Hebe	.. Cutter	88	A. W. Corbet, Esq.
15.	Circassian	.. Schooner	160	W. Lyon, Esq.
16.	Intrepid	.. Cutter	74	Earl of Yarmouth.

The course was round the Isle of Wight—outside of the No-man buoy and Nab Light—passing between a vessel with a large union jack at the mast-head, and Cowes Castle. It was the longest course of the small vessels, and would take in the event of the light winds assuming with which the young flood set in. As the tide rose, however, so did the breeze, and, at ten o'clock, when they started, it was quite enough to fill the light canvas which had generally been bent for the occasion. When the usual signal for the start was given, by a gun fired from the platform of the squadron-house, a boat of the smaller cutters gathered weigh. The Hebe was the first, then the Charm, the Nymph, the Gazelle, in the order they are put down, followed by the Fez schooner and the larger craft. Of course the running fleet were soon almost undistinguishable from the vessels that stood as company with them part of the distance, and of which a great number were collected in the roadstead and harbour on the day preceding. Some Government cruisers and Lord Wilton's schooner, the Amelia, made the whole course; and the latter, we presume had she started for the cup, might easily have beaten some of the cracks—the Brilliant, in particular. The spectators ashore lost sight of the squadron as it here away eastward, passing St. Helen's Point. There was a brisk breeze during the whole of the day, and the general opinion was that the course would be sailed in eight hours, or thereabouts. For this reason an extra cook out was kept at "Egypt" from five P.M., and soon after six it was known that the leading vessels of the squadron were in sight. Although there was a good "cap full" of wind, the ebb was setting down strongly, and, consequently, the arrival was more tardy than the hopes of the eager friends of the craft engaged could well brook. At half-past six, half a dozen—that formed the van—were abreast of Beach Villas, and soon after a salvo of artillery announced the battle fought and won, the fortunate champion being the Marquis of Ormonde's taken schooner the Gem, who did the distance (80 miles, in eight hours fifty two minutes. As the race was run on what is called the "time" system, did we give the return of all the vessels it would scarcely assist our readers to an idea of the relative merits of the yachts. This handicapping of ships may be all very well for the owners, but the public, at least one in a thousand, cannot make head or tail of it. On Friday the club met, the sum-total of close schooner Cup was named for the details of which we shall give next week—that is, on the old-fashioned principle of the early bird finding the first worm.

[Next week and following we shall give illustrations of the Cowes Regatta.]

PROSPECTS OF THE GROUSE SEASON.—We understand that the prospects for the sports men are equally good on all parts of the highest grounds, where the severe frosts in the early part of June had caused great loss at that critical season. A second hatching was not unfrequent, and hence there will necessarily be a good deal of dispersion among the young birds, and a more than usual proportion of cheepers. Where the low grounds afford good shelter, the shepherds report a full average prospect of grouse, but black game are manifestly on the increase.

BRIGHTON RACES.

The weather has been most inauspicious for the races, for, just as the bell rang for adjusting for the Brighton Stakes on Wednesday afternoon, a drenching rain set in. The company, however, was tolerably numerous, including the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord George Bentinck, Lord Maidstone, Lord Rosslyn, the Hon. Captain Rous, Mr. Gratwicke, Mr. Ruan, Mr. Payne, and several other distinguished patrons of the turf on the course.

The Two-year-old Stakes of 25 sovs each. (9 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Dog Billy	(Nat)	1
Mr. Gratwicke's f, by Rin, out of Margravine	(Bell)	2

A very fine race with three, and won by a head, the second having no greater advantage over the third: the others were beaten off.

The 20 sovs each, 16 st., and 5 only if declared, with £100 added; the second to save his stake. The Old Course. (35 subs., 19 of whom declared.)

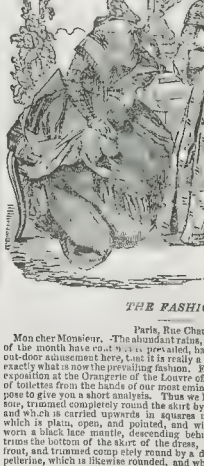
Mr Forth's Vibration, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb	(Bell)	1
Mr. Gardner's Capt. Flathooker, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	(Nat)	2
Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanas, 4 yrs, 7st 9lb	(Sly)	3

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Vibration; 3 to 1 agst Arcanas; 4 to 1 agst Mary; and 6 to 1 agst Myrtle. Arcanas made running at a bad pace, followed by Argos, Tom Thumb, and Capt. Flathooker, to the turn, where Vibration took the second place, and with Capt. Flathooker at his side, followed Arcanas to the distance, where the latter was beaten; the Captain then became the leader, but was challenged at the stand, and beaten cleverly by a length, Arcanas a good third. The pace was very good from the turn.

The Railway Plate of £50 added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each; the second saved his stake. Ten minute to be sold for £100, &c. Heats, Ten New Courses. (3 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Peter the Hermit, 7st 4lb	(Nat)	1 1

Both heats won easy. The winner was sumed.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, August 1, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur. The abundant rains, which ushered in the commencement of the month have not yet left prevailed, have so far impeded the march of out-door amusement here, that it is really a matter of much difficulty to say exactly what is now the prevailing fashion. Fortunately, however, for me, the exposition at the Orangerie of the Louvre offers us some graceful specimens of toilettes from the hands of our most eminent *artistes*, of which I now propose to give you a short analysis. First we have a robe of cameleon pouil de soie, trimmed completely round the skirt by a ruche, sculpted at the edge, and which is carried upwards in squares up to the point of the corsage, which is plain, open, and pointed, and with short sleeves; with this is worn a black lace mantle, descending behind as low as the ruche, which trims the bottom of the skirt of the dress, and is rounded on each side in front, and trimmed completely round by a broad black lace; with this are the pellerine, which is likewise rounded, and which fits to the shape. The toilette is completed by a hat, in white point de soie, trimmed with a long yellow plume, and with a little bouquet of roses in the side. Close to this dress, in the same exhibition, we observe another equally pretty—it is a rose in rose-coloured barège, trimmed with a deep flounce en biais, surmounted by a ruche of similar material; the corsage and sleeves are à cœur. The mantelet is in green taffety, rounded behind, lightly scalloped to the height of the arms, and falling down in front in rounded ends, trimmed all round by a plaited frill. It has a little collar also trimmed with pairs of the same material, not going beyond the shoulder, and which comes down and joins in front at the waist. A hat of rose crêpe, ornamented with taffety ribbons, and surmounted with a high fall of rose crêpe, completes one of the most remarkable and tasty costumes that can be conceived. I shall only quote one other specimen of the numerous pretty things to be found at this exhibition—it is a robe of glazed taffety, shot with blue, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with two very full forming flounces. The corsage is open at the neck, having a berthe of the same trimmed with a fringe. The sleeves are plain, with fringes forming jockeys. The mantelet is of embroidered tulle, long behind, and cut square to the height of the arms, falling down in front in long square ends. All round the neck is a collar of lace, which is fastened in front by a knot of blue taffety ribbon. The hat is in green crêpe, with gathers, intermixed with blonde placed upon the passe. Taken together, the robe, mantle, and hat are extremely original and very becoming, and do much honour to the *artiste* who invented them. Until the weather becomes more settled, it is quite absurd to expect any great or positive change in our fashions; and therefore, until that event occurs, I must recommend you to be patient. Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Lord Stuart de Rothesay, the English ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, is about to be recalled, and his lordship's place is to be supplied by the Duke of Beaufort.—A wealthy and eccentric Frenchman, named Schikler, recently died in Paris, leaving, among other strange bequests, 500,000 francs (near 100,000 dollars), to Fanny Elssler.—It is said that the riband of the Order of the Thistle, at the disposal of the Premier at the death of Earl Cathcart, is to be conferred on the Duke of Montrose.—At the Devizes wool fair last week, almost all the wool pitched found ready purchasers, in many instances at nearly 1½d. per lb. About 30,000 fleeces were sold.—John Motteux, Esq., the intimate personal friend of the late Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Albemarle, died at his mansion, in Gloucester-place, at an advanced age, on Saturday.—The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new chapel of ease at Victoria Spa, near Stratford-on-Avon, on Friday last, in the presence of a very numerous assembly of the clergy of the diocese.—The accounts from the hop districts of Kent are favourable, and there is every prospect of a good average crop.—Among other intelligence received by the Overland Mail, we learn that a comet has been observed at Manilla and Singapore. Though scarcely visible to the naked eye, its tail is described of great extent, and about forty degrees and quite straight.—Mr. Dalton, the French consul at Newcastle, who had been charged by his Government to visit and report on the state of manufactures in the northern districts of England, has, after completing his tour, arrived at Paris.—Wednesday being the first day of the reduction in the fares on the London and Brighton Railway, there was an immense influx of visitors. Nearly 2600 passengers arrived in the course of the day from the various trains, many of which, from the immense length, required three engines to move them. Not the slightest accident occurred.—Blake, one of the landing-waiters implicated in the Custom-house frauds, has been arrested and committed to the Queen's Prison, at the suit of the Crown, on a claim for upwards of £60,000.—The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, late representative of the city of Boston, in the House of Representatives of the United States, has arrived with his family at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square.—A letter from Toulon says:—"The periodical phenomenon of the falling stars is waited for with anxiety by the meteorologists. Its display has not this year been favoured by the weather; but, during the few fine nights we have had within the last month, a considerable number have been seen darting from the north-east to the south-west."—So great has been the anxiety shown by the Welsh against the intrusion of the metropolitan police, that within the last few days nearly all the men sent out to assist Mr. Hall, the magistrate, in the execution of his duty, have returned to Scotland-yard.—Since the conclusion of the coroner's inquest on the body of the late Colonel Fawcett, the widow of that gentleman, in addition to paying all the expenses incurred by Mr. Miles, the landlord of the Camden Arms, on behalf of Colonel Fawcett, has presented Mr. Miles and his wife with a diamond ring each, for the kindness and humanity displayed by them on the admission of Colonel Fawcett on the morning of the duel and up to the period of his death.—The last accounts from the hop districts of Kent are conflicting. In one place all is right, the plants are fine, no vermin; in another all is wrong, nothing but vermin, the plants in the worst possible condition. This is rather contradictory, but it is an average sample of "hop intelligence."—A fancy fair, in celebration of Nelson's victory at the Nile, was held in behalf of the Sailors' Charitable Institution, at Grays, in the county of Essex. On Monday last William Osborn, charged with shooting his wife with a pistol, with intent to murder her, and Richard Petchel, charged with assaulting a farmer, named Budds, from Little Clacton, of a horse, at St. John's Green Fair, on the 5th ult., made their escape from Colchester gaol.—The amount received at the Theatre Royal Haymarket on Wednesday evening, the performances being for the benefit of the late Mr. Elton's orphan family, amounted to upwards of £300.—The great boat-race between the Etonian and Westminster scholars took place on Tuesday, and terminated in favour of the Etonians.—The Master-General of the Ordnance has determined upon making an alteration in the dress of the Royal Foot Artillery. The gallant general proposes to substitute dark blue trousers in the place of the present pattern of light blue. The felt crown chaco is to be superseded by the patent leather top at present in use in the infantry.—By royal ordonnance, dated July 31, his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville is promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.—The bakers of the metropolis have taken advantage of the rains of the past week to raise the price of a penny the quartern loaf.—The quantity of wheat imported from America into the United Kingdom, as ascertained by the returns just published by order of the House of Commons, during the past year, was 397,177 cwts.—The ceremony opening the Namur and Liege railway from Namur to Charleroy took place on Sunday. The King and Queen of the Belgians were present.—A plan will shortly be adopted by which Chelsea and Kilmainham out-pensioners will be paid weekly instead of quarterly as at present.—Sir John Pirie, Mr. W. Attwood, and a deputation from the General Steam Navigation Company, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday morning in Downing-street.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—LEICESTER, JULY 31.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron.)

DARING CASE OF SACRILEGE.—*Wiliam Bassett* and *Thomas* and *William Garlick* were charged with breaking open a vault in St. Mary's church, Great Bowden, in Northamptonshire, on the 17th of May last, and stealing a lead coffin, the property of the representatives of Richard Farrer, deceased. *Joseph Oakley* and *George Cooke* were charged with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Wing conducted the prosecution. Mr. Miller defended Oakley and the Garlicks. Bassett was defended by Mr. Macaulay. It appeared that the prisoners Bassett and the Garlicks were employed in May last, by the churchwardens of the above church, to take up a stone in the floor, in doing which some planks which were placed over vaults beneath gave way, and exposed some leaden coffins to view. The prisoners removed several pieces of lead in burrows to the gas works in Market Harborough, where it was melted down with the connivance of the two latter prisoners, having previously offered it for sale without their being able to obtain a purchaser, upon which occasion they say that they had dug it out of the earth, but afterwards acknowledged, that it was part of a leaden coffin which they had found, but there was not even bones in it, and they knew by the breastplate that it had been buried 140 years. They said they could get a coffin for nothing, and would find any one to bury it. Subsequently one of the Garlicks, alluding to the contents of the coffin, said it was a fine old wench. Suspicion having been excited in the neighbourhood, the prisoners set off a quantity of the lead at new Hall, and agreed deed of the lead stolen from the coffins. A similar attempt had also been made upon a vault belonging to an old family of the name of Harpur, but the prisoners had not succeeded in their object. A great deal of circumstantial evidence was given, which clearly proved the guilt of all the prisoners, and the jury, without hesitation, gave their verdict accordingly. The Lord Chief Baron sentenced them all to be imprisoned twelve months at hard labour.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—DURHAM, JULY 29.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

William Ferry, aged 37, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at Monkwearmouth, by striking and bruising her on the head with a poker. Mr. Udall conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel. On being called upon to plead, and asked in the usual form whether he was guilty or not guilty, the prisoner held up his hands, and addressing the court with an expression of extreme earnestness said, "Sorry am I that I did it, and I never will forget it as long as I live, but I had not my senses about me at the time. I loved her too well, and always did the best I could for her and my family. Sorry am I that I did it!"—Mr. Udall stated the case for the prosecution, and said that the principal question for the jury to try regarded the state of mind of the prisoner at the time the act was committed. If they thought that he was not at that time able to distinguish right from wrong, it would be their duty to acquit him.—It will be remembered, from the particulars of the case, which appeared in this paper at the time of the occurrence, that the prisoner had escaped from a lunatic asylum, and, in what was considered a lucid interval, murdered his wife and daughter in bed. The poor maniac, it appeared, after destroying them, caught up his son a boy about eight years old, but after loosing at him for a few moments as if in doubt what he should do, flung him from him saying, "Nay, I'll not kill thee, thy name is William."—Evidence was adduced to show the state of the prisoner's mind, and his lordship having summed up, the jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the ground of insanity. The prisoner will, therefore, be kept in close custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

FOLKESTONE HARBOUR, SHOWING THE PASSAGE OF A PACKET FROM BOULOGNE.

GRAND BANQUET IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PAVILION TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THE "SIX HOUR" PASSAGE FROM LONDON TO BOULOGNE.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST "SIX-HOUR" PASSAGE FROM LONDON TO BOULOGNE.

The extension of a railway is, under ordinary circumstances, an epoch in the history of civilisation; but, when, as in the case we have here celebrated, its extension comprehends, not merely the bringing a few insulated towns into closer neighbourhood, but has the further effect of conjoining two mighty nations, and making their common interests identical, it becomes an event so great in its consequences, that the happiness of ages and generations—their political peace and their commercial prosperity—seems to be more than promised in its accomplishment. Let any one, ignorant of the civilising power of a railway on a country or countries, make, as we have recently done, the journey from London to Folkestone or Dover—thence to Boulogne or Calais—and he will have, in the improving character of all the intervening places, a remarkable instance of its almost creative energy. The South-Eastern Railway, for two thirds of its course, traverses what might almost be called a *new* country: for the vale of Tunbridge, the weald of Kent, and the prairies of Romney Marsh are as absolutely separated from the ordinary course of travelled life—the world, its pleasures and adventures—as the steppes of Tartary or the oases of Arabia. Yet this has not arisen from any want in those districts of scenes of commercial interest or natural beauty, for they are of great value both in their industrial and local aspects. In the vales our hops are grown; in the weald and the marsh districts the breeding of the famous Southdown sheep is carried to a greater extent than in any other part of the kingdom. Numerous villages, the centres of local handicraft operations, and a vast number of noble rendences, *y-las folis chiteaux*—some grey with hard antiquity, and others aiming in the brightness of a recent patent—epitomising in a single glance the history of Britain, are scattered over the fair face of the landscape. The inhabitants of these places were once segregated from each other, fearful of intercourse, and hostile to its extension, strangers to London and to each other, and to a man sworn enemies of their near neighbours the French; but now, the *railroad*—"the soldier of society," the iron missionary—has banded town to town and kingdom to kingdom in one great fraternity, and by becoming, as it were, the mediator of human prejudices, has so far succeeded, in its purpose as already to have made the class interests of many towns the common interest of all. The rude fishermen of Folkestone, the sturdy farmers of Ashford, the aristocracy of Tunbridge, the peasantry of Edenbridge, the high churchmen of Hever, of Headcorn, of Chiddingstone, and, we may now add, the people "*du Nord*," once separate, each party dwelling in an isolation of its own, is now forced to mingle, to exchange opinions, to *exchange produce*, and the consequence is, that provincialism is gone, or going, and as is London so is Folkestone, and, as universal man should be, so are the once divided and consequently ignorant and impoverished neighbours of the line. But great as are these consequences, and they are common to railways, they sink to nothing in comparison of the benefits the line may be expected to confer on the united nations—on England and on France. The time was when our John Lackland won for the British monarchy the perpetual dominion of the Channel, and a proud and necessary thing it was to rule the narrow seas; but it was nevertheless a dominion supported by blood, and its maintenance has continued to this day to be a source of bitterness, of strife, of hatred and opposition with the northern nations. This coerced sovereignty the "*rail*" and its co-operating marine is resolved to administer and to secure by converting the highway of death into a "path of peace," and in making the "downs" a quiet and pleasant conveyance between France and England. That which Nelson upheld at the expense of fleets, and which Bonaparte attempted to achieve at the cost of millions of men and money, will now be indestructibly accomplished by merely facilitating to its utmost bounds the social intercourse of the two nations.

The first great step to be attained in this movement is the carriage of a mail bag from Paris to London in twelve hours; but till the rails are laid in the direct line from Boulogne to Amiens, and thence to Paris, it has been an object with the English and French authorities to reduce the transit from thirty-six to twenty hours, by the means of conveyance now in ordinary use; and we are proud to say that on Tuesday last, on the opening of Folkestone harbour, it was so nearly accomplished as to leave no doubt of the ultimate success of the experiment. The journey from Paris to Boulogne by coach was made in rather more than twenty hours; from Boulogne to Folkestone, by steam-boat, against a heavy sea, in three hours; and from Folkestone to London, by rail, in three hours more, making the rough total, with stoppages, twenty seven hours; a saving of nine hours on the most recent time, and upwards of twenty on the old route through Calais to Dover, and thence by coach to London.

The solution of this great problem was fixed for Tuesday last, with a view to doing honour to the grand opening of Folkestone Harbour, which was then for the first time used for regular steam-packet communication with Boulogne. On that auspicious occasion the mayor and corporation of Folkestone, and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, gave a public banquet and other festivities to their friends from both sides of the channel. The town, the cliffs, the shingle, and the piers of the harbour were crowded with well-dressed visitors, who seemed to take deep interest in the proceedings. The Church-hill, the breakwater, and the vessels in the harbour were profusely decorated with flags, as were the gables and windows of the fishermen's houses. On the cliff near the Church-rocks, on the town bench, and on the end of the pier, were placed well-served parks of artillery, and these were also surrounded by streamers and signals of all nations. The day being fine, and the scenery of the town and neighbourhood being of the most romantic beauty, the effect of these festive arrangements was very fine. At half-past twelve o'clock the City of Boulogne steamer, gaily dressed with streamers, and having at her mainmast head the union jack and the tricolour tied together, came in from the sea, and bore past the town in gallant style, at the same time firing a grand salute, which was returned with a vast addition of sound from the guns on shore. This boat had left Boulogne with the Paris mail at half-past nine o'clock, and had on board M. Adam, the patriotic mayor of Boulogne, the distinguished civic and government officers of the same place, and two English gentlemen, who, proud of the occasion, had sought permission to accompany the "bags." At this moment the Sir William Wallace, with 74 passengers, left the harbour amid the cheers of the company, the "firing" of the church bells, and a cannonade from the pier head. On clearing the harbour, she steered for a minute in the direction of the City of Boulogne, from whom she received a salute and the lively salutations of the French company, and then, "steam up," took a straight course for Boulogne, and, being a fast and light sailer, was speedily out of sight. The City of Boulogne then came into the harbour, the band on board playing the "Parisienne," and the company uncovered. The embarkation having been accomplished, the mayor and his friends were conducted by Mr. Baxendale and Mr. Cubitt, the chairman and engineer of the line, to the mayor and authorities of Folkestone, who received them with the heartiness of a sailor's welcome. A splendid marquee had been prepared for them at the foot of the pier, where the mayor of Boulogne held a levee. Half an hour afterwards it was determined, as many of the gentlemen had never seen an English railway, that the party should go by a special train to Ashford, to which place they were conducted by Mr. Lewis Cubitt. At Ashford they were met by the down train from London, "hooked on," and returned smoothly and rapidly to the terminus. During this journey they were loud in their admiration of the workmanship of the line; and as small things illustrate great, we may mention that the flexible gas tubes at Ashford, the hinges of the carriage doors, and the furniture of the "first-class" carriages, were subjects of special commendation. At the moment of their return to Folkestone the Emerald arrived from Boulogne with 142 passengers.

The repast, to which nearly 200 persons sat down at four o'clock, was in a very excellent style. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Folkestone, supported on his right hand by Mr. Baxendale, and on his left by M. Adam, the Mayor of Boulogne. The company, in addition to the good things placed on the table, were entertained by a musical band from Boulogne, which, during the breakfast, played some of the national airs of England and France. The Mayor of Boulogne gave the first toast, viz., "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," which was drunk with the honours. The Mayor of Folkestone then proposed "The health of his Majesty Louis Philippe," which was also received with cheers, and drunk with all the honours. On the health of "the Mayor of Boulogne" being drunk, M. Adam, in returning thanks, detailed the history of the projected railroad from Paris to Boulogne through the French Chambers, and repudiated all intention of injuring Calais by supporting a communication between Boulogne and Folkestone. There was sufficient traffic for both ports, and enough to render the competition of the one no injury to the other. The festivities were not over till a late hour, and it was nearly midnight before the steamer conveyed the French guests back to Boulogne.

CELEBRATED PAS DE DEUX DANCED ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO THE OPERA.

A lovely pair:—if yet a third appear'd,
It were a new decision for the shepherd.—*Old Play.*

"*Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute,*" is an old saying; but never did a *first step* cost a poor manager more trouble to arrange than the above saltatory *duetto concertante* between two of the most accomplished *dansatrici* in the world. Perrot, the composer of the *pas*, and Mr. Lumley, the *entrepreneur*, were for several days *au désespoir* of affording her Majesty the promised treat of seeing Cerito and Elsler together, until it was luckily resolved upon that, as neither would "lead off," they should together "make the assault of Beauty!" This arrangement pleased the rival Graces, and accordingly they stepped forth *ensemble*, "each one so beautiful, so rare," that if there were a mode of *singlefying* the vision as there is of *doubling* it, we could safely swear that Venus' self was present in the beautiful picture before us. To determine, or attempt to determine, between their respective merits as *danseuses* would be invidious and useless. Each has her own peculiar style, totally unapproachable by the other—"each full of grace and rivalry of charm!" Elssler, perhaps, is more finished of the two in minor details; but Cerito has more breadth and freedom, and seems always to dance, as a bird sometimes appears to fly, in the abstract enjoyment of the exercise. The undulating air is her beloved element, and she revels in it with a Sapphic enthusiasm. Moore's beautiful contrast between Lesbia and Norah Creina will aptly illustrate our notion of the difference between the personal appearance and style of these "yet rivals to each other." The terms "refined," "finished," "exquisitely-wrought," &c., may all, with the severest justice, be applied to the performance of the first *executive* dancer in Europe, Fanny Elssler; but the bard's song, just alluded to, supplies us with epithets and phrases that would incline one to think he had a Cerito in his "mind's eye" when he talks of "unexpected light surprising," and "floating wild as mountain breezes." To be serious, such a *pas de deux* was never witnessed before in the memory of the oldest opera frequenter.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Thursday evening a new comedy, entitled "Moonshine," was produced at this house for the first time. It is said to be the production of a lady closely allied to our highest aristocracy. The plot is extremely simple, and merely turns, on the one part, upon an elderly lady's anxiety to get her two daughters well married, that is, richly; and on the other, the circumstance of two brothers changing names, in order that the elder, passing for the younger, may, if possible, find a woman who can love him for himself alone. Various characters of different denominations and degrees are introduced (amongst whom not the least amusing are a *Mr. de Batenbille* (Farren), a speechmaking member of Parliament) and a *Mrs. Tramper Turnour*, who has "travell'd far and seen much." Baron Munchausen was a fool to her. After a variety of adventures and mishaps, everybody is made happy according to true poetic justice, and for once "the course of true love" is allowed to "run smooth." This dramatic piece (for it is not a legitimate comedy) is more indebted to its expression than comprehension—to its playful dialogue rather than design—to its occasional caricatures of human life rather than correct portraiture of "the manners that be."

Considerable disapprobation was expressed throughout the piece, particularly in the fourth act, when Mr. Webster came forward and appealed to English generosity. This had the desired effect for awhile, but at last the dissentients prevailed; for although Farren came on to announce the piece for repetition, he was obliged to depart in dumb show. We will not enter into details, but there are many passages in this comedy (?) below the standard of the broadest farce, while the chief incidents are only those of a melodrama. The title of the piece, "Moonshine," was most ominous.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "MOONSHINE."—THE PIC-NIC AT ALBANO. DE BATENBILLE ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER PRO TEM.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BIRTHPLACE OF BISHOP LATIMER.

The secluded village of Thurcaston, which is situated on the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, and close to Bradgate-park, formerly the residence of Lady Jane Grey, but now in ruins, is about five miles north of Leicester. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who was burnt alive at Oxford, in 1555, in the reign of Queen Mary, in defence of the tenets of the Reformed Church of England. The house in which he was born (of which we annex a representation) is still standing. It is now occupied by a publican and blacksmith; the front of it has lately been modernised, but the west view of it, which the engraving represents, has been but little altered since the time the father of Hugh Latimer occupied it as a yeoman, and "milked thirty kine." Except the modern parts of it, it is entirely of wood work, and joined together by wooden pins, which protrude considerably from the walls. There are no relics about the house commemorative of its having been possessed by the father of Bishop Latimer. A short time since a curious specimen of petrified oak was discovered in the paved yard at the back of the house, and purchased by Mr. Brown, a bookseller, at Leicester.

But if there is no other memorial of this blessed martyr than the house itself on that site, a very interesting memento exists in the church at Thurcaston, viz., the very font in which Hugh Latimer was baptized, and which is not more to be admired for being the instrument from which he arose to be a valiant and faithful defender of the true church of Christ, than for its architectural beauties. It appears to be about the age of King Edward I., but the south porch and doorway of the church are in the Norman style; other parts are still later, and the east window is a fine specimen of the time of Henry VIII.; but the chancel is greatly disfigured by a low ceiling of plaster, by which some modern architectural empiric has concealed an oak one, in unison with the other parts of the church, and which ought, if good taste be consulted, to be immediately removed.

In the rectory house is a painting of Latimer, in the style of Holbein, which has been bequeathed as an heirloom.

But the great desideratum of Thurcaston church is a monumental memorial to commemorate the birthplace of this noble champion of the Protestant religion, and whose memorable words, when he was tied to the stake, have been so signally verified—"Be of good cheer, brother Ridley, we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as, I trust in God, shall never be extinguished." We call the attention of our Protestant friends to this point, in the hope that some means will be adopted to perpetuate the memory of Bishop Latimer in the parish wherein he was born, and in the church in which he was baptized.

Besides this interesting fact connected with the village of Thurcaston, the picturesque and romantic situation of it will amply repay the expense and fatigue of even a distant traveller; for it is one of the loveliest spots in Leicestershire, and might vie with the more celebrated views of Derbyshire or Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HARP.

This beautiful Welsh triple harp has been made expressly for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Bassett Jones, of Cardiff; and it was submitted to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Cwmdu, one of the most eminent antiquaries of Wales. The Queen was graciously pleased to permit the Prince of Wales to accept the present; and two Welsh harpers, who attended by the Royal command, performed upon the beautiful instrument. Mr. Price also explained to her Majesty and the Prince the peculiar construction of the harp: it is in the ancient and picturesque form of the national instrument of the principality; stands about six feet high; it is elaborately carved in solid wood, the base of the pillar being supported by the leek, entwined with mistletoe and oak leaves; a wreath of oak leaves goes up the pillar, which terminates in the Prince of Wales's plume, supported by sprays of oak, whence depend three labels, on which are carved, in antique characters, "Albert, Tywysawc Cymru" (or Albert, Prince of Wales). On the side of the comb of the harp is likewise carved, in old characters, the following line from one of the Welsh bards:—"Iaith enaid ar ei thannau" (the language of the soul is on its strings). On the sounding-board are emblazoned the arms of Wales, four lions passant, or, and gules counterchanged, with the red dragon of Wales supporting the shield, and the coronet and plume of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty, while examining the harp, observed to Mr. Price that she was not a stranger to the tones of the Welsh harp, having heard

during her visit to the principality, at the great national festivity it of the Eisteddfod, in 1832. The harpers afterwards performed both on the Prince of Wales's harp and also on their own instruments several of the finest old Welsh melodies, singly and in duets, with which the royal party were much gratified. On the following day the harpers were presented with £20 by her Majesty's command, in testimony of her approbation. They were attired in the picturesque costume of their country, with the silver harp and medals gained in the various trials of skill in which they had been engaged.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
By HENRY COCKTON,
AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XIX.
THE RIVALS.

WHAT Sir Arthur was thought[illegible] old waiter had fled at the[illegible] with not a decent[illegible] of hair, who rolled upon the[illegible] of hats to watch the lady hanging on Caroline had brought him. He felt that he had cruelly wronged her; he feared that she would despise him; and these thoughts were not happy. Even now she did not look up with an casual regard[illegible]; and as these were the roots of a thousand thoughts which branched forth in every direction to shut out the light of hope, the idea of his being able to effect a reconciliation appeared to be fairly indeed. His pride must now be seen to inspire her, by virtue or affection, generosity, and kindness, with the highest opinion of him as a man, and hence the disorder of having proved himself to be just the reverse, deceitful and desperately mean, terrified him almost beyond endurance.

In the morning, however while breakfasting alone, for Caroline would not design to make her appearance, it struck him that if he were at once to release Darnley and invite him to dine there as usual that day, it would prove to her at least that all his doubts had been removed, and perhaps tend to induce her to forgive him.

Having conceived this plan he felt greatly relieved and resolving to adopt it—for he was then in reality more infatuated than ever—he proceeded to his bankers, drew the money that was required, and while at work down to the Fleet

As he entered he saw Darnley pacing the room, with compressed lips and overhanging brows but as he approached him calmly and offered his hand, Darnley's features in some degree relaxed, although he still felt sorely to look angry.

"Mr. Darnley" said Sir Arthur, in a conciliating tone, "I yesterday insulted you here.

"You did, Sir Arthur Cleveland; you called me a villain; a villain I am not; I may be unfortunate but I am not a villain."

"I know it—I feel it—I am sure of it—forgive me. I will offer every apology in my power. I know not what I was saying, I was seized with a paroxysm of folly, the devil was in me, and drove me almost mad."

"You spoke of Lady Cleveland—"

"I did—I know I did—and deeply, I regret it."

"Let me assure you, Sir Arthur, that your motives for visiting me were as pure—"

I was, and, Darnley—I know but they were. But just listen to me for one moment. I happened to see her come into this place, and being utterly unable to conceive what she could want to come here for, I followed her. Her agitation, nervousness, and confusion were also but left, to see if any one were here whom I knew; and as you were the first person I saw, my suspicions instantly aroused. Jealousy once more was born within me, I knew no reason to feel pleased than offended. But I wish," he added, leaving Sir Arthur to his room, "you would either not be not seeing another word about it."

"Well, well, let it drop. But I have not cause to be offended"—we must turn to another point more. Why did you not let me know that you were here?"

"That I knew—I knew it not—well, and my object in stating these things is not to justify my conduct, but to explain to you the feelings by which I was prompted."

"I know it—I am concerned, Sir Arthur, I beg you will not say another word on the subject. I am satisfied as matters—why Lady Cleveland came here. It seemed here [illegible] many man would have done so; the only thing which galled me was the idea of being considered, by one whose esteem I have ever been most anxious to cultivate, a villain, and therefore I am glad that my suspicions have been removed. I have no more reason to feel pleased than offended. But I wish," he added, leaning Sir Arthur to his room, "you would either not be not seeing another word about it."

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"Well, well, let it drop. But I have not cause to be offended"—we must turn to another point more. Why did you not let me know that you were here?"

"Solely, as I explained to Lady Cleveland, who strongly urged me to let you know—solely because I was apprehensive of losing your friendship."

"Why what a mean opinion you must have had of me, Darnley, to imagine that I should cease to be friendly, because you required the assistance of a friend."

"In a place of this description, Sir Arthur, friendship is purchased; but as a name when pecuniary assistance is needed, and hence there are but few men here who entertain a very exalted idea of its virtue."

"I [illegible] you ought not to have been so quickly insinuated! You are not a gnat-hor[illegible]

"Thank Heaven, I am not, but throughout the world, Sir Arthur, there are few who can stand that test. In every sphere, from the highest to the lowest, man in general look with contempt upon those who require their aid. Then the rich, instead of coming to the friend who wishes to borrow his money, pay on the mechanic. The tradesman will treat and toast his friend so long as he believes him to be wealthy; but let that friend ask for the [illegible] pounds, and he will be found fearless and beaten no more."

"I [illegible] you what, Darnley, if you remain any longer here, you will be utterly unfit for [illegible] secret out of the apothecaries. I see that you are not to be trusted, and [illegible] I mean to stay. I have enough I think on my pocket to settle this little affair, if I [illegible] it not up to your expectations, what is the amount?"

"Sir Arthur, I really cannot think of borrowing it of you."

"Why not?"

"I shall be out in a day or two."

"I, have you out to-day! Now, what is the amount?"

"Really, Sir Arthur, I wish you would excuse me for not saying the matter."

"I will oblige you in anything but that. Can you not tell me the amount?"

"The amount is three hundred; but you place me in so humiliating a position, that, upon my honour—"

"Now, do not be simple! Do you think that I should hesitate to borrow three hundred of you, if I stood in [illegible] No! Here is the money."

"Really, I do not like to take it."

"You shall, upon my honour, Darnley! I'll not go home without you. Here are six fifties. Now go at once and settle this business, and don't be long about it."

"Well, I'll take the money, because I'll not offend you; but I don't exactly know the debt on which I shall be able to redeem it."

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under MANCINI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 10th, 1843, when will be performed, last time, Bellini's celebrated Opera, I PURITANI. Elvira, Mdme. Grisi; Arturo Sig. Mario; Riccardo, Sig. Tamburini; Giorgio, Sig. Lablache.—The new PAS DE DEUX (composed expressly for M. Perrot), which Mdme. Fanny Essler and Carlotta Grisi, and M. M. Perrot and Saint Leon will appear. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

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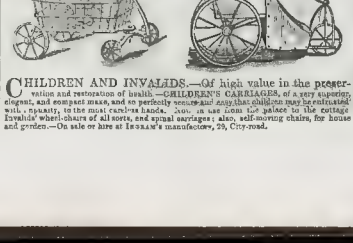

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CUTLERY.—Twenty per cent. saved by purchasing at GEORGE'S Cutlery Manufactory, 20, Crescent-street, Euston-square, and in Parkstreet, Camden-town, the full set of 35 pieces, with Ivory Handles and Steel Forks, £1 18s.; Very Superior Ditto, £2 2s.; Fish Carvers, Dessert Knives, &c., per pair, 6s. 6d. N.B Every description of Cutlery manufactured to order, on the premises, lower than any other house in London.

An indoor APPRENTICE wanted, with a moderate premium.

KETT'S CASTOR OIL POMATUM is the best preparation for encouraging the growth of the hair, and entirely preventing the accumulation of scurf. It is unrivalled as a cleansing ingredient to the skin, and for children. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; one pot, carriage free, for 15 stamps, by G. KETT, 23, Fore-street, Barbican, Lady Holford-street, Brompton, and 9, Threadneedle-street. And of all Chemists and Perfumers, through Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or paring. It is luxury to the tenderest feet, ensuring the Corn with the most prompt success, producing no discomfort whatever, and may be used in a ball dress. Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 6d., and to be had of Mr. Fox, No. 38, Berkeley-road, and all wholesale and retail Medicine venders in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obstinate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—M. KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer, and give a better light than any other candle; the flame is steady and beautiful. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by the patentee, at his manufactory, No. 4, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and by Sloman, Stirling, 43, High-street, Marylebone; W. Gotham, Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square; W. Evans, Pentonville, No. 70, Aldersgate-road, and all wholesale and retail Medicine venders in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obstinate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN BRANDY.—They have also fully succeeded in bringing to public notice the most perfect article ever offered, possessing both the delicacy of the Cognac and the strength of the Martinique, in bottles nearly sealed and labelled, at 42s. per dozen.

The PALE BRANDY is particularly recommended to the notice of Foreign visitors.

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CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys, and also detect any attempt to open them. They are made to all sizes, and for every purpose to which locks are applied. These locks are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Iron doors and frames, fire proof safes and boxes form a complete assortment of bolts, plate, books, &c., from fire and thieves. Cash Boxes and Japan Boxes of every kind, with New and Improved Locks. An assortment of the above on sale, by C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

EDWARD DODD, MANUFACTURER to H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge of his ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP, which Strings for power of tone and durability are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 50 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of resisting the ill effects of heated rooms Testimonials from Messrs. Blagrove, Tolbecque, Wells, Lindley, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the principal shops, and at the manufactory 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each parcel is wrapped with a plan band, signed E. DODD, Anglo-Roman Strings. Please ask for E. D.'s Anglo Roman Strings. Also Improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining the BAZAAR, 52, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish will find the largest assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, ever submitted to public inspection, at Manufacturers' Prices, and Low Cooking Utensils of Public Culinary, Steel Stoves, Register Grates, Coal Vases, Fenders, Marble Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Wire Goods, Lamps, Kitchen and Fire Irons, with Parks of all kinds, Cutlery, Plated Goods, &c. &c. together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the proprietor, who is a practical man, and in the largest quantities. All articles are warranted of the very best description, offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only, the price of each being marked in plain figures. Established many Years.

LONDON and DOVER RAILWAY.—Passengers and parcels [illegible] are conveyed to and from Dover and Folkestone, and all places abroad that the SOUTH EASTERN PAVILION, at FOLKESTONE HARBOUR, is fitted by Mr. WAITE, and contains a full supply of refreshments, and is open for their reception. Good refreshments, at moderate prices, are always ready. The French and English languages spoken. Omnibuses meet every train, seven times up and down daily, and five times on Sundays, to convey to and from the Pavilion. The train performs the journey to and from London and Folkestone in rather more than three hours.—Select parties desirous of taking days and excursions have any arrangement of their own fully provided by writing (pre-paid) to Mons. Vantini.

PARKER'S ORIGINAL GRECIAN COMPOUND, for changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful and natural shades of Black or Brown. As the publicans but simple application of this Liquid Dye, any person may, in a few minutes, dye their hair any shade of brown or black they may prefer, without the slightest exposure or causing the least injury to the skin. Gentlemen will find it the most effectual Dye for Whiskers that has as yet been invented.

Sold in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. 6d., by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, facing Bond-street; Low, 330, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Venders in town and country.

NOVEL ARTICLE FOR THE TOILET.—MELMOTH'S GEORGIAN PASTE is the most perfect and delightful preparation ever offered to the public. A little at first used for a few days entirely removes the appearance of the unpleasant odour which usually accompanies it. Its application is harmless, its efficacy astonishing. It has never failed in a single instance. Once used it is sure to be used by it. It is invaluable in sick rooms, crowded assemblies, and warm climates. Price 1s. 6d. per bottle, and postage-stamps will be received in addition to the price.—Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d each, at J. Sanger's Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford street; Messrs. Gifford and Lander, 101, Strand; Mr. Frost, 229, Strand; Johnston, 68, Cornhill.

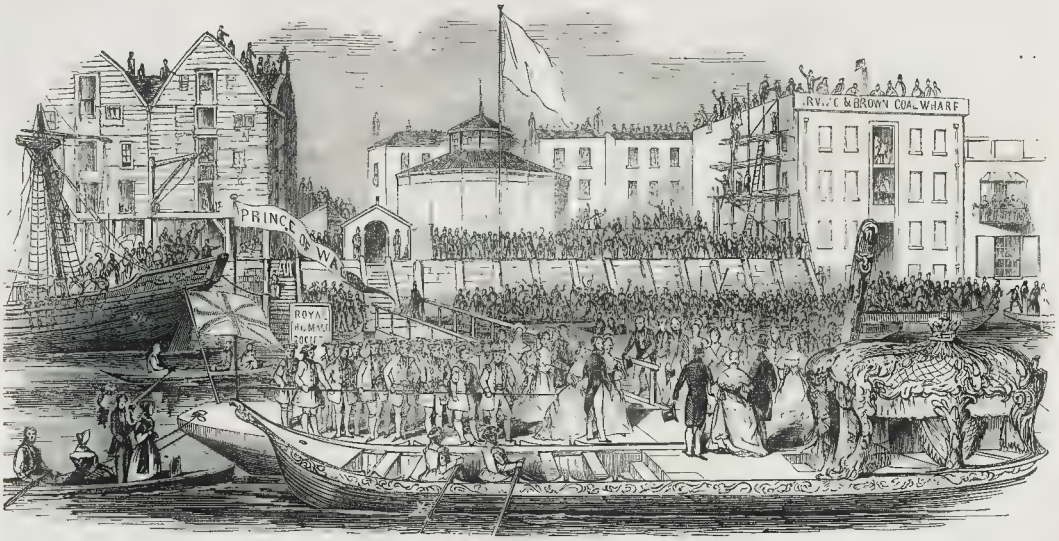
130, STRAND.

GROSSMITH'S INVENTIONS, now in constant use by above Six Thousand Families at London and the country, and obtained genuine at Mr. GROSSMITH'S wholesale and retail warehouse, 128, Strand, London; at their factory, Hoxton, Bricks, or of their appointed agents throughout the three kingdoms. The Hair-Lotion and Perfumes are now approved. GROSSMITH'S READING SHAVING SOAP in large cakes pots, is each, surpasses all other shaving preparations, and does not dry or irritate.—GROSSMITH'S TOOTH POWDER, 2s. 6d. per pot, instantly whitens the blackest teeth, without injury to the enamel, and prevents all decay.—GROSSMITH'S WASH CAKES, 6d. each, are the best and purest toilet soap manufactured for softening and whitening the skin.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, bestows a delightful softness to the tone, and renders a chapped and rough skin pleasingly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the Complexion, and produces the same, blande, and arch delicately fair and soft.

CAUTION.—On purchasing, see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the Wrapper, without which none are Genuine.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.



LANDING OF THE QUEEN AND THE COBURG FAMILY AT THE TUNNEL PIER.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE THAMES TUNNEL.

Her Majesty's visit to this most wondrous of all London's wonders, on Wednesday week, was detailed in our last paper. We now present the reader with the picturesque scene of this very interesting event, we trust, hereafter to be chronicled in "the history of the Thames Tunnel." Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria we believe, once before viewed the Tunnel works, which were then not half completed. The engraving shows the arrival of the royal barge at the Tunnel Pier, and the landing of her Majesty, with the preparations made at the Wapping shaft for the Queen's reception; altogether presenting an impressive *coup d'œil*.

The royal barge was steered by Mr. Roberts, her Majesty's bargemaster. The Queen's watermen are the most respectable body of men on the river, and are very proud of the honour of rowing her Majesty and her illustrious consort. We understand that her Majesty's next trip by water will be to Greenwich Hospital, an event that will be hailed with much joy by the veterans of that noble institution.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes amongst the pupils of this establishment took place on the 26th ult. A portion of the theatre of the school, in which the ceremony took place, was occupied by the pupils, amounting to upwards of 400 in number; while the remaining space was devoted to the large assemblage of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, who were attracted by the interesting proceedings of the day. At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, part of his family, and by both the Sheriffs. There were also present Lord John Russell, Aldermen John Johnson, Sir George Carroll, and Hunter, Mr. Moon, the Sheriff elect, &c.

The head master, Dr. Mortimer, having made a few introductory remarks explanatory of the system of education pursued in the school, several of the senior scholars delivered orations composed by them in praise of John Carpenter, the founder of the school, in the following order, viz.:—

In Greek, Henry Judge Hose, Carpenter Scholar and Captain of the School.

In Latin, Henry Stewart Fagan, Silver Medalist.

In French, John Horaby, Carpenter Scholar.

In German, William Huggins.

In English, George Fead Lamerte, Carpenter Scholar.

Some Greek Iambic verses on the same subject were also delivered by H. S. Fagan.

The following principal prizes were then delivered:—

I. and II. Two scholarships on the foundation of John Carpenter, each of the value of £35 per annum, besides a premium of £50, after holding the scholarship not less than three years—John Jennings Wilkinson and Charles John Fox.

III. Dr. Conquest's gold medal of the value of ten guineas, to the first boy in general proficiency, not on the foundation—William Emery, "*Times* Scholar," who is about proceeding to Cambridge.

IV. Sir James Shaw's silver medals and book, of the value of five guineas together, to the best classical scholar—divided between John Hornby and W. Thomas Barry, who were declared to be equal, an extra medal being given by the committee to equalize the division.

V. Sir James Shaw's silver medal and books, of the same value, to the best mathematical scholar—Henry Stewart Fagan.

Other prizes in books were also distributed amongst the best pupils of the several classes.

A vote of thanks to the examiners having been agreed to, Lord John Russell, in a neat and effective speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the masters of the school, which was seconded by Mr. Wire, and agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Mortimer having returned thanks, Mr. Hale, the very efficient chairman of the committee, proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously, to the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in having presided.

"God save the Queen" was then sung by the pupils under the direction of their singing master, and after three cheers in honour of the Lady Mayoress and the other ladies present, the company dispersed.

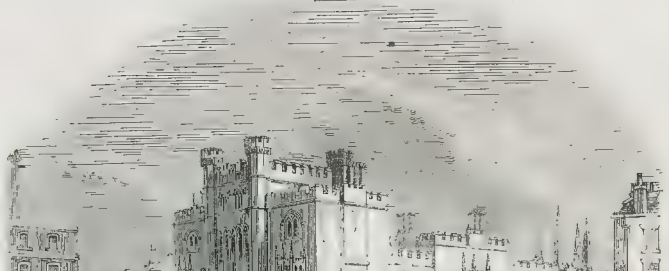
The annual dinner, in connexion with these proceedings, took place at five o'clock at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, which was attended by upwards of 60 gentlemen. The Lord Mayor was to have presided, but his Lordship was unavoidably absent. Mr. Hale took the chair, supported by Sir Peter Laurie, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Alderman Hunter, Mr. Alderman John Johnson, Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Moon, the Sheriff elect; Mr. Laurie, Dr. Mortimer, Dr. Conquest, &c. The usual loyal, national, and other toasts were drunk with the honours, and the entertainment was highly characteristic of the hospitality of the corporation of London.

The present is a fitting opportunity for submitting to our readers an outline of this excellent institution, of which we annex an engraving.

The City of London School was established by the corporation, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1834. It is erected on the site of Honey-lane Market, immediately at the rear of the houses facing Bow Church, Cheapside, and whereon formerly stood the two parish churches of Allhallows and St. Mary Magdalen, which were both destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Some remains of these churches were discovered in digging for the foundation of the school; the first stone of which was laid by Lord Brougham on the 21st of October, 1835. The architect of the building was Mr. J. B. Bunning; the design was adjudged the best of forty-two drawings: it is in the late Tudor style, the principal windows and entrance being of an earlier period, and more enriched character. The west or principal front has a rich arched doorway or porch, surmounted by a lofty gable pediment; and immediately above this entrance is an open gallery of five trefoiled-pointed arches, on lofty slender pillars. Higher up are two mullioned and labelled windows, and above them an enriched and embattled parapet, this central compartment being flanked with two octagonal buttress turrets, 70½ feet high. The entire cost of the structure, including fittings and furniture, was nearly £20,000.

The object of the school is to furnish a liberal and useful education for the sons of respectable persons. The general plan of instruction accordingly includes the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and German languages; besides writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, history, &c. The mode of admission is by a recommendation by some member of the corporation, either alderman or common councilman. The school is open to all—Dissenters of every shade, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile—all are admitted to the same advantages.

In honour of John Carpenter, as the founder of the school, eight free scholarships have been established, as rewards for proficiency and good conduct. The appointment to these foundation scholarships is determined at the annual examination; the advantages of each are equal to £35 per annum, besides a premium of £90 on leaving the school.



CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

"Such of the foundation scholars as proceed from the school to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, are allowed to retain their scholarships, and receive the sum of £25 per annum each. A scholarship of the value of £30 per annum, called "The *Times* Scholarship," is also attached to this school for the benefit of pupils proceeding thence to the University of Oxford or Cambridge. The sum of £400, paid by Thomas Tegg, Esq., as a fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff, has also, by consent of the corporation, been appropriated towards establishing an exhibition to one of the universities, to be enjoyed by students who have been pupils in this establishment. A separate fund has been established for providing other prizes.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIII.

CHRISTCHURCH, TURNHAM-GREEN.

This newly-erected church for the parish of Chiswick is situate on the south side of the Great Western road, near to the five mile-stone, a d in the centre of Turnham-green. The ceremony of its consecration was performed, on Thursday week, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring clergy and a most respectable congregation.

The church is in our own pointed, or early English, style of architecture, from a design by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens; and it has been well executed, in dark flint, with stone dressings, by Messrs. Bird, builders, Hammersmith. The plan is cruciform, with a tower at the western end, surmounted by a lofty spire, with a vane. Beneath the tower is the principal entrance; and at this end also are two other entrances, north and south. The body of the church, exclusive of the chancel and transepts, is 72 feet long and 44 feet wide, and it is calculated, with the galleries, to contain 950 persons, a larger portion of the sittings being free. The chancel termination is of hexagonal form; and within, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments are within arches, and are in beautiful illuminated characters. The organ-gallery is recessed over the western entrance, and opens into the church by a massive arch; while the roof is open, showing the timbers with good effect. The cost of the erection, &c., is estimated at nearly £6000, of which sum £5000 have been already raised by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, &c.; and we doubt not the liberality of the Christian public will shortly enable the committee to realize the whole amount. After the conclusion of the service, the bishop, accompanied by the committee, the clergy, &c., proceeded to the large room of the National-schools, on the south side of the green, where a splendid *déjeûné à la fourchette* had been laid out.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 67.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE LORDS ON IRELAND.

On Tuesday last, upon the occasion of the presentation of a petition by Lord Roden on the subject of processions in Ireland, a debate ensued in the House of Lords which presented many remarkable features, and which now invites us to bring the question of existing Irish disturbance once again under the consideration of our readers.

The public who have patronised this journal cannot have forgotten that the tone adopted by us upon the vitally important subject of home legislation for Ireland—we mean legislation by Great Britain, of which Ireland is, under our common constitution, so fair and beautiful a part—has been marked strongly by an absence of party feeling—by strict impartiality of purpose—by freedom from prejudice—anxiety for justice—and an ardent aspiration after truth. We freely declared, in the outset of that frank companionship with our readers which grows dearer to us the longer it endures, our keen appreciation of the wrongs and evils which have marred the prosperity of the sister isle. We admitted the sin of long misgovernment in Ireland—we deprecated the great social miseries which for generations have been suffered to grow into monstrosity upon her soil. We did not deny a sort of mis-appreciation of the spirit of her people by those intrusted with their rule; nor did we shrink from the responsibility of declaring our conviction that the best energies of British statesmen, and the best sympathies of the English of every degree, were fairly due to Ireland, to alleviate her sorrows, to raise her prospects, to promote her happiness, and to improve her soil. We spoke out boldly in favour of particular reforms, and, although we knew and felt that much had been granted, we urged further concession with a free and honest voice. We spoke of the social grievance of absenteeism as one that we would gladly attack with energy until something like a natural and filial sympathy should be engendered among the richer children of their mother-land; we upheld the great *vexata quæstio* which has so long raged between landlord and tenant as a very signpost to legislation; cautious, but immediate—careful, but without delay—we implied a belief that even religious concessions might be advantageously blended with civil benefits; and we struck at the hateful Poor-law with all the humble power of our pen, aided by the force of our heartfelt convictions that it was wretchedly, radically bad. And in doing all this we believed, and believe still, that we were only plunging into the tide of purely English feeling, and going with the common stream. We know that the condition of Ireland is sympathetically regarded all England through; we know that English generosity admits, feels for, and is ready, so far as the general people are concerned, to remedy all her wrongs; we know that, to accuse them of callousness to the welfare of the sister-land, is to libel them most falsely; and we know also, that all the precedents of modern history are before us to tell what the English have done for the Irish in every great movement for improved, or supposed improved, legislation, and to make the past a criterion for present and future goodwill. We are sure that the English are the natural friends of Ireland, and that with an honesty of purpose which it would be ungrateful to deny.

Assured of this, and assured also of our own sincerity in advocating the welfare of the sister isle, we had the less hesitation in giving our unqualified opposition to the insanity for repeal—in repudiating the diatribes of O'Connell against the Sassenach and the Saxon—in declaiming the fierce agitation of the distracted kingdom to be the curse which delayed legislation and frightened capital from its shores—in urging blended energy and conciliation upon the Executive—and in appealing to the voice of reason and religion to lead our Irish fellow-countrymen into the paths of peace. We were glad to find that the temper with which we bound up our principles with the real good of both countries and the general integrity of the empire, was acknowledged and applauded by all the thinking classes in Ireland, and that the article in which we most loudly protested the inviolability of the Union, was that which found most general circulation through the Irish press.

We now earnestly repeat our previously declared opinions, and shall seek to support them by directing strong attention to the debate of Tuesday evening in the Lords. We shall not go into the question of processions, which was the peg of the discussion; nor revert to Lord Roden's picture of the condition of Ireland, because the party bias of years is so strong in the mind of that nobleman as to make his statements not exactly *couleur de rose*—but Orange colour, to say the least. His motive was to stop all other processions as Orange processions had been stopped, or else to permit Orange processions with the rest, a question of local expediency which we shall not take upon ourselves to moot. But we turn to the speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, and these are pregnant with meaning and good sense: that of the soldier-Minister giving us more confidence in the passive conduct of the Government than we could ever bring ourselves to feel before; while the beautiful oration of the noble lawyer abounds in practical wisdom, and combines the power of eloquence with the value of truth and common sense. First, however, let us assure public feeling, and quell a fast-growing alarm upon the subject of the repeal agitations by an extract from the Duke of Wellington's speech:—

I say, as I said before, that I am willing to admit the truth of my noble friend's description of the state to which these agitations, these criminal agitations I would call them (loud cheers), have brought the sister country—the extreme injury which they are doing to that part of the empire, and most anxiously desirous I am to see an end put to them. (Cheers.) My lords, I am also aware that the Government are responsible for every act they do, and for all the omissions to which the noble earl has referred. I will not go into a detail of these circumstances, because I am not, on this occasion, able to state what the intentions of Government are on this subject. My lords, I do not think it desirable that they should be stated; but what I do say is this—that I, whose duty it is to superintend one of those offices on which the execution of the measures of the Government depends—I feel confident that everything that could be done has been done, in order to enable the Government to preserve the peace of the country (cheers), and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland. (Cheers.) My lords, I do not dispute the extent of the conspiracy, I do not dispute the dangers resulting from organization in that country—I have stated it publicly on more than one occasion—I do not deny it is notorious, it is avowed, it is published in every newspaper all over the world. I do not deny the assistance received from foreigners—not from foreign Governments—I have no right to say so—but from foreigners of nearly all nations; for there are disturbed and disturbing spirits everywhere (a laugh), who are anxious to have an opportunity of injuring and deteriorating the great prosperity of this country. (Cheers.) I don't deny all this; but still I say, I feel confident that the measures adopted by the Government have been such, as that they will be enabled to resist all, and ultimately to preserve the peace of the country. (Loud cheers.) And if it should turn out that that is the case, I believe it is best that we should persevere in the course in which we are proceeding, and not attempt to adopt other measures until it becomes absolutely necessary to adopt them. (Cheers.)

From any other Minister of the Crown, or person associated with the Government, this declaration might be treated as the ex-

OPENING OF THE OYSTER MARKET, BILLINGSGATE.—See next page.

pedient of the moment to satisfy the public mind; but from the Duke it comes with all the weight of sincerity, and we cannot doubt its truth. And if it be so, how heartily do we rejoice that conciliatory policy seems even in the stern eye of the uncompromising soldier a sufficient resistance to an agitation so vast, so wild, so stormy, so impetuous and overflowing with romantic nationality and passionate pride as O'Connell has organized under the banners of Repeal.

With regard to the beautiful speech of Lord Brougham, we shall not select from its declamatory portions, but take an extract upon the subject of the exclusion of capital from Ireland by agitation and ceaseless broil—the source, beyond doubt, of a large share of the miseries of the land:—

Is it likely (said the noble lord) that any capitalist will send his capital to a country where he does not know that there may not be an outbreak before he gets his first quarter's payment? But suppose even that those persons have no fear of a rebellion in Ireland—I myself think there is no fear of such a result—but it is clear that the present state of things may lead to great mischief, and it stops the improvement of that country, which was going on at a great pace, and which it now at a stand-still. Suppose, however, that the capitalist, as I said, has no fear of a rebellion, and is satisfied with the course taken by the Government, still it is likely he would say, "I should like my capital to be invested in a place where I can go over and look after it, and where, if necessary, I can send a person to attend to it without the fear of his being mobbed, and where there is no reason to fear that the next cry may be for fixity of capital, as it already been for fixity of tenure; for that may be the next cry; and as the tendency to fixity of tenure is to convert the tenant into the landlord, so the tendency of "fixity of capital" ought be to convert the foreign capitalist into a native. (Laughter.) The capitalist does not like to send his capital to a country where a doctrine like this might be established on the model of another so very similar which has already been set up there. (A laugh.) We are laughing at this, my friends, but it is a very serious matter. The capitalist does not like such a state of things, and therefore declines to send his capital to a country so situated. Yet there is such a glut of capital in the city of London, that notwithstanding that natural repugnance of men to send their money beyond seas, and invest it in foreign speculations, we see every day capitalists sending their money to be employed in foreign railways, when they certainly would much rather invest it in Ireland in similar undertakings, or in agricultural speculations. Those capitalists can scarcely have confidence in the persons who call themselves exclusively friends of the people of Ireland—those agitators who profess for them a friendship violent, vehement, and absorbing—who profess to monopolise all the feeling and sympathy of the people of Ireland—in virtue whereof, I suppose, it is that they bring from the Irish peasant, from his goods and chattels, his wretched pittance towards their associations, [illegible] Conciliation Associations, and towards their repeal rent; all these associations being connected with these agitators, and all employed in the service of such agitators. Such agitators tell the people tend towards the increase of what remains in their pockets. (A laugh.) The capitalist may be told that persons who act in this way are the only real friends of Ireland, and are those who will put an end to the mischievous state of things there; but yet the capitalist does not like such persons. (Hear.) There is also this other thing which alarms capitalists. They hear these friends of the Irish people boasting of their numbers, and of their being able to command their hundreds of thousands [illegible] the power which they th as boast of used for the purpose [illegible] the most vehement attacks on the Government, and the most [illegible] upon which those capitalists themselves belong [illegible] little, and the poverty excessive (a laugh), and the [illegible] capital of the Saxon being extreme—the wise Celt having for his object to lessen that excessive poverty, and draw some portion of the Saxon capital to supply the Celtic wants—this wise and judicious friend of Ireland, in order to effect his object, deals from regard of the one to the other in the most gross and unrestrained abuse of everything Saxon, and proclaims Saxon England as the determined enemy of Celtic Ireland. This is the truly way of inducing English capitalists to send over their money to Ireland. Now, when my noble friend behind me talks of sending capital into Ireland, I cannot help thinking that one way of facilitating that object would be to secure the cessation of that feeling of excitement and impression which appears to form the burden of every composition addressed by those friends of Ireland to the people—of every composition, whether written or spoken. (Hear.) These capitalists, I say, hear those friends of the people boasting of their command over the masses; they hear them boast of their meetings, sometimes of hundreds of thousands—never, mark, less than 100,000 (a laugh), sometimes, as in one case, amounting even to 700,000. But your capitalist is rather a suspicious sort of person. He cannot understand what sort of a thing such a gathering as 200 000 or 300,000 persons could be; he cannot understand that, nor believe in it, any more than I can do—(laughter); but, at all events, he believes that there has been some great meeting. He does not suppose that all these statements can be wholly without foundation; he is sure I think that it always is as it was in one case lately, where it was said that a meeting in Ireland had been attended by between 100,000 and 200,000 people, when a gallant friend of mine was curious enough to measure the ground on which it was professed to have been held, and found that, even if it being able to hold fifteen persons in a square yard, it could not hold even 5000 However, that was a rare instance of exaggeration. No doubt 20,000 people have been got together at these meetings, and on one occasion—that of the meeting at Tara—I believe there were as many as 70 000 present. Therefore, at all events, large masses of men have been assembled together. Now, your capitalist likes large masses of produce. He likes to see large masses of people in the lump, as he likes to see a good bill, with approved names to them (laughter); but he certainly [illegible] not fancy large masses of people (hear, hear), and large masses of [illegible] too, who are collected without reference to any object. He does not necessarily be false. For when a man tells me of his addressing 200,000 men, I find it impossible to believe him; if he told me he had addressed 20 000 or 30,000 I could understand it. But when he tells me that he has 200 000 men whom he proposes to address meet calmly to discuss a great national question, I at once turn with contempt, scorn, and disgust from such a statement, because I know it to be physically impossible that at a meeting composed of such immense numbers anything like discussion can take place. Well, then, the capitalist very well knows that no meeting of the kind can serve the purposes of discussion; and if so, there must, of course, be some other object. Where such numbers assemble the object cannot be a harmless one. I very well know what that object is, but the capitalist thinks it is for the purpose of breaking the peace. I do not myself believe so. I think that so long as the agitators can hold the issue of those meetings in their hands (hear), they will be the last to risk their own safety. (Hear.) I put their virtue at the highest (laughter), and rather higher (a laugh), and, therefore, that they will not break the peace if they can help it. (Hear, hear.)

It seems impossible not to coincide in the general sense of these observations; they are most impressive; and we would not detract, by observation, from their force. Our limits, however, warn us to conclude this article; and we do so with the expression of satisfaction that an Irish debate in the Upper Chamber of the Legislature should, in the danger and excitement of the times, have produced speeches so fortifying to our reliance upon order and security as that of the Duke of Wellington—so temperate and full of practical excellence as that of Lord Brougham. Both have a direction in favour of good government, and a tendency to laugh the crotchet of repeal of the Union to scor .

OYSTER-DAY.

Yesterday week, August 4, was, in metropolitan parlance, "Oyster-Day," *i. e.*, the day on which oysters are first brought into the London market at Billingsgate. Formerly the commencement of the sale on the 4th was so punctually observed, that the market was opened immediately after the clock had struck twelve on the night of the 3rd, when, in the rush to obtain the first supply of oysters, it being dark, a life or two was lost annually. This injudicious practice of opening the market at midnight was, therefore, discontinued, and the time fixed at 6 o'clock on the following morning. On Friday, Billingsgate was crowded with vendors of shell-fish. Mr. Goldham, the clerk of the market, and his assistants, adopted the usual precautions to prevent accidents and robberies. Barriers were erected at convenient distances, and boards inscribed, "Take care of your pockets," "Beware of pickpockets," in imitation of Mr. Goldham, who has completely reformed Billingsgate, the name of the oysters composing each cargo was exhibited on the rigging of each vessel, so that it was impossible to impose on the buyers. The supply was below the average, and the demand was not so brisk as usual. There were fifty sail of vessels at market from Feversham, Whitstable, Essex, and the Chepney rock, near the Isle of Sheppy. There was one vessel from Torbay, rather an unusual circumstance. The inferior oysters, which had not been laid on the beds to fatten, were reduced from 8s. to 10s. per bushel; the "Commons," an oyster usually vended by the retail dealers at the stalls, 14s. per bushel; [illegible]rls, £1 12s.; the Kellys, 16s.; and Scotch, £1 10s. There were no supplies from Queenborough or Faversham. Lawsuits have been going on respecting the oyster fishery at the former place, and the beds at the other are represented to be in a state of bankruptcy. In the evening, other vessels arrived laden with oysters, and the prices were nearly the same.

We have not the means at hand of ascertaining the number of vessels at present employed in the British oyster fisheries; but in 1840, there were 74 English cutters, and 41 Jersey cutters, of about 20 tons each, besides 24 undecked boats of about 6 tons each, employed for dredging from that island for the English market. Nearly 1000 fishermen were occupied in these vessels; and 70,000 tubs were exported to England in one season. Again, we find that, in the county of Essex alone, 15,000 bushels of oysters have been bred and taken in one year.

Every schoolboy remembers how this little island, now the mistress of the world, is referred to in classic history by the Romans, then the world's masters, for the exquisite delicacy of its oysters. Not, however, satisfied with the *native* delicacy of our oysters, the epicures of old Rome fattened them in pits and ponds; they iced them before eating them; and one Montanus, a *gourmet* of great celebrity, could tell the breed of an oyster by the first bite! The locality whence these luxurious fellows obtained the finest oysters has been precisely ascertained. It was from *Rutupia* (Richborough), near Sandwich, in Kent, once a harbour and city of note, but now a solitary ruin. Near this spot, too, Cæsar first landed, nearly nineteen centuries since, to add our island to his long list of conquests. He appears to have been a good judge as well as general; for this freak of his ambition was played off in the oyster month (on August 26), on which day Cæsar first *"astonished the natives."* Probably, the troops, in their encampment, had what is unclassically termed a "tuck out" of oysters prior to their drubbing the "men of Kent." This is a mere archæological speculation; but it is more probable than that oysters were eaten in June, as Wilkie has represented them, in his picture of "Chelsea Pensioners reading the *Gazette* of the Battle of Waterloo."

The finest oysters in the world are found in England. This is acknowledged even by the French, who are ever ready to dispute our national claims; for, in a *brochure* published at Paris, and entitled "Le Manuel de l'Amateur des Huîtres," the British oysters are stated to be the best.

It would not be difficult to pile up a mass of facts in the economy, natural and artificial, of oysters. Of the British coasts, the most famous for their oysters are the shores of Kent and Essex. Those found near Milton, in Kent, are "natives," are, perhaps, the very best; they are small, round, plump, and white, and have thin shells, which are easily opened. Next are the beds at Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppy, and at Whitstable, opposite. In dredging at the latter place, round a rock now called "the Pudding-pan," great quantities of Roman pottery have been discovered. In the creeks and inlets of the Medway, are many valuable oyster fisheries, which are under the jurisdiction of the corporation of Rochester; and a court of admiralty, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, possess the power of making bye-laws and regulations relative to the oyster-bed, and the seasons for fishing. The oysters found in the river Colne, on which stands Colchester, in Essex, are also of excellent quality. Massinger has made them classical by causing Justice Greedy, in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," to say that he had nothing to speak of this morning before breakfast, except a barrel of Colchester oysters. Colchester, by the way, is inferred to be the Camelodunum of the Romans, and its importance may have been raised by its ostreal fame. The Colne here forms a great many arms and creeks, exceedingly well suited for the formation of oyster-banks. The Dorsetshire oysters rank next in estimation to those of Essex, and those of Poole are in high repute; as are those of the Isle of Wight, and of Teuby, on the coast of South Wales; and the finest pickled oysters are sent from Milford Haven.

A very common and very mistaken opinion exists, especially among foreigners, that all British oysters are impregnated with copper—"which they get from feeding off copper banks;" such would be quite as injurious to the animal itself as it could be to us, and the fancy could only have arisen from the strong flavour peculiar to *green oysters*. This matter has, however, been taken up by scientific men; for M. Valenciennes, in a paper "on the Colouration of the Green Oyster," maintains that the green colour lies in the four divisions of the bronchiæ, and in the intestinal canal. Besides the oysters on the English shores, oyster-banks are common on the northern coasts of Ireland. Edinburgh was, till lately, plentifully supplied with oysters from the Frith of Forth. Nearly opposite to Leith was a large depôt of oysters, formed around or near the islet of Inchkeith. Dublin is supplied with oysters from Arklow, a little to the east; and oysters are conveyed thence to artificial beds near the coast of Wales, where they are said to fatten and colour even more quickly than in the Irish beds. The finest oysters are sent from the cities of oysters, we must not forget the famous oysters taken in the Mossul Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, to eat which, epicures come four hundred miles from the interior!

The European oyster is found adhering to rocks and stones, or, occasionally, to the timbers of wrecks; but, still more rarely, to be washed away, the oyster beds perish. The fish is viviparous, and the young are produced with a perfectly formed shell. They are, when first emitted, quite transparent, and they swim rapidly by means of a membrane extending out of the shell. They are very delicate creatures, and the severe winter of 1840-41 destroyed millions of young oysters were destroyed by the frosts. It was formerly supposed that the fish fattened during the full moon, and grew thin as it waned; we are not aware that this has been observed in the present day, but it may have happened in particular situations, owing to the difference in the tides. The vulgar opinion, and that on which the restraining laws have been formed is, that the period of spawning is May, at which time the young, or *spat*, is found adhering to the rocks. But, as the young are found in the parents perfectly formed and alive in the month of August, this is most probably the period of parturition, though it be not till May that they become fixed, or sufficiently grown to be seen by the common observer. At this time, they are about the size of a sixpence, comparatively hard and firm, and have been well compared to a drop of candle-grease in water. In two, or, at farthest, three years they are fit for table. The oyster probably attains a great age; but, after having arrived at its full size, the valves are thickened, instead of being increased in length or breadth. From May to July, both the male and female oyster are said to be sick, and are in thin and poor condition; but, by the end of August they have again recovered their fat, and in season. The sexes are distinguished by the fishermen by the colour of the fringe; that of the male being black, or dark-coloured, that of the female white. The shell is formed of carbonate of lime and animal gluten; and the oyster frequently contains shining intestinal worms, which may be seen by opening the shell to the dark. A sea-star is very destructive in an oyster-bed: it clasps its rays round the shell, and perseveres until it has sucked out the inhabitant. Another enemy to the oyster is said to be the muscle.

The time allowed for collecting oyster-spawn from the sea is May; when the dredgers, (as the fishermen are termed,) may take all they can procure; but after that month it is felony to disturb the spawn. They dredge it up, when, if not too small, they separate it from the shells and stones to which it is adhering; and these they are obliged to throw into the water, to prevent the beds being destroyed. The spawn or *spat* is then thrown into creeks or into shallow water on the shores to increase in size and fatten, and in such situations is considered private property. The dredgers use a peculiar kind of net, which is very strong, and fastened to three spikes of iron; this they drag along the bottom of the sea, and the force they use to make each boat requires five men, and they dredge in water from four to fifteen fathoms deep.

Oysters are *conceitedly* said to be in season in every month of the year that has an *r* in its name, beginning with Septmember, and ending with August. This is a very true, but very ancient saw. Long ago as the year 1804, when M. Balsine contrived the means of sending to Paris, oysters fresh, and in the best possible order, at all seasons alike. Balaine's predecessor in his art was Apicius, who is said to have supplied Trajan with fresh oysters at all seasons of the year; and Apicius deserved an immortal character for such a triumph. Still, we do not enjoy this refinement in England; though the common notion is exploded, by oysters being very fine in August.

The dietetic properties of oysters have not been overrated; they may be safely recommended where great nourishment and easy digestion are required, their valuable quality being the great quantity of gluten they contain; they are, indeed, a concentration of nutritious particles.

With all the dietetic celebrity of the oyster, its shell is worth consideration. The Roman ladies used the calcined shell as a cosmetic and depilatory; just as the fair ones, or rather the would-be fair ones, of our days use talc, pearl-powder, &c. Such stratagems are as old as time, and

The world is still deceived by ornament.

The ostracism of the classic ages likewise proves the importance of the shell in bygone ages; though it be reduced to a street-pastime in our day:

Pray, remember the grotto—only once a year.

Our artist has sketched the busy scene at Billingsgate from the opposite bank of the river, showing the copse of masts at the west-end of the Custom-house, which indicates the only wholesale market in the metropolis for the supply of fish.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, August 8.—The Regent of Spain, Duke of Victory, Duke of Morella, the Saviour of his country, as he was called by Christina—Espartero—has fled from Spain, and having embarked on board the British man-of-war, the Malabar, on the 30th ult., landed for Lisbon. Thus has ended the short—I wish I could say glorious—career of the man whom, in 1840, every body, except the Carlists, considered the regenerator of the Peninsula. In the opinion of many impartial observers, Espartero owed his rapid rise more to his good fortune than to his merits; and I am inclined to believe that the historian, in recording his military career, will find matter for serious comment. I have watched the movements of Espartero since the commencement of the war, and certainly speak of him since that period. It was during his government of Biscay, in 1834, that the Carlists first obtained clothing by seizing on two vessels bound from Bilbao for Saint Sebastian, and at the battle of Durango the Carlists, after compelling Espartero to fly, got possession of 2000 stand of arms. These, the first real advantages obtained by the Carlists, gave them courage, and increased their audacity. Shortly afterwards the provinces were transferred by Valdez, and the Carlists became masters—with the exception of Saint Sebastian, Pampeluna, Vittoria, and Bilboa—of the whole of the Basque and Navarre population. On quitting Biscay Espartero was named Commander-in-Chief of the army in the North of Spain, and from that period until his connexion with the traitor Maroto he never gained a single battle of any importance The Carlist army in the meantime increased in proportions marched through every kingdom of Spain, and Don Carlos advanced to the gates of Madrid. The credit of raising the siege of Bilboa is principally due to Colonel Wylde; for it is a fact well known that [illegible] sent [illegible] marching to the relief of that city. During the [illegible] Espartero was at the head of the army [illegible] formed nine battalions of deserters from his troops. Had not Espartero been a traitor in the Carlist camp, Espartero never would have succeeded in driving Don Carlos across the Pyrenées, but he had the good fortune to fall in with a Maroto, and, backed by Lord John Hay, he seduced the Carlist army, and by promising that which he never fulfilled, he persuaded them to abandon the cause they so bravely defended for nearly seven years. Espartero has fallen by the same weapon he made use of to obtain his most brilliant victory. Espartero is a man of undoubted personal bravery, but he neither possesses energy or military knowledge to command an army. As a statesman he is below mediocrity. And yet, had Espartero been well surrounded, he might have done his country much good. His intentions were honest, he laboured to restore peace and tranquility to his unhappy countrymen, but all his acts were misconstrued, and he at length has fallen a victim to a base and foul intrigue. The French press greatly blame him for attacking Seville; but our Gallic friends forget that when he opened the siege, Madrid, Saragossa, Cadiz, Ferol, Vigo, Seo d'Urgel, and many other places of great importance, remained faithful to him. Besides, he imagined that the forces under the orders of Generals Seoane and Zurbano would have driven from Castil e Narvaez and Aspiroz. Whilst Espartero remained at Albacete the French press dared him to attack Seville; the moment he opened the siege, they called him a sanguinary monster! This is French justice. The French now rejoice they have gained the day—and with truth may it be said they gained the victory; but will they be able to maintain their position? Decidedly not; and the hour is fast approaching when United Spain will again fall a victim to the intrigues of the Christinos and Mira-Llerales. Narvaez and the other Christino chiefs have openly declared their intentions to the partisans of Christina. They demand that the majority of the Queen should be immediately declared, and the ex-Queen recalled from France. The Moderado-Liberals, on the other hand, demand a regency composed of three members, and that Christina be the formation of a sovereign central junta. Narvaez will be she, I am inclined to think, to form an alliance with a portion of the Lopez Ministry, and the appointment now current in Paris of Count Toreno as ambassador to Louis Philippe would lead us to believe that he has already succeeded. Thus much is certain, Christina is sure of returning to Spain if at they are packing at the Hotel de Castille. Tell-el-Kebir and Ramnagour are not more decisive battle-fields: they have sent delegates to Madrid to watch the movements of Narvaez, and to protest against the acts of the Lopez Government. The juntas of Valladolid Valencia, Estremadura, Ocaña, Murcia, Leon, Toledo, and others of minor note have recognised the Lopez Ministry; but those of Barcelona, Lerida, Figueras, Gerona, Saragossa, Burgos, Galicia, and many others of minor note have declared a state of siege and declare that nothing would satisfy them short of a "Sovereign Central Junta."

The disputes between the Christinos and Liberals are being turned to good account by the Carlists, Cabrera's branch of the army. Since the day received, I am enabled to state that preparations on a large scale are being made for a formidable rising in the Basque provinces and the principality of Catalonia. Espartero has quitted Paris for Lisbon, and most peculiar chiefs crossed the Pyrenees, and others are on the road; a large quantity of arms and ammunition have been smuggled across the frontiers, and juntas have been formed in every province. A deputation from one of the Carlists to appoint a regency during the imprisonment of Don Carlos: I am in possession of the names of the Regents; but as they are in France I will not disclose them, for fear of giving offence to the present Government. The Carlists have plenty of money; and, should no dissensions arise amongst them, they will cut out work for the disorganised army of Narvaez, Lopez, and Co. It is generally supposed on the Continent that the Liberals of the Basque provinces will secretly aid the Carlists, having a promise that their *fueros* (ancient privileges) should be restored to them. The Basques are decided enemies to the Ultra-Liberals and Espartenists; they complain, and that not without reason, that Espartero violated the treaty of Bergara, in which he solemnly pledged himself to see respected the *fueros*; and that one of his first acts on reaching Madrid, after the flight of Don Carlos, was to deprive the Basques of their privileges, and to place the northern provinces under military command. The Basques are sturdy, brave, and persevering; they act, not from the impulse of the moment they reflect; and when they do take up arms they are constant, resolute, and determined. If my information is correct, the Basques have resolved on recovering their pr vileges, and are determined to conquer them at the point of the bayonet. Thus stands Spain at the present time, with the intrigues of Christinos and Liberals, and on the eve of a desperate Carlist and privilege insurrection.

The inhabitants of Madrid are greatly enraged against Narvaez and Serrano, and only wait a favourable opportunity to wreak their vengeance. The little Queen is surrounded with the friends of the Ministry, but she is far from being happy. It is said that on Argueles taking his leave he thus addressed her: "I quit your Majesty's presence with unfeigned and painful feelings, dire necessity compels me; and with sorrow do I inform your Majesty that you are surrounded by enemies determined on driving you from the throne of your forefathers."

The nomination of the royal household was the subject of much discussion in the Ministry; the Christinos proposed and succeeded in nominating the Duke of Rianzares as governor; the Liberals, formerly lady of honour to the ex-Queen Christina, as governess; and Don Eugenio Morino, preceptor. The friends of the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo intrigued in favour of his brother, as governor; the Countess of Belgeda, as governess; and Don N Ventosa, as preceptor. Don Manuel Cantero has replaced M. Heros as Intendant of the Palace.

Seville has suffered much from the bombardment, and many ancient edifices have been destroyed. The following no ea are worth recording. General Figuera, who defended the city, wrote to his wife on the morning of the 26th as follows:—

"My dear Marie,—The enemy has opened his fire. I will increase mine, which already does him much injury. Be not alarmed. Should you, however, fear the bombs, go wherever you think you will be in safety. I am certain of success. Adieu."

The following was the reply of the heroic wife of the general:—

"My dear Francisco,—It is many days since I came to the resolution to wait at my post, as a soldier, the will of God. Here will I, if called on, bind the wounds of my sons and my loving husband. My departure would be an act unworthy of my wife, unworthy of the mother of my children.

"May the Almighty preserve you in the hour of danger, and may glory and success crown your patriotic efforts.—Adieu."

FRANCE.—We have nothing fresh in French politics; it is reported, but believe not true, that Mr. Bankes has protested against the interference of Russia in the affairs of Servia. The King and part of the royal family left Paris yesterday for the Château d'Eu, near to Dieppe; the Duke and Duchess of Nemours are expected there shortly, and the Duke de Montpensier is in the south; everywhere the royal family are received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Hughes, the Bishop of New York, is now in Paris

On Saturday a novel species of embarkation was tried close to the Anjou Quay. A naval gentleman brought from Rouen a cabriolet boat on four wheels, able to carry three persons; the instant it was placed on the Seine it upset, and the marine coachman had to swim for his life.

The number of the inhabitants of Paris who have received relief from the "Bureaux de Charite" have greatly varied since the commencement of the present century. In 1804 there were 86,936 persons; in 1805, 90 705; in 1807, 97,914; in 1808, 116,703; in 1809, 118,202; in 1810, 121,801; in 1811, 116,670; in 1812, 93,886; in 1813, 102,856; at the present moment there are only 62,539.

In a work just published, the following account of Napoleon is given from official documents:—"He was born on the 15th of August, 1769. In 1793, being then 24 years of age, he was, at the siege of Toulon, appointed to the rank of major of artillery; in 1795, when 26 years, he was appointed general in chief of the army of Italy; in 1798, 29 years of age, commander-in-chief, the expedition to Egypt; in 1799, 30 years of age, he was declared First Consul; in 1800, 31 years of age, after the battle of Marengo, he was named Consul for life; in 1804, 35 years of age, he was created Emperor of the French; in 1815, 46 years of age, he abdicated, after the battle of Waterloo; and on the 5th of May, 1821, being then 52 years of age, he died in exile on the island of St Helena."

There is now living near to Lyons five brothers and sisters, by the same father and mother, whose united ages, although inhabiting from their infancy the marshy lands close to the Rhone, amount to 430 years, viz: Louis Joffrey, 92 years of age; Claudine Joffrey, 89 years; Antonie Joffrey, 86 years; Marie Joffrey, 83 years; and Pierre Joffrey, 80 years of age.

The waters of the Rhine have risen very considerably during the last week. At Vieux-Brisach it rose to the steps of the inn situated on the French bank of the river.

There were consumed in Paris, during the month of July, 5370 oxen, 1447 cows, 7099 calves, and 33 316 sheep. The consumption has greatly fallen off, as compared with the month of July last year, as much as 386 oxen, 640 calves, and 4230 sheep; there has, however, been an increase in the consumption of cows to the amount of 152

A letter from Berlin says: "A great change is about to take place in the postage of letters. Those letters which now pay 18 groschen are to be reduced to 6 groschen. The lowest tax is to be 3 groschen for 15 German miles. It is estimated that the public will gain 500,000 dollars by the reduction.

Several military promotions in the higher ranks are much spoken of. General Bergeaud, the Governor-General of Algiers, has been promoted to a Field Marshal.

We are very dull in the musical world. Dupres made his first appearance on Wednesday, on his return from the south, in "William Tell, and met with a warm reception It is a curious fact that during the whole of the Spanish insurrection the Italian Opera at Barcelona did not stop performing a single night. The King of Naples has appointed Mercadante director general of all the theatres in the capital. Donizetti's opera "The Child of the Regiment" and Auber's "Diamans de la Couronne" have been translated into German and will be brought out next month at Vienna.

Thalberg and De Beriot have quitted Brussels for Ems: it is said that the former intends residing in future in the Belgian capital

The ballet "La Peri" draws overflowing houses every night it is brought out. Great preparations are making in scenery and decorations for Donizetti's opera "Don Sebastian." It is said that "Les Martyrs" will be given with great splendour before the end of the present month. Our Opera Comique is in a sad state of disorganization. Madame Rossi and Mademoiselle Descot are about to leave us: Mademoiselle Darcier has lost her voice, and Madame Thelion is very ill.

Coletti has renewed his engagement with the director of the Theatre of San Carlo at Naples for two years; his pay has been doubled. Madame Bishop will appear at San Carlo, having quitted Rome.

Maestro Bruni, a pupil of Zingarelli, has written an opera called "I Montanari Svedesi," for the Theatre Del Fondo, at Naples; the poem by Bidera. It was most coldly received.

WEST INDIES.—By the news received by the last steam-ship from the West Indies, it appears that the war between the Texicans and Campeachians appears over, and commissioners from Campeachy were daily expected at Vera Cruz on their way to Mexico to arrange the matters in dispute. To Cuba it is, we believe, the general opinion that the slaves will not continue long in subjection, their number being so overwhelming and the spirit of resistance spreading. Things are generally improving in the West Indies, and there is favourable weather and a good prospect of crops.

It is supposed that the occupation of Tahiti, by the French, has not been altogether to the liking of Queen Pomare, who writes on the subject to her brother-in-law, with Commodore Dallas and several other officers, to join the United States squadron in the Pacific

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Keppel, aide-de-camp to the Queen, Capt. Lowber, after a short but extraordinary passage from New York to Liverpool, entered the Mersey on Saturday night in a run of fifteen days from port to port. She brings 28 passengers and New York papers to the 29th ult. being four days later than were brought by the steam-ship Hibernia. The news by the Montezuma is not of much interest. Heavy rains in the south, it is stated, have damaged the cotton crops. In the vicinity of Alexandria, Louisiana, the waters have risen to a fearful extent, and it is added, would destroy hundreds of acres. Influenza was very prevalent in the valley of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans. A great Whig dinner had taken place at Philadelphia.

PORT OF LONDON.

The merchants of Liverpool are making a most important movement just now, and are likely to induce the Government to accede to the adoption of a measure which will be highly advantageous to the commerce of the port—namely, to allow a drawback on the duty paid upon imported cotton whenever it may be required for export.

A conspiracy was discovered at Constantinople about the middle of last month, when the persons arrested were carried on board the ship-of-the-line the Mahmoudieh, and, after being strangled during the night, were thrown into the sea. The forms of this terrible execution inspired the crew with so much horror, that some of them attempted to save the wretched, and others threw their own friends into the sea and were drowned.——The silver medal and premium for the best poetical inscription to be engraved on the magnificent candelabra, value £1100, presented to the Hon. Mr. Mostyn by his countrymen, has been awarded to Mr. Owen Wyne Thomas, of Mile-street. There were 105 competitors.—Nine men of the 17th Lancers, a party of revenue police stationed at Killaloe, have been dismissed by order of Colonel Brereton, for having married without permission.

An Anti-Puseyite meeting was held at the Grafton School-rooms, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday last, when a series of resolutions strongly condemnatory of the Puseyite practices were adopted.——It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Duke of Wellington will visit Scotland in the autumn, and that he will for a few days be the guest of the Duke of Hamilton. Shooting is one object of his Grace's visit.——It is said that a petition is in course of preparation against the return of Mr. Bright for the borough of Durham, and that it will be presented in a few days.——A letter received in Swansea, from Port Phillip, dated in March last, says, "Zephaniah Williams, the Newport Chartist, for killing an old man, has been hanged."——The Messrs. Gurney, of Norwich, and other leading banks in the east of England, have come to a resolution, in consequence of the want of employment for money which has existed now for twelve months past, to lower the rates of interest on deposits to 1½ per cent.——On Thursday, the 3rd of July, Sergeant Corey, of the 3rd Regiment, at Dundalk, cut a leg of mutton suspended by a cord through with one cut, for a wager of sixty guineas.—— On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connell entered on his sixty-eighth year.——On the 17th of last month, the "Old Man," the highest peak in Counton Fell, was partially covered with snow. This is a very rare occurrence so far advanced in summer. Though the weather this year has not, on the whole, been favourable, the number of visitors to the lake districts has been greater than for some years past.——The *Gazette de France* states that the old report of the Duke de Bordeaux intending to visit England, for the purpose of reconciliation, is now entirely revived.——John Fisher, believed to be the last surviving soldier in Scotland engaged in the first American war, died at Leslie, on Friday, the 18th ult., at the age of ninety-two years.——The Vice-Chancellor (Sir L. Shadwell) will lay the foundation-stone of the new church in the parish of All Saints, Southampton, on the 19th inst.——The foundation-stone of the new church at Hougham, near Dover, was laid on Wednesday, by the Rev. Thos. Morris. It is to contain 1000 sittings, and the trustees are the Archdeacon of Derby, J. P. Dampier, Esq., M.P., and J. Hardy, Esq., M.P.——An act was passed on the 26th ult. to exempt scientific and literary societies from the payment of parochial and other rates. It will not come into operation until the first of October.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A dreadful suicide was committed on Saturday at the Croydon Infantry Barracks. The victim is Donald M'Gunness, a sergeant-major in the Scots Fusileer Guards, and who had been employed in the recruiting service. The deceased got up at the usual hour in the morning, and nothing was observed in his manner to create a suspicion that he intended committing suicide. At seven o'clock his servant observed blood oozing through the ceiling; the girl at once called in a sergeant, who entered the bedroom, and there found the deceased, with his head nearly severed from his body.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday morning Saturday night no less than four fires took place in the metropolis, by which property to the value of nearly £30,000 was destroyed. The first (an account of which appeared in our Postscript on Saturday evening) took place in the manufactory and warehouse of Messrs. W. Mosely and Son, mechanical tool manufacturers, No. 18, New-street, Covent-garden, by the destruction of which a large number of industrious artisans have been thrown out of employment; the adjoining houses also received great injury. On Saturday night, just before midnight, another fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mial, No. 135, Fore-street, Limehouse. Beneath this house is a coal warehouse, belonging to the Wade's End Coal Company, both of which were entirely consumed.—This fire was scarcely extinguished when an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the extensive range of buildings belonging to Mr. Bird, the occupier of the well-known steam saw-mills and dock contractor, situate in Love-lane, Old Gravel-lane, Shadwell. The premises were about 150 yards in length, and nearly 50 in depth, and of proportionate height, and were fitted up with steam-engines and the usual costly apparatus. The yard being filled with timber, the fire travelled along the ground, communicating to Mr. Bird's private dwelling, and also to numerous other houses in Love-lane. To give anything like a description of the excitement that now ensued would be impossible. In one street were to be seen the inmates escaping with what property they could save from the flames, whilst in another a great number of persons were rushing out of their houses quite frantic, and almost in a state of nudity. About half-past two o'clock three yards in length, and nearly 50 in depth, and of proportionate height, and were fitted up with steam-engines and the usual costly apparatus. The yard being filled with timber, the fire travelled along the ground, communicating to Mr. Bird's private dwelling, and also to numerous other houses in Love-lane. To give anything like a description of the excitement that now ensued would be impossible. In one street were to be seen the inmates escaping with what property they could save from the flames, whilst in another a great number of persons were rushing out of their houses quite frantic, and almost in a state of nudity. About half-past two o'clock there was a tremendous explosion, which was heard for a moderate calculation, than 10 000 square feet of flame ascending many hundred feet into the air, and [illegible] the metropolis for miles round. To save any part of the premises was utterly impossible, the flames, therefore, contented themselves with trying to prevent its further extension, and in two hours' time had succeeded in effecting its total extinction—At two o'clock on the same morning, and before the premises had completed their arduous labours in Love-lane, a fourth fire broke out at Nos. 16 and 17, Bridge-street, Westminster. The houses were in the occupation of Mr. Villars, surgeon. The fire was discovered on the first floor landing, and happily in time to allow the inmates to escape, but the absence of the fire brigade engines, which had been called off to the fires at Limehouse and G. avel-lane, rendered it impossible to check the progress of destruction. One fire-brigade engine and one belonging to the County Fire-office were, however, procured, but proved of little avail, as the fire burned towards the rear, and soon burst through the windows of Mr. Goldsmith, wine merchant, in Parliament-street, and so seized on the house of Mr. Vacher, law-stationer, the next door. Several gentlemen, resident in the neighbourhood, were on the spot rendering every assistance in their power; and among them Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M.P., and Mr. Bel any, of the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell laboured at the engines, and in removing the property from the burning houses, with more than the ardour of a fireman. The flames were got under about six o'clock in the morning.——On Monday morning, at five o'clock, a fifth rapid and destructive fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Judd, pastry cook and cabinet-maker, No. 42, London-road, Southwark. Mr. Judd was the first to discover the fire, being awoke by a loud cracking noise, accompanied with a suffocating smoke. That gentleman immediately gave an alarm, and in a very short space of time a number of policemen of the Lambeth division were on the spot, and rendered essential service by helping the persons on the premises to effect their escape. After some time the fire was extinguished, but not until damage to a heavy amount was done.—On Wednesday night, shortly before ten o'clock, the neighbourhood of Whitechapel was much alarmed owing to the sudden outbreak of a fire on the very extensive premises belonging to Mr. Campbell, cooper, &c., carrying on a large business in Campbell's-place, North-street, Whitechapel. The fire originated in the part of the premises known as the warehouse, situated at the eastern end of the building, and continuous to the main entrance, in which nearly forty workmen are constantly employed. The engines were called into requisition, and after one hour's hard working the fire was extinguished, being happily confined to the warehouse. But we are sorry to say the building was nearly destroyed, and the stock very extensively damaged before the conflagration was subdued.

DEATH FROM DROWNING. On Wednesday afternoon a private in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, was drowned while bathing in the Thames, above the bridge, and about a mile from the town. It appears that deceased was bathing with four or five of his comrades, not one of whom could swim, at a part of the river with a shelving shore; and having unconsciously got out of his depth, he at once immediately sank. His comrades, who were placed in almost the same unfortunate predicament, managed with very considerable exertions to scramble into more shallow water, and reach the bank in safety.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, a man named Joseph Hunter, 25 years of age, was brought into St. George's Hospital, upon a shutter, in a dying state, from injuries he sustained by falling into an ice-well nearly 50 feet deep, at the house No. 11, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square. It appears that the poor fellow got in [illegible] for the purpose of bringing out some ice, when the rope by which he was [illegible] broke, and he fell to the bottom of the well, a distance as mentioned above. The evidence, which was continuous at length, elicited the circumstances in which the several squabbles originated, which, however, possessed no feature of interest, and the jury at length found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the deceased's opponent.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S DESPATCHES.—A discovery has been recently made, the interest of which it is not possible to overrate, although the extent of its historical value has only hitherto been partially ascertained. In a house in the town of Woodstock there had been lying for many years eighteen large boxes, supposed to contain deeds appertaining to the Marlborough estates, whose dust nobody had ever thought of disturbing, and the existence of which was probably unknown to Archdeacon Coxe, when he had the ransacking of all the documentary stores of Blenheim. These boxes have been lately opened and examined, and they have been found to contain the whole of the correspondence and despatches of the Duke of Marlborough during the several periods of war of our accession. A large portion of them—the letters to Prince Eugene and all the foreign sovereigns, princes, and generals—are in the French language. They form a collection very much resembling the compilation of Colonel Gurwood, and the partial examination which there has been time to bestow has been just enough to prove the very great interest of the matter they contain. We understand that these precious and important documents have been confided, by the present Duke of Marlborough, to the custody and inspection of Sir George Murray.

A violent conflagration burst out on Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, in the convent of the Thérésiennes, at Ghent, and destroyed the church and a part of the building itself. The nuns assembled together in one of the rooms, which soon caught fire, and though implored by the persons who came forward to lend assistance to fly and save their lives, they one and all declared their determination to remain faithful to their vow of seclusion, and refused to leave the precincts of the convent. The firemen on their arrival directed all their efforts to save the room where the nuns were remaining, and speedily succeeded in their endeavours. The flames were at last got under, but not without considerable destruction of property. Fortunately no life was lost.

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POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLI.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

The family of the Pagets, to which the Marquis of Anglesey belongs, is both ancient and honourable; the first Baron Paget was a distinguished politician during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary; a period during which he could have been put to the most subtle tests of the courtier and the statesman, to maintain his position during changes so rapid that they almost "ebbed and flowed by the moon." A great deal of the courtier has descended to the present head of the family: he unites great elegance to undaunted courage and gallantry in the field, where he has been often tried and never found wanting. In the days of Charles I. he would have been a perfect cavalier: he is one of those aristocratic figures that would have made a fine subject for the pencil of Vandyke; he would have worn his rapier and scarf, and supported his rich velvet cloak in the newest fashion of the time, and not have scorned perhaps, what Prynn the Puritan termed "the unloveliness of love-locks;" and many a grim-visaged and closely-cropped Roundhead would have sneered at the elegant "malignant," making the not uncommon mistake of confounding a taste for refinement and display with an effeminacy of character. And in the "Mall" or by the side of "Rosamond's Pond" the error might have been excusable: it is only times of trial that reveal men's inward qualities; the old Ironsides would have corrected his curiosity at Worcester or Naseby, where he would have seen the rich cloak and the graceful plume in the middle of the fight, battling for the cause, which to him seemed the "good" one, with a spirit and energy not inferior to his own. It was this fiery temperament which Cromwell was obliged to meet by evoking against it a spirit quite as fierce and more enduring. To the fervour of loyalty he opposed the fury of fanaticism—with what result history has recorded. But we have not here to do with what the noble marquis might have been,

Edward East, Sir Charles and Captain Ogle; Captains Dawson, R.E., Vetch, R.E., and Stothard, R.E.; Mr. Field, C.E., Mr. Trozetto, Professor Barlow, Mr. Gillespie, C.E. (New York); Professors Lewis and Everitt. The chair was opened by the Duke of Buccleuch taking the chair, and the Earl of Devon reading the Council's annual address, and a letter from Mr. Chadwick, in which he bore testimony "to the utility of the college and the efficiency of the pupils who had been engaged in the survey of the city of London. Their survey had been made use of by Sir H. De la Beche, of the Ordnance and geological surveys, when acting as a commissioner of the health of towns, and examining the surveyor of the City sewers." The prizes (handsomely bound books) were then handed to the several students selected by the examiners, by his Grace the President, with an appropriate exhortation, in the following order:—

Mathematics.—1st class (three prizes), Messrs. Kingsbury, Brown, and Arnold; 2d class (three prizes), Messrs. Woodfield, Coates, and King; 3d class (three prizes), Messrs. Stephenson, Hartman, and Morse

Physics.—1st prize, Mr. Kingsbury; 2d prize, Mr. Ibbetson; 3d prize, Mr. Bayne.

Chemistry.—Certificate, Mr. Kingsbury; 1st prize, Mr. Sterling; 2d prize, Mr. Bridgeman.

Geology.—1st prize, Mr. Curtis; 2d prize, Mr. Holmes; 3d prize, Mr. Chattock; hill drawing, Mr. A. J. Mahon.

Civil Engineering.—1st prize, 1st class, Mr. Curtis; 2d prize, 1s class, Mr. Kingsbury; 1st prize, 2d class, Mr. Coates; 2d prize, 2d class, Mr. Hume.

Machinery.—1st prize, Mr. Hill; 2d prize, Mr. Devenish; 3d prize, Mr. Wunder

Landscape Drawing.—1st class, 1st prize, Mr. A. S. Mahon; 1st class, 2d prize, Mr. Jenkins; 2d class, 1st prize, Mr. Morse; 2d class, 2d prize, Mr. Castell.

Linear Perspective.—Mr. Minchin.

Geography.—1st class, 1st prize, Mr. C. H. Brown; 2d class, 1st prize, Mr. Stephenson.

Map Drawing.—Mr. Stileman.

French Language.—1st class, Mr. Woodfield; 2d class, Mr. Shilbito; 3d class, Mr. Morse.

German Language.—1st class, Mr. Fraser; 2d class, Mr. Charsley; 3d class, Mr. Allan.

Head Master in Civil Engineering.—Mr. Ibbetson.

Good Conduct.—Mr. W. Coates.

The noble president then addressed the company and students upon the objects and advantages of the institution, and was received with continued cheers.

The company next inspected the workshops, and examined the drawings and models, and some very neatly-executed engines (by students) from one to six-horse power. A great number of elegantly-dressed ladies honoured the College with their presence, and promenaded the grounds; and the day's proceedings terminated very agreeably with a *déjeûné*, liberally provided by the Council.

BOXTON.—There has been a great improvement in the weather, and the town has assumed a very gay appearance. The number of arrivals encourages the anticipation that Boxton will be honoured with much company during the season. Among those who have lately taken up their residence here are the Right Hon. Viscount and Viscountess Beresford; Sir George Crewe, Lady, and family; Lady Trimbleston; the Hon. William Trench; the Hon. Richard Trench; the Hon. A. B. Hope, Lady Mildred Hope, Hon. Miss Hope; Sir Duncan Cameron; General Sir Evan Lloyd; Major Gordon; and Colonel Hickin.

EPSOM.—The commission for the county of Surrey was opened on Monday last. As usual, before the long vacation, the cause list is very heavy, there being no less than 109 causes entered for trial, 17 of which are special jury cases. On the Crown side there are 20 prisoners for trial, but nearly all he cases are of a trifling description.

IPSWICH.—At a large and influential meeting held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall of Ipswich, the mayor in the chair, it was resolved to take active steps to establish the Eastern Counties Railway from Colchester to Norwich, by way of Ipswich, with branches to Harwich Harbour and Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. Braff, assistant engineer to the Eastern Counties Railway, gave a full description of the proposed line of railway, and stated that the work may be completed at an average of £16,000 per mile, including stations. The length of the proposed line and branches is 84 miles.

LIVERPOOL.—The members of the New Share Brokers' Association, of Liverpool, have adopted a resolution to close the New Stock Exchange at two o'clock on Saturday. The bankers are ready to adopt the custom of shutting at one on Saturday instead of Friday.

SALISBURY.—DEATH FROM FRIGHTENING.—An inquest was held at Salisbury on the body of George Babbage, a young man who came by his death in consequence of a series of fights, or rather scuffles, at a public-house in West Wordsworth. The evidence, which was conflicting, related the circumstances in which the several squabbles originated, which, however, possessed no feature of interest, and the jury at length found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the deceased's opponent.

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had he been cast upon other times, but what he actually is at present. He is, then, the son of the first Earl of Uxbridge, and, as he was born in 1768, has reached a good old age; but time seems to have dealt very leniently with him, in spite of wounds and the fatigue and wear and tear of military service. As a proof of his bodily vigour, there is not a better equestrian existing: his seat has all the firmness of the cavalry officer, but relieved from military stiffness by that ease which more perhaps belongs to the gentleman. His "noble horsemanship" has often been the theme of admiration. He entered the army on the 11th of March, 1795, when his commission as lieutenant is dated. His promotion was of that rapid description often met with in *colonels d'autre fois*, especially if born of a noble family, for he was made captain in about three weeks from being a lieutenant, and in less than two months after that a major. Before the end of the following year he was colonel! This is quick work. Let us hope that the path has not often been so smoothed to men far less deserving of honours, for there can be no doubt that the marquis is a gallant and able soldier. He commanded a corps of cavalry at Waterloo, his own regiment being the 7th Light Dragoons. During the whole of that terrible day he did good service; and it was in leading on his regiment in the last charge on the French that almost the last gun fired by the broken and flying enemy carried away the gallant soldier's leg. His country has been by no means ungrateful to him. He is a K.G., a G.C.B., and a G.C.H. He has twice been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with all the honours and emoluments of vice-royalty at his command. He is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Anglesey, constable of Carnarvon Castle, colonel of the 7th Hussars, a general in the army, ranger of Snowdon Forest, and vice-admiral of North Wales and of Carmarthenshire—the last a post of which the necessity may be questioned. We do not well see how a fleet or a vice-admiral could act against "Rebecca and her daughters." His lordship's son has been called to the House of Peers, by his father's barony of Paget. The seats of the family are Beaudesert, Staffordshire; Staibridge Park, Dorsetshire: and Plasnewydd, Anglesey. There is about to be presented to this distinguished nobleman a magnificent plate testimonial, of which we shall, next week, present our readers with a spirited engraving.

PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. VI.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

AUGUST the twelfth is the day fixed in the British sportsman's calendar for the commencement of the pursuit of the grouse, which, in his general estimation, says Captain Lacy, "if not deemed the very fox-hunting of shooting, indisputably occupies a very high place, and most deservedly so, whether we consider the extreme beauty, elegance, and gameness of this truly British bird itself; its deep, rich plumage, so charmingly in harmony with the lovely heather it dwells among, whose tender tops it crops for support, and under whose friendly fringed shade it cowers for protection; or whether we turn to its native haunts, whose dreariness it enlivens and ennobles—the isolated majestic heights in some of the most romantic parts of our highly-favoured isle—we are alike induced to regard it with esteem and admiration. Besides, grouse-shooting is not only the most laborious of all shooting, but is a science in itself."

It is universally admitted that grouse are becoming generally more scarce every year in the northern counties of England, where formerly they were wont to abound. This may be attributed to various causes: as the increased facility of reaching the moors, and of forwarding game thence, afforded by steamers and railroad conveyance; thus, in the daily papers of the past week, we find the annexed corroborative announcement:—

GROUSE SHOOTING.—The following steam-ships sailed on Saturday night for Scotland, with nearly full complements of passengers, chiefly sportsmen, with their horses, dogs, &c., on their way to the grouse shooting, which commences on Saturday next, the 12th inst.: viz., the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company's steam-ship London, for Dundee; the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Leith, and the London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company's steam-ship Royal William, both for Leith; and the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's ship City of Aberdeen, for Aberdeen.

Next to the above facilities, are the improvements in guns and shooting; the increased daring maraudings of poachers, who scour the whole country some days previous to, as well as after the 12th. Add to these the facts that, in February and the early part of March, many brace of grouse are shot to order by poachers, as they are then in best feather for stuffing; and that no game is more poached out of season, particularly during the first three months of the year, than grouse.

Grouse shooting in general, and on a subscription moor in particular, is a very different sort of thing in England to what it is in many parts of the Highlands, where the best sport of the kind in the known world is unquestionably to be obtained; "though even," says Captain Lacy, "that varies very materially in different districts; so much so, that it behoves an English shooting party to have better authority than a mere advertisement before they agree to pay a heavy rent for grouse shooting quarters, or 'shootings,' and especially if the intention be to take them on a lease: for, though the hills be represented as abounding with game—the burns and rivers as swarming with trout and salmon, with a plentiful sprinkling of roe, red deer, cocks, and wild-fowl, by way of a refreshing change—the reality is often found to fall not a little short of the glowing description. Moreover, the complaint of late years alleged against the mountain lairds, of not taking sufficient pains to keep a good stock of game on their grounds, is, in general, but too well founded.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

"All dogs for grouse shooting should, at all times, be particularly steady; not a syllable should be required to be spoken to them, but all done by hand-work, unless the whistle be occasionally used as a signal for them to turn, grouse being the most sensitive and the soonest disturbed of all game.

The approaching season is very promising. "We understand," says the *Aberdeen Journal*, "that the prospects for the sportsmen are excellent upon all but the very highest grounds, where the severe frosts of the early part of June had caused great loss at that critical season. A second hatching was not unfrequent, and hence there will necessarily be a good deal of disparity among the young birds, and a more than usual proportion of cheepers."

In the "Sporting Review" for the present month is a well-timed "Gossip on Grousing and its Associations," by one who has often trodden the moors, and who states the love of the sport to be extending rather than diminishing:—

There is no department of the chase wherein the gun is used as the instrument of capture that approaches, much less equals, it in the quantity of excitement, and of positive enjoyment it affords its followers. The tawny

GROUSE TENT.

tiger, it is *said*, once having tasted human blood, thirsts for it evermore, and thereafter is dissatisfied with ignobler prey; the modern shooter, it is *known*, once having rejoiced in a perfect day's grousing, from that time forward places it highest among his affections, sets a lesser value upon all other kinds of fowling, and naturally seeks occasion for renewing the pleasure as frequently as he may in future.

Again, whether you choose Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, or Wales, for the scene of your sanguinary exploits, the total change, not merely in scenery, but in the manners, customs, and language of the people, is equally striking and delightful. Accustomed, probably, to town life—or it may be, to the rich but monotonous champaigns of the southern counties—with what vivid emotion do you greet the sky-piercing summit of Ben Lomond, of Skiadaw, or Helvellyn, of Snowdon, or Cader Idris

The red grouse of the principality are notoriously the largest existing. In the south, good red grouse-shooting will be found in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Radnor; in those of Cardigan and Brecon, excellent; also, in Merioneth and Montgomery, in the north. To those sportsmen from the midland and southern parts, with whom brevity of time and distance is a consideration, we would heartily recommend an excursion to Wales, in the full assurance that they will not be disappointed in their object.

Among the equipments for grousing, Edgington's newly-invented tent is entitled to notice, for the success of the contrivance as "a local habitation." It is usually made of stout striped canvas, lined, and eight feet square; and when set up has the very commodious appearance in the next engraving represented.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, PUTNEY.—See preceding page.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

BEGGAR-WOMAN AND CHILDREN.

Our attention having been repeatedly drawn of late, by several correspondents, to the social condition of the sister country, with a view to the pictorial illustration of its multicoloured phases, we have procured the annexed series of sketches, which, we are persuaded, will be equally interesting to our English and Irish readers. Before proceeding to their details, we should observe that the several sketches, graphic and descriptive, are the result of recent tours made by the artists and authors.

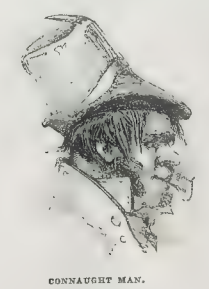
First, stands impersonated before you in the rags, wretchedness, and recklessness of

IRISH POVERTY!

Do not say "hence," but look her straight in the face, and hear her tale, whilst she tells it in the meek sadness of a breaking heart. The time is come for you, Christian England, to do so, for she is beginning to appeal not so much to your pity as to your peace of mind.

The Irish beggar-woman! Who that has ever seen or heard ever can forget her? Wan, wasted, woebegone, squalid beyond description, she says not unto Jacoby, "Give me children, or I die!" And how many of the rich Rachels of womankind would not give half of what they are worth in this world for even one of those dear suffering infants—one on poor Molly's back, and the other at her breast—her first and tenderest care, who are, as she tells you, "crying with the hunger, and coaxing their guardian angel to soften your heart." Look at Molly's firstborn. He seems half sad, and yet "he's a dra'l boy, every inch of him." He, poor fellow, is addicted to a remarkably spare style of regimen. Give him a potato, and if he is not happy, he is at least content. He once had the audacity to suggest to his mother that a grain of salt would be, in his opinion, a great improvement to the national esculent, "if he could only get it." "Cock you up with dainties, you young vagabond; is it after earning the gallows for yourself you'd be?—the next you'll be after wanting is a glass of whisky to wash it down!" Paddyeen (little Paddy) hears this and every other species of rap and repartee with philosophy. Throw a copper coin down there on the road side, and he'll go through an Irish jig or a hornpipe that would make Perot bite his lip; or twitch the delicate nerves of Taglioni, and beat the Polonaise, the Pas de Basque, the Pirouette, or the Bolero, for it is a wild essence of them all confounded together. Paddyeen's is literally the power, if it be not the poetry, of motion. He does not require your music or your foreign airs. He is his own piper—a sufleur of surpass ng sweetness, with a wild curl in his little waistle as he gives you one of his wildest airs that you may in vain try to equal, although you have in your day and in any part of England whistled at the cart's tail or in the shafts of the plough. Dancing through his destiny, therefore, not wresting with his lot, till the "*prima lanuigo*," first down of manhood appears upon his chin; take care he don't then dance to another tune and make somebody pay the piper. Rock or Spartacus, a midnight legislator, or a rebellious slave in the open day—look to him in time, for you have neglected him too long. Look to him, especially you Irish landlords, whose very existence now depends on his moral and social amelioration. His condition, as the Premier of England has said, is "a question of morals, not of laws;" and a late Under-Secretary for Ireland said not long ago that "property has its duties as well as its rights." Do you deny the truth of the appeal, and dare you still call on English power and the majesty of the laws to keep up *your* system? Where is the husband of that wretched, houseless wanderer from door to door—the father of those "young barbarians"—where is he? He is in England, reaping and mowing to earn you seven times the value of his little patch of ground that he may keep the hovel of a homestead which is upon it over his family during the hard winter. This must be given up, if whilst away his wife and children cannot get enough to support life, and should present themselves at the gates of the union workhouse. Not a penny of outdoor relief! And, if they give up their little all, what a fate awaits them within those places of

CONNEMARA CABIN.



CONNAUGHT MAN.

"Some natural tears they drop, but wipe them soon;
The world is all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide:
They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through *Erin* take their solitary way."

Those peasant girls, and the Connemara cabin are features in the same picture of Irish poverty. The latter is on the same scale of comfort as the hut of the Esquimaux, or the wigwam of the North American Indian. To have a regularly-built chimney in one end of a hole in the roof, would be to let all the smoke out, which is not the object of the inmates, or, in other words, it would not suit their purpose. They require a portion of it, at least to warm the cabin, to keep out the cold air from the chinks in the mud walls, and to season their fitch of bacon. In that familiar-looking porker, which seems "hail fellow, well met!" with the little boy who is driving him in out of the cold, behold the "spen gregis," the real hope of the family: the *bonneen* (pig) is the Irish peasant's mainstay. He goes far, if not the whole way, to pay the rent. When we mentioned a flitch of bacon, let not the English reader imagine that the miserable occupants of the cabin "live up" to such luxury. The most they do is to hang it in the chimney, and let it drip on their potatoes, each poor creature in turn pointing a potato to receive the

LEINSTER COTTAGE.

POOR CHILDREN.

For tho' they love woman and golden store,
Sir Knight, they love honour and virtue more."
The contrary has turned out, of course, now and then of—
"Blessed for ever was she who relied
On Erin's honour and Erin's pride."

That Connaught man, with the bonnet-like cauheen, the short pipe, curly whiskers, and over-hanging brow, is a dangerous-looking Lothario to trust in your meadows or corn-fields after dark, and looks very like a gay deceiver.

PEASANT GIRLS.

The cottage, in the doorway of which an old woman is spinning, and around which are pigs, poultry, and goats, or cabin it still must be called, when we recollect the general cleanliness and comfort of the cottage homes of England, may be supposed to be in one of the best districts of Leinster, the metropolitan province of Ireland. It is of the same structure and economy now as the cabins were upwards of thirty years ago when Mr. Wakefield visited Ireland. In his work, one of the most comprehensive and impartial ever written on the state of the sister country, he describes the roofs of the cabins in Westmeath without ceiling, supported by two or three props. "The walls," he adds, "were constructed of mud or stones, and sometimes of a mixture of both. The roof is formed by two or three couples, over which are laid, in a cross direction, the boughs of trees not stripped of their leaves. These are covered with turf, which is protected from the effects of the weather by a thatching of straw. A hole in the roof gives venting to the smoke, and the bare ground is the floor and the hearth. A hay-band so neatly twisted as to be almost equal to a tow-rope, is stretched across the cabin, nearly over the fire-place, for hanging the linen to dry; but as the place is generally involved in thick smoke, it may be readily conceived that it will acquire little improvement in colour. A cat and two or three dogs are commonly lying round the fire. An iron pot, two or three stools of the rudest workmanship, a bed deal table, a dresser with a few plates and dairy vessels, are all the utensils and furniture of the family."

Thompson, in his "Survey of Meath," remarks that the clay for the walls and roof is taken from the spot on which the cottage is raised, leaving the surface of the floor and the ground immediately about the walls the lowest part, and of course subject to receive all the surroundin damp; "so much so," he says, "that I have often gone into a cabin and seen a hole dug in the floor to receive the water coming in at the door or under the foundation, from whence it might be baled with greater ease when collected. On this damp floor the family most commonly sleep, generally without a bedstead, none of them having a loft except in town cabins, where the ground for building on is more valuable."

The goat is found to be of profit to the poor cabin-keeper in some districts of Ireland, especially in the north. Sir Charles Coote, in his "Survey of Armagh," states that the milk of the goat, whose food is never taken into account, is equal to one-fourth of a cow's, and that it is richer and exceedingly wholesome. Mr. Tighe, in his "Survey of Kilkenny," states that these animals are kept by many small farmers, but not in flocks, and that a few were to be found among the dairies in the Welsh mountains (a district in that county); and he adds that "the milk of *six goats* is said to be equal in quantity to that of one cow." Mr. Sampson, in his "Survey of Derry," says with respect to that county, that "there are no herds of goats in the mountains, but they are found individually among the habitations of the lowland poor. You frequently see the milch-goat tied by the head while she browses on the quickest of the land! He has a friend, however, a neighbour; her owner has no hedge—no land! The milk is divided for five or his little ones when he has the shegoat. The kid is divided for five weeks with the kid; the kid is sold as venison, and the goat remains the best succour under Heaven. Where there are many the custom is to fold them at night and keep off the kids, then milk them in the morning, and them at night and keep off the kids, then milk them in the morning, and for his little ones when he has the shegoat. The kid is divided for five weeks with the kid; the kid is sold as venison, and the goat remains the best succour under Heaven. Where there are many the custom is to fold them at night and keep off the kids, then milk them in the morning, and admit the natural client for the rest of the day. In high pastures much must be made of their milk, and their browsing costs nothing."

The cottage of the better class of Irish peasants is to be seen here and there through the provinces of Munster and Leinster; very rarely, indeed, there through the provinces of Munster and Leinster; very rarely, indeed, in Connaught, but chiefly in the north of Ireland. Do not let us be carried away by the usually accepted notion that the more comfortable appearance of the peasantry in the northern province is owing to difference of religion, it being called Protestant Ulster. The reason is, simply, because they have better landlords. The Irish society, for instance (certain guilds of the Lon-

IDIOT AND MOTHER.

don corporation), to whom James I. gave the territories of the O'Neils, O'Donnells, and other vanished northern chieftains for the propagation of protestantism, have ever been justly considered the best landlords of Ireland. Independently of this consideration, the greater part of the lower orders certainly are of the old faith of their country. Fifty years ago there was not a Catholic inhabitant within the walls of Londonderry, called the Maiden City, from the gallant and triumphant defence which Governor Walker and the "Prentice Boys" made against James II.'s besieging force. The majority of the inhabitants are now Roman Catholics, including, all those who live in the streets built beyond the walls and ramparts in later years. The small farmer or better class Irish peasant in the better districts—such as the north, to which we have thus made especial allusion, or elsewhere, in Meath, Westmeath, Kildare, Kilkenny, some parts of Limerick, Cork, &c.—is a shrewd, hard-working, sober, honest being; high spirited, hospitable, and happily and peaceably inclined, so long as he considers himself treated. If you treat him with particular kindness you may command his life. From the close of small farmers not a few of the Catholic clergy of Ireland have sprung; and their constant and kind intercourse with it, independently of the old feeling of veneration which attaches to them, is the main reason of their popularity and the main spring of their power. Of the wretched absentees—you cearers of the soil by whole families and tribes—ye moral exterminators—for the time is come for all parties in England to call you by your proper name—if you knew the affections you trample on and destroy, the rich worth you throw away to add a hundred or two to your incomes, or to purchase an artificial importance, you would alter your plan, and try the soothing system. You—the richer and more fortunate property—its duties as well as its rights—you are now finding out that it has its real interests also. You would imitate the "live and let live" system which is acted up to between the English landlord and his tenant. You would get amongst those by the sweat of whose brow you live. You would admi-nister to their wants, and contribute to their happiness. You would learn the pleasure of doing good. You may even learn a wholesome moral lesson by going amongst the poor sometimes; they have rugged virtues which you might imitate sometimes with advantage. In their simple and touching stories your hearts may be edified, and your better nature drawn out:—

> "Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
> Their lowly joys, and destiny obscure;
> Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
> The short and simple annals of the poor."

GROUP OF CHILDREN.

The group of children claims particular attention. The description we have given of Padiyeen, the beggarwoman's son, may do for the boys, and yet we cannot chose but look for an instant at the chief figure in the foreground. Nothing can be more spirited—if "reckoning" the Irish call it more free from embarrassment, or more graceful. He stands and looks every inch of him a little man. His shirt, which in its best days was of a rough description, has gotten the doe-down by the wear and tear of experience. Its collar is flung dashingly open, as if to say, "there's a neck for you, my darlings." No white cravat, prim and starched, *à la sous Lieutenant*, stiffens that neck; no tight *Byron* collar disgraces the sponge, in general, of our English bobbledehoys—trains it prematurely to exterminate seed-roses. His nether habiliment, like those of Kip Van Winkle's boys in all primitive days, cut out of a pair of his father's cast off pantaloons. Full of holes are the young rapparee's indispensables, not for any purpose whatever, not even for ventilation, as some town bloods bore the roofs of their night hats to let out the ascending fumes of their wine; and rent to the very verge of decorum; "torn and flying," like "Freedom's banner," described by Jerrold. But the young patriot does not "nail his colours to the mast," to point out what he has done; nor for the disgusting exhibition of his last *scrimmage* by the river's marge, or the edge of a bog-hole; and his right hand is obliged to pay obeisance to the conventionalities of society. Not so with the Irish pauper urchin in proverbial, and his talent for waggery and mischief is of the "gamin de Paris" kind, and *something more*. He is of merry blood, and was born a *forceur*. "Did he up to that thief of a magpie," said a young rogue of this description, on finding out that the "gazza ladra" of his father's garret had taken away some of his marbles and certain of his little sister's pawky rags. He watched his opportunity, and when the bird next left her nest on which she had been hatching, he climbed up the tree and took her eggs away. These he very quickly boiled, and, climbing up again, replaced them in the nest. As magpies, although clever birds in their way, and up to a thing or two, do not exactly throw minute time glasses about them, nor patronize egg saucepans, the one in question was totally unconscious, on her return, of the fatal blow which had been given to her phlogentive expectations. "They'll be the first eggs when they're hatched," the little chuckler used to say, for many a day, as he watched the poor unconscious bird patiently endeavouring to bring about which was not to be. There is an anecdote told somewhere of Voltaire that, when very young, he wrote the following epigram on a statue of Idleness, a little boy with a piece of bread to his mouth, which stood in the school-room:—

> "Tu qui semper edis,
> Dic mihi quando bibes?"

Which we translate:

> Thou that art always eating, tell
> When you'll have something to drink as well?

Padyeen eats and drinks whenever he can, and as well as a hand-to-mouth existence will let him; but if you ask him when he works or goes to school, his answer is "*when he can't help it.*" That is not his fault, however. Change the system you have long observed towards him, and his country and his condition will be changed. If he appears the portrait of idleness at ease, his sister, poor child, with the basket of turf on her back, under which she bends, is the reverse of the picture. Her eyes glisten like sloes in her patronne

One of the deepest stains which attach to civilization is the treatment, or rather maltreatment, of the aboriginal natives of the continents or islands on which the so-called civilized man has found his influence or established his superiority. From the time of Pizzaro to the present, the footsteps of European power on the American or African shores have been marked by injustice, cruelty, and blood. England, as the holder of the most extensive foreign possessions, we fear, must bear a proportionate share of the disgrace, as the mode of her acquisition and retention of her territories has afforded no exception to the general rule. The perfidy and injustice by which our west Indian empire has been obtained is notorious, and a matter of history. We fear that in the South Seas we are forming the material of a record not more creditable. In the *Colonial Gazette* of last week there appears a correspondence between Dr. Hodgskin, in whose house, we believe, meetings of the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society have been held, and Dr. J. B. Thomson, who had gone out as surgeon-superintendent of the Duchess of Argyle, chartered for the emigrants by the New Zealand Commissioners. The latter gentleman speaks strongly of his disappointment, after his recent visit to New Zealand and New South Wales, at the manner in which those poor unconscious and defenceless creatures have been treated—in many instances defrauded of their just rights; and, on the slightest aggression in their self-defence, pursued, persecuted, and shot at like so many dogs. The same gentleman adds his belief of the prevalence of a similar system, not only in the South Seas, as he could learn from authentic and disinterested parties, all over the globe. This, however, is but a small portion of a mass of incontegtable evidence demonstrating the same fact. Poor victims of the unjust usurpation which we, in our self-complacency, call the progress of civilization, the aboriginal natives pay dearly for our presence on their shores. Forced or tricked out of the possession of the lands which they, however rudely, cultivated, they obtain from Europeans only famine and death, habits of dissipation and idleness, and new and aggravated penalties of vice. It is a fact that diseases of European importation are wasting their diminished tribes even more rapidly than starvation or the musket. Of what avail can the labours of the missionary be amongst a people so treated? Of what avail to place before the eyes of the attracted savage pictures of religious beauty, of tranquil piety and unstained holiness, when in our conduct he can trace but the foul lineaments of rapine, turbulence, and crime?

Surely the Government of this country ought to adopt, or the people of this country ought to force the country to adopt, some effectual means of restraining the bad passions of our countrymen, and of exhibiting ourselves to the aborigines of our colonies at length in an aspect of mercy and humanity. The system of protectorships at present adopted has proved utterly a failure. Should not, then, some more effective expedient be adopted, and, if we will spread our power, and our views, and our civilization over the greater portion of the globe, let it no longer be by the attestation of the whole world at the expense of national character?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the Royal Chapel in the Park. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the whole of the distinguished visitors and suite, rode on the grand promenade on the Terrace. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and the assemblage was very numerous. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, appeared at the windows of the Victoria Tower.

The KING of Hanover, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, left town on Saturday by the Birmingham Railway for Wolverton, and from thence proceeded to Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, on a visit.

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Orange, second son of the King of Holland, arrived in London on Sunday from the Hague.

MONDAY.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out in the pleasure-grounds.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past eight, the Court proceeded from the Castle to Slough, and thence to town. Previous to going to Buckingham Palace, her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg through Kennington, the Camberwell-road, and on to Woolwich. The Queen, on alighting from her carriage, was received by the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, who conducted her Majesty and Prince Albert to the royal barge, which conveyed the illustrious party to the Pluton French war steamer. Her Majesty and her suite having come on board the Pluton, and, after taking leave of their illustrious relatives, returned to Woolwich in the royal barge, attended by their suite. The Pluton left for the French coast, and her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite immediately took their departure from Woolwich for Deptford Dockyard. At Deptford the Queen went on board the new royal steam-yacht (Victoria and Albert), and was received by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who attended her Majesty and Prince Albert during their inspection of the vessel. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite, on leaving the royal yacht, re-entered the royal carriages, and proceeded to town. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at Buckingham Palace by the Vice-Chamberlain and Sir Henry Wheatley. The Queen held a Court at four o'clock for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening.

The KING of Hanover arrived in town from Stowe on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the forenoon in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. At one o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert left town, in a carriage and four, for Windsor Castle. A party of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by the Earl of March, escorted her Majesty from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, from whence the royal party took their departure by a special train for Slough, and arrived at Windsor at two o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the King of Hanover gave an assembly at his residence in St. James's Palace, which was brilliantly and numerously attended, his Majesty, as Duke of Cumberland, having issued invitations to between 300 and 600 of the principal nobility and gentry.

His Excellency Count Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and Lady Stuart de Rothsay, are expected to return to this country in the course of the ensuing month. It is said his Lordship does not intend to return to St. Petersburgh to resume his diplomatic functions. We understand the appointment was offered to a Noble Marquis, but declined.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel had a lengthened interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Tuesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. We understand the right hon. baronet does not leave town, for Drayton Manor, until the close of the month

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., minister of St. Jude's Church, Gassgow, has been appointed to the ministry of Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sunday in October.

The Rev. E. T. Smith, curate of St. James's, Bermondsey, has been appointed chaplain to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead.

The Rev. John Davis has been appointed chaplain of her Majesty's gaol of Newgate

The present worthy and venerable incumbent of Bramford Speke, Exeter (the Rev. John Mudge), and his predecessor (the Rev. T. Johnson), have held the above vicarage and fulfilled its important duties for a continuous period of 103 years.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has instituted the Rev. Henry Snow, M.A., to the vicarage of Bibury, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Berkeley Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and Lady Stuart de Rothsay, are expected to return to this country in the course of the ensuing month. It is said his Lordship does not intend to return to St. Petersburgh to resume his diplomatic functions. We understand the appointment was offered to a Noble Marquis, but declined.

The Rev. W. J. Wise, M.A., has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Worcester to the vicarage of Grandsbrough, Warwickshire.

The Rev. Henry Bandinel has licensed the Rev. Wm. Maughan, B.A., curate and evening lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the ministry of the district church of St. James's, Benwell, on the nomination of the Rev. Wright, incumbent of St. John's, Newcastle.

The Rev. John George Walker, M.A., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and licentiate in theology of the University of Durham, has been presented by the Rev. J. Dixon Clarke to the perpetual curacy of Belford, in the diocese of Durham.

The Rev. High Davies Owen, D.D., head master of Beaumaris Free Grammar School, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Bangor to the perpetual curacies of Benllech and Llanfaes, vacant by the preferment of the Rev. High Jones, M.A., to the rectory of Llandegfan, near Beaumaris. Patron, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart., M.P.

The Rev. Walter Alford, M.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the perpetual and augmented curacy of Muchelney, Somersetshire.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, Marchwood, Hants, was consecrated on the 1st of August by the Bishop of Winchester, who has pronounced it the finest building he has consecrated. It has been endowed and built by H. Holloway, Esq., of Marchwood Lodge, Southampton, who appears to have given full power for the exercise of the talent of its gifted architect, J. M. Dericke, Esq., of Oxford.

COUNTRY NEWS

BIRMINGHAM.—A most interesting ceremony connected with laying the first stone of a new school for the education of the children of the Jewish persuasion, took place in Birmingham on Wednesday last, which affords great proof of the growing spirit of liberality of the times in which we live. The stone was laid by Sir Moses Montefiore, the mayor and other municipal authorities assisting at the ceremony.

BRIGHTON.—A serious affray took place between the soldiers belonging to the 7th Dragoon Guards and the Brighton police on the race-course at the close of the sports on Friday last; after a dreadful conflict, the parties were ultimately separated. The matter is to be made the subject of a rigorous judicial investigation.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Wednesday last the town and neighbourhood of Cambridge was visited with a storm of lightning, thunder, and hail, such as never has been seen by that best of all authorities, the oldest inhabitant, before. The town in the last-mentioned visitation has been sacked and plundered by a riotous assemblage, as all the houses having a north-eastern aspect have the glass bent out of the frames. The scene at the Pitt Press (University-office) has a pitiable appearance; thousands of panes of glass are demolished, the steam engine and machines being nearly surrounded, were covered with that brittle material; the engine fires were put out, and consequently all work suspended.

CHESHIRE.—Two brothers, of the name of Maddocks, were arrested on Sunday last on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Bailey, a few days since, Mr. Wilbraham's gamekeeper, at Cronton, on the borders of Delamere-forest.

IRELAND.

Her Majesty's steamers the Cyclops and Rhadamanthus have arrived in Kingstown Harbour, and will take part in the evolutions to be gone through by the Irish revenue cruisers on the 14th inst.

The *Cork Examiner* of the 1st says:—Mr. Rose Cox arrived at Dublin on Monday morning from New York. The fugitive treasurer of the corporation, Mr. Fine, had escaped into Texas, whither it was useless to pursue him, as the southern states of America do not recognise British jurisdiction.

At the weekly meeting of the Irish Repeal Association on Tuesday, it was stated by Mr. Steele that the editor of the *New York Herald* (James Gordon Bennett) wished to be introduced to the association. Mr. O'Connell observed, that a vile gazette was never published; and so the editor did not know. The Liberator said, that the present year should be a year of rest. No step would be taken in the Repeal movement. He would not then more fully advert to the formation of the Protection Association, to be composed of 300 gentlemen. His plans were not sufficiently matured for development, but everything would be done consistently with the law. (Hear.)

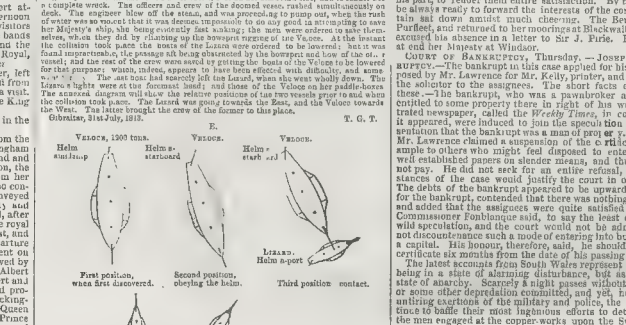
An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Corn Exchange on Tuesday, when the amount of rent received for the week was announced to be £1354 11s. 4d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LIZARD.

During the night of Sunday, or rather very early on the morning of Monday, the 24th July, when about twenty miles from Carthagena, a light was reported on the starboard bow, left, how of her Majesty's late steamer Lizard. According to Admiralty orders, the officer of the watch (Mr. Pasmore, master of steamers and vessels) put the helm of the Lizard a-port. The master, coming on deck at this moment, inquired if this step had been taken; on receiving an affirmative reply, he immediately ordered the helm to be put hard a-port, whilst the French steamer Veloce (as it afterwards proved to be) put her helm a-starboard, and, so keeping it, the Lizard was forcibly struck by the bow of the former on her larboard paddle-box, a little forward of the main shaft. The shock was such as to carry the Lizard, being so greatly inferior in size to the other vessel, over on her starboard side, and to render her a complete wreck. The officers and crew of the doomed vessel rushed simultaneously on deck. The engineer blew off the steam, and was proceeding to pump out, when the rush of water was so great that it was deemed impossible to do any good in attempting to save her Majesty's ship, she being evidently fast sinking. All the men were ordered to save themselves, when they did by climbing up the bowsprit rigging of the Veloce. At the instant the collision took place the boats of the Lizard were ordered to be lowered; but it was found impracticable, the passage aft being obstructed by the bowsprit and bow of the other vessel; and the rest of the crew were saved by getting the boats of the Veloce to be lowered for that purpose: which, indeed, appears to have been effected with difficulty, and some time after. The last man had scarcely left the Lizard, when she went wholly down. The Lizard's lights were on the foremast head; and those of the Veloce on her paddle-boxes. The annexed diagram will show the relative positions of the two vessels prior to and when the collision took place. The Lizard was going towards the East, and the Veloce towards the West. The latter brought the crew of the former to this place.

Gibraltar, 31st July, 1843. T. G. T.



The Montrose, Captain Lewis, arrived at Falmouth on Friday se'nnight bringing the usual despatches from the Peninsular ports. The Duke of Palmella, who has come to England to renew the tariff negotiations, was a passenger by this packet. The Tweed steam-ship from the West Indies arrived some day bringing the following passengers from Honduras:—Col. M'Donald, governor.—From Jamaica:—Commodore Hon. R. D. Boys, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Purpass, Mr. Hunter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent, Rev. Mr and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. H. Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Abbott, Lieutenant Little, R.N., first Lieutenant of the Wiodsview, with despatches from the Pacific.—From Vera Cruz: Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. S. Platts, Lieut. J. Mansbridge, 3rd Light Dragoons, R.N. Mr. Joseph Stokes.—From St. Lucia: Mr. Master and Miss Miller. From St. Kitts. Mr. Uds.—From Trinidad: Dr. Lance.—From Guadaloupe: Mr. A. M. Rechard.—From Dominica: Mr Preddie.—From St. Thomas: Mr. and Mrs. Hall.—From Porto Rico: Mr. and Mrs. Bernaldi: Miss Harriet Stokes.—From Havanna: Mr. Lawrence Thompson, Mr. Henry Abrahams.—On freight, 945,500 dollars, 168 bales of cochineal.

Another of the unfortunate sufferers by the Pegasus was passed up by the steamer Vesta, from Newcastle, and put on shore at Hull himself. He is in the meagre state of the rest. If gentlemen are so disfigured as to render his identification impossible, on his person was found 13 5s. 6d. in silver, and 3d. in copper. The body has not been stripped, or otherwise plundered, probably he found on some part of his dress: but being in such a state of decomposition renders that operation almost impossible.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.—Arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, the barque Mischief R. J. Downes, Liverpool to Bombay

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present week has not earned for itself a white stone in the calendar of our national sport, but there are good things in prospect for the next. For the turtle there will be the Wednesday evening meeting, commencing the Monday; and for the yachter, the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta on Tuesday and Thursday. The weather, afloat, has been more propitious for sailing during the present week than it was the previous fortnight; it is to be hoped there may be a corresponding "lull" ashore. Rumour avers that it has been a little squally among the members of the distinguished club, whose rendezvous is at Cowes. The second R. Y. S Cup for schooners under 140 tons, for which the Flirt, the Peri, the Esmeralda, and the Gem were entered, and which was to have been run for on Friday the 4th inst., was postponed to Monday the 17th, and has since been abandoned, *entirely*, because the owner of the Flirt has taken dudgeon anent the sweepstakes for which his vessel was damaged on the 26th ult. However these little squalls may have a sunny week in anticipation, of which free records shall be written here; and, in the meanwhile, we shall deal with the business doing in the speculative line on some of the chief issues now in course of discussion at Tattersall's.

The meeting at Wolverhampton, which will extend on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, comprehends but one race of any public interest, namely, the Wolverhampton stakes handicap, for which a very considerable entry has been made, and seven-and-twenty have accepted. Of these only three are free of backing, namely, Queen of the Tyne, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb, at 5 to 2 agst her; Scaltern, a clear winner at Goodwood, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb, 4 to 1; and Rhoncuna, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb, 5 to 1, now said to be amiss, but saying goes for "small" in York. If an average field one of the lot which accepted come to the post, we should not back any of these to their market prices, except perhaps Scaltern, a fine clever nag—one fit to go. The betting on the Criterion, in the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, may seem somewhat difficult of interpretation. For it, they lay 6 to 4 on Rattan, agst the Ugly Buck, while for the Derby the odds are 6 to 4 on the Ugly Buck, agst Rattan. The reason for this is, that Rattan will be at home for the Criterion, which is always a point or two of odds in favour of a run, particularly a 2-year old. Should any of our readers have opened a book on next year's Derby, or have an intention so to do, we recommend caution in laying against any one of the horses now in the market. Among these we would instance Valerian, quoted at 50 to 1. He is one of Scott's lot, a G astlor colt of great promise, and will yet see less than 1st. We shall, however, have many occasions to deal with the Derby betting, and therefore adjourn its further consideration in favour of the St. Leger. In spite of all the winnings of former years, of *all* former years since its establishment, with the solitary exception of 1800, Champion's year, they lay 8 to 6 it is this time again to be won by the winner of the Derby—Cotherstone. This state of the market has ruined the betting; were it otherwise, the odds would be very likely to ruin the bettors. The St. Leger has now been in existence for sixty-five years, during which period the chance has only once turned up which they are now backing in at odds. That is not the way they regulate the odds at hazard, on the green baize instead of the green sward. The prices, beyond what we have said of them, do not call for more particular notice.

CHESTER REGATTA.—This very interesting annual festival took place on Thursday, when a larger number of boats than usual contended for the various prizes. Next week we shall insert a fine engraving of the pictures in steam, with details of the sport, which was very spirited. Our Chester friends should, therefore, give orders to their respective booksellers.

POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—The Queen and Prince Albert promenaded this morning in the Home Park and Slopes. The royal party left the Castle in the afternoon for a drive: her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and the Duchess of Buccleuch were in a pony phaeton. Prince Albert was on horseback, accompanied by Prince Alexander of the Netherlands and the Duke of Buccleuch. The Duke of Wellington also rode out on horseback.

We regret to state that Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge died at his house, in Montague-square, on Wednesday last, at an advanced age.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey embarked at Dover for the Continent last week.

A troop of Royal Horse Artillery, accompanied by two pieces of ordnance, have left town for Leeds.

The championship of the Thames (amongst gentlemen) was ably contested for on Tuesday last, when Mr Chapman was the victor.

GRAND LAUNCH ON BOARD THE NEW ORIENTAL STEAM VESSEL, BENTINCK.—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company gave a splendid *fête champêtre*, on Thursday, on board their fine new and elegantly fitted steam-vessel, the Bentinck (an accurate description and drawing of which will be found in another page), during a trip down the river from Blackwall. The excellent band of Prince Albert, the Royal Scotch Fusilier Guards, under the superintendence of Mr. Blooze, was in attendance, and commenced a performance of several favourite national airs—including "Rule Britannia." The capacious and elegant saloon was laid out in an oriental style, and with much taste, by Mr. Withers, of Bakerstreet. Among the assembled we observed the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Lord Eglinton, the Earl of Lovelace, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Viscount Balgonie, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir William Pym, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. W. Cotton, F.R.S., Govern[illegible] Bank of England, Mr. Anderson (friend), M.P., Secretary of the Horticultural Society, Sir John Pirie, Dr. Bowring, M.P., Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Alderman Moon, Major-General Riggs, Sir James Low Donnaldson, Lord John Pierrepont, Sir Andrew Lamport (Liverpool), and all the Scots Greys, Colonel Aird, &c. &c. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and responded to, Mr. L. Bennett gave the health of Capt. Kellock, the commander of the Bentinck, prefacing it by observing that when, away for hours the vessel would be on her voyage. She had to travel over one-half of the hemisphere to arrive at the scene of her operations, and he was sure that none of the company entertained a doubt of Capt. Kellock's success, and would feel a deep interest in realising of his triumphs. The hon. gentleman repeated the well-known verse—

Weel may the boatie row;

and gave "Health to Capt. Kellock, and success to the Bentinck." The toast was drunk with three cheers, and Capt. Kellock briefly returned his respects. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had leased the [illegible] for the voyage, and his should be speed, and nothing should be wanting on his part, to render them entire satisfaction. By night or by day he would be always ready to forward the interests of the company. The gallant captain then left amidst much cheering, the Bentinck "steaming about" on Purfleet, and returned to her moorings at Blackwall. The Duke of Buccleuch excused his absence in a letter to Sir J. Pirie. His Grace was obliged to attend the Queen at Windsor.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Thursday. — JOSEPH WHITMORE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The bankrupt in this case applied for his certificate, and was opposed by Mr. Lawrence for creditors, and supported by Mr. Bere, for Mr. James, the solicitor to the assignees. The short facts elicited in evidence were these:—The bankrupt, who was a pawnbroker at Stockport, and who is entitled to the honourable appellation of "Honest Joseph," started a sort of illustrated newspaper, called the *Weekly Times*, in company with others, who, it appeared, were induced to join the speculation on the faith of the representations that the bankrupt was a man of wealth. It was on a sort of these grounds Mr. Lawrence claimed a suspension of the certificate, in order to set an example to others who might feel disposed to enter into rivalry with other well-established periodicals on similar terms, and thus bring debts they could not pay. He did not seek for an entire refusal, but thought the circumstances of the case would justify the court in ordering a postponement. The debts of the bankrupt were to be upwards of £1200.—Mr. James, for the bankrupt, contended that there was nothing to affect his application, and added that the assignees were quite satisfied with the accounts.—Mr. Commissioner Bainbridge said, to say the least of the case, it showed a wild speculation, and the court would not be administering justice, did it not discountenance such a mode of entering into business with so prescribed a capital. He, therefore, said, he should postpone the bankrupt's certificate six months from the date of his passing his last examination.

The latest accounts from South Wales represent that district as not only being in a state of alarming disturbance, but as rapidly progressing to a state of anarchy. Scarcely a night passes without a toll-bar being levelled or some other depredation committed, and yet, notwithstanding the most untiring exertions of the military and police, the midnight legislators continue to baffle their most lugubrious efforts to detect them. The whole of the men engaged at the copper-works upon the Swansea river have struck. These works are nine in number, and are as follow:—the White Rock, the Middle Bank, and the Upper Bank works, which are situate upon the east side of the river; with the Hafod, the Morfa, the Landore, the Rose, the Birmingham, and the Miners' Smelting Company, on the west side of the river. At these nine works upwards of 4000 people are employed, who receive in weekly wages about £3000, which, to the credit of the masters, is paid wholly in money, not one of the works being at all contaminated by the abominable truck system.

TURN-OUT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LINE.—We regret to state that a general turn-out of the factory hands of Ashton-under-Line, and the adjacent townships of Dukinfield, took place on Wednesday morning last, in consequence of a notice on the part of Mr. Buckley, to reduce the weekly wages 16 per cent. An immense meeting, comprising upwards of 7000 persons, had taken place at the early hour of five o'clock, in the morning, when means were adopted for extending the strike and promoting its continuance

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HARRIETT.—Information has been received in the city of the loss of the schooner Harriett, Captain Thomas Stanley, which took place in consequence of a collision with the Northumberland on the 26th ult., near Gresham Island. No lives were lost.

Meetings from Worcestershire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, and Kent, speak of the dreadful effects of a violent thunder storm which occurred on the same day, though happily unattended with the loss of human life. It is remarkable that the only evidence of the storm experienced in London was a vivid play of lightning, which streamed from cloud to cloud almost continuously, from nine o'clock on Wednesday evening till about one on Thursday morning.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—There is little about Spain in the Paris journals of Wednesday. The *Presse* contents itself in saying that the King of the French contemplates obtaining the hand of the young Queen for one of his sons. The French Government, says this journal, profess to support the idea of a marriage between the son of Don Carlos and the Queen, knowing that such a proposal would be scouted in the Cortes; and that after the failure of this project, the time would be very propitious for the French party in the Cortes to talk of the advantages of an alliance with France.

FALMOUTH, August 9.—We have had several arrivals to-day from foreign ports, and among them three vessels from Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and other important news from that quarter, the papers being principally occupied in declamations against Commodore Purvis, of the Alfred, for interfering with and preventing Admiral Brown from blockading Monte Video. The severe animadversions passed on the commodore for this act of intervention, had induced that officer to publish a correspondence between himself and President Orbe, in vindication of his conduct, but which does not seem to have had the effect of appeasing the ire of the Argentines

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA, AT COWES.

In accordance with our promise of last week, we present our readers with the annexed illustrations of the splendid Cup race, on the 1st instant.

A steady whole-sail breeze from W.S.W. accompanied the fleet round the island, and soon after six the leading vessels were descried, covered with canvas, entering the Western Channel. The order was similar to that of their going; the cutters, for the most part, forming the advance. It was a beautiful and exciting scene, the finish of the race. The snore from the promenade at Beach Cottage to the Club-house was thronged with "excellent good company;" the sparkling sea was covered with pleasure craft of

COWES REGATTA—STARTING FOR THE CUP.

all descriptions; while the wager yachts, the white spray flying before their prows, rushed like foam-breathing steeds towards the goal—so close in with the shore to avoid the tide of ebb that, as Jack says, "You might have heaved a biscuit aboard of them." Subjoined is the return of their various arrivals, as furnished by the secretary to the squadron, premising, for the information of such as are uninitiated in the mysteries of a "time" race, that the Gem was the winner. It will be seen from it that the Columbine and the Gitana did not run at the race:—

	Tons.	H.	M.	S.
Gem schooner	125 ..	6	52	0
Therese cutter	121 ..	7	8	10
Esmeralda schooner .	130 ..	7	16	15
Feri schooner	60 ..	7	15	40
Will o' the Wisp cutter ..	44 ..	7	4	35
Nymph cutter ..	21 ..	7	34	35
Forest Fly cutter	36 ..	7	18	55
Charm cutter	74 ..	6	15	20
Corsair cutter	84 ..	6	49	55
Owen Glendwr cutter ..	124 ..	7	0	20
Brilliant schooner	393	7	25	30
Hebe cutter	68 ..	7	3	40
Circassian schooner ..	160 ..	7	1	45
Intrepid cutter . ..	55 ..	6	59	15

On Friday there was a private match between the Corsair and the Charm, the former beating the latter by 2 minutes 7 seconds. The Corsair has hitherto outsailed all her competitors, and last year she won the match for 1000 guineas against the Talisman, when both vessels beat down channel in the face of a very heavy gale of wind, as far as the Eddystone lighthouse, which they rounded, and came back to Cowes, the Corsair beating the Talisman in this extraordinary and lengthened race by four minutes only. On Saturday another match occurred, between the Gem (the winner) and the Esmeralda schooner, the former beating the latter considerably; nevertheless, it was a good race, and only tends to confirm the good opinion entertained by all of the superiority of the sailing qualities of the Gem. Both these vessels are fore-and-aft rigged schooners, and are nearly of the same tonnage—about 126 tons. The course was round the Nab light and back, but in returning they were to round the westernmost buoy of the Brambles. There was not much difference in the start, both vessels wearing nearly at the same time, and setting all sail. The Esmeralda took the lead, but the Gem came up with and passed her before they reached the Motherbank, and kept ahead of her throughout the remaining part of the race, which she won by 2minutes 55 seconds.

There are more distinguished families at Cowes than there have been for many years past. The forthcoming regatta is likely to prove very attractive, and the inhabitants of the town are making the most spirited exertions to add to the attraction. They have already subscribed nearly £100 to be expended in prizes for boat racing and other amusements, while the yachts are sailing round the island. The marine band from Portsmouth, and two other bands, have been engaged by them. In the evening of the second day of the regatta there is to be a display of fireworks. The crowning attraction will be the race for the Queen's Cup on the 17th.

The sketch represents the prize chosen by the noble owner of the beautiful yacht the Gem, the Marquis of Ormonde. The cup, or rather claret jug, is of large proportions, the extreme height being 2 feet 3 inches, and the design is spiritedly characteristic. It is manufactured in electro-silver, by the patentees, Elkington and Co., of Regent-street, and is, in every respect, equal in appearance to solid silver. It has hitherto been indispensable to use silver for highly ornamented articles of this description, because, previous to this invention, there was no method of casting or chasing metal, leaving a silvered or "plated" surface. This process not only overcomes this difficulty, but affords the facility of employing a hard white compound metal, having the sound and appearance of silver for the base, upon which the plating is effected. After casting and chasing the white metal, the article is subjected to the electrotype process, and thereby coated strongly with pure silver, every minute detail of the ornament being preserved, whilst the silver covering is in perfect union with the metal below.

THE GEM PASSING THE FLAG-BOAT.

THE PRIZE CUP.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH FOR 10,000 FRANCS.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH.

On Tuesday the trotting match for 10,000 francs, in which the celebrated American horse, Confidence, was to trot in harness six miles in 16 min. 30 sec., in three starts, came off at the East Surrey race-course, Peckham. He was to do it within four hours from the time of the first start to the completion of the match. The course was prepared for the occasion, and during the afternoon there was a large attendance of company. The following is the result:—

1st 2 miles	5m. 26s.	½ D. 4.
2nd 2 do	5m. 35s.	½ D. 7.
3rd 2 do	5m. 45s.	½ D. 8.
	16m. 46s.	

The match was, consequently, lost by 16 seconds. Confidence is a fine bay, and stands 15½ hands.

The proprietor, Mr. Gill, was the driver. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the crowd at the lateness of the hour at which the match was commenced. The course presented a very animated appearance. Among the company were Mr. Batty, in his car, with a band of music, driving his fourteen horses, and followed by the *dramatis personæ* of "Astley's" on horseback.

THE CARTOONS.—ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

In awarding the prizes to the successful competitors, the committee, appointed for that purpose by her Majesty's commissioners, gave it as their opinion that "*the number of premiums was by no means equal to the number of approved productions.*" This declaration took the nation by surprise; for the people, used only to the contemplation of British art through the meretricious media of overwrought colour and mere prettiness of composition, were not prepared to give our artists credit for the possession of an amount of histrionic talent which, in its essential quality at least, may vie with that of any age or school. Yet such must ever be the effect of liberal and enlightened competition in an opulent, refined, and high spirited country. It is not enough that educational schools of art be founded, or that poets and historians present in turn their products to the painter, with the hope that, left to himself, he may embody them. No; patronage is wanted: the fostering hand of an employer—be that employer a church, a government, or a private individual—is the thing required. For want of this the poor painter has languished, a prey to his own inspirations; and in his destitution has been led to seek his bread in portraiture of horses, dogs, or men; in country-house landscapes for the rich; and in wonderful inventions for the poor. But these days, and the opinions in which they originated, are now happily at an end; and the Government seem disposed to bestow on the arts an enlightened and liberal patronage. They have done so in the case of the cartoons, and the result has been complete success. The exhibition of these works having produced on the first twelve days a sum of £1100, the commissioners determined on apportioning nearly the whole of the money, in sums of £100 each, to the artists of the ten next best drawings. The following are the subjects which have been selected by the judges as entitled to £100 each out of the funds in hand. The figures show the number attached to the cartoon in the catalogue.

THE FIRST NORTHERN BRITONS SURPRISING THE ROMAN WALL BETWEEN THE TYNE AND THE SOLWAY.

11. "Una coming to seek the Assistance of Gloriana; an allegory of the reformed religion seeking the assistance of England."—Spenser's "Faery Queene." Mr. Frank Howard, jun., 22, Tunbridge-place, New-road.

13. "The Seven Acts of Mercy. Una and the Red-cross Knight led by Mercy to the Hospital of the Seven Virtues." Mr. G. V. Rippingille, 55, Berners-street.

16. "The Death of King Lear." Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, jun., 8, Leigh-st., Burton-crescent.

71. "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam." Milton's "Paradise Lost." Sir William Ross, R.A., 52, Upper Charlotte-street.

75. "Man beset by contending Passions." He is represented as acted on by Pride, Ambition, and Anger; restrained by Love and Pity; pursued by Grief, Hate, Envy, Revenge, and Fear; buoyed up by Hope; chained to the earth by Despair; Reason overthrown; Horror in the midst. Mr. Henry Howard, R.A., 5, Newman-street.

80. "The Brothers releasing the Lady from the Enchanted Chair." Milton's "Comus." Mr. F. R. Stephanoff, 48, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

81. "The Brothers driving out Comus and his Rabble." Mr. John Green Wallen, 20, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

92. "St. Augustine preaching to the Britons." Mr. W. C. Thomas, 39, London-street, Fitzroy-square.

103. "Alfred, putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp, where he was everywhere admitted, and had the honour to play before their prince. Having thus acquired a great knowledge of their situation he returned in secrecy to his nobility." Mr. Marshall Claxton, 6, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square.

122. "The Plague of London, A.D. 1349." The bishops and clergy are represented at St. Paul's-cross praying for the cessation of the pestilence. Mr. E. Corbould, 17, Upper Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square.

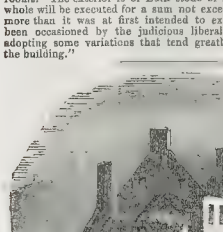
We shall not stay to offer any critical remarks on these works, beyond expressing our surprise that so poor an affair as that by Sir William Ross should have obtained successful notice. To us it appears to be ill-drawn—the extremities remarkably so—poorly conceived, and scratched in with a timid, doubtful hand. Of this we are sure, that we could have pointed out at least half a dozen pictures of much greater merit, and of a class much better suited to the purpose to which they are to be devoted. One such work we have engraved. It represents a party of the Northern Britons surprising the guards of a station on the celebrated wall of Severus, built between the Tyne and the Solway. It stands No. 86 in the catalogue, and is attributed to Mr. William B. Scott.

The exhibition is now open gratis, and is attended by vast multitudes of people.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.—For description, see next page.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, RICHMOND.

This extensive building is now completed, and will be opened in the course of the present month. Of the ceremony we shall, in due time, present to our readers a faithful report. Meanwhile, the following architectural details will be acceptable:—"Important for its size, and not for its size alone, this collegiate structure is one that would not discredit either of our universities. A competition for the building took place in the summer of 1841, and the design chosen and adopted was that by Mr. Andrew Trymen. The entire plan is 240 feet by 65 in its greatest depth, and that portion of the front which is between the wings is 165 feet. As what may be called the chief or public rooms are on the ground-floor, that is treated as the principal one in the design: thus a different character (one by no means of an unpleasing kind) is produced from what is observable in collegiate structures generally, where the rooms so situated are low, and with smaller windows than those above them. Besides class-rooms and some others, on this floor are the refectory and lecture-room, each 57 by 21 feet, and the governor's apartments, all which are 17 feet in height. Beyond the entrance-hall (47 feet by 20), which has a groined ceiling, is seen the principal staircase branching off right and left. This leads to the library (35 feet by 20, and 20 high), which is the only public room on that floor, all the rest of it being divided into studies or separate sitting-rooms for the pupils. The library is lighted by a single window at one end, namely, the lofty oriel over the entrance, which, contrasting with the other windows of the upper floors, gives a marked importance to that portion of the front; and it also plainly indicates that this apartment is carried up the height of two stories. The next floor consists entirely of sleeping-rooms for the students, corresponding with their sitting-rooms on that beneath it; and of each sort of rooms there are from sixty to seventy in number. Still higher up, however, there is another room quite at the top of the building, intended to be used as an observatory, and commanding a singularly fine prospect of the beautiful scenery around the college, including Windsor Castle in one direction, and Greenwich and Shooter's-hill in another. Upon the ground floor there yet remains to be noticed the corridor or ambulatory, extending nearly the entire length of the building forming a walk 230 feet in extent. The wings contain several additional rooms on a similar scale to those over the ground one, which, however, does not show itself externally, the general design of the windows corresponding with the others in the lower part of the building, with no other difference than that there is panelled space between the two floors, and that the upper apertures or heads of the windows serve to light the mezzanine rooms. The exterior is of Bath stone of superior quality; and the whole will be executed for a sum not exceeding £11 000, somewhat more than it was at first intended to expend; but the excess has been occasioned by the judicious liberality of the committee in adopting some variations that tend greatly to the improvement of the building."



BIRTHPLACE OF O'CONNELL.

On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connell completed his sixty-eighth year. He was born in the house represented in the engraving; it is situated at a short distance (a ten or twelve minutes' walk) from the town of Cahirciveen, on the road to Tralee, and consists of a plain two-story building.

It has been in ruins some years—since the O'Connells removed to Darrynane, which place came to him by the death of an uncle. The house is built on the brink of the rocky shore an arm of the sea, and the country around is of the wildest description. O'Connell is recollected by the old people about as a fine able young gentleman, fond of all kinds of *desarshin*, particularly hunting. Even yet, when he comes down to the place, he is at it as much as ever; and, though the country abounds with hares, there are few who would kill one, lest the "Liberator" should fail to have good sport. The town of Cahirciveen is one of the most wretched-looking places in the county, yet appears to have seen better days. Since the establishment of the coast guard the smuggling, which was carried on here to a great extent, has entirely been put a stop to. This may, in some measure, account for the change.

THE FASHIONS.

LONDON, Thursday, August 7, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The summer of 1843 still continues to resemble a pouting child, who scarcely discusses its chagrin under a gracious smile; in fact, the heat and the cold, the rain and fine weather, follow each other at such short intervals, that, in order to be at all fashionable, the dress must be adapted to the changes of the temperature. Thus, if this uncertainty of the season has its inconveniences, it cannot be denied it has also its advantages; and the variations of the weather, of which we so constantly complain, if they have done nothing else, have served to find employment to our fashionable *artistes*, inasmuch as fashion, obliged to combine the requirements of health with the exigence of elegance, has been obliged to break through those monotonous habits which regularly signalised the return of our dull season; and to us, whose duty it is to record the changes and improvements of the day, this is really a boon at the present moment. Perhaps I shall best fulfil my mission, by describing some of the tasty things which I was so fortunate as to observe in a visit which I made to the *atelier* of one of our most fashionable *modistes* in the Rue Richelieu, whose good taste and whose *vogue* give the stamp of fashion upon all her creations. In the first place, I should remark that hats of paille de riz are very generally worn; they are trimmed with a light scarf of a bright shade, and have a white or crêpe flowers on them. Lace hats, as also those of tulle, are extremely fashionable; the latter, however, have them formed in transverse gathers, which are placed at moderate distances from each other, and are trimmed with fanciful flowers, with bunches of foliage. The hats or calabage-green tulle had a ruche and bow of the same shade. Upon the outdoor costume, I should observe that a very light lace veil is worn, thrown lightly on one side, and which falls upon the shoulders like a sort of transparent wing. Let me also recall a hat by our famous *modiste*, Lucy Hocquet, whose taste is so celebrated. It is a hat of Brussels lace, trimmed with marabout feathers of the same shade as the lining of the hat. I assure you nothing can surpass the grace, the coolness, or the extreme elegance of this description of headdress. In our excursions in the Champs Elysées, in the Bois de Boulogne, and at the Tuileries, I have remarked the general appearance of paries de riz, trimmed with ribbons to suit the colour of the dress, and of hats with the feathers made slanting, trimmed with ribbons and with a garland formed by a ruche of tulle of the same shade. As regards robes, we have here really nothing new, or no change which is worth mentioning. It is enough to say that everywhere robes in Aldride's for Bath are eminently trimmed with deep waving bands, or with wide flounces, are to be met with; nor are wide striped muslins at all uncommon. All these dresses are made with the corsage low on the neck and quite plain, with short sleeves, trimmed with small rosettes. I have also observed some few robes of organdi, made in the same fashion and quite plain, but surrounded with a collar of a similar material, forming a berthe. Let me not in the meantime forget a most charming invention lately, with the corsage and sleeves open, but laced with broad bands, the opening bordered with a puffing à la vieille, and with sleeves à la Monica, very pretty and graceful in its effect. I have also, got to the end of my list of novelties, if I say can be so called, which are nothing more than mere modifications of former fashions; and hoping for something more worthy of your attention in my next, I will say,

Adieu,

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday the opera of "Semiramide" was substituted for "Don Pasquale," on account of the indisposition of some principal performers, honoured by the presence of their Majesties, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lord Rivers, Lady A. M. Dawson, Colonel Bouverie, and Colonel Arbuthnot. The house was thronged by a host of fashionables besides.

On Thursday, for Madrid benefit, there was a most magnificent treat in both opera and ballet departments. "I Puritani," "La Sonnambula," "Ondine," "Ithaiai in Algieri," "Le Délire d'un Peintre," besides the celebrated *pas de deux*, all in one night—of a verity *c'était quelque chose de trop*; though, if we were called on to curtail, we should not know what to object to first.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever!—*Keats.*

Time, which, as Dr. Johnson, says in the conclusion to his "Rambler," brings all things to a termination, has at length completed the labours of the Italian Opera season; and a most glorious season it has been throughout. *Ab ovo usque ad mala*, the bill of fare has been delicious, from the opening, on the 11th of March, to the close, in the present month, there has been almost a "satiety of sweets" nightly presented to the intellectual *gourmand*; and nothing ever *usque ad nauseam*, so very studious was the caterer of the public appetite to avoid repletion or disgust. Many and glorious were the treats produced this season; great and distinguished have been the singers and dancers who appeared in them. The records of her Majesty's Theatre cannot show such a constellation of talent as we have been in the habitual enjoyment of witnessing during the last few months. When did the Opera ever before open with a Persiani or a Dumilâtre, or in the course of its run congregate the first singers and dancers of the world? Never! To individualize perhaps were wrong, but we cannot help noticing a few things *en particulier*, that loudly call for our most unqualified applause. The orchestra has been, if possible, more vivacious, and better *régime* than formerly; the wind instruments are superb; in the present clarionet we do not miss Wilman; and the bassoon is of a nature to "create a soul under the ribs of Death." The *ensemble* is beautifully and rigidly conducted by Palmieri Costa, who at the best musical stentorian we are acquainted with. The choruses have been more, to use a dancing term, *à plomb* this season than we ever recollect them; and the *mise en scène*, whether in opera or ballet, more correct and more splendid than during any previous management. The novelties and revivals have been numerous and praiseworthy. The production of the two new operas, Donizetti's, all of which have proved successful in the highest degree, particularly "Linda di Chamouni" and "Don Pasquale." Several new charming ballets and divertissements also have been produced, and in an unusual degree of splendour, especially in the *coryphée* department, in which we never before had such *danseuses* as Camille, Plaquet, or Scneffre. To say that such luminaries as Fanny Elssler and Fanny Cerito had "merged their orbs," and condescended to shine in the same sphere, were only to pass another eulogy upon the *entrepreneurs* for their spirited judgment. Altogether we have never had such an Opera season; and we have no doubt that Mr. Lumley will not be content to let us feed upon the past, but will exercise his ingenuity to still "pamper our whim of appetite" for the ensuing.

STRAND THEATRE.

We recollect reading somewhere of a precocious child being once exhibited to a sour-tempered bishop, who, on the occasion, angrily exclaimed, "Such premature geniuses always turn out to be stupid adults," on which the little urchin sarcastically remarked, "What a clever child you must have been, my lord!" These tales are altered now; for intellect progresses from its outset, "*vires acquirit eundo*:" there is no going backward, and a great deal coming forward. One of the most clever children we have witnessed since the days of Clara Fisher appeared at this house on Monday evening, in a burletta entitled "The Young Actress of all Work." Miss Fanny Ternan is about seven years of age, and is the daughter of the amiable and interesting Fanny Jarman, now Mrs. Ternan, from whom, no doubt, she inherits her histrionic ability. The little prodigy personated five different and very contrasted characters, viz.: a *stage-struck Yankee*; *Effie Heatherbloom*, a Scotch lassie; *Victorine*, a French nursemaid musician; *Margery*, a country gauky; and *Goody Stubbins*, a homely old [illegible]. These parts [illegible] and delivered.

Miss Horsman, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Vezer Sandor, Keeley, and Bass, made their first appearance, and were greatly at most deservedly applauded. The new orchestral [illegible] have been formed with the greatest success in the principal cities of Germany, and who no doubt will prove highly attractive here, as their style is extremely novel and curious. A new burletta, entitled "Cousin Campoeu's Courtship," from the pen of Mr. Collier, was decidedly successful, notwithstanding the very imperfect study of the honey Scot, which it was quite evident Mr. Maywood had made. Mrs. Stirling, as *Fanny Carr*, was extremely interesting. This pleasant little theatre cannot fail to succeed, managed as it is by such tact and liberality.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The remarkably crowded audiences of the closing weeks of the Opera have induced the management to keep this establishment open for three days longer, during the ensuing week, under the final termination of which supplemental season the departure of Elssler for Dublin, Cerito and Labache for Italy, and the general breaking up of the grand corps will close the doors of the Opera, however willing fashion might be to keep them open. Tuesday will give a delightful programme, of which "Il Barbiere," the "Linda," and "Ondine" will form the principal portion. Thursday will also be a brilliant night, when Fanny Elssler will take her benefit. The "Don Giovanni" will be once more given with its present magnificent cast, and the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte: Cerito is to be the lady, and Elssler the accomplished cavalier. The *pas de deux*, which has occasioned so much amiable rivalry, and the poetic "Délire d'un Peintre," will complete the amusements of the evening; and on Saturday the theatre finally closes with the immortal "Don Pasquale."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that Espartero had taken refuge on board a British man-of-war. The noble marquis strongly condemned the conduct of Espartero, as full of treachery.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said that he had only the same amount of information as was in the possession of other noble lords—namely, that Espartero had been received on board a British man-of-war, and it would very much surprise him if he were not treated on his reception with the respect and distinction which he deserved.—Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Coroners Bill. The Marquis of SALISBURY opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. —A short discussion ensued, the result of which ended in a division fatal to the bill. It was rejected by a majority of 31 to 7.—The Intercourse with China Bill was read a second time.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Scotch Universities Bill.—The Earl of HARDWICKE opposed the bill, which was eventually negatived without a division.—Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that before the close of the session he would call their lordships' attention to the financial state of the country. He had no intention to have introduced the subject on the third reading of the Excise Duties (Ireland) Bill, but the Duke of Wellington having intimated the impossibility of the Earl of Ripon being present on that occasion, he would not have acted

upon the table, and some bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the order of the day for bringing up the report of the committee of supply being read, Mr. HUME brought the subject of the customs house frauds under the consideration of the house, and complained of the mode in which the commissioners of the Customs were appointed, for, out of the nine commissioners, there was but one who had been connected with the trade. The commissioners should have been made individually responsible, and should have been discharged, as well as the subordinates. He concluded by moving an address to the Crown for a report of the evidence taken before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the frauds in the collection of the revenue of Customs, in order that the extent and nature of the frauds may be known, and means adopted by Parliament to put an end to such proceedings, which were injurious both to the revenue and the fair trader. He protested against the house separating without the production of the evidence.—Mr. FORBES seconded the motion, and concurred with the hon. member for Montrose in thinking that the commissioners themselves were the really blameable parties, and ought to have been dismissed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no wish to keep back any part of the evidence, but he felt that its premature publication would prevent the prosecution of offenders, and if he had so frustrated justice he was sure that Mr. Hume would be the first to condemn him for it. He was most anxious that the house and the public should know every fact connected with these transactions: and he could assure the house that every attention had been given by Government to the adoption of means to prevent the occurrence of similar frauds in future. After some conversation, Mr. HUME said, as the production of evidence might defeat the ends of justice, he would withdraw his motion.—The report was then received.—Mr. F. BARING at this made a motion respecting the necessity of having all the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Commissioners of Customs, relating to exportation and importation, entered in minute books, and lodged in the Long room for public inspection: also that on the first of every month every new order made during the preceding month, by those authorities, be printed and furnished at a reasonable price.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to accede to the first part of the motion, but he could not grant the latter part.—On a division, the motion was defeated by a majority of 57 to 19.—The house was soon after counted out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

The Coal-whipping Bill passed through committee, after considerable discussion of the various clauses.—SIR R. PEEL said it was not the intention of the Government to repeal the act preventing religious processions in Ireland during the present session. The act would be in force at the close of the next session of Parliament, and of course the Government would consider whether it was necessary to give it a more extended operation. For his own part, he would feel great pleasure when the time should come for giving such an act wholly unnecessary.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of the Land-and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to compel the landlord to make allowances or compensation to the tenant for the improvements on his land.—SIR R. PEEL said he hoped that the hon. gentleman would not ask the Government to come to any decision now upon the subject. Whatever course the Government might think it necessary to take respecting the subject of landlord and tenant in Ireland, it was most important nothing should be left in a state of vagueness or uncertainty, but some time should be afforded for the consideration of its details.—After a few observations from several hon. members, Mr. CRAWFORD thanked Sir R. Peel for his pledge to take the question into his consideration, and should now ask leave to withdraw the bill.—The bill was then withdrawn. The house then went into committee, and the usual vote of Exchequer bills was agreed to. The house then resumed.—Lord ELIOT then moved the third reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill.—Lord CLEMENTS moved as an amendment that it should be read a third time that day six months.—Colonel BERNAL, in seconding the amendment, said it was singular that the present Government should find itself under the necessity of complimenting the Opposition on Ireland, merely because they had not violated the law.—Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill as a necessary precaution measure, though he hoped it was not by an Arms Bill alone that the Government intended to govern Ireland.—Mr. B. WALL and the youngest member of the house would never again see so strong a Government as the present, and yet the Arms Bill was the only measure which it had carried up to the present period, which was so close to the termination of the session.—Mr. O'CONNELL from the charges of the judges in Ireland to this measure, and said it also appeared, from the character of the evidence adduced, one-half. The house was not in the intention to oppose the bill.—D'ISRAELI said that Sir R. Peel had left his party without a guide as to the course of policy with respect to Ireland. He had taken this course in consequence of Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, and having obtained that power, he then turned round and virtually allowed that the former Government was right in opposing the very Registration Bill of which he had himself supported. The country would perceive, was that, having left his party in the lurch, they were now in the possession of supporting leaders without knowing [illegible] and that they were acting [illegible] Government [illegible] of Ireland were a failure, and the repeal agitation a *divertissement* got up for the purpose of entertainment, and which was to close at the termination of the session. This do-nothing policy, this [illegible] was [illegible] which he deprecated, and which he considered sion in the Cabinet, a state of affairs from which nothing could be expected, for he and required some great man to take decisive steps to bring forward immediately some great remedial measure. The present measure he viewed as contemptible, and the opposition to it equally so, and he should, therefore, give no vote upon the question.—Colonel VERNER said that he was glad that the matter had been in both houses of Parliament to the conduct of the Protestants of Ireland, but at the same time he must say, that they were not satisfied with the apparent inaction of the Government.—Mr. G. BANKES repeated many of his former arguments against the bill, and contended that the general search for arms which it would give rise to, would be well calculated to produce collision and consequent insurrection against the law. Ireland called for a reasonable and just measure, instead of which the Government were tinkering up the little measures of former bits of men, thus perpetuating the misgovernment of that country.—Mr. SHEIL said he in a great measure agreed with Mr. Charles Buller, but his object in rising was to defend the course he felt himself called upon to pursue with regard to these Irish questions. They talked in that house of tranquillity, if the Catholic religion, but he would defy any one to match the intolerance of the Treasury bench, though it did not exhibit itself so strongly, when its majorities could only be counted by units instead of by hundreds. He condemned the do-nothing policy of the Government, and said they ought to seek rather to disarm the misery than the hands of the Irish people.—Mr. SHEIL calles upon the house to contrast the present state of Ireland with its condition under the influence of a Whig administration, and said that even at the period of Catholic emancipation the country was by no means so excited as it was at the present moment. He saw no reason to think that the agitation would subside, supported as it was by the Irish under clergy, who were gratuitously vilified as a low and degraded class in the other house of Parliament. He suggested the possibility of appropriating glebe houses and glebe lands to the Catholic clergy, which would create a sentiment of reciprocal sympathy between the Catholic church and the state. If ministers wished to govern Ireland well, they were bound upon questions exclusively Irish to consult the feelings of the majority of the Irish representatives, otherwise, if the Irish representatives were to be upon Irish questions swamped by English majorities, they might as well stay at home; for in that case, though possessing the power of expostulation, their vote would be worse than useless.—Sir R. PEEL wished to separate the consideration of the Arms Bill from the consideration of the general question of the state of Ireland, with which it had nothing to do, for the Arms Bill was before the last session of Parliament before the agitation in Ireland assumed its present aspect. The opponents of the bill had themselves supported a more stringent measure when brought forward by the late Administration, which was a proof that there was something in the state of Ireland which called for a different legislation from that which was applied to England. He disclaimed all idea of offering any boon to Ireland, he was only anxious to give greater security to life and property in that country. Neither did he propose unequal legislation for the two countries except so far as the circumstances of each were in themselves unequal. The right hon. baronet adverted to the speech of Mr. D'Israeli, and said that if his condemnation of the measure was so strong he ought not to have delayed the announcement of his disapprobation so very long, nor ought he to have refrained from voting against a measure which he deemed so very injurious. Such a course was very strange on the part of a gentleman who so sondly condemned others for doing nothing. He viewed the state of affairs in Ireland with deep and anxious solicitude. He thought that the asperities arising from religious differences in that country were last melting away, and that a better and more wholesome state of things was last arising; but the present agitation might be considered to defeat all his most ardent aspirations. In reference to the suggestion of Mr. Sheil, as to giving glebe houses and glebe lands to the Catholic clergy, he asked how he could reconcile such a suggestion with Mr. Sheil's intention of supporting the motion made a short time since by Mr. Ward, respecting the re-distribution of the property of the Irish Church. No such compromise was then talked of; on the contrary they were told that nothing short of the re-distribution proposed would satisfy the people of Ireland, and yet now it was suggested that a much more modified measure would be accepted. The right hon. baronet concluded by stating that nothing should be left undone by the Government which could tend to preserve the integrity of the empire.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said he had no expectation that the agitation in Ireland would cease, for it was founded upon just dissatisfaction with the Government.—The house then divided:—For the third reading, 183; against it, 59: majority, 66.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—SIR J. GRAHAM announced that the County Courts Bill was dropped.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at twelve, in order to give judgment on the validity of Irish Presbyterian marriages. Our learned Judges have given their opinion against the validity of these marriages but Lord BROUGHAM differed in opinion, and took a learned review of the older writers on the subject, concluding a most luminous judgment, and one of deep research, by expressing a hope that their lordships would give judgment for the plaintiff in error. If, however, they were not prepared to adopt that course, then he should recommend them not to give the judgment for the defendants in error until they had had the assistance of the judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts, who exercised more especial cognizance on that particular subject.—Lord ABINGER agreed in opinion with the judges.—Lord CAMPBELL was clearly of opinion that the marriages that had taken place were valid marriages. He would advise their lordships to reverse the judgment pronounced in the courts of Ireland, and give it in favour of the Crown.—Lord BROUGHAM said that his learned and noble friend (Lord Denman) was of the same opinion as his noble and learned friend and himself, and would have been there to have stated his opinions but for the illness of Mr. Baron Alderson. He trusted, however, he would have an opportunity of doing so.—On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR the further consideration of the case was adjourned *sine die*. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Cottenham have yet to give their opinions. The final decision in the case is looked forward to with great interest.—Their lordships met again at five o'clock. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Spirits (Ireland) Bill, Controverted Elections Bill, United Kingdom Militia Bis 1st Sus pension Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Rating Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, several bills for continuing treaties with Mexico, Chili, Austria, &c., for the suppression of the slave trade, the Public Works Ireland Bill, Limitation of Actions (Ireland) Bill, Rose and Cromarty Jurisdiction Bill, and several read and local bill s.—Their lordships then proceeded to several business.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill, the West India Islands Relief Bill, the Copyright Designs Bill, and several other Bills were brought up from the Commons and laid on the table. A petition gave rise to some debate on the Theatres Regulation Bill, but which, it was agreed, should be taken on the second reading.—The bill was then read a first time.—Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill for the purpose of suppressing sedition and seditious meetings in Ireland. The bill was similar to one which was found to answer in this country some years ago, and his reason for introducing it was in consequence of some insidious attempts made to corrupt the servants of the military forces in Ireland.—The Earl of WICKLOW approved of the bill; but Lord CAMPBELL said he would oppose it on the second reading. The bill was read a first time; and Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he would next day move that it be read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve.—The Ways and Means Report was brought up, and agreed to.—The Holyrood Park Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.—The Design Copyright Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill.—The house resumed.—Mr. G. A. Hamilton presented a petition against the return of Mr. Bright.—The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house was summoned to hear the royal assent given to various bills (see Lords).—Several petitions were presented. The Design Copyright Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill went through committee.—Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Machinery Exportation Bill, and stated the reasons which he thought rendered the measure a judicious one. The bill was read a second time, and [illegible] and committed to the Chairman of Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock.—Mr. Greene, from the Commons, brought up certain bills.—Lord CAMPBELL obtained leave for a select committee be appointed to search the journals of the House of Commons, and report what proceedings had taken place respecting a bill which had been sent down from their lordships for regulating the succession to personal property in Scotland.—Lord BROUGHAM fully concurred in the motion. He then withdrew the bill for the suppression of seditions meetings in Ireland, having discovered that there was a local act in Ireland which would answer the end. The house then went into Committee on the Theatres Regulation Bill, and Lord Brougham moved to enlarge the clause prohibiting the performance of Shakspere's plays to any but patent theatres. The clause was postponed, and the other clauses were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

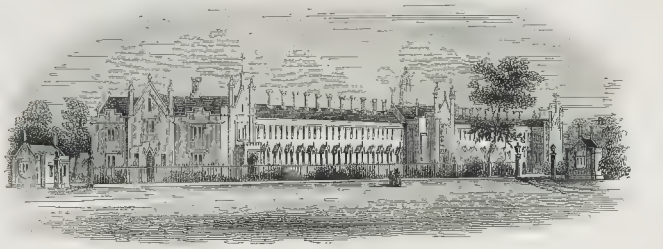
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and the house went into committee thereon. On the motion for the house resolving itself into committee on the Exchequer Bill, Mr. Machinery Bill Colonel SIBTHORP moved as an amendment that it be committed this day six months. He did not wish to say anything personally offensive to the right hon. gentleman, but he could not help saying that he wished to God the President of the Board of Trade was exported with the machinery. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the amendment.—After considerable discussion the house divided, when there appeared—For going into committee, 40; For the amendment, 15: Majority, 25. The house then went into committee, Mr. Greene in the chair. The several clauses were agreed to without discussion, and the bill was resumed.—The house went into committee on the Fisheries Bill.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE moved as an amendment that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and that the Irish members should have the opportunity of opposing it. He could not

THE BENTINCK STEAMER.

June 26th, since which time they have increased two revolutions per minute, then making but 14, at present 16½ nearly.

The Bentinck is commanded by Captain Kellock, an officer of great experience, who has made many voyages to India, and whose skill as a seaman is equalled only by his eminent social qualities. She will proceed from Southampton on the 24th of August, for Calcutta, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, touching at Gibraltar, Cape de Verde Islands, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras, and will start from Calcutta on her first trip for Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, on the 15 December next, and will thenceforward continue to ply on the line between India and Suez, in conjunction with her sister vessel, the Hindostan, which has already been for some time on that station. The brief period of time in which her voyage is likely to be accomplished may be calculated from the fact that her average speed on her passage from Dublin to Southampton was 13 miles an hour, and occasionally she ran 14 miles per hour.



THE BUTCHERS' ALMSHOUSES, WALHAM GREEN.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the third annual Fancy Fair and *Fête Champêtre*, in aid of the funds subscribed for the further erection of almshouses for decayed master butchers, was held on the pleasant spot of ground belonging to the institution, situate at Walham-green, Fulham. There was also a grand exhibition by the West London Floricultural Society.

The grounds, which are naturally picturesque, were fitted up with a temporary ball-room, a profusion of seats and marquees, flags, &c. The amusements were varied and highly entertaining. There were German sifleur, a Wizard of the North, dancing on the tight-rope, antipodean exercises, glee singing, &c. During the day the family of Lord Ravensworth, the family of the Bishop of London, the Hon. Miss Little, and many other distinguished personages and families visited the grounds, and expressed their unqualified approbation. Not the least pleasing sight was that of the old pensioners sitting outside their comfortable homes. In the busiest part of the day there could not have been less than 6000 persons present; and the liberal purchases of the visitors at the different stalls must have greatly contributed towards the funds. The flowers and plants were of the rarest and richest characters, and were well worthy the silver cups and silver medals which the successful competitors carried off. Two splendid bands were in attendance, and played several popular airs.

The Butchers' Charitable Institution was established in October, 1828, for the relief of aged and distressed master butchers, their widows, and orphans: 99 pensioners have already been admitted, of which 51 are now enjoying the charity. The almshouses above represented are in course of erection, only a portion having yet been completed. The design is in the old English style.

The plan consists of a decorated centre, and two wings, with projecting ends. The centre has an ornamental clock-tower; a lofty embellished gable, flanked with octangular turrets; three enriched bay-windows, and entrance porch; and the ends have correspondent details. The building and grounds will be enclosed within iron railings, and at the principal entrances will be erected neat lodges. The entire design is highly creditable to the architects, Messrs. Winterbottom and Sands, of Fulham.

THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP VICTORIA.

THE NEW AMERICAN LINE-SHIP VICTORIA.

This magnificent vessel has recently made her first passage to this country from New York, where she was built, her architect being her captain—Morgan; and a superb work of structure and design she unquestionably presents. Her extreme length is 170 feet, breadth 36 feet, and depth of hold 22 feet; and she is rated at over 1000 tons. She is named after our beloved Sovereign, and at her head is a whole-length figure of her Majesty, of life-size.

The Victoria presents several important novelties in her construction, which are fine specimens of ship-building skill. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 170 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; burthen, 1000 tons. It required 34 tons of iron, and 6 tons of copper, besides a great number of treenails, to build her; she weighed, when completed, 2,000,000 lb.; 24 tons of hemp to make her rigging; and she spreads something over an acre of canvas. Her mainmast, from the royal truck to the keelson, is 155 feet. There is a good library in the forecastle for the sailors; and she sails on temperance principles entirely.

The American liners have long been noted for the completeness of their interior fittings; and the joiner's work of the Victoria must add to this national reputation. The chief cabin, or saloon, is lined with satin wood, in panels, banded with rose and zebra woods, and American bird's-eye maple; and the ceiling is in white and gold. The seats at the dining-table are ingeniously contrived for the comfort of sitting to the table or turning away from it; the supports of the back-rail are metal uprights, made to hinge below the seat, and thus to admit of being turned over either of the edges. The carpet is well chosen; and, altogether, the appointments of the saloon are in handsome and correct taste. The ladies' cabin is distinguished by the extreme elegance of the fittings; indeed, no drawing-room or boudoir on *terra firma* presents a nicer specimen of decorative art, or appropriate upholstery, than does this *bijou* of ship-joinery. The style of the apartment is that of Louis Quatorze or Quinze, in the most delicate white and gold, the carved framework of the panels being well executed. The *meubles* are in correspondent taste; the couches, *fauteuils*, &c., being stuffed in silk damask of exquisite pattern and colour—light blue and white, with carpet to match. There is a centre table of choice white marble. The apartment is lit through ground glass; and one of the large panes bears a picturesque view of Windsor Castle, and at the opposite end is Buckingham Palace, surrounded by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The chastely elegant finish of the entire apartment is remarkably pleasing. The decorator has not, however, lavished all his taste upon this apartment, for the berths are fitted *en suite*: the ceiling is in white and gold, and the handles of the doors are of glass.

On Saturday last this beautiful ship, then lying in the St. Katharine Docks, was inspected by a distinguished party of visitors; and the vessel, being dressed out for the occasion with various national flags, presented a very gay appearance. Mr. Lawrence, the principal steward, conducted the arrangements. Prince Albert's band was stationed on the quarter-deck, and played selections from "Alma," and a variety of other pieces, &c. The company were received by Captain Morgan, and consisted of some of the leading nobility, members of the *corps diplomatique*, influential merchants, and other gentlemen connected with the United States and the City of London. Among the persons of distinction present were his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Ladies Gower, Lord Blantyre, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Portuguese Minister, Bernardo Monconvo, and lady; the American Minister, Mr. Everett, and Miss Everett; the American Consul, Colonel Aspinwall and lady, Sir John, Lady, and Miss Hall; the Hon. Abbott Laurence, member of the American Congress, Mrs., and Miss Laurence; Joshua Bates, Esq., and lady; W. Tooke, &c. After inspecting the ship, and which called forth general expressions of admiration, the numerous party sat down to a *déjeûner*, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, which the captain had provided on the occasion, the band on deck performing the national airs of England and America, and other animating pieces. The first toast proposed was that of her Majesty Queen Victoria. This was given by Mr. Everett with a degree of warmth and good feeling, and a felicity of diction, that elicited much applause, the honourable gentleman observing that, in the endeavours of his countrymen to produce a barque in every way complete, giving her the best of workmanship and the best of materials, the importance of a good name—as laid down by Shakspere—had not been lost sight of; and hence the imposing one adopted. The health of the President was next proposed in suitable terms, and to which an appropriate reply was volunteered by Colonel Aspinwall. The health of Captain Morgan was given by the Duke of Sutherland; and, after some other popular toasts had been disposed of, the party broke up, evidently much gratified with the novelties of the day, and the very hospitable reception given them by the worthy commander.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday last a labouring man named Blissard, residing at Chiswick, attempted to murder his son, by striking at his head with a grass hook. The head was nearly severed from the body, but the unfortunate man still survives, and refused to charge his father who now remains in custody. The affray arose from a quarrel with the son's wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A shocking accident, resulting in the death of a man named John Robins, a labourer employed on this line of railway, occurred to the down mail train to Birmingham on Saturday night last, within two miles and a half of the Roade station, and nearly midway between London and Birmingham. It appears that the train in question was proceeding at its usual rate of speed, about twenty-five miles an hour, when the engine driver observed at some distance ahead an object apparently crossing the line. The moon was shining very brightly at the moment, and on nearing the spot it was distinctly seen to be a man seated, apparently asleep, on one of the rails of the down line. The engine-man immediately applied the whistle two or three times, the breaks were put in requisition, and every endeavour used to stay the progress of the carriages, but in vain. The poor fellow was not awakened by the alarm, and the buffer of the engine knocking him down, the wheels of the locomotive first and successively of several carriages passed over his legs, nearly separating them from the trunk. The train was backed a quarter of a mile, and the remains of the poor fellow were soon discovered. He was not dead, but the injuries he had received on various parts of his body and head were of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of his life being saved. The York mail train came up within a few minutes of the melancholy occurrence, and the poor man having been placed in one of the carriages, was conveyed to the Roade station. On being taken out, one of his legs, which held only by the integuments, fell from his body. He was, however, still alive, and a policeman employed at the station, on looking at him, instantly recognised him as one of the labourers employed by Messrs. Grissel and Peto, the contractors, at the new works carrying on at Wolverton. He mentioned his name, John Robins, to those around, and the dying man, raising his eyes, made a motion of his head, appearing to signify an assent, and almost immediately after expired. It is supposed that the poor fellow must have been drinking rather freely, and becoming overpowered, sat down on the rail and fell asleep. He has been employed on the railway nearly ten years, and has left a wife and six children. The shock occasioned by passing over the deceased was distinctly felt by the passengers in several carriages.

LE DELIRE D'UN PEINTRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

No doubt the story of Pygmalion and his ivory statue suggested the design of this charming *petit* ballet to the improving fancy of M. Perrot, who wisely transferred it to the canvas, the vivifying of which by the immortal Fanny was never surpassed, if equalled, by any moving piece of poetry in the world. *Le Délire* that she produces is not confined to the poor artist merely whom her beauty has captivated: all who look upon her become at once suddenly enthralled in a fascination like unto his; and whether she be in the picture-frame as a "*mutum poema*," or on the wings of her obedient volition as a flying muse, wonder and delight are equally called upon "to gaze and adore." Fanny Elssler is decidedly the greatest *artiste* in her profession—hers is a perfection which we may call "*facta ad unguem*" of her little toe. Perrot's pantomime in this ballet is exquisite.

BATTY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MADAME LEJARS.

This delightful equestrian is not only remarkable for her own wonderful performances, but for the extraordinary invention she is the motive of in others who would attempt to describe them in befitting epithets. To compare her to one of the CHARITES were nothing: she is the three in one, and as the bills say, "from her grace and artistical skill," is "surnamed THE TAGLIONI OF THE RING, THE DUVERNAY OF THE SADDLE, AND THE ELSSLER OF THE MENAGE!" This is a compound compliment with a vengeance; but she deserves it all; for more finish was never yet exhibited, even on the boards, by any *dansatrice* (not to say on the bare back of a cantering horse), than by Madame Lejars. To describe her innumerable feats of grace, activity, and self-possession is impossible; suffice it to say that, rapidly whirled round as she is, she never for a moment offends the eye by an awkward gesture, or causes you to be solicitous for her safety. She literally floats in the air, although apparently touching the galloping steed, and impresses one with the idea that she could remain there at will even if her footing were displaced. She is a miracle.

MONOPOLY OF PATENT THEATRES.

The following petition from Mr. Macready to the House of Commons was presented to the House of Commons by Sir James Graham, on the 1st inst.:

"The Petition of William Charles Macready, of Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, in the County of Middlesex, an Actor of Plays,

"Humbly showeth,

"That your petitioner has, from early youth, devoted his time to the study and representation of the plays of Shakspere and other dramatic poets. That, in the exercise of his profession as an actor, your petitioner has had constant opportunities of observing the practical effect and operation of the patents granted to the Theatres Royal Drury-lane and Covent-garden, of both which theatres he has also been at different times the sole lessee and manager.

"That the rights and duties implied in those patents, granted for the exclusive performance of plays, were, for the public benefit and the advancement of dramatic literature, delegated in the first instance to men selected on account of their peculiar qualification for the trust, their theatrical talent and experience, their proficiency and interest in their art—to wit, Sir William Davenant, the dramatic author, Booth, Wilkes, Cibber, Doggett, and other actors of repute. That these patents or trusts have been permitted, contrary to their import and intent, to fall into, or be transferred to, the charge of persons wholly inexperienced in theatrical affairs, generally unacquainted with dramatic literature, and confessedly ignorant of all appertaining to the dramatic art. That these persons have, in consequence, used their trust as a mere piece of property, letting it out to any adventurer who would hire it, without reference to the character or capacity of the individual, or to any other consideration than the price to be obtained. That by these means all kinds of degrading exhibitions, tending not to humanize and refine, but to brutalize and corrupt, the public mind, have been introduced upon the patent stage; with which practices of licentiousness and habits of debauchery, unknown at places of theatrical entertainment in any other civilized country, have also, by the same system, been connected as matters of profit and gain.

"That such misapplication of these patents is an abuse of an important public trust, and a national scandal; and your petitioner is prepared to prove that the persons in whom these exclusive privileges are now vested are, for these reasons, unworthy to possess them—supposing your honourable house should be of opinion that any stronger proof of their unworthiness and incapacity is needed than the condition to which they have reduced the two patent theatres.

"That such condition has been caused by their own misconduct, and is not attributable to the public disregard of dramatic entertainments, is fully shown, as your petitioner submits, by the history of his own connection with those establishments, in capacity of lessee and manager; for in the year 1837, when, through the mismanagement of the patentees and their tenants, the Covent-garden Theatre was sunk to the lowest point of public contempt, your petitioner undertook its direction, and in two seasons it not only attained a high character for its dramatic representations and its regulations in regard to decency and good order, but became a place of great public resort. In like manner in 1841 your petitioner undertook the management of Drury-lane Theatre, when it was in a similar state of degradation, and in two years he succeeded in rendering that establishment also a place of general and respectable resort, and an instrument of public instruction, as presenting the highest class of theatrical representations. And your petitioner submits that the absurdity of these monopolies is further established by reference to the position of Drury-lane Theatre, when he became its lessee, at which time, with a patent right of preventing elsewhere the performance of the masterpieces of Shakspere and other great poets, it was unable to present them itself, having been specially re-furnished for, and exclusively devoted to, musical concerts, announced in a foreign language, and chiefly performed by foreign musicians.

"That, in his management of both the patent theatres, as aforesaid, your petitioner endeavoured, at a great expense of time, labour, and money, to make the patents available to the purposes for which they were originally granted, and always to keep in view the great aim and object of the drama, and that he always found his efforts responded to by the public in general; but that, being unable as lessee of either theatre to meet such demands of the patent-holders, as the great debts and encumbrances entailed upon them by the before-described mis-management and abuse of a public trust had made necessary, he has been obliged to relinquish the management of both; and thus your petitioner is brought to this pass, that whereas these patent-holders are not able either by themselves or their tenants to maintain the national drama in their theatres, yet they are armed by law with power to prevent your petitioner from exercising that his art and calling in any other theatre, and to declare that, unless he live on such terms as they may prescribe to him, he shall not, by his industry and the use of such abilities as he may possess, live at all.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your honourable house to take his grievance into consideration, and provide such remedy as in your wisdom shall seem fit.

WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY."

This petition was also presented to the House of Lords on Tuesday night by Lord Beaumont, upon which occasion the Earl of Glengall thought proper to assert that "anything so full of vanity, self-sufficiency, and absurdity he had never heard read before." We leave it to our readers to decide between the petitioner and the senator.

MADAME LEJARS.

HEADS FROM AN OMNIBUS.

"Twelve years ago! Is it possible? It seems scarcely more than so many months." How common is this kind of exclamation when we see boys grown up to manhood and misses become mothers. How reluctantly we acknowledge even to ourselves that we are "getting old." How blind to the insidious crows' feet radiating upon that "dear face," which we daily contemplate at the matutinal shave!

What a variety of excuses do we frame for the appearance of the first gray hair; attributing it to the curling-tongs or to the effects of last year's influenza, for, as to its having any right, legal or natural, in our "young" head, the idea is ridiculous—and the unwelcome intruder is plucked out with a tug that does credit to our philosophy.

How old Time must chuckle at our self-imposition, acting as if we imagined that he would forget or overlook us, because we slily rub out his first mark.

Strange it is that this short-sightedness of self-esteem does not extend its palliating influence when our friends are the objects. No! Clear as noon-day is the growing baldness of one, the wrinkles of another, and the visible "breaking-up" of a third.

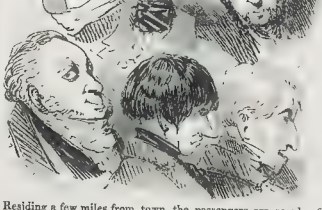
Our children alone convince us, at last, that we are no longer juvenile.

The eldest boy's whiskers, or a wordy war about the street-door key, will infallibly open the eyes; or, perhaps, an agreeable young man is constantly singing duets with your eldest daughter, which ends in an *overture* on his part for the young lady's hand—and, should you accord, you eventually become a grandfather, which is, of course, a remarkably good joke; but, alas! it proves the finishing stroke, the *coup de grace* of your long "*flitering*" youth. In vain, henceforth and for ever, are your struggles; you incontinently become one of the "old people."

How every body considers this to be the singular case of every body else!

We plead guilty!—for, although we are yet a youth, our contemporaries do certainly grow grey, and we occasionally see a pair of spectacles pocketed on the sly, all of which forcibly reminds us that we remember the last great comet too distinctly!

The foregoing reflections arose as we took our places in our morning conveyance, which has, indeed, proved a good indicator of Time's progress.



Residing a few miles from town, the passengers are regular first morning customers, and have become acquaintances from an uninterrupted association of twelve years. Twelve years! is it possible? Yes! and our doubts are reduced to a certainty. At the beginning of that period the majority of them were young men. How changed are they now! The gay, rattling stock-broker, the reteller of city jokes, and the rapid enunciator of the jargon of "the Alley"—the winner of boat races, and the bragger of his wine feasts and bacchanalian orgies—is now bloated and feeble, tremulous and shattered, his eye watery, his hair prematurely gray. With what a tone of conscious degradation he apologises for stopping to take some potent stimulant before he starts, the effect of which fleets in a few minutes, producing a feverish, unhealthy craving for more. "Oh! that a man should put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains!"

The next was once the buck of the lot—the lady-killer—the unexceptionable kid-glove man. Time has treated him more tenderly. His foppery has calmed down to a scrupulous neatness. His hat, no longer of the last fashion, exhibits an economical brushing, with the slightest possible degree of wear. This may be accounted for from the supposition that the gay Lothario has become a Benedict; at least we infer so from the sweet little girl sitting on his knee, and the chubby little boy who kissed her on our departure.

His neighbour has been gradually getting into full bloom for some years. He was formerly a fat, fair young man, with habits evidently gastronomical. He has now many tavern scores marked upon his brow, and presents a most inconvenient expanse of waistcoat for a

travelling companion. His *race* in the world has been to him one long *course* of dinners.

Close beside him sits the regular plodding city man—quiet and respectable, possessing great faith in the firmness of his own banker —an automaton ready-reckoner—an iron safe—who knows more of the price of tallow than the affairs of Greece. He is one of those who quietly accumulate money, living "closely," with the inane vanity of dying worth a plum!

How unlike his opposite friend in spectacles. A nervous speculator, worn to bone and parchment by feverish anxiety, who closes his books at midnight to pass the dreamy hours till break of day, roiling uneasily about in a troubled sea of hopes and fears. Too intently occupied in his own absorbing thoughts to be communicative, and eager to rush to his office or the "lane" to watch the revolving wheel of fickle Fortune.

That smug, gentlemanly old man, lately transformed from a clerk to a partner in the "Firm"—and who boasts of his coming to town with three half-pence in his pocket, is the least changed of all the company. His life has been a path of peace and smoothness, marked out by ledger lines; industry and careful calculation have worked the sum of his happiness—and he has proved it too. He is a good man—" errors excepted."

The gentleman who has just crawled in with a gouty shoe and a crutch-stick was, in our remembrance, a man of bats and stumps, frequently appearing with his cricketting shoes rolled up in his flannel jacket—learned in long stops, round and straight bowling, &c. We fear he has notched his last game Time has battered the batter -and his stumps are worthless. To offer to "give a *ball*" to such a gouty subject would be an insult.

The old man who has gradually shed his teeth since our acquaintance, although his tongue retains its pristine vigour—the eternal rattle of which we think must have greatly tended to the demolition of his grinders—has gradually resolved himself into a mumbling mummy of reference. He perfectly remembers us all before we shaved, and our fathers before we married. He was formerly a butcher—some time in the reign of Queen Anne, if we may judge by his reminiscences. He is quite independent, but goes to town every day to watch round the market and look at the meat.

The *person* with the solemn face and large nose is something, we believe in tne "Bank." Time has woefully changed that face, but kindly left untouched that magnificent nose, of which he is not a little proud, invariably introducing it, on thawing him, upon the fire of anything theatrical, as the cause of a link-boy's mistaking him one evening for John Kemble, and politely lighting him to the stage-door. As this anecdote is his only one, we know no more about him, but charitably suppose he is one of those good and inoffensive creatures who throughout life "follow their noses."

Seated next to him is a man who lived but for his *whiskers*— "happy, happy, happy *pair!*" tippy, but good-natured; who was perfectly horrified at a parcel, and carried an umbrella as slender as himself. But the whiskers are gone; he now encumbers himself with a blue bag, containing tops and bottoms, ru-k-Howqua, and toys, all for the little troop of urchins that greet him on his arrival with shouts of welcome.

In the corner sits one whom we remember a pert, silly boy, but who is now a married man with one " encyclopædia" of a child. Formerly a retailer of, and a sneerer at, the foolish follies of other people, who talked of their "prodigies" of children, he is now an eternal babbler of his darling's precocity, its wonderful sayings, and its astonishing powers of mind and memory; in fact, he is one of a large brotherhood!

The last is the most changed of all. He was gay and well to do in the world; but he ventured on the wide sea of commercial speculation and was wrecked. He rescued some trifle of his wealth, and—still more valuable—some of his ruin, and occasionally retrieving a fragment that inspires him with a hope that more may be ultimately rescued. Meanwhile Time steals on apace, and his energies are rapidly failing. He will rise no more.

The twelfth man writes this paper, and has amused himself by sketching at various times the heads he here presents the reader. Some are as they *were*, others as they *are*.

Pondering upon the wonderful variety of character and fortune enclosed within so small a space, an epitome truly of the hopes, fears, follies, and ambition of the world, we mentally exclaimed, "surely had Shakspere lived there he would have said 'all the world's an *omnibus*.'" Time the coachman, who drives us on our way, and Death the conductor, who "put us down" at the end of our journey!

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—*Thomas Farrar*, a porter, residing in White Hart street, Strand, was charged with wilfully damaging and removing a list of voters from the door of Spring-garden Chapel. The defendant said he thought there was no more harm in taking the paper in question than there was in taking a catalogue from an auctioneer's door. Mr. Jardine said that if he would so act he must take the consequences. Punishment was the only means of preventing such offences. The defendant was then ordered to pay a fine of 5s.

WORSHIP-STREET.—*Robert Cowins*, a middle-aged person of gentleman-like appearance and deportment, was charged before Mr. Broughton with having embezzled various sums of money, to the supposed amount of £500, the property of his employer, Mr. Daniel Walters, silk manufacturer, Wisson-street, Finsbury. After hearing the evidence the court remanded the prisoner.

I SLINGTON-HALL.—*Thomas Hunt*, a young man, was placed at the bar, charged with committing an assault upon Mr. Gardiner Dawes, during the progress of a procession of the teetotal-ers to Kennington-common on Monday. It appeared that Mr. Dawes, who was one of the marshals of the procession, was also named Kelly, in giving his evidence, stated that he was not a teetotaller; that he saw Mr. Crane driving down the road at a very quick pace, and, although he saw the train, he drove under the banner, and struck two or three persons with his whip. The whip was taken from him, when the people ran towards the gig, and there appeared to be a very strong feeling against him, owing to the manner in which he drove along.—Mr. Trail said that the evidence was contradictory; at all events, there could be no protection for justifying such an assault as that committed on the complainant. The magistrate, after making some further remarks on the subject, inflicted a penalty of 10s. on the defendant, or, in default of payment, seven days imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid, and the parties withdrew.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—There has been only a moderate arrival of English wheat on this market since our last report, yet the sale has been very dull, to the disparagement, the weather for the growing crops, has relied very dull. Fine parcels of home grown wheat may be considered is, other kinds 2s. per quarter lower, and clearances have not been effected. In foreign wheat, of which about 12,000 quarters have come fresh to hand, exceedingly little has been passing, and the quotations have fallen quite is per quarter. Rendri grain has been almost nominal. The duty on wheat is now 19s, but it is expected to fall to 10s on Thursday next. Ten sale for barley has ruled native; but malt has commanded very little attention Oats have come freely to hand, and fallen 6d per quarter. In beans, peas, and flour, we have no alteration to report.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 6770; Malt, 4240; and Oats, 2810 qrs.; Flour, 661d sacks. Irish: Oats, 10,320 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7230; and Barley, 4560 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 34s to 36s, Ditto white, 36s to 38s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 32s to 35s; ditto, white 34s to 37s; rye, 24s to 28s, grinding barley, 17s to 20s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire fed oats, 17s to 19s; ditto potato, 19s to 21s; Dunghal and Cork, fine, 17s to 18s, ditto white, 18s to 20s; ; ditto to 6s ditto, 20; 34s to 38s, grey peas, 26s to 28s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 40s to 42s; beans, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s to 56s; Suffolk, 38s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 36s to 38s. Barley, red, 24s to 26s, white, 28s to 30s.

In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 16s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 36s 4d; barley, 23s 4d; oats, 15s 8d; beans, 32s 2d; peas, 34s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, ; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 10s 6d pea, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

The Seed Market.—We have had rather an extensive supply of most kinds of seeds on offer, but the demand for them has ruled inactive at barely late rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, new, 39s to 40s. Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s; hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 12s to 13s per cwt.; canary seed, 42s to 44s; white ditto, 16s to 18s; tares, as to 6s per bushel, English rapeseed, new, £36 to £37 per last of ten quarters; Essex and Kent, English, 42s to 44s; ditto foreign, £7 to £8 10s per ton; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter.

Teas.—The public sales which have been in progress this week, and which have consisted of of the 30 chests, have gone off freely, but no variation has occurred in the quotations.

Coffee.—The demand has been steady for all kinds of coffees for home consumption, and full prices have been ready obtained.

Metals.—There are but few inquiries of spelters, and £23 per ton is demanded on the spot. In other sanes of metals very little is doing.

Oils The demand is good, and full prices have been paid. Fifty-one casks of Manilla cocoa-nut oil have sold at £31 to £31 5s.

Tallow.—The trade have been large buyers of P.Y.C., at 42s 6d on the spot, and 42s for delivery in the last three months.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are still unfavourable: hence, the demand for most kinds of hops is active, at rather higher rates. The duty is called £100,000.

Wool.—At the public sales held this week the bidd.ngs have been steady; and, in most instances, full prices have been obtained.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of spetatoes is good, the demand is steady, as from £3 5s to £4 15s per ton.

Provisions.—The Irish butter market is still very dull, and prices are again somewhat lower. Foreign butter is also dull. Bacon and ham have dec and in to 2s per cwt., but in the quotations of other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to notice.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s 6d.; Bowes, 15s 6d.; Lambton, 20s; Adamale, 18s 9d.; Hetton, 16s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 95.

Smithfield.—The supply of beef being but moderate, more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand has ruled slow, at, in some instances, a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Beef, from 3s 8s to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4s to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sine the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have had only moderate resupts of country-killed meat since our last, but the supplies of that slaughtered in the metropolis have been good. The trade has, on the whole, ruled dull, yet prices have been supported. Beef, from 7s 4d to 8s 8d; mutton, 7s 4s to 8s 8d; lamb, 8s 6d to 10 6d; veal, 7s 4d to 8s 8d; and pork, 7s to 8s 10d per 8 lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The weekly reports from the manufacturing districts continue to be favourable. The sales of cotton wool have been again large, and the purchases have been in a great measure to keep up the previous prices. Some alterations have taken place in the value of yarns, but the woollen manufacturing cities and towns, no rea plausible of want of abundance of employment can be made by any of the industrious classes employed in the production of various descriptions of woollen goods.

From South Wales, and the mining districts in general, the information of the week is not favourable, although a rumour exists here that the Russian Government has within these few days given very large orders for iron, with which to prosecute the railroad operations throughout that empire.

In Mincing-lane, since our last publication, mercantile attention has been naturally attracted to the unusually large quantity of tea which has been brought forward for sale. Events have proved, however, that this addition of supply to the into the market was not greater than the demand required, for much spirit prevailed amongst the tea dealers, and it is extremely satisfactory to their purchases exceed in advance in prices of from 1d to 2d per lb., according to quality. Of sugars, also, for sales have been effected at about late prices, but the amount sent into consumption is very far short of what it was in the early part of the year, when a thing usually the case at the same period of the year.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, not at the market for Shares, increased business has been done, but it has not been attended by proportionable improved prices.

In the shares of the leading Railway announcements money continues to be invested, London and Brighton at 33¾; Bristol and Exeter at 56½; and Midland Brighton at 25¾. In Mexican Bonds a reaction, from the late is eternal improvement in their value, has naturally occurred, but it does not appear that there are any sellers of the Deferred Shares per Cent. Bonds a decline, to the same extent, has also taken place since our last publication. Spanish Bonds, from 7¾, some confusion in consequence of the different parties having, by the latest accounts, been exhibited in the Chamber of Deputies at Rio de Janeiro. In French Rentes no business can at present be effected under 122, the exchange being 25f. 60c. Russian and Austrian Bonds remain at the rates of our last report, while the former name was sold at 118, and the latter at 114 to 115. Dutch are worth 57, and Portuguese 41¾. On the Foreign Exchanges, since our last publication, the favourable change in the weather has been attended by an improvement in the rates of the foreign exchanges. The supply of bills on the Continent has been again fully as large as the demand for them, and the late decline in the exchanges has therefore been corrected.

The Consols at the conclusion of the operations of the week were not so much inquired after, as they were at the commencement. Some sales were effected on the market for cash, which reduced prices about ¼ per cent. Consols for Money and for the Account were sold at 91 to 91¼; and for the Account, 91¼ to 91½. The East India Bonds were sold at 263 to 264. Bank of England Stock was sold to 1—3. On East India Bonds the premium improved to 7pm. Exchequer Bills sold at to a premium of 1¼, and those bearing interest were sold at to a premium of 1pm. Bank Stock, 182¾ to 183¾. New, 101¾. Belgian Bonds, 104¾; Brazilian do., 79¾ to 7½; Columbia do., 21; Mexican do., 26¾ to 26¾; Portuguese do., 41 to 41¾; Spanish Active, 19½; French Rentes, 122, exchange 25f. 60c.; Austrian Bonds, ..; Russian do., 117; Dutch Fives, 103¾, exchange 12 guilders

Railway Shares.—London and Birmingham, 217 to 219; Great Western, 89¾; South Western, 42; Eastern Counties Scrip, 11 London and Brighton, 34¼; Midland Counties, 71; London and Dover, 20¾; Manchester and Birmingham, 80¾; Union Bank of London, 10¾; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 41¾. Money has come home to us to supersubundance to the close of the week. The current month improved, and, hopes have existed that the quarterly average crop may yet be covered, the general expectation is increased that there will be more plentiful, and more difficult to be profitably employed before the end of the year.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—E. L. BECKER and J. L. BECKER, Manchester, cotton printer J. JOHNSON, Manchester, tea dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. WILDE and R. DAVY, Oxford street, drapers.—H. W. BRAND, Little Stanhope street, May Fair, cook.—G. SAVAGE, Sheffield, razor manufacturer.—T. PARRY, Monk, Pembroke, draper and grocer.—T. BRIGHTMAN, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper.—E. BECK, late of Leadenhall-street, of Adelaide, South Australia, out of business agent, merchant.—J. W. GRIFFING, Greenbank, Liverpool, Wapping, Lancashire, S. BOULTON, W. GREENBANK, E. BOULTON, and J. DUNCALF, Tunstall, Staffordshire, china manufacturers.—J. B. BEER and W. H. BASTICK, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, coal merchants.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

BANKRUPTCIES.—J. MARRIAGE, Newham Cheshire, grocer.—C. J. SPENCER, upholder, Cornhill.—W. H. MATHEWS, wine merchant, Bristol.—H. HARRIS, cheese factor, Cheltenham.—W. J. APPLEBY, ... Lincoln.—J. ... Bristol.—J. E. TON, brick maker, Ashton under Lyne.—J. BROADHEAD, cloth manufacturer, Stalybridge, Cheshire.—HANNAH HARDWICK, Rochdale.—H. WARNER, T. MARSACK, T. and J. MANNING, tyanny and spirit dealers, Liverpool.—R. WATSON, silk mercer, Yorkshire.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Aug. 8, 1843, is 24s. 10½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At 17, Albany-street, Regent's Park, the wife of ... Lieut. ... of a daughter.—At Wadhurst, the lady of H. Hoper, Esq., of a son.—At Ludlow, the lady of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., M.P., of House, of a son.—At Hampstead, Mrs. Rees Goe, of a daughter.—The wife of Dr. Bowerbank, F.R.S., Bow-green, London, of a son.—In Russell square, Mrs. Frederick B. Beevor, of a son.—At Addiscombe, the lady of J. S. Newham, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Ryton, Monmouthire, N.B., Owen A. Baker Cresswell, Esq., eldest son of Addison J. Baker Cresswell, of Cresswell, Northumberland, Esq. M.P., to A. Seymour Conway, eldest daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, of Altyre, and Gordonstone.—At St. Pancras Church, Richard Wyatt, Esq., to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Wyatt Taylor, Esq., of Grafton street, Fitzroy-square.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Frederick Kemp, youngest son of Walpole Kemp, Esq., of Brunswick-square, to Caroline, second daughter of Thomas Alexander Reynolds, Esq., of Devonshire-place.—At ... Hanover-square, Francis Tower, Esq., to Grace Mary, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Baker Richards, Esq., of Brighton.—At ... Paddington, John H. Maxwell, Esq., eldest son of Wm. ... Maxwell, Esq., of Dargavel, Renfrewshire, N.B., to Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Cornwood-cottage, Hyde Park.—At Chigwell, Essex, Manley Hopkins, Esq., of Stanford grove, to Kate, eldest daughter of John Simm Smith, Esq., of Grange-hill, Chigwell, and Trinity-square, London.

DEATHS.

At Alva, Perthshire, Anne Hope, relict of the late surgeon son of Henry and I. H. Drysdale, Esq., of Dingwall.—At Mount Ararat, Lord Oxford.—At Ems, in the Duchy of Nassau, Dowager Countess ... Mr. Spooner, Bombay Presidency, Emily, wife of Metcalfe Lushington, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Hampstead, Sarah, the wife of Thomas Wemyss Young.—In the Island of St. Helena, George W. Janisch, Esq.—At Rochester, Lieut.-Col. Hobkirk, late of St. John's College, Cambridge.—At Bedhampton, Hants, Mary Anne Prescilla, wife of Harcourt Firmin, Esq.—At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Miss Elizabeth Dallas, sister to the late Chief Justice Dallas.—At Newtown, Montgomeryshire, George Green, Esq.—At Malta, Frederick Augustus, Major General Sir Richard Macleod, K.C.B.—At his house at Brompton, Richard Pennington, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

LEA AND PERRIN'S "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE."—Prepared from the recipe of a nobleman in the county.—The above celebrated Sauce has, from the time of its introduction, been steadily progressing in public favour. Its peculiar piquancy, rich flavour, and superior keeping qualities, have rendered it an object of general demand; and it is now considered by connoisseurs as the most valuable acquisition to the table. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Messrs. Lea and Perrin, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho square, London; and by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; and retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,

EXHIBITION.—Sir GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, painted on 170 square feet of canvass, and containing Portraits of all the Members, a Portrait of the Queen, and various other historical pictures, in which are more than eight hundred portraits of eminent men of the present day, is OPEN for exhibition, from Ten o'clock till dusk every day, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—Admission, 1s. each person.

ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.

GLACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature in virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the excellent skating on the Frozen Lake, with the Glaciarium, Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort. The skating on Wednesday evening was first-rate. Admittance 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CARTOONS of RAPHAEL.—The Series of Original Cartoon Drawings (by Hogarth), which were executed for the well-known Engravings of these Cartoons, are now exhibiting, with other additions to the numerous works, both in Art and Science, in this Institution. The Lectures of Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachhoffner, and Mr. Goddard, are at Twelve, Two, a Quarter to Three, and Five o'clock, and at Eight o'clock in the evenings. In these Lectures Agricultural Chemistry and every recent Scientific Discovery is explained in a popular manner. The Colossal Electrical Machine. New Microscope (by Carr), Dissolving Views, Dove and Diving Bell, &c. Admittance to the whole 2s. Schools at half-price daily. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—The Fire-Work Display, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, August 14, 15, and 17, with a matchless variety of attractions, in addition to the daily exhibitions of the unique collection of Zoology, the Gardens will display Grottoes from Dengeish, and the new Colossal Pictorial Tableau of Eden, the firedomed Hindoo Pantheon viz., a Concert Champêtre, followed by the Fire-Work Display (WEDNESDAY) making the Wonders of a Night at Eden, during the celebration of a splendid Hindoo Panorama; and forming the most vast and magnificent combination of the Scenic and Pyrotechnic arts ever attempted.—Open from Ten in the morning. Repeat of the Lions at Five. Concert at Six. Firing at Nine.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—MAGIC JUBILEE!!! THUNDEROID NIGHT of the GREAT WIZARD of the NORTH'S Taste Season in London!!! Performed One Hundred and Fifty Nights at the Strand Theatre, One Hundred and Twenty Nights at the Adelphi, in 1841; Fifty Nights at the St. James's Theatre. In all, he has performed Two Hundred and Twenty Nights, in not less than Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand delighted and astonished Spectators! Does not this Fact, which is unparalleled, demand a genius of extraordinary power? Yes! J. H. ANDERSON, the

MORE THAN MODERN CÆSAR.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."

"I came, I saw, I conquered," briefly wrote
The mighty Cæsar, when of old he smote
With murderous sword, the foes of ancient Rome.
The deed was great, but, ah! how little worse,
Cæsar did but slay what he did nurse:
Whereas this valiant WIZARD of the NORTH
CONQUERS without sword, or spear, or sword,
Those whom he summons to the mystic feast,
HE only nurses his mystic wand, and all obeys,
Ken thou how he is lauded in his sense.

The Wizard is grateful, and in commemoration of the glorious success with which Royalty, the Nobility Gentry, and Artizans have crowned (with Longers more than long) his rare (!!!) performances, he will present, on MONDAY NEXT, August 14, 1843, the LAST he performs in London, on which occasion the Wizard will be expected to be more than wizard! His patrons shall not be disappointed on this never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

The Wizard intends to — Yes, he will, he will—a Quid pro Quo!

Private Boxes, for six, £1 11s. 6d. Parties wishing Reserved Seats can secure them at the Box-office, 8s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. Second Price at a Quarter-past Nine, Boxes, 5s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half past Seven. The Wizard ascends his Mystic Throne at Eight precisely.

HEWITSON'S BRITISH BIRDS' EGGS.

On the 1st of July was published, price 2s 6d., Part 1, of

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS of the EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS, accompanied with Descriptions of the Eggs, Nest, &c. By WILLIAM C. HEWITSON.

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"Clovernook," with its "Hermit of Belfville," and "Kingdom of As-Ton-Like," lies in a district to my knowledge "Bran" and "Bran" and "Bran" of the Public.—Examiner.

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THE HERMIT OF BELLYFULLE.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE. Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD. No. 4.

This is, beyond comparison, the best number that Mr. Jerrold and his *collaborateurs* have yet produced. It opens with a racy article, by the editor, entitled "The Chronicles of Clovernook," a sort of Utopian romance, in which is conveyed a great deal of quiet, and therefore effective, satire. The chronicler is "The Hermit of Bellyfulle," and the story, "The Flying Bottle." The annexed quotation, graphic as well as literary, will show how cleverly the artist (Kenny Meadows) and the author work together:—

The hermit appeared between fifty and sixty—nearer sixty. He would have looked tall, but for his breadth of shoulder and bow of belly. His arms were short, thick, and sinewy; with a fist that might have throttled a wild boar or a sharp attorney. Altogether he was a massive lump of a man, hard and active. His face was big and round, with a rich, larder look about it. His wide, red cheeks were here and there jewelled with good living. As gems are said by some to be no more than a congelation of the rarest essences attracted and distilled from mother earth, so were the living rubies burning in the cheeks of the Hermit, the hardened, incarnated juices of the deer of the forest—the volatile spirits of the vine. The Hermit had no nose; none, ladies, none. There was a little nob of flesh, like a small mushroom, dipt in wine, which made its unobtrusive way between the good man's cheeks, and through which he has been known to sneeze: but impudence itself could not call that piece of flesh a nose. The Hermit's mouth had all the capacity of large benevolence; large and wide, like an old pocket. There seemed a heavy unctuousness about the lower lip; a weight and drooping from very mellowness—like a ripe peach, cracking in the sun. His teeth—but that he had lost one, as we afterwards learned, in active service on a Strasburg ham—were regular as a line of infantry, and no less dangerous. His forehead was large; his black hair waning into grey, save that one lock, which grew like the forelock of old Time, was raven still. His eyes were small, and so deep in his head, no man ever saw the whites of them: there they were, like black beads sunk in scarlet flesh. Such is the poor, weak picture of the glorious living face and then every bit of it shone, and though it had been smeared with sacrificial fat. The hermit's voice was deep and clear; and he had a sweet, heart-warming chuckle, which came like wine gurgling from a flask. The very pope of hermits was the Hermit of Bellyfulle.

This worthy anchorite wore no weed of grey—not he. He had a capacious gown of faded scarlet damask, worn—much worn: yet there were traces in it of past beauty: goodly bunches of grapes, antique flagons, and Cupids flaying a buck. This robe was girded about the waist with a thick silken rope; a relic, as he told us, picked up in a pilgrimage. It had been a bell-rope in the best hostelry of Palestine. The nether anatomy of the recluse showed, as we thought, that all the vanity of the world had not died within him, for he wore black velvet breeches; and, moreover, seemed to throw an approving glance at his leg, cased in unwrinkled silken hose of ebon black. His feet were easily lodged in large slippers of cramoisy velvet, with here and there a glimmering of old gold lace.

Had we space, we would quote further from this brilliant paper. It is followed by a very dreamy affair, entitled "Eureka." Next is "The Alligator Tank," which is strangely out of place here. "Anesquetta," both tale and illustrations, are likewise very poor. This is followed by a redeeming gem, "The Folly of the Sword," by the editor, of which we cannot speak too highly. "The Old Problem," by the author of "Orion," is far beyond our solution. This is succeeded by a genuine piece of humour, entitled "Dogs' Tales," by R. B. Peake, which every sporting reader will heartily enjoy; and we strain a point to quote from "The Unlucky Dog's Tale," with a most characteristic illustration by Kenny Meadows. To many mishaps succeeds the following, while the narrator attends his master on a fishing ramble:—

Notwithstanding the rebuffs and beatings I had endured, I followed my master with sincere pleasure; but being unused to go out with any one, it happened that he was always stumbling over me, treading on my paws, or kicking me out of the way. When we got into a field, I saw for the first time in my life a cow, with her calf. I own I was rather frightened at so large an animal as the cow appeared to me; but thinking that the calf was a maid-looking little heifer, I went up to have some fun with it; when, somehow or other, the cow got her horns under my ribs, and I soon felt myself flying in the air like a bird, only I came down at some distance heavily on my back. I got up and shook myself. Turning round to have another look at the calf, I saw the cow coming at a canter again after me, flourishing her tail in all directions; so I prudently wriggled myself under a fence, out of her reach.

I perceived that my master admired my ingenuity, for he smiled. After a couple of hours' run, during which I caught a butterfly, and fell into a muddy ditch, we arrived at the stream where the angling was to be commenced, and my master, with great patience, unpacked his tackle, but nothing could induce me to keep at a sufficient distance from the water but another flogging with the rod.

My master then baited his line with some oxbrains he had brought in a trypot with him, and started off on his pastime, ever and anon favouring me with a menacing look, if I gave the slightest indication of following him.

A turn in the river took him out of sight, behind a plantation of osiers, when observing that he had left the pot of brains on the bank, and that the flies were beginning to buzz and hover over it, I went to drive them away, and unluckily smelt the bait; in two seconds the whole of it was licked up and swallowed.

Presently I saw my master returning; he had walked nine miles; there was no possibility of procuring more bait; he had no brains, and he had nine miles to go home again; his time and his sport lost, and all through me, accursed, unlucky puppy! He resolved to shoot me.

Sullkily he put up his angling apparatus, and returned towards his domicile by a different route, for the purpose of procuring some bread and cheese and ale.

He accordingly entered a small inn, and called for what he wanted, and was served in a very dilatory manner by a red-haired, blowsy female, who seemed distressed by having too much to do.

I scented something in the house of exquisite savour, which proved to proceed from a dinner of the parish officers of Great Framingham, who had met to arrange their accounts and affairs, and to fix the day for the next feast, as well as to settle a very considerable diminution of the allowance of food and clothing to the paupers, in conjunction with a rise of the poor's-rate, to meet the tavern bills. These worthy functionaries had despatched a substantial repast, at which a turbot from Billingsgate had assisted; and were now taking their wine and punch, while deeply deploring the severity of the times.

I saw master munching his bread and cheese moodily; he was too savage at my conduct to deign to throw me a crumb. so, finding that he was not communicative, I took the earliest opportunity of wandering out of the room.

In the passage, on a wooden bench, stood a pile of about three dozen dirty plates, placed on each other, that certainly had been very incautious y deposited there; for on the bottom plate but two was the picked drumstick of a fowl, which put the whole quantity of crockery rather out of proper equilibrium.

I had not partaken of anything since the brains. The leg of the fowl was extended from the plates most temptingly, and I made a snap at it, pulling it away—it was mine, but what was the consequence? Down came the three dozen plates off the bench smash on the tiled floor. I never heard such a clatter in my born days, so I voluntarily dropped my tail between my legs, and scampered off with the bone.

The remaining papers are cleverly illustrated, particularly Pole's scene—the Friary; and altogether the number is as cheap as it is prodigal of talent.

THE UNLUCKY DOG TELLING HIS TALE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

AMWELL, HERTS.

The lonely sylvan scenes
Of Amwell, which so oft, in early youth,
While novelty enhanced their charms,
Gave rapture to my soul; and often still
On life's calm moments shed serener joy.—(JOHN) SCOTT.

A pleasant place is Amwell, whether for the indulgence of such sweet fancies as teem within the poet's brain, or of those graver contemplations and loftier speculations wherein philosophy delights. Very pleasant it is in the shadowy stillness of the evening twilight to shake off for a time the load of care that hath fettered us during the garish day, and here resign ourselves to a dreamy reverie. The simple church, the lime-shadowed graveyard, the precipices shaded by drooping willows, the murmuring spring, all lovely, all its utter quietude, conspire to render it the very model of an English village. Justly to appreciate its beauties it should be visited at the witching hour of eventide,

When the last red light of the sunny day
From the rock and the river is passing away,—

in the "leafy month of June," moreover, when the rich trill of the nightingale is floating through the woods, and the music of the spreading waters as they ripple over the pebbles in their course falls lullingly upon the listening ear. *Then*, how solemnly does the old church seem to lift up its reverend head in an atmosphere of rich and rosy light! how does the splendour of the crimson sunset seem to invest it with a hallowing glory! and how much of sanctity, of tranquil beauty, and even of majesty is there in the mien of that grey pile! There is, too, in the aspect of everything around a something that involuntarily inspires a feeling of devotion. Nature wears her greenest garb, and her most placid smile; all things, from the lowly church to the rippling river, from the shadowy elms to the flower-starred tombs, breathe the beneficent spirit of a living Deity. They appeal to us silently but eloquently, and gradually, yet surely, they coil themselves around the heart, moulding by a mystic influence the world-weary spirit anew, and giving to it a loftier tone and purer aspirations than it possessed before.

But Amwell has imperishable associations connected with its name. Its churchyard is rendered still more sacred by the remains of genius. Warner, the author of "Albion's England," and Reed the able commentator on Shakspere, both lie within its precincts. The village has been honoured by having had among its residents Hirle, the translator of Tasso, Isaac Walton has made it memorable by his angling rambles; John Scott, that *rara avis*, a Post-fraud, has celebrated it in what hon at Josiah Ge'des reads "verses well approved of, even in the world;" while the placid river flowing hard by suggests the memory of Middleton, and recals to mind the patriotic beneficence of a true "citizen of the world," whose unwearying perseverance, undaunted spirit, and utter disregard of pecuniary sacrifice in the prosecution of a vast undertaking, must rank him as one of London's greatest benefactors, and entitle him to the admiration and esteem of posterity. Need we add more to secure for Amwell a worthy place among the Nooks and Corners of Old England?

NOTICE. All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

Young England! How many a staid and thorough-going reader will start at the word! How many a sincere and hard-thinking country politician will muse inquiringly over the mystic definition! How many a cheerful-hearted and bluff creature of stolid independence, who never has cared, and never can care, for any country but *Old* England, will marvel innocently of the whereabouts of the *new*; wonder where Young England *can* be; what Young England *is*. Thousands and thousands of persons, moreover, of good ordinary reading and intelligence—educated families—communities, mercantile and agricultural—familiar congregations of men in daily companionship and intercourse—in short, half the living and bustling world in this country know nothing of Young England yet. Her ground is to them a *terra incognita*—her people, a race of strangers—her religion—her politics—her manners—but of these anon. But "Young England" is a term which, although it has not reached the uttermost corners of the kingdom, and passed fairly into the mouths of the million, has, nevertheless, been loud upon the lips of many, and, in circles, political and diplomatic—in cities, metropolitan and provincial—in Parliament, ministerial and opposition—in the press, party-armed or independent—has gathered an incipient renown—has created some noise and more speculation, and as a catchword and a novelty has gone soundingly into the social ear. Its principles, too, have taken root in many minds, and in some instances the front and bearing of its living types and founders have commanded an extensive and deserved admiration.

Now, we shall endeavour to discourse such general information about this "Young England" as may give the reader an unprejudiced instruction of its nature, and how far it has been developed in Old England up to the present time.

It will have been remarked by all wanderers in the path of history, and especially by all watchers of the progress of modern countries, that tendencies to change produce new and distinct classes among a people—classes which have often been the forerunners and often the fruits of revolutions. This fact has been peculiarly observable since the fearful French Revolution which preceded the last—and more so since the last itself—the short, stern, decisive July struggle. In the political strifes of Ireland the nomenclatures of new orders have rather succeeded each other than become simultaneous: your Ribbonmen have followed your Whiteboys, your Repealers your Precursors, and so forth. In Spain the presence of perpetual discord has kept many sections of the people with conflicting ambitions and various distinctive names; in England your parties had hitherto been two opposing ones only—such as your Cavalier and Roundhead—your Whig and Tory, until the first French Revolution gave birth to Radicals, and the last to Chartists, and a sort of blending of more moderate politicians to Conservatives; so that we have now our fair share of popular definitions and divisions. But still neither England nor Ireland nor Spain can pretend to anything like the number of divided bodies which, with distinct principles, leaders, aims, dress, manners, and representatives, form in France, or rather in Paris, an *olla podrida* of constituencies, all mixed up together, but all equally ambitious of shining apart. Of all these, not the least remarkable from political opinions, social predilections, and personal peculiarity, was that division of the community which called itself, and was called by all the others, La Jeune France—"Young France." The term "Young" we presume to have been adopted, because the party assumed a doctrine of national regeneration, the principle of a rejuvenating philosophy, the idea of an ancient people fresh clothed by civilization with the green leaves and bright armour of youth. You knew Young France in the senate by its mode of talking theory; in the *café* by its freedom of diction; and everywhere by its dress.

You will sometimes see in the advertisements of printsellers some new effort of the same artist's imagination, following one which his genius has already stamped with popularity, with the words added, "painted as a companion picture to the above." Now, a "Young England" has sprung up in "Old England," but not as a companion picture to the "Young France" of "Old France." No, its principles are dissimilar; and although its name is borrowed (the sect was christened by Joseph Hume, who is a far better hand at borrowing than inventing anything), and it is said to have adopted white cravats and waistcoats as the costume symbols of its order; yet in all it abides by, and in all it would achieve, it is directly opposed in its nature to "La Jeune France." Nevertheless it is as much, perhaps, the offspring of a changing condition of society as was Young France itself, although no symbol of a coming, or offbranch of a past revolution.

Let us attempt to describe, with our wonted impartiality, this "Young England"—and perhaps it will be as well to typify it inferentially—by its leaders. These, then, appear to consist of a few members of the Commons House of Parliament, arrived, as it would seem, at years of pretty sound discretion, although not yet silvered with the snow or the wisdom of years; who, although arrayed principally in the ministerial ranks, have thought proper to throw off the trammels of party, and, in an unchecked, spirited, and manly tone of independence, to give vent to their honest feelings and convictions upon the condition of the empire, without asking any other leave than the permission given them by their own conscience to say or do whatever they believe to be instrumental to their country's good. They acknowledge the general principles of the side with whom they sit, but they will not pledge themselves to party dictation or to individual acts; nay, they will criticise their own leader, and blame him for doing nothing, or too little, or too much, as their convictions flash, in the belief that so to do is not only one of the privileges, but one of the duties of free Parliamentary representation. They think, too, that they violate no proprieties by occasionally propounding some measure of their own to stem the cruelties of political economy, to promote the growth of charity and religious feeling, and to alleviate the condition of the poor.

In all this they are right—manifestly, constitutionally, excellently right—and their agitation in the Legislature is so good in purpose, that, save when it should tend to clog the wheels of government, it must be good in effect. They have their failings, too, which we shall not be chary to mention; the principal of which is, that they have no design in common, no general plan, but that they act nearly as independently of each other as they do of their political chiefs. Sir Robert Peel, however—we think, somewhat improperly—regards them as refractory members—propounds the silly principle that those who are not with him are against him—says he does not want them, and tells them, to use the words of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, "*Non tali auxilio*—walk over to the other side." If this is to be right when they are wrong, most assuredly it is to be wrong when they are right; and as for the most part they adhere to his general principles—and are young, vigorous, enthusiastic, and sincere, notwithstanding their independence—they are of an order to propitiate and to respect. In a manly way, too, they will work more national good than the followers of any party who vote at command, and in the Legislature are both silent and blind. The present representatives of "Young England," acting, as we have said, individually, and not in concert, but falling within the definition which the public has chosen to accept, are as follow:—Lord John Manners,

PRIZE CATTLE, EXHIBITED AT THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S GRAND SHOW AT DUNDEE.—See next page.

1. Kyloe. 2. Angus Cow. 3. Galloway Ox. 4. Ayrshire Cow. 5. Ayrshire Bull. 6. Shetland Bull. 7. Argyll Ox.

Mr. Smythe, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Peter Borthwick, and Captain Rous; the two latter, perhaps, hardly belong to the order; but Mr. Borthwick is trying the experiment of an association with the same; and the free, sailor-like frankness of Capt. Rous has prompted him to speak his mind with just the sort of manly independence which "Young England" is described to possess. Lord John Manners is an amiable nobleman, with a literary turn of thought, and, we believe, a spirit in unison with the generous philanthropy of Lord Ashley in softening the wrongs and sorrows of the poor. His recent pamphlet has in it some odd crotchets, which we need not be required to defend; but his attack upon the law of Mortmain, which fetters benevolence, and limits the exercise of charity, was noble and just; and we have no doubt that the credit of erasing that law from the statute-book will yet give lustre to his name. In his anxiety to extend public charitable foundations he, however, expressed a hope of the revival of monastic institutions. That is one of the point-blank errors of Young England. Protestant England does not want the revival of monastic institutions, and would not tolerate it; and this gives us occasion to remark that Puseyism, or, as many regard it, a tendency from the Church to the Vatican, seems to have insinuated itself into the religious doctrine of "Young England," which we pronounce at once to be not nearly so useful as the political. Mr. Monckton Milnes is a young legislator of a stamp similar to that of Lord Mahon, and, if not a powerful orator, is entitled to respect for his ability to think and write. Mr. D'Israeli is in literary attainments a grade higher, and if his voice has not as much vigour as his pen, he is still a correct speaker, and guards his *manner* with a knowledge of the *matter* in dispute—carefully acquired, and not frivolously despattered against the sense and feeling of the house. It is admitted on all hands that he has devoted himself worthily to diplomatic questions; and would be the most unseemly in the young members of that house to say a word personally insulting to the members of the Government which they professed to support. (Cheers.)

Mr. D'Israeli said, in explanation, that he was not in the practice of saying anything personally offensive to any member of that house; and as the noble lord had accused him of using terms of gross contempt and insult [illegible] Government, he wished the noble lord to state what those terms were.

Viscount Sandon said that he could not perhaps quote the words, but he could appeal to the house if the hon. member had not used language of great contempt—the word gross, perhaps, was too strong—towards the Government.

Mr. D'Israeli said he could not recall to the noble lord to state the words, as the noble lord having failed to do so, he hoped that he [illegible] (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said he [illegible] part of Sandon's indiscretion that [illegible] to answer to such a taunt.

Mr. [illegible] much to discuss the general question as to the [illegible] had been used by the noble lord (Sandon [illegible] member for Shrewsbury, and in reference to the [illegible] who [illegible] their opinions independently in that house. [illegible] noble lord had said that the member for Shrewsbury had used terms of great contempt and insult towards the Government of that house; but the noble lord had further failed to justify the language which he had made use of towards the hon. member for Shrewsbury. He [illegible] that hon. member's right to give the most perfect independent opinions on any question that might be before that house.

This observation of Mr. Smythe contains the gist of the principle of freedom of discussion which conscientious members have a right and duty to maintain in Parliament, and it is an echo of the former dignity of Captain Rous in this respect, and of the rebuke which Mr. Baillie Cochrane incurred in a similar spirit to the Premier himself in the personal castigation of him which he inflicted a few evenings since.

We wish the Government well as being a strong Government but we want it to be wise in proportion, and to display activity for public welfare, and for the alleviation of the public woe; or, if it be idle or undecided, or for the moment perplexed in a difficult course, we can forgive and even pronounce wise any censure; but we could not forgive the Right Hon. Minister to drill his partisans into inane silence and forbearance—to put a veto upon the public spirit of men holding the same principles as himself, but who complain because his measures do not work out those principles as they could wish, to gag, in fact, the mouth of independence and the voice of common sense, and, in a word, to insult the high calling of the legislator, by chaining him mute to his pillar, or fixing him tongue-tied in the [illegible] political stocks; and it is because such treatments have been, in a manner, burst by the party designated as "Young England," that we have thus chosen to give it a qualified modicum of our applause and support. *Au reste*, for their conduct we may add a wish, for the good of society, that Young England may contrive to keep spotless "the snowy waistcoat, and the white cravat!"

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT DUNDEE.

The important seaport town of Dundee has this year been honoured with the meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, whose show of [illegible] took place here during the past week. The preparations for the meeting were on the most extensive scale: the place of meeting was in the park north of the town; there was erected, near the [illegible] a grand dinner pavilion, to accommodate 1600 persons. A variety of public amusements were provided, also the Watt Institution, containing many specimens of mechanic art, &c., was thrown open to the public.

The business was commenced on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Sir John Orby, Bart., taking the chair of the local committee, in the absence of the Earl of Mansfield, who was to have presided. At this meeting, Mr. G. Gordon read an abstract of the amount of stock that had been entered for exhibition. There were 326 cattle, 74 horses, 334 sheep, and 30 pigs—in all 764. This is the largest exhibition of cattle at any show of the society, except that at Glasgow, in 1838. The aggregate number of stock shown was not equal to the exhibition in Edinburgh last year; but that was an extraordinary number, perhaps the largest that had ever been exhibited in Europe. There was also a good exhibition of dairy produce; there being 29 exhibitors in this department, which was better than at any previous show. There was likewise a new feature in the show—the exhibition of poultry. The show-yard was opened for the exhibition of implements, roots, seeds, grasses, and dairy produce. The implements evinced much ingenuity, and contained many modifications of implements already in use; but there were none of original invention, or possessing otherwise features of peculiar interest. In the department of roots, Mr. Swan, of Mains, Lasswade, the Society's seedsmen, exhibited 17 different lots, all of which were importations from foreign countries.

Professor Johnston, the newly-appointed agricultural chemist, next delivered a lecture of two hours' duration, in Bell-street Chapel, on the advantages resulting from the application of chemistry to agriculture. The lecturer was eminently successful, and received much praise.

In the evening, the members of the committee and other gentry dined together in the Thatch-hall, Union-street; after which there was a ball in the Exchange-rooms, which was kept up till four o'clock next morning.

On Wednesday, the grand dinner took place in the pavilion. The food was supported by four rows of handsome fluted columns. It was lit by numerous gas lustres pendent from stellated portions of the roof, and the sides were ornamented by a number of emblematical paintings. Flags and banners were also displayed in various parts of the pavilion. By six o'clock, and at that time the entire square was filled, the Duke of Richmond occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by the Earl of Mansfield, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Provost of Dundee, Bailie Anderson, Major Thorold, Mr. Coleman, of New York; Dr. Grant, Mr. Richardson, of Pitfour, and Mr. O. Tyndal Bruce. The vice-chair was filled by Lord Kinnaird, who was supported on either side by the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., Lord Duncan, Lord Kinnoul, Professor Johnston, Sir John Ogilvy, Sir M. Menzies, the Hon. Captain Murray, Major Moray, of Abercarney; Sheriff L'Amy, Mr. Robert Haldane, &c. In addition to these distinguished persons, there was present at the show the gallant veteran Lord Lynedoch, for whom the Duke of Richmond requested the same indulgence which had been granted by the agricultural societies in the south—that his lordship might be permitted to ride on his pony in the show-yard, which is contrary to the general rule.

We have not room to report the proceedings at this very large meeting. The noble chairman, in proposing "Success to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," stated his conviction that the Association was generally popular, not only amongst the landlords, but also amongst the tenantry in every part of Scotland. "They had met that day to celebrate their anniversary, to endeavour to improve, by the exhibition of stock, the different breeds of animals belonging to the country, and to endeavour to improve the agriculture of the country." The noble duke then traced the Society's increased success in part to the reduction in price, and, consequently, extended circulation of their monthly journal. Lord Kinnaird, in proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, characterized his Grace as one who had bled in the cause of his country, but had turned his sword into a ploughshare, and become a practical farmer; and the noble duke, in returning thanks, especially adverted to the importance of the farmers, the manufacturers, and the commercial interests of the country uniting together. "The manufacturers," (observed his grace,) "are our great consumers—the commercial interests are of the greatest importance to us all; and I hope and trust that it shall never live to see the day when the great body of the people will not most cordially support the farmer." (Loud cheers.)—Lord Kinnaird, the croupier, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, observed, "that much of the success of agriculture in Scotland was owing to the competition with which they had to contend—to their having a milder climate to that of England. For it was an undeniable fact, which he had seen both abroad and at home, that the better the climate and the soil, the easily food was procured, the less exertion would be made by the tiller of the soil. (Cheers.) He was happy to say they were beginning to open their eyes in England, and were sending young men to profit by the example of Scotch farmers."

In the course of the evening, the circumstance of the manufacturers of Dundee having given a holiday to their workmen [illegible] occasion of the society's meeting there was referred to, as was also the prosperity of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, which will hold their meeting at Belfast, on the 30th and 31st inst. After the last toast of "A Good Show at Glasgow in 1844, of Horn, Corn, Wool, and Yarn," the company retired highly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

Among the implements exhibited on Thursday was the Marquis of Tweedale's tile-making machine, and also a very neat and economical steam-engine and thrashing-mill; several improved turnip-cutting machines, a number of improved ploughs, &c.

Hybrid clover seed, as it is called, &c., was several specimens of seeds and other products raised from seed chemically prepared; the difference of which from the unprepared seed was remarkably striking. One specimen, which had been sown of very inferior seed, (being the sweepings of a barn floor) but which had been cleansed by the new process, gave four feet in height, strong in the straw, and a heavy top. Mr. Campbell, Dudhope-street, Dundee, is the person who exhibits these specimens, and the manner of preparing the seed is of course a secret. Be it what it may, if it is to be generally and cheaply applied, it bodes to work a change in the cereals of the country, and, in this respect, Mr. Campbell exhibited a specimen of Bokhara clover, being the same as Sir W. M'Naghten forwarded from Affghanistan as Cabul Lucerne. Specimens of its produce from seeds which had sprung up, (having been shaken off the grown plants,) were also exhibited, and this clover may be successfully treated in this country. We annex a splitted group of the Highland cattle

1. A true Kyloe, or West Highland bull: of which cattle the Hebrides contain about 150,000. They are remarkably hardy, and easily fed, and yielding fine-grained and highly flavoured beef, which gives a superior price in every market.

2. The Alderney cow, a valuable breed, which has rapidly grown around the horned cattle. One proprietor has been known to gain, on account of them, more than 100 pair, besides several pieces of plate.

3. The Galloway ox, in good condition, in which the beautiful head laying on of the flesh, &c., is very remarkable; the loose, mellow skin being covered with long, soft, silky hair.

4. Ayrshire cow. 5. Ayrshire bull. [illegible] Scotland for many thousands. The reputation of the Ayrshire cow for butter and cheese is fully established.

6. [illegible] Highland bull, exhibiting evident traces of the same origin with the West Highlander. The Northern Highland cattle continue to live on their native moors and wastes, and even to fatten there

7. The Argyle ox, with the characteristics of the best Highland cattle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, August 15.—All the private letters received yesterday and to-day from Spain agree that the unhappy country is in a state of anarchy and disorganisation. In Madrid the Christino party are divided into two parties, and there is little doubt that, on after the elections the Lopez administration will be compelled to retire, and be replaced by the creatures of the Queen Dowager. All the grandees, merchants, &c. are decided in favour of the Moderates, and will support them; they fear that Lopez, in the hands of the Ultra-Liberals, will be forced to make concessions such as must lead to a republic. The Moderates, or, as they are called, Moderados, are the real victors; they have forced the ministers to their views, and are now opening the road to the return of Christina to Madrid. It cannot for a moment be supposed that Isabella, an infant not yet thirteen years of age, possessing little or no knowledge of the world, and of a sickly situation, will be allowed to govern Spain in its present critical situation. The object, the only object, of the Moderates, and of [illegible] is to get the person of Christina and her daughter into their hands, and Isabella will be Queen, but Christina will govern. Indeed, [illegible] her visit is of her return to Madrid that, on the departure of her Intendant, M. Ramorino, and others belonging to her household for Paris for Madrid, and all her servants at the Hotel des Courcelles have put on the [illegible] worn by them when Christina was regent. Both, it is, however, await the result of the elections before declaring their real intentions.

The Christinos are actively in the field, and are making use of an army which has not been disbanded. Orders are openly given and openly taken. Large sums of money are being sent in this way. It was only a few days since that eleven Rothschild and Ardouin sent 600,000 francs to Spain for the use of Barcelona, Seville, and Madrid. The Ultra-Liberals, now [illegible] other Progressistas or Christinos has any further occasion for their services, are left to their own resources, and, instead of money, they distribute proclamations. Their instructions to the political chiefs are to publish in every town and province the decrees that their intentions are "to proclaim the constitution of 1837, with such modifications as shall be sanctioned by the Cortes that the marriage of the Queen shall not compromise the national independence, nor place it under a disgraceful dependence, a reconciliation of all Spaniards, with the exception only of those the magnanimity of the country requires should remain in exile; radical reform of the public treasury, a new system of taxation; forgetfulness of the past, and no reaction." The struggle will be between "money and promises"—it is not difficult to prophesy which will gain the day. The Moderates have accepted the decrees that their intentions are "to proclaim the constitution of 1837, with such modifications as shall be sanctioned by the Cortes"

Bayyiaha had fled into Austria, but by suspending the Pacha, to whom the evils were chiefly attributed, and by adopting other conciliatory measures, the Government anticipates that tranquility will be speedily restored.

The Sultan honoured Sir Stratford Canning with an audience on the 27th ult. His Excellency delivered a letter from the Queen announcing the birth of a Princess. The Porte had again addressed circulars to all the foreign embassies, on the subject of protections accorded to natives of this country. The fresh complaints of the Porte were principally excited by the conduct of certain Jews of Salonica, under foreign protection, who for [illegible] months have been engaged in the fabrication of false coin, and [illegible] attempts of the Government to restrain them.

It appears from a statement that has been published in the Journal de Constantinople, that the Greeks have withdrawn themselves from the Russian jurisdiction, and have united themselves to the league which has now been formed throughout the western Caucasus against the invasion of Russia. One vessel alone engaged in the Circassian trade has fallen a victim to the blockade, which during this year been resumed with extraordinary rigour. The Russian armies have entered by the north; but hitherto no information has reached Constantinople of the result of their movement.

The Servian question still remains in the same state of uncertainty, although the Emperor's final decision has at length been communicated to the Porte. His Imperial Majesty will consent to recognise the legality of the election, if Petronievitch and Wutschitch are expelled from Servia!

Switzerland.—After an extraordinary passage of twelve days the royal mail steam-ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, entered the Mersey on Sunday night at ten o'clock, bringing her Majesty's mails from Canada and the United States, and 74 passengers. On the Caledonia leaving she met the Acadia [illegible] Liverpool. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and would make the voyage in twelve days from Liverpool to Boston.

By this arrival we have New York papers to the 31st, Boston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3rd. Their contents are unimportant. In reference to money matters the *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks:—"There has been a very fine business during the week in groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c. The importations of goods from Europe have been much increased without satisfying the demand at all, the goods being sold as soon as they arrive. Domestic goods of all sorts are selling well, and some of the [illegible] at rising prices."

MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

The following version of the differences which have arisen on this station between the English and French captains of men-of-war appeared on the 13th in the *Constitutionnel*:—

"Immediately after a private interview with the [illegible], Queen Pomare assembled together the greater part of the populati n of Tahiti, and desired them to proceed from Eimeo to Papeete, to declare to the Islands being placed under the protection of France: the people one and all objected, and the French flag was instantly lowered, and another flag hoisted. The French captain now took an active part, and threatened to fire on the flag. The British captain declared that if he did so he would reply. Affairs were in this unpleasant state on the departure of the last despatches. It was much feared that these insignificant squabbles might lead to serious troubles between England and France."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The lordships met at twelve o'clock.—The Coroners Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord MONTEAGLE laid on the table the papers [illegible] ordered on his motion, which it is his intention to propose on Monday.—[illegible] brought up from the Commons the Attorney General's Bill; the Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill; the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill; the Coal Whippers Bill; the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill; and the Customs Bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve o'clock.—The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee; report ordered.—The Attorney Commission Bill; the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill; the Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill; the Coal Whippers Bill; and the Customs Bill were read a third time and passed.—The order of the day for the third reading of the Machinery Exportation Bill was read and discharged. It is intended to add the provisions of that measure to the Customs Bill.—Adj.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Admiralty Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.—The [illegible] of Schools (Ireland) Bill and the Holyrood Park Bill were read a second time.—The Copyright of Designs Bill was read a second time, likewise the Customs Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM complained of the conduct of Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the English Opera-house, against certain parts of the Theatres Regulation Bill, chiefly complaining of the seventh clause.—Lord [illegible] of Lansdowne presented a petition from Sir Benjamin Brighton Theatre.—The Disembodied Militia Bill was read a first time. [illegible] with other bills, been brought up from the Commons.—Lord [illegible] Lord Brougham begged to ask, on behalf of Mr Arnold, whether the minor theatres in London would be allowed to act the legal if so, whether the same privilege would be extended to the Lyceum, that theatre not being deemed a minor theatre?—Lord WHARNCLIFFE said (as we understood, that it would be in the power of any theatre to act plays, provided they opened their doors without a licence.—Lord CAMPBELL moved an amendment to the fifteenth clause. The object of that clause was twofold—first, to prevent any seditious representations being made; secondly, that nothing tending to corrupt the [illegible] morals should be permitted. He proposed, in order to carry out these objects effectually, that the words "for the preservation of good manners and decency" be inserted.—Lord REDESDALE objected to the motion for the insertion of the amendment in the clause, because it would limit the discretionary power of the Lord Chamberlain.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the amendment.—The amendment was postponed, and Lord CAMPBELL having given notice that he would move it on the third reading.—The report was then received; after which the Hackney and Stage Carriages Bill and the Highway Rates Act Continuation Bill severally passed through a committee.—Lord MONTEAGLE then rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, and said, that for the first time in the history of the country a property tax was imposed in time of peace, and it was, therefore, peculiarly fitting that at the close of the first year they should pause to consider of the effects of the financial measures which had been adopted. The noble lord reviewed the arguments used to overthrow the administration of those who were now in office—a decaying revenue, ruinous war, &c., and the necessity of some decided step being taken to restore the revenue to a state commensurate with the expenses of the country. He saw little hope of the repeal of the property tax, which he hoped would not be continued a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. The Government had pledged themselves that it should be continued for three years only, if it realised their anticipations. How much more, then, were they pledged to its repeal when instead of £3,300,000 it had produced £5,100,000. He thought a substitute might be found for it without much difficulty. There was a bill then upon the table to repeal the duty upon the exportation of machinery which, compared with any measures of free trade proposed by the late Government, was absolutely startling. [illegible] was in support of the principles of free trade, the noble lord concluded by moving the resolutions.—The Duke of WELLINGTON regretted that generally the President of the Board of Control was not able to attend, in order that their lordships might hear his views on the resolutions of the noble lord rather than those of any other person. He appreciated the [illegible] knowledge of the subject. With respect to the property-tax, all he could say was, there had never been any intention of continuing it one day longer than was absolutely necessary. Neither the Government nor the country had produced the amount at which they were estimated; but the corn-duty, it was only fair to state, was only an equivalent for the loss on the malt duty, and the produce from both was about what might have been expected from [illegible] duty on wines and spirits, foreign and domestic, had been [illegible] off very considerably, and this was not owing to any alteration of [illegible] but to increased habits of temperance. It was true that a great portion of the property tax had been collected between April and July, but it had not been carried to account. All these, and the amounts paid in consequence of the forgery of Exchequer bills, accounted for the difference between the estimate and the result so far as to render the case much less bad than the noble lord had made it out. He denied that it was a fact that the balances in the Exchequer had been diminished, as stated in the resolutions, or that the funded debt had been increased. The resolutions, he contended, were not correct as to their facts; and having every confidence in the resources of the country, he trusted the House would not join in rejecting the motion of the noble lord.—Lord BROUGHAM opposed the resolutions of Lord Monteagle, contending, at great length, that his speech in every material particular had been satisfactorily replied to by the noble duke.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE hoped the coal-duties would attract the attention of the Government, for they had not only failed as a measure of revenue, but one-third of the shipping formerly employed in the exportation of coals was thrown out of employment. He supported the resolutions, and contended that as the late Government had been turned out of office on the ground of the unsatisfactory state of the finances, in reference to something that fell from Lord Monteagle, and that the late Government had, as a party, no claim upon him. He had it under the hand of the chief of the party, and he would say that it would be monstrous assurance if they pretended that as a party they had any claim upon him. Although free, however, he had not taken advantage of his freedom to abandon his party until they brought forward a measure for the destruction of the constitution of Canada.—The resolutions were then negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and several bills were forwarded a stage In reply to a question from Mr. WILLIAMS, Sir R. PEEL said it was intended to give the Chelsea pensioners who are to be embodied the same pay as was given to special constables, namely—2s. 6d. a day, and they would be placed in the same position as the yeomanry, for whose payment no particular fund was provided. In reply to a question from Mr. COBDEN, Sir R. PEEL said he was not officially aware of the arrival in this country of the Duke of Palmella, with a view to renew the negotiations for a treaty with Portugal; but he had some reason to believe that the report was correct.—Sir H. HARDINGE then moved the committee on the Chelsea Pensioners Bill.—Mr. HUME contended that the pensioners were unconstitutional, for no one could be subjected to the Mutiny Act without a regular corps in committee of supply.—Sir H. HARDINGE said that every description of force in whose hands arms were placed were subject to the Mutiny Act from the moment they were called out.—After some observations from other members, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the bill should be committed that day three months. He characterised it as an insidious attempt to undermine the constitution, an attempt which, if successful, would reflect eternal disgrace on both sides of the house. As there were 76,000 Chelsea pensioners, and though it was only intended to call out some 10,000 or 12,000 of them, yet they would have power to increase the standing army to the extent of the whole, and to carry bayonets to the door of every house in the country. The country were backed by a majority willing enough to be dragged through the dirt, but he hoped they would pause before they placed the country under military despotism.—Mr. WILLIAMS strongly condemned the bill.—Sir H. HARDINGE defended the army from some strong expressions used by Mr. Duncombe, and said that the Chelsea pensioners had been repeatedly called out, and supplied with arms, but he objected to thus arming a body of men without an act of Parliament. The age and experience of the pensioners rendered them a much more valuable body to call out in cases of disturbance than rawer troops, who when excited would be apt to act with perhaps some ferocity. The pensioners would be called out only in cases of emergency, and under these circumstances before they placed the house would all but unanimously agree to the bill.—Mr. E. B. ROCHE adverted to the words used by Mr. O'Connell with respect to sergeants of the British army, and said he adopted the words of the honourable and learned gentleman. He thought that the non-commissioned officers of the army were not well treated. For fifty promotions from the ranks in the French army there was but one in ours. He wished to know how much number it was intended to keep military possession of Ireland?—Lord PALMERSTON did not view this measure with jealousy, for it gave no additional power to the Crown, and the pensioners would have to perform garrison or other duty.—Mr. BRIGHT strongly opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. PROTHEROE, who looked upon the measure as one of preventive police, and by no means dangerous to the liberties of the people, under some circumstances.—Mr. HUME, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. COBDEN, and other honourable members took part, the house divided, and the amendment of Mr. DUNCOMBE was negatived by a majority of 99 to 10.—Mr. HUME complained that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. DUNCOMBE renewed the amendment, which was again negatived by a majority of 92 to 13.—The bill then went through committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS. [illegible] DAY.

In reply to a question from Lord CHARLEVILLE, Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he had received the returns moved for with respect to the disturbances. Lord Lucan from the magistrates of Mayo; they were in accordance with those read on a former evening by Lord Lucan; but there were letters in a [illegible] before the house on Thursday. He had not had time to peruse them with sufficient attention to enable him to form an opinion upon the subject.—The Theatres Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion. The Duke of WELLINGTON then moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, and briefly explained its provisions to their lordships.—Lord CAMOYS opposed this bill, and, although opposed to the repeal of the Union, thought the people of Ireland would be unworthy [illegible] did not agitate for the redress of their manifold grievances.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA said the speech of the noble lord proved that every one of his predictions respecting Catholic emancipation had been verified in letter and spirit. The Arms Bill was now was more alarming than on the occasions when the Arms Bill was originally introduced and renewed, and he therefore heartily supported it.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would not feel himself justified in withdrawing from the Government any power they possessed at present for the preservation of peace in Ireland, and therefore, although he regretted they should have felt it their duty to add to it clauses which he did not think much irritation, he could not conscientiously oppose it. Nevertheless, he did not think it a bill peculiarly applicable to the present state of Ireland. They must look not only at what from, but also at what from, [illegible] certainly it was not a new link between the Government and the people, it could not be the means of silencing popular clamour—it could not disable any demagogue from maintaining or extending his power—nor could it be the means of removing religious or political animosity. For these purposes very different measures would be necessary. It was his deliberate conviction, that the first of these should be the provision by the state for the Catholic clergy. With reference to other points the noble marquis deprecated the tax on conveyances of land, and wished that small sales out of large properties could be facilitated; and concluded his speech by urging on the Government to follow up the measures of relief by other measures for ameliorating the condition of the people of Ireland.—Lord BROUGHAM entirely concurred in the statesmanlike speech of the noble marquis. He had been one of those who gave the first impetus to the Catholic emancipation, and he was still perfectly ready to defend both the principle and the result of that measure. The noble lord then attacked Lord Eldon, and contended that the Catholics had given ample pledges, the oath all Roman Catholics were bound not to disturb the Established Church.—Lord CAMOYS said that the oath could not bind peers in their legislative capacity.—The Earl of DERBY said he thought it would be proceed to sit in the house under such a construction as that which Lord Brougham had placed upon the Catholic oath. The noble lord contended that it could not be treated as a right to be.—The Earl of WICKLOW supported the bill, and expressed his astonishment that Lord Camoys should have declared in his place in Parliament that the Established Church ought to be abolished.—Lord BEAUMONT, as a Catholic peer, disclaimed all intention of disturbing the Established Church, and regretted that sentiments should be uttered in that house calculated to encourage the rebellious spirit now prevalent in Ireland. He would give his vote in favour of the Arms Bill, and was only sorry that no other measures had been adopted to put down agitation.—Lord CAMPBELL contended that the Catholic oath was not binding in a legislative capacity.—The Marquises of HERTFORD, CLANRICARDE, and LONDONDERRY subsequently addressed the house, after which the second reading was agreed to without a division.—Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.—On the motion for resuming the committee on the Chelsea Pensioners Bill.—Sir H. HARDINGE agreed to limit the number of the pensioners to be embodied to 10,000.—Mr. BOWRING opposed the bill. He had should be glad only during a limited period.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he could not consent to passing the bill for a limited period, but it was to be recollected that Government would be annually responsible with respect to this force as with respect to any other force.—After a few words from Mr. WILLIAMS and Colonel WOOD, Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the house.—A discussion ensued, which terminated in a division, defeating the adjournment by a majority of 92 to 13.—Mr. HUME moved the further consideration of the bill that day three months.—Sir R. PEEL said that when he introduced the Metropolitan Police Bill in 1829, it had been met by similar objections, and yet he would venture to assert that the inhabitants of the metropolis felt more security than apprehension from the knowledge that there were 4000 or 5000 men upon whom they could at any time rely for defence. What, he asked, was the objection to the present bill? was intended to be perpetual, and he could look upon it only as a coercion bill, for he did not know what coercion was if bayonets and ball cartridges were not to be called coercion.—Sir H. HARDINGE further answered the objection by a majority of 74 to 10. The house then adjourned for an hour.—Sir C. BULLER then brought forward his motion on colonization. The hon. member entered at great length into the question, and expressed a hope that the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) would turn his attention to the subject during the recess, and, in that hope, he abstained from bringing forward any special measure upon the question of such importance.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved for certain papers relative to our diplomatic intercourse with Greece, and contended that the kingdom was not governed according to the principles laid down at the time of its establishment. The financial proceedings were conducted in a manner far from satisfactory. Taxation had greatly increased, and the guarantee entered into when King Otho went to Greece had not been complied with, in consequence of which that country had suffered severely.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion, and said that, with every intention of doing good to Greece, we had inflicted serious evil upon that country.—Mr. HUME supported the motion.—Lord PALMERSTON then moved for copies or extracts of all communications which have passed between the Government and our ambassadors at VIENNA, PARIS, St. Petersburgh, and Constantinople, since the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece, in regard to the transactions connected with the late changes in the Government of SERVIA. The noble lord contended at great length that the independence of the Turkish nation was necessary to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and that the course pursued by the Government was not calculated to ensure that independence to the Ottoman Empire.—Sir R. PEEL said it was impossible for him to lay upon the table papers respecting matters which were still the subject of negotiation, and defended the foreign policy of the Government as far as it referred to Servia.—Mr. DENISON considered Sir R. Peel's reply to Lord Palmerston's motion by no means satisfactory.—Lord SANDON conceived that Mr. D'Israeli had treated the Government with gross contumely in the course of his speech.—Mr. HUME, Mr. MAULE, Mr. SMYTHE, and Mr. CORNISH severally addressed the house; after which Lord PALMERSTON replied, and would not press his motion, as Sir R. Peel had said that the production of the papers would be inconvenient while negotiations were still pending.—The motion was then withdrawn without a division.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house went into committee on the Episcopal Functions Bill, which provides for the performance of the episcopal functions in any diocese, where the bishop, from bodily or mental infirmity, is rendered incapable of attending to his duties. The various clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday.—A protracted discussion took place on the question that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Chelsea Pensioners Bill. Ultimately it went into committee, and a debate took place as to the period for which it was to continue in operation, the Government proposing it as a permanent measure, while Mr. HUME and other honourable members contended that its duration should be limited to three or five years. On a division the proposal for limiting the operation of the bill to five years was negatived by a majority of 76 to 33. A second proposition to limit its duration to five years and six months was also rejected by a majority of 92 to 14.—Mr. HUME declared that he would give no further opposition to the bill, though his opinion respecting it remained unchanged.—In reply to a question from Mr. MANGLES, Sir R. PEEL said that if the Duke of Palmella had arrived in this country for the purpose of renewing the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, he had taken the journey solely at the instance of the Portuguese Government.—In reply to a question from Mr. EWART, Sir J. GRAHAM said that though the Government had no present plan of education, yet they would turn their attention to the subject during the recess.—The Lords' amendments to the Coroners Regulation Bill were agreed to, with the exception of one relating to the amount of money payable as fees.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM that amendment was rejected, on the ground that it was an undue interference with the privileges of the House of Commons.—The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Offices Bill was reported.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved the committee on the Defamation and Libel Bill, stating at some length its provisions to the house.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the bill contained provisions to which he was opposed, because they appeared to him to be carrying them back to the severities of the old law before it was ameliorated by public opinion. He was, however, willing to adopt anything in the bill which was an improvement in the existing law, especially that permitting the plea of truth in cases of criminal information.—After a few words from Mr. MACAULAY and Mr. BERNAL, expressing their gratification that the chief principles of the bill was adopted by the Attorney-General, the house went into committee. The various clauses were, after considerable discussion, agreed to, and the house resumed.—The Coroners' Duties Bill went through committee.—The house then went into committee upon the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill.—Lord CLEMENTS moved the omission of clause 45.—The committee divided:—For the clause, 64; against it, 2; making up our return to the gallery. Lord CLEMENTS was saying that these clauses were a fine specimen of the conduct of the Government towards Ireland. They force on her an Arms Bill on the report of a few police officers, and now they forced those clauses against her expressed wishes, 21 of the most eminent names in the country having signed a remonstrance against them. He regretted to see that one man who signed that remonstrance had just voted with the majority. Why did they force it on? Merely because one individual desired it.—Mr. YOUNG said that the committee which recommended these clauses consisted of ten Irish members; and the noble lord, in opposing them, stood alone. (Hear.)—The clause was then agreed to.—Lord CLEMENTS said it was useless to attempt to do anything beneficial to Ireland. He would not only withdraw that motion, but all others, and he would go home to Ireland and say so. (Laughter, and loud cries of "hear, hear," during which the noble lord collected his papers, took up his hat, and quitted the house.)—The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.—The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills [illegible] Noble lords presented petitions from various districts, all complaining of the injury they had sustained by the unrestricted use of machinery, and praying their lordships to take the matter into consideration. The noble earl gave notice that he should bring the subject under the notice of the house at an early next session.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid on the table of the house papers relating to the Earl of Lucan and Mr. O'Malley.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and, having been reported, was ordered to be read a third time next day.—After some conversation with regard to the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The British Iron Companies Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee on the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, which was received, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday; as were the Episcopal Functions and Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bills.—The China Government Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Coroners' Duties Bill was read a third time and passed, after some verbal amendment to one of its clauses.—The Affidavits (Scotland and Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir G. CLERK brought up the report on the Libel and Defamation Bill, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Offices Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Lords' amendments to the Cathedral Churches Bill were agreed to, with some verbal alterations.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house went into committee on the Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill.—A short discussion took place, which ended in an arrangement, on the part of Mr. HAMILTON, to withdraw the bill.—The house resumed, and Morgan's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. WARD moved for a return of the Ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland, specifying the bishops' lands and glebes, as well as the parochial rent-charge. Ordered.—In reply to a question from Mr. BANNERMAN, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that he had not yet received the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown with respect to the memorial, as to the authority of Sir David Brewster to discharge his duties as Principal of the College of St. Andrew's, in consequence of his secession from the Scottish Church.—Mr. CHARTERIS gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce next session a bill for the suppression of duelling?—Captain FOLKHILL gave notice that early next session he should move for a select committee to ascertain the best mode of regulating the price of bread in the metropolis.—Mr. WYSE postponed his motion on Legal Education in Ireland till next session.—The house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at ten o'clock.—The standing orders were suspended, as far as related to the British Iron Company's Bill, and the committee on the bill was ordered to meet on Monday, at eleven o'clock.—Earl STANHOPE presented petitions from the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham relating to the question of the currency.—Their lordships then went into the question of the dismissal of the Earl of Lucan—who moved for some papers upon the subject, a part of which were given, and part refused.—The Irish Poor-law Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The Earl of Shrewsbury's Estate Gibson's Estate, and Gilbert's Estate Bills were read a third time and passed.—The Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Episcopal Functions Bill; the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill; and the Defamation and Libel Bill were read a third time and passed.—The house, after some trifling discussion, went into committee on the Savo Trade Suppression Bill. After the clauses had been discussed, the report was brought up, and ordered to be committed again on Monday.—The house adjourned till twelve o'clock on Monday.

THE STORM.—The storm of Wednesday, which was felt so severely in many parts of Kent, was very severe in the neighbourhood of Peckham, Sydenham, Forest-hill, and Bromley. The lightning, which was very brilliant, commenced playing at about six on Tuesday evening, accompanied with violent peals of thunder, but no rain. It continued to increase in severity until about nine, when it could be distinctly seen playing along the rails of the Brighton and Dover Railway. It continued without intermission throughout the whole night, until two o'clock in the morning, when it ceased slightly. At about five it recommenced very severely, accompanied for the first time with the most violent torrents of rain. The road between Peckham and Forest-hill, and the whole Surrey side of the Croydon road, especially where there was any declivity, resembled large torrents, being for the time wholly impassable from the water, which was covered with a considerable quantity of fruit torn by the rain from the trees in the neighbourhood. Several houses at Peckham were flooded, and the corn-fields presented a miserable appearance, and were in some places completely levelled. At about eight o'clock the thunder became more lively, and in length gradually died away, and by ten the storm had completely ceased. At the commencement of the storm an enormous mass of the electric fluid fell in a field near Peckham with a loud hissing noise like a rocket, and after playing for a few seconds on the earth it disappeared with a stunning report. Beyond this the electric fluid did very trifling damage. We have been favoured by several correspondents from various parts of the country with accounts of the progress of this awful visitation, and all concur in giving a most lamentable description of the results. One correspondent, from near Eastone, says that barns, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, rooks, &c. &c., have been picked up by numbers after the storm. A great quantity of soil is washed off the hills, and the electric fluid has done much damage.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—SARAGOSSA.

The inhabitants of Saragossa, the capital of Lower Aragon, rank high in the estimation of their countrymen, for their cool and determined bravery, and the love they bear to those by whom they are governed. Saragossa has gained high celebrity by the two sieges which it sustained during the Peninsular war: that during the war of the independence, when the fortress was defended by General Palafox, won for them the admiration of the whole world; and the King, in an official decree, conferred on this city the title of "The Heroic Fortress of Saragossa." During the second siege, a young woman of the humbler classes distinguished herself by her bravery; her name will descend to posterity as "the Maid of Saragossa;" and a scene of her bravery has been admirably painted by Wilkie. In 1837, one of Cabrera's chasseurs succeeded in entering one of the suburbs of the city, but was driven back by the National Guards. During the late insurrection, the inhabitants took a calm but imposing attitude: they refused joining the insurgents, and thus violating the constitution. They objected not to the Lopez administration, but demanded that Espartero should remain Regent until the majority of the Queen. Notwithstanding the intrigues and supplications of the Juntas of Barcelona, Malaga, and Valencia, they remained firm in their resolution, and only opened their gates to the opponents of the Regent when any further resistance would have tended to prolong a useless civil war. Brigadier Ametlar, the insurgent chief, entered Saragossa, his troops fraternised with the National Guards; but he was obliged to give a solemn pledge that they should not be disarmed. No sooner had the Regent embarked, than the insurgent Captain General of Aragon attempted to violate the convention entered into with Brigadier Ametlar, and troops were sent to Saragossa for that purpose! The National Guards protested, and for the present the design is abandoned. Brigadier Ametlar has, for reasons at this moment unknown, quitted the army, and thrown up his commission as a brigadier.

Saragossa, by the Spaniards written "Zaragoza," is a large and wealthy city, situated on a fertile plain on the left bank of the Ebro, and at the conflux of the Gallego and the Huerva. The Ebro separates the city from its suburbs, and is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 600 feet in length, and resting on seven arches. Most of the streets of Saragossa are narrow and crooked; the houses are old, but regularly built. The city, however, has many remarkable buildings, as the Exchange, a noble stone edifice, with marble busts of most of the kings of Aragon; the metropolitan church, with an elaborate front and lofty tower; but the most singular edifice in Saragossa is the leaning tower (Torre Nueva), which, in point of inclination, rivals, if it does not exceed, that of Pisa. It has remained in its present inclined position since 1594, the year in which it was built: this architectural wonder is shown in our engraving.

SARAGOSSA.

The annexed engraving represents Zurbano and his staff, and is very characteristic of the costume of Guerilla partisans. The caps, as worn by the cavalry, are called a beret, and are of different colours. During the Carlist war in the Basque provinces, those who wore red berets were called Chapelcorris, and those with white berets, Chapelchurris; the Carlists of Biscay had brown, and those of Aluva blue berets. These caps are extremely convenient for mountain warfare; they are a preservative against the branches of trees, and a covering for the head during the night. Zumalacarregui wore a red beret, and Cabrera frequently a white one. Don Carlos never could be persuaded to put on the Carlist cap; but his wife, the Princess de Beyra, always appeared before the army, when on horseback, in a beret. All the Guerilla cavalry have lances, which they handle with great dexterity, and do much mischief to their enemy. The officers in the Spanish army above the rank of a captain, are without epaulets. The lieutenant-colonel has two gold stripes on the cuffs of his coat; the full colonel, three; the brigadier, a rank not known in the British or French service, a gold wreath of oak on the cuffs; a marescal de campo, two wreaths; a lieutenant-general, three wreaths; and a captain-general, equal to a field-marshal, is liberally covered with gold braiding.

In the late Carlist war, the troops opposed to Guipuzcoa to the British Legion, commanded by Sir Lacy Evans, wore white berets.

Martin Berrier, more generally known by the name of Zurbano, brought himself into the notice of the Christino party, of which he was a partisan, as a leader of Pizetteros. The reckless daring and miraculous success which accompanied all his exploits, made him a most valuable acquisition in a guerilla warfare. If anything more hazardous than usual was to be accomplished, it was intrusted to Zurbano. The men were generally vagabonds of every country and every clime. With these confidants would Zurbano, in the dusk of the evening, take his departure from Burgos to visit some of the surrounding pueblas. Whether his object were the levying of contribution, the satisfaction of revenge, or the arrest of some suspected or known individuals, Martin seldom returned empty handed. Hence his name became the terror of the neighbourhood; and the threat of a visit from Zurbano was generally sufficient to destroy the peace of any village in Old Castile.

ZURBANO AND HIS STAFF.

In a despatch from Sir Charles Napier to Lord Ellenborough, dated Camp Pir Abubukhur, January 22, 1843, is the following anecdote:—"I must tell your lordship an anecdote of Major Waddington, of the engineers. In blowing up Emaun Ghur, he took three mines to fire himself—they were close together; having fired the fuses of two, he, with his characteristic deliberation, proceeded to apply his match to the third, which would not ignite. An officer who was with him cried out—'Good God, Waddington, come away; the two mines will explode directly,' and immediately the officer very properly ran off to a tree, itself much too close, but he did not like to leave the major, whose answer was, with his accustomed slow way of speaking, 'I can't help that, this mine must be fired;' and there he was, with his accustomed slow way of speaking, 'I can't help that, this mine must be fired;' and there he did explode, and the other two did explode, and he escaped, walking away (for the officer told me it could not be called a run for any one but Waddington) under a shower of ruins, with his hands over his head to save it from falling bricks. This was a very foolish thing to do, but one cannot help admiring the cool resolution of the man."

FATHER MATHEW'S PILGRIM.—An eccentric Irishman has been in the habit of following the reverend apostle of temperance in his mission through Ireland and England, and made his appearance daily near the platform at Kennington-common and other places. He is a man about 40 years of age, of robust stature, and expressive countenance. He wears an old pair of cord trousers and jacket, and has a curious crown on his head formed with rushes, in the front of which is a small peacock's feather. He neither wears shoes or stockings, but carries in his hand a staff with several religious devices carved round it. He is looked upon by the lower orders of his countrymen with great reverence, and receives a few pence occasionally from them. He also wears round his bare brawny neck a small blue ribund, to which is attached a diminutive brass cross and his medal. He is very reluctant to answer any questions which are put to him by strangers, and gets angry when asked too many. He collects almost as great an assemblage around him as his reverend master.

The Welsh correspondent of the *Times*, in describing the enthusiasm of the Rebeccaites in South Wales, says:—"To show the feeling of the people, the very *children*, as the mail drove through the town, waved their *hats*, and shouted 'Becca for ever!' These Welsh children remind us strongly of Lord Eldon's definition of an Irish *boy*."

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIV.

ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

This handsome structure, at the period of its completion, in 1824, attracted considerable attention, from its being less faulty than the majority of modern attempts at a revival of the florid, pointed, perpendicular, or Tudor style of architecture, and is therefore entitled to more detailed description than usual. It was designed by Mr. Savage, who commenced the recent repair of the Temple church; and whose skill in early English architecture is unquestionably extensive. The first stone was laid October 12, 1820, and the church was consecrated October 18, 1824. It stands eastward of the Fulham-road, and its lofty pinnacled tower is a strikingly embellished feature of the western suburb.

In the engraving is shown the principal or western front of this highly-enriched edifice. It is in the style of architecture which prevailed in our ecclesiastical edifices during part of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which is carefully adhered to throughout the structure. The first object that arrests our attention in this front, is its lofty and well-proportioned tower, the area of which, with the arcade communicating thereto, forms a covered walk or ambulatory, and is at once a great convenience and embellishment. The principal entrance, which is beneath the tower, has a projecting gablet, enriched with tracery and crocketing, and surmounted by a well-sculptured finial; and the wall on each side of the gablet is relieved by panelling. The piers of the arcade have projecting buttresses, above which is a moulded cornice, with Gothic pateræ at intervals, the whole finished by a pierced parapet, and pinnacles above the piers. Above this arcade rise the walls of the aisles and nave; and the flying buttresses springing from the former, in order to counteract the ceiling of the nave, have an extremely light and airy effect. Above the body of the church the pinnacled tower rises to a height of 142 feet from the ground; and near the top, the walls and octangular buttresses are ornamented by panelling, the heads of which are filled with tracery: above this, a large moulded cornice, with grotesque heads and other ornamental devices in its front, is continued entirely round the walls and buttresses. An embattled parapet, pierced by two tiers of upright divisions, with pointed heads filled in with tracery, terminates the walls of the tower; but the buttresses are continued about 20 feet higher, and are pierced similarly to the parapet, by four tiers of openings; the pinnacles are also open at the bottom, and are crowned by finials. The parts

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CHELSEA.

thus described, may be said to form an entire mass of decoration, still affording a light and elegant finish to this noble appendage to the more useful part of the structure.

The north and south fronts are divided by boldly-projecting buttresses into nine compartments, in seven of which are inserted lofty windows, the heads filled in with tracery: small blank windows occupy the two extreme compartments; the windows of the clerestory being similar to those of the aisles, with the omission of the transom. In these fronts the flying buttresses are seen to the best advantage, and each being partly contained on the walls of the clerestory, is crowned by a pinnacle; the extreme buttresses of the aisles are also surmounted with pinnacles; and the parapets are pierced with open tracery. A sunk area extends the whole length of these fronts, serving to admit light and air into the extensive vaults under the church.

The east front would present a magnificent aspect were it not for the vestry building, which occupies the whole space of the central division, to the height of about fifteen feet. The great eastern window is divided horizontally into seven lights, or spaces, by upright mullions, which, being crossed by transoms, the height is made into five divisions. The head of the window contains a circular light, enriched with cinque-foils, between sub-arches springing from the centre and extreme mullions, filled with ramified tracery. At the angles of the nave are octangular turrets rising above the roof, and near the top ornamented with long panels, pierced with open tracery: they are each covered by a cupola of an ogee form, crocketed, and terminated with a finial. On each side of these turrets are entrances to the aisles.

The principal access to the interior is through a lofty vestibule, with a panelled and enriched ceiling: here are spacious staircases leading to the galleries. On entering the body of the church the effect is forcibly impressive, it having much of the boldness characteristic of our ancient cathedrals. Thus, the vaulting of the nave is built entirely of stone, and is believed to be the first of the kind that has been executed since the revival of Gothic architecture. It is groined, and the arch is of an obtusely-pointed form. It commences from the capital of a slender shaft, rising from the clustered columns of the nave, whence nine carved ribs diverge and intersect the ribs from the opposite side at the vertex of the arch, along which is continued a rib, with sculptured bosses at the points of intersection. The vaulting over the communion and organ gallery varies from the preceding: each side of the arch having panels, with pointed heads, inclosing cinque-foils; at the springing of the arch is a moulded cornice, with projecting busts of angels. The nave is lofty and capacious, and is divided on either side from the aisles by an arcade supported by six clustered columns, and two semi-columns next the abutting walls; they are placed on plinths as high as the pewing. These pillars support the galleries through the whole length of the nave and breadth of the aisles; and their fronts are ornamented by Gothic panels. Immediately above the arcade, and under the sill of the clerestory windows, are ornamental recesses in imitation of the ancient triforium, which afford a fine relief to the wall. The altar-screen, occupying the whole breadth of the nave, is profusely decorated with delicate sculpture, and is altogether a fine composition. In the central division is a painting of the Ascension, reputed to be by Northcote. The great window occupying the whole space above the altar-screen is beautifully effective. The font is octagonal, and executed in marble; the pulpit and reading-desk are of oak, octangular, supported by piers and arches, tastefully carved.

The building is of brick, cased externally with Bath stone, of which material all the outside ornamental work is executed. It will contain 2000 persons. The main dimensions are—

Interior length of church	130 feet.
Width	61
Height from pavement to the crown of vaulting	60
Height of aisles	32
Ditto of tower to top of pinnacles	142

A few years since an individual committed suicide by throwing himself from the battlements of this lofty tower.

TAILORS' ASYLUM, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

This handsome building has just been completed for the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, founded on the 10th of February, 1837.

The good work originated with Mr. Stulz, the president of the Society, who, at one of the anniversary meetings, announced to the members that he would present them with a piece of land as a site for an asylum. Accordingly, at a sale of the Southampton estate, he made the above purchase; and, at his sole cost and charge, erected the chapel, and six of the adjoining houses. The asylum consists, at present, of the chapel and ten houses; the dwelling at the south end being appropriated for the chaplain. Each house consists of eight rooms, two being allotted to each pensioner. There are, at present, thirty-six pensioners and their wives in the asylum; and five more to be elected on the 28th of the present month. In addition to the apartments, each pensioner receives 8*s.* per week, and coals.

The Asylum is in the old English style, from the design of Mr. T. Meyer. The first stone was laid by the Marquis of Salisbury, on the 31st of May, 1842; and the chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on the 24th of June last. The chapel has been endowed by Mr. Stulz; and the communion-plate, books, altar-screen, and furniture of the chapel, have been presented by different master members of the institution. In short, there seems to have been only one object in view—the perfecting the work so liberally begun by the president. In addition to the Asylum, there is a permanent fund of upwards of £10,000.

MODEL FRIGATE, GREENWICH.

Greenwich is, strangely enough, the whereabout of the first and last of a seaman's existence. In its magnificent palace-hospital are laid up those weather-beaten and infirm veterans, who look, as they hobble about in their antique dresses, almost like the people of another time. Everything in this ship on shore is as nautical as it can be: they sleep in cabins, they mess together, they are officered by lieutenants, an admiral hoists his flag over the combined force; they have plenty to eat and drink, and the vessel goes on with a smooth sea and a flowing sheet, until the clouds of age and infirmity overshadow all. Such are the closing scenes of the seaman's life at Greenwich; and immediately adjoining the last home of the "ancient mariners" is an institution of kindred interest—the Royal

Naval School, wherein thousands are nurtured for service on the wide, wide sea. It is, indeed, one of the most important institutions in this country. The upper school consists of 400 boys, the sons of officers, seamen, and mariners in the royal service, and the sons of officers and seamen in the merchant sea-service, who receive an excellent practical education in navigation and nautical astronomy: 400 boys and 200 girls are received into the lower school, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. The "Model Frigate," represented in the engraving, has just been added to the educational means and appliances of the upper school, we believe, at the suggestion of the Hon. Capt. Rous, M.P.; and, for practice in what may be termed nautical gymnastics, i. e., learning seamanship practically, we think the model frigate must prove as serviceable as the idea is ingenious and striking. She was built at Chatham in the early part of the year, and is about the size of a sloop of war. Her top-sides are laid on sleepers, and after her construction she was taken to pieces and removed to the school-ground at Greenwich, where she has been set up, as far as in her proper element: she has ten ports of a side, with bridle ports; eight long guns of a side, and a figure-head; and she may be set sail for teaching rigging and unrigging, gunnery, &c. In the engraving, she is shown going into action under her three top-sails, and with hands aloft loosening top-gallant sails. It is supposed that she will be appropriately christened "the Princess Royal."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26th.

SUNDAY, August 20.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—St. Bernard.
TUESDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth, 1483.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—American war declared, 1775.
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.
FRIDAY, 25.—Revolution at Brussels, 1830.
SATURDAY, 26.—Prince Albert's Birthday.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 26.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 18	15 31	4 1	11 31	4 0	0 0	0 20	0 46	1 12	1 37	2 17	2 37

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Clericus Surriensis*."—"*C. R.*"—*Manchester*.—"*Pietro*."—*The author of the romance has a high moral purpose to work out.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Plymouth*.—*Under consideration.*
"*S.*," *Brixton*.—*We have not room.*
"?"—*The long letter on Irish affairs may prove serviceable.*
"*A Constant Subscriber*."—*See our journal of July* 15, *No.* 63, *page* 33.
"*P. C. S.*"—*We will consider of the kindly suggestion.*
"*T. C.*" *Camden-town*.—*We have received an impression of a portrait of the Baboo, Dwarkanauth Tagore, from a drawing by James Holmes, Esq., and engraved by Mr. Collins; it is a striking likeness, finely executed.*
"*Inquirer*," *Altringham*.—*The speech will be found in Prior's "Life of Burke."*
"*H. L. H.*," *Stamford*.—*Thanks for the sketch of St. Helena, for which, however, we have not space.*
"*A. J.*," *Huddersfield*.—*We do not receive matrimonial advertisements.*
"*H. H.*"—*The subjects are not sufficiently picturesque.*
"*A Lover of Literature*," *Leeds*.—*As often as our space permits.*
"*S. D. D.*," *Chippenham*.—*Inquire of Mr. Wyld, geographer to the Queen, Charing-cross.*
"*M. S. M.*," *Helston*.—*We do not know the Christian name of the party referred to.*
"*A. B. C.*"—*See our engraving of Henson's Aërial Machine, in No.* 48, *and an exposition of the failing in the following number.*
"*W. L.*," *Lynn*.—*Our correspondent is guessing.*
"*One who sees the L. L. N.*" *is thanked for the hint.*
"*J. S.*," *Islington*.—*His letter has been referred to the printer.*
"*A. A. L.*"—*We have not room for the fragment.*
"*A. B. G.*," *Birmingham*.—*We would answer our correspondent with pleasure, did the circumstances stated enable us to do so.*
"*A Subscriber*," *Leicester*.—*Spoonfuls is correct.*
"*J. A.*," *Chesterfield*.—*The subject is picturesque, but has been too often engraved. Novelty is all-powerful.*
"*T. P.*" *should advertise. Our charge is* 7*s. for* 5 *lines, and* 1*s. per line after.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"*Jacob*," *Wellingborough*.—*We do not know the charges of the Heralds' College; but any seal engraver may supply the information.*
"*W. M. C.*," *Dumfish*.—*The Mistletoe Bough will appear in future.*
"*M. R.*"—*The letter has been referred to our artist.*
"*R. N. T.*"—*Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of the new club-house, &c.?*
"*Tristolensis Yellowley*."—*The MS. is left at the office.*
"*J. H.*," *New Kent-road*. *The MS. is incligible.*
"*M. S.*" *near Garstang*.—*The sketches are not of sufficiently popular interest. The print cannot now be sent postage free.*
"*J. B.*," 191, *High-street, Islington*.—*The invention shall not be lost sight of, should circumstances bring the general subject before the public.*
"*J. R.*," *Criee 4th*.—*We do not remember that Sir George Hewitt ever commanded the forces in Ireland.*
We have not room for the sketch of the Priory near Reading.
"*H. C. B.*," *Bloomsbury square*.—*What is the subject?*
"*R. B. S.*" *should send six postage stamps, and the No. shall be forwarded.*
The mistake has been referred to the printer.
"*L. N.*"—*We have not room for the sinking of the steamer in Loch Katrine.*
"*Querist*."—*We do not know the precise extent of the patronage in question.*
"*A. O. E.*,"—*Pantheism, in mythology, is a species of religion, in which the universe was considered as the supreme God. The term has been used of late by certain reviewers, to stigmatise what they consider the ultra-scientific spirit of the present day.*
"*C. J. B.*," *Blackheath*.—*There is promise in the specimens sent; but we do not recommend the culture of blank verse.*
"*T. J. D.*" *Dowlais*.—*The exhibition of the Royal Academy is closed for the season.*
The communication from Newbury, dated Aug. 16, *shall be attended to.*
"*R. W. W.*"—*We will inquire.*
"*Thos. S.*," *Clerkenwell-green*.—*Shortly.*
"*W. F. S.*"—*We think, without tickets.*
"*Thalia's*" *letter has been forwarded to the engraver.*
"*Octogenarius*."—*The bridesmaids were Lady Alexandrina Vane, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lady Clementina Villiers.*

CHESS.—"*D. G.*" *shall be answered by post.*
"*A Constant Reader*," *Gm. P.*"—*Received.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1843.

The session is all but at an end. In a few days her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person, and thank her faithful Commons for voting the supplies. Whether the Legislature, however, will succeed in satisfying the country that they have done more than just this—that they have performed an amount of public good which all classes may regard alike as a fair *quid pro quo* for the moneys levied upon them for the proper service of the state—is a question solved with more ease than gratification, and its answer will be indeed a poor one to the cry of grievance or the murmur of disaffection and distress. What has the Parliament done? How will honourable members answer their constituencies if the grouse shooting does not put constituents altogether out of their heads? John Bull will tell his M.P., "You made me lots of promises when you were out upon the hustings—when you wanted my vote and knew the sort of language that would get it from me—now here you are again, and let us see what sort of business you have made of it.

"You said the new Poor-law should be amended—that the unsightly workhouse should not be filled so wantonly with misery—that you would lop off its cruelties, instil into it a little pabulum for the affections, put a heart into it if possible, and make it a real charity rather than a mockery and a curse. Have you kept your word?"—"No!"

We do not say the M.P. will literally answer "No!" with open-mouthed honesty; he will most likely try to blink the question, but the gist and meaning of his evasion will be the plain downright negative, and nothing else. John Bull *loquitur* again:—

"You deplored the great amount of distress existing in the agricultural districts, the low condition of wages, the high rents, the oppressive taxation, and you danced a fandango of words over the grievances of farmer and labourer both. Have you done anything to re-assure the one, or alleviate the distresses of the other?"—"No."

"Well, then, on the other hand, you were saddened over the miseries of the manufacturing towns; you sympathised with the overpowering want and woe of the dense cities of trade; you were fearful over the abject wretchedness of the almost starving poor; you admitted over-productiveness, over-population; and you said that some distinct measures must and should be framed to lessen these cankering evils, and pour balm into the wounds of our squalid slavery at home. You have done this of course?"—"No."

"Humph! Your generals abroad have worked out triumphs for you—have wrought honour out of your wars; soldiers have preserved unsullied the flag and name of Old England, and set her in the car of victory again. They have won you beautiful territory in the burning Ind, and have sent shining treasure from the Chinese shores; and, while your army has been thus brilliantly achieving power away, you have emulated its bravery by meeting home emergencies with an equal spirit; and, as statesmen, you have legislated at least as nobly as (as soldiers) they have fought. Is it not so?"—"No."

"At least, however, your diplomacy has been as good as your warfare: you have not allowed the influence of Russia to grow too powerful in Servia, or the tyranny of Otho in Greece; you have not allowed France to feather her nest in any fresh colony to which she had no right; and, above all, you have not suffered the councils of the Tuileries to prevail against English interests and a legitimate regency in Madrid. You have carefully avoided all these blunders, have you not?"—"No."

"You found a vast amount of wrong and disaffection prevailing in Ireland, which, as your deliberations progressed, swelled into a fanatic and unconstitutional shouting for repeal. Large armies were gathered under a popular leader to work out by 'passive intimidation' the dismemberment of the empire; and these you discouraged at once and indeed quelled, by conciliating the people with measures of good government and sterling humanity, so that Ireland is now completely pacified and happy, and O'Connell has retired to the *otium cum dignitate* of a rint repose. Is not this the state of things?"—"No."

"Scotland is, I believe, in a state of perfect tranquility, particularly on religious questions, is she not?"—"No."

"There was some tendency to insubordination in Wales. The tolls there were so oppressive as positively to afflict the farmers and the peasantry; and a sort of general ground of grievance which had grown to strength in the southern districts of the principality had furnished provocation sufficient to effect the rising of the people in a most undisguised warfare conducted by disguised bands. But you have legislated away the grievances, and Rebecca is now asleep and forgotten, or you have sent down troops and Rebecca is now silenced or shot. Is Wales quiet?"—"No."

"You have given us one long-promised boon any how—a boon and a blessing present and future for the whole empire—a perfect scheme of national education for teaching the lower orders morality and religion—raising them in the scale of civilisation, and so promoting the intellectual welfare of the people. We have to thank you for this beautiful model of human legislation, have we not?"—"No."

"I might ask you a great many similar questions, but I begin to get tired; I therefore sum them up in one emphatic inquiry, 'Have you during the past session done anything?'"—"No—nothing!"

And so John Bull will turn away disgusted, a patient, sensible, animal; but he will go home to think, and he will tell his family to make up their minds for a different sort of legislation, for that the "do-nothing Parliament" will not suite his book; and he will be right. The fact is that Cobden with his League in one way, Rebecca in another, and O'Connell in a third, have, by sheer action, decision, and energy, done more for the good of their respective causes in one week than Parliament has done for the good of the country in a whole session. But of this we shall have to speak more seriously anon.

It is with no vaunting or vainglorious pride—no feeling of malicious triumph or "joy disguised"—that we call attention to a subject which involves the history of the failure of a fallen opponent—the bankruptcy of the *Illustrated Weekly Times*. It is true that, owing to the use of the word "illustrated" in the title, the first announcement of the doom of that shortlived paper in the *Gazette* had the effect of confusing it, in the minds of careless persons, with this journal, and we were put to some trouble with correspondence on the subject. We might, therefore, be well justified in selecting the report before us as a fit opportunity to crush all error upon that head, and to prove, once and for all, that neither in life nor after death, in struggle or in failure, had we either funds or fortunes in common with our departed contemporary, who, on the other hand, will hardly look back with jealousy from the grave because his monument is in Basinghall-street and ours in the Strand—his epitaph spoken in the Court of Bankruptcy by Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, ours registered by the fiat of public approval in every respectable domicile, from John o' Groat's to Land's End.

But it is not on any personal ground that we call attention to the report before us; it is rather to check the enterprise of folly, by exhibiting the fate of an undertaking commenced, likelessly, without a prospect of success, in accordance with that sad modern mania for speculation—that gambling among the chances of the world—which expects to become rich without capital, and to make credit do the duty of cash in struggling towards the goal of fortune, until its deluded aspirants, with disappointment and exhaustion, fall prostrate and penniless upon the road. Then we have the sad story of tradesmen victimized, property squandered, respectability forfeited, and disgrace incurred; and all for what?—for a week, vain, foolish vision of profit, that had no foundation in probability, and which it was nothing short of recklessness to have entertained. With this comment we proceed to abridge the publication of the report:—

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Aug.* 10.
(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.)

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.—IN RE JOSEPH WHITMORE.

An application was this day made on the part of the bankrupt for his certificate, which was opposed by Mr. Lawrence, as solicitor for a Mr. Kelly, who had been favoured with the printing of that journal during the six or seven weeks of its existence, and to whom the bankrupt was now indebted in the sum of £290, and also for Dr. M'Keurie for £61 14*s.* for "literary labour."

Mr. Lawrence stated that this "paper" had originated with a gentleman, a lecturer at the Polytechnic Institution, a Mr. Stiff, an artist, and the bankrupt, who had been for some years a pawnbroker at Stockport, where he was entitled to certain property in right of his wife. After a few further observations he called the bankrupt, who, having been sworn, stated substantially as follows:—

I was a partner in the *Weekly Illustrated Times* with two other partners, one of whom brought in £100 (cash), myself £100, and Mr. Stiff wood-cuts, which he valued at £160, and which I think to have been worth £80, and that was all the capital we had.

By Mr. Lawrence: I see by your balance-sheet that you owe debts to the amount of £1900:—is all these on account of the newspaper?—They are not, and they do not include Mr. Kelly's debt for printing. The paper began on the 4th of March last. It lasted six or seven weeks. Kelly was the printer, and his bill was from £25 to £30 a week. I was not considerably in debt when I started the paper. Mr. Kelly did not get any money for the first three weeks, but at the end of the fourth week he got £25; and, subsequently, blocks to the amount of £35 obtained from a sale, under the sheriff. My partner told me that with £300 the paper could be well carried on.

Now, for the profits of the paper, what were the receipts of your paper?—£404 10*s.* 4*d.* for the six weeks. I never received a farthing of it for my own use, but my partner was paid as editor as well as sub-editor, but the whole of the proceeds were expended upon the paper. The paper-maker got about £130 out of our capital, and there is now only £16 due to him. My solicitor, Mr. James, made an offer of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound to my creditors, and he is now in this country.

Cross-examined by Mr. James: We paid about £80 or £90 for stamps, and I never had a penny from the concern for my own living. Mr. Wilson (as I understood) was under the will of my father-in-law) has been tried to sell the Stockport property, both before and after my bankruptcy.

Are you not aware that Mr. Kelly, as the printer, has to pay the advertisement duty, which you have left unpaid?—I am not aware that Mr. Kelly has to pay any advertisement duty.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: There are special securities entered into in this department.

Mr. Wm. Kelly examined by Mr. Lawrence: About ten days before the first publication of the *Illustrated Weekly Times*, Mr. Whitmore and his partner called upon me, requesting that I should print it, and stipulating to pay me week by week. When, however, I found that no money was forthcoming at the end of the second week, I pressed them for my money, the amount then owing to me being nearly £100, and added that I would not go on, but the editor assured me that Mr. Whitmore was a man of very large property; that he could easily raise ten times the amount of my debt; and that he would immediately write to his solicitor in the country to realize it. In consequence also of repeated declarations of the bankrupt's solvency, I consented to increase my debt, and the only sums I have received are £25 5*s.*, and from the sale of the blocks £35.

Cross-examined by Mr. James: I brought an action against the bankrupt for the amount of my debt, and recovered a judgment. He offered me bills for 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, but without any security, which I refused to take.

Mr. Lawrence addressed his observations to the bankrupt's application, chiefly on the ground of his misrepresentations to Mr. Kelly, *and upon the impropriety of persons with so small a capital embarking in a speculation of this description with a hope of succeeding with a rival establishment which had been completely successful* (the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS). The creditors had not wish to deal any hily with him, nor did they seek to withhold his certificate altogether; but they did think it a case in which the court, for the sake of the public, should mark its displeasure at such a course of conduct as that pursued by the bankrupt.

Mr. James briefly addressed the court in favour of the bankrupt's application, and added that the assignees were satisfied with his accounts.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: This is a case in which the court must mark its disapprobation of the bankrupt's misrepresentations:—for his being a man of property, when, according to his own statement, he was in debt £1900 when he entered into this business. He was barely able to raise £100; his partner also only £100; and the third partner, Mr. Stiff, only a few wood-blocks; *and upon that slight capital attempting to rival another well-established paper.* To the least of it it was a wild speculation; and his representations to Mr. Kelly as to the amount of his ordinary business passed the ordinary boundaries of the most sanguine speculator. It is not a case, however, for actual refusal, but, as the principal creditors said to the trading community, I shall adjourn his certificate for six months from the time of passing his last examination.

The remarks of Mr. Lawrence and of the learned commissioner mark their sense of the lamentable profligacy of the whole transaction. Here is a paper started upon three hundred pounds which the most moderate success would put to an outlay of several hundreds a week, the capital to supply which is absolutely necessary to maintain a journal of this nature with anything like an approach to respectability. Why, more than as many thousands were expended in the mere announcement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS before its first number saw the light; and, if there had not been as much more as would naturally be required to follow up the consequences of that first outlay, the proprietors of this journal would never have allowed a number to have gone forth—would never have put themselves—we do not say in a position of failure, for that might happen to us all—but in the still more humiliating predicament of not being able to keep pace with their own success. But what if they had had credit to have involved others in possible ruin without one shilling of their own! Their want of principle would then have been worse than their want of capital. Thus we see in any paper light the impropriety of hazarding wild speculations, and of setting up wholly new oppositions to successful and established enterprise—entering a field without seed to sow or consequent power to reap with crops ripening everywhere around upon luxuriantly cultivated grounds; and the speculator's one waste morsel laying in barrenness and decay, or wildly scattered with the one half-load of manure which he has had the pittance to purchase, and through which is foolish enough to hope that his ground will yield a harvest of its own accord. These are the chimeras which destroy credit, and do incalculable mischief to the integrity of trade.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the chapel in the Great Park. The Rev. H. J. Cooper officiated. Several of the royal household attended divine service in the private church. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert promenaded on the terrace in front of the castle, and once round the Grand Parterre. The fine bands of the Regiments of the Line and Coldstream Guards were in attendance, and the company present very numerous. Her Majesty and the Prince, we are happy to say, were looking exceedingly well.

On Saturday evening the King of Hanover, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company at dinner at Apsley House. His Majesty had a dinner party at Kew on Sunday.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walking exercise. In the afternoon they rode out in the Park on horseback. The Earl of Haddington, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and Sir H. Wheatley arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke de Palmella took his departure.

On Tuesday and Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and in the afternoon rode out in the Park.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Since the arrival of the Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, the Commander of the Royal Yacht, at Windsor Castle, upon a visit to her Majesty, all the necessary arrangements have been made connected with the marine excursion of her Majesty the Queen and her illustrious Consort during the sojourn of the court at Brighton. Her Majesty is expected to proceed from Windsor to the Royal Pavilion on Monday, the 28th inst. The magnificent steam-vessel will be one of the squadron which will accompany the royal yacht. There is now very little doubt that her Majesty will honour Plymouth, and probably Pembroke dockyard, with a visit during the present year. It is likewise expected that the Queen and her illustrious Consort will honour the Earl and Countess Cawdor with a short visit, at their mansion, Stackpoole Court, in the county of Pembroke. It will be remembered that at the naming of the Victoria and Albert Yacht at Pembroke on the 26th of April last, it was christened, at the Queen's express desire, by the Countess Cawdor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, the Baron Knesebeck, and a numerous suite, arrived, on Tuesday night, at Dover, in four carriages, at Worthington's Sign Hotel. On Wednesday morning the Earl Royal Highnesses embarked, under a salute from the batteries on the heights, from the Admiralty yard, on board her Majesty's packet Ariel, Captain Smithett, for Calais.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will leave St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, on a visit to his serene highness the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, after which he will proceed to Corfu, to assume the command in the Ionian Isles.

The preparations which it is usual to make for the reception of the Court at Brighton are still in progress, and are in a very forward state. Instructions have been received from the Lord Chamberlain's office to admit no one to view the Palace whilst the preparations are going on. The 28th inst. has been named as the day on which her Majesty will arrive.

HER QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT, Monday.—Yesterday the Queen Dowager attended divine service at the parish church, and after noon, with Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl of Denbigh, Lord Ferning and Lady Mary Fleming, Lady Charles Somerset and Hon. Miss Somerset, Hon. Colonel Eden, Miss Mitchell, and Rear Davies. As usual, nearly the whole of the domestic household attended the service. The Rev. Mr. Grant officiated. This afternoon her Majesty intends to visit Worcester, and it is the first visit of the queen to that city. The presence is daily to occasion the liveliest interest among the inhabitants of that loyal city. Preparations on a most extensive scale are in progress to welcome the Queen Dowager, and there is to be an illumination at night. It is said that the Queen Dowager, after partaking of a *déjeûner* at the Rev. J. R. Wood's, one of the canons of the Cathedral, will, with the whole of the suite, attend divine service in the Cathedral. A beautiful and accurate engraving of Witley Court appeared in the 66th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Viscountess Dungannon with his company on Tuesday, at her ladyship's evening party, in Grafton-street.—Prince Lieven paid a visit to the King on Wednesday.

It is reported that the Duke de Bordeaux intends shortly paying a visit to London. It is said that the young prince, who studies indefatigably, wishes to go to England in order to ascertain the source of the naval superiority of this country; and it is said that his family press him to execute this project, which will save him from witnessing a pannul event which is shortly expected to occur. The Duke d'Angoulême is dangerously ill.

Appointment of Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.—The Rev. Bantyre, who is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is in his 25th year. He was lately first-class in the Grenadier Guards, and his father, the late lord, was accidentally killed during the revolution in Brussels in 1830. Lady Evelyn, whose presentation at Court took place only in June last, is in her 18th year. The ceremony is expected to take place on the 22nd instant, at Trentham.

The fine old Elizabethan mansion of the [illegible] Salisbury, at Hatfield, was illuminated on Thursday last, on the occasion of the marriage of Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the noble marquis, and Mr. Jas. M. Balfour, M.P. for the Haddington burghs, son of Mr. and Lady Eleanor Balfour, of Whittingham Castle, N.B. The Duke of Wellington and several other distinguished members of the nobility were present on the occasion.

Death of Lady Louisa Marsh.—The Marchioness of Anglesey, Earl Cadogan, Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, and several other families of rank, have been placed in mourning by the demise of Lady Louisa Marsh, who died at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, at Birmingham, on Saturday last. The deceased lady, who was third and youngest daughter of George [illegible], first Earl Cadogan, by his second marriage, was born Sept. 1, 1787, and married April 21, 1840, the Rev. Dr. William Marsh.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Ordinations.—The following Bishops will hold ordinations at their respective cathedrals on Sunday, September 24:—Salisbury, Hereford (on behalf of the Bishop of Lichfield), Peterborough, and Ely. The Bishop of Lincoln has postponed his ordination until Sunday, October 1.

The Rev. W. B. Cosens, M.A., rector of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts, has been instituted to the vicarage of Berry Pomeroy, in Devonshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. L. E. Brown, M.A.

The Rev. E. E. Trughton, M.A., has been ordained to the ministry of St. John's Church, Hawarden, recently consecrated by the Bishop of Bangor.

University of London.—Bachelors of Medicine. First Examination, Third Division.—J. H. Bryant, King's College; J. Cumming, King's College; B. M. Eyre, University College; J. Hakes, University College; T. Hawasley, King's College; W. B. Herapath, Bristol Medical School; A. Jackson, University College; B. L. Jennings, King's College; N. H. Littleton, University College; W. F. Noott, King's College; P. Redfern, Queen's College, Edinburgh; G. A. Rees, St. Bartholomew's College; R. N. Rudgey, Guy's Hospital; J. Scott, jun., Aberdeen; R. B. Walcott, St. Thomas's Hospital. Second Division [illegible], University College; M. Barnes, King's College; [illegible] Hospital; [illegible] Gregson, Original School of Anatomy, Peterstreet, Dublin; F. J. Hemley, King's College; J. Snow, Westminster Hospital.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by the officers of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards and a few select friends, partook of a white dair dinner at the Trafalgar tavern, Greenwich. The distinguished party embarked on board the Rose Bridge, aforetime steamer, at seven o'clock from Whitehall stairs. The brass band of the regiment was on board, and played various national and popular airs during the trip. His Royal highness and friends were greeted by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the yacht of the Belgian minister, lying off the royal hospital. His Royal Highness gave the above entertainment previous to embarking for the Mediterranean.

The [illegible] result of the late trials connected with the Custom-house frauds has caused the heads of the various departments to issue circulars to those in a subordinate capacity, with the view of ascertaining if their securities for the faithful performance of their duties were alive and solvent, as great losses have been sustained by Government in consequence of those who had received heavy bonds or other deeds, being dead or insolvent many years before the parties for whom they became security yielded to the temptations held out to them to connive at fraudulent acts when performing their usual duties. It is understood that, in future, annual returns will have to be made by all employed in the customs department, to show that their securities are alive and solvent, to prevent the possibility of further losses in that way.

Father Matthew at Paddington.—The "Apostle of Total Abstinence" paid a visit to the extensive district of Paddington on Wednesday, for the purpose of administering the pledge to the good people of that and the upper parts of Marylebone. The proceedings were of the usual character, it was computed that about 2000 took the pledge during the day. Father Matthew visited Enfield on Thursday.

Tuesday was an oppressively hot day in the metropolis, with a hazy atmosphere and scarcely a breath of air stirring. The thermometer stood as high as 78. In the afternoon a smart shower fell, and there was a rumbling of distant thunder—and at night lightning; there was also apparently a heavy storm to the southward. We hear that the harvest is going on with activity in most parts of Middlesex, surrey, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wiltshire. On Wednesday morning the atmosphere was very heavy, and about half-past seven o'clock there was a fog as dense as the thickest of "dense November," for about a quarter of an hour, in the vicinity of the Thames, candles had to be lighted to enable persons to transact their ordinary bus ness.

As Apparition in High Life.—A curious circumstance occurred at the dinner given by the King of Bavaria to the Duke of Wellington on the other day evening last. The soup and fish had only been removed, when the folding doors were thrown open, and a lady, in full dress and wearing a profusion of diamonds, entered, and advanced towards the table, evidently with the intention of becoming one of the *convives*. There was, however, no vacant place. The guests looked at the lady with the suspicion which her unexpected appearance was calculated to excite; and the noble host having at a glance ascertained that she was not an acquaintance of his, deputed Lord Charles Wellesley to hand her from the *salle à manger*. The lady asserted that she was an invited guest; nay, more, that she had attended for concert late given by his grace. Her name she declared to be Angelina, but it is stated that her real name is [illegible]. Report asserts her to have been a wandering pianist, who inherited a fortune some time back, and whose intellects are somewhat deranged. It appears on inquiry that the person had gained admittance at the duke's concert the other evening.—*Morning Post.*

The Illustrated London News.—(From the *Morning Advertiser*.) The publication, which we believe has had, and continues to [illegible], the greatest run of any issues of the same nature in this metropolis, comes out in its last half-yearly portion, most specially bound up in green, ornamented in gilt. Of the countless features of this publication worthy of praise, nothing is superior to its pictorial illustrations, which, first-rate in point of artistic excellence, are wonderful in point of number and variety. Its literary ability is also of conspicuous merit, and its original articles amount in its present phase to no less than 2300. With regard, however, to its combined claims to popularity, the pre of is in the fact, that, with a yearly increasing subscribers, it can number not one reading reader. Nor can this contain anything to surprise, as the interest of its pages is intense to a degree; amusing nay, engaging, beyond the usual range to which publics in these easy, life, piquancy, and variety. The eye and the mind are equally attracted, riveted, and delighted by them. They are the most certain antidotes to ennui we have met with. They enchain the drowsy sense, invigorate into it, as it were, new vitality and animation. Especially to the juvenile part of the public the Illustrated London News is an acquisition utterly invaluable; and the community is under a debt to its conductors not to be calculated by anything less than the very sentiment itself of heartfelt gratitude.

Lord Brougham.—The *Morning Post*, in reference to the conduct of Lord Brougham on the Caline in oath question the other night, observes, "It may be remarked, as a bit of gossip, that the noble and learned Lord Chancellor has now all but deserted the woolsack on the occasions of its being taken his place on the woolsack so close to Lord Lyndhurst as to threaten momentarily to "push him from his stool." Between the attractive woolsack and the seductive treasury bench Lord Brougham now flits like a perturbed spirit."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The late Thunder-storm.—Accounts from almost every village in the vale of Berks detail the damage inflicted either by the violent hail which accompanied the storm or by the lightning. In many places the grain crops are described as having been completely beaten down, and the grass injured from the cars as cleanly as if in the ordinary process in the barn. Beehives are said to have been, in places, in which the storm descended with its full fury, stripped of their leaves, the windows were broken, and the ground in a few moments covered with pieces of ice, measuring in some instances three inches in circumference.

The late storms.—Serious losses have been sustained by the holders of property in the Bristol level. In the fens alone upwards of 2000 acres of the hay crop, of the value of at least £10,000, have been totally destroyed, and the pastures of 1000 head of cattle is entirely inundated. The consequence of this sad disaster is, that about 1000 persons, men, women, and children, have been entirely thrown out of employment.

Birmingham.—A highly-respectable meeting, convened by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was held in that town on Wednesday last, for the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] ing state of the country, with a view to the adoption of such measures as might be deemed advisable. After a long discussion it was agreed to convene a general meeting of the town.

Sheffield.—The Cutlery Trade.—Two cases of importance to the Sheffield manufacturers, and the cutlery trade generally, came before the Sheffield bench of magistrates on Tuesday last for adjudication. For some time past a practice has prevailed in the cutlery trade of putting the marks of superior articles on things of inferior value and quality. In the case before the court, knives made of cast iron were marked "cast steel," and [illegible] were sent [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] Act of Parliament (5th of Geo. III., chap. [illegible]), which [illegible] penalty not exceeding one dozen, and for any quantity exceeding one dozen, £5 for each dozen. In the two cases before the court, one against Samuel Naylor, the other against William [illegible]son, penalties were inflicted of £317 10s. upon the former, and £13 5s. on the latter, and the forfeited property was ordered to be destroyed. The manufactures and the trade of the town had been greatly injured by these nefarious practices.

State of South Wales.—We are glad to observe, by the Welsh journals recently received, that Rebecca is becoming more quiet, the recent instances of toll-gate destruction being few; but the gate and toll-house at Penyraru have been demolished for the third time. Two or three more persons have been apprehended, and are lodged for further examination.

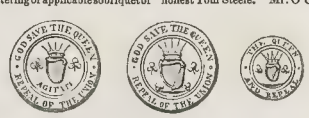
POSTSCRIPT.

ALARMING FIRES AND EXPLOSION

Tremendous Fire near London bridge. Total Destruction of St. Olave's Church. A little before two o'clock this (Saturday) morning, one of the most terrific and destructive fires which have occurred for a number of years broke out in Cotton's Wharf, near London bridge. The front of this extensive building faces the river, and the back part of the house to Tooley-street. Scarcely was the first alarm given before the whole range of buildings became enveloped in flame. The fire spread with amazing rapidity, and before a single engine was on the spot, the premises were in a blaze. Jones's Wharf, which joined Cotton's, was the next ignited, and the flames spread with a rapidity which, considering that the night was perfectly calm, was almost unparalleled. The flames shot upwards to an amazing height, and illumed all the metropolis for miles around. Engines from all parts now rushed rapidly to the scene of danger. The [illegible] engines of the Royal, King's College, and Sun companies of the different companies were congregated on the spot within a short time of each other. But the fire had made so great head that, notwithstanding the vast volume of water poured from different directions upon the blazing mass, it still continued to rage with fiercer fury. From Jones's Wharf, it still continued to rage with fiercer fury. From Jones's Wharf, it still continued to rage with fiercer fury. From Jones's Wharf

WEEKLY MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION, CORN EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

nent part in the calamitous and insane struggle that must ensue. The majority of our readers will recognise in the brawny-shaped personage near the centre of the foreground—represented in the act of addressing the assembly, by whom he is absolutely idolized—that extraordinary man who has acquired the title of the Liberator of his country, and who, whether he be "a spirit of health or goblin damned," or be his intent "wicked or charitable," is destined to fill a large and important space in British history, and has shown qualities and capabilities—whether for good or evil, to "wield at will the fierce democracy"—such as few men ever before possessed. Possessed of a form almost herculean, a voice powerful and peculiarly musical, an ardent and susceptible temperament, contagious in its example, and prompting an impetuous style of oratory, calculated to overpower discrimination and prudence—he adds to these qualities indefatigable energy both mental and physical. These are the qualities which have enabled Mr. O'Connell, the son, as he boasts, of a plain country gentleman, to maintain for a large number of years over the masses of his countrymen an influence unparalleled in extent and duration. The figure to the left of the chair, surmounted by a cap encircled with a gold band, said to have been a present from the idol of his political worship after many years' wear, is O'Connell's Head Pacificator for Ireland, who was once favourably known to the public by the more laconic and expressive, if not more flattering or applicable sobriquet of "honest Tom Steele." Mr. O'Connell is in the act of drawing a pickaxe pencil sketch of Lord Brougham, for the edification of the ladies, which will be found in another part of this day's paper; and honest *Tom*, in the exuberance of his delight, is winking at the chairman, as much as to say, "Let Brougham take *that*." *Tom* occasionally attempts a similar style of observation with regard to absent characters; but, although his resources of sarcasm and invective are neither trifling nor contemptible, yet, when O'Connell spreads the easel, the improver of the diving-bell must "pale his fire," though the colours to be used were fetched from the profoundest depths of the Dodder or the Liffey. Amongst the most prominent figures in the sketch may be observed a couple of foreigners, who stand near to O'Connell, and listen with breathless attention to all he utters. In the background the usual number of coal-porters and "liberty" boys are hailing with vociferous shouts of admiration the finished portrait of the English ex-Chancellor, which O'Connell has completed; whilst those accomplished representatives of the *Pilot*, *Register*, and *Freeman*, at the long table, are rapidly employed in multiplying copies of the faint original. The Corn-exchange is celebrated as the spot where the agitation for Catholic Emancipation was conducted to a bloodless and successful issue—a result which many are inclined to prophesy is not likely to attend the present movement. In our next number will be found a series of faithful and accurate illustrations of the great and multitudinous repeal meeting on Tara Hill.



REPEAL BUTTONS.

YARMOUTH RACES.—THE CUP RACE.—See preceding page.

DOMINIC FRANCIS ARAGO.

This distinguished philosopher was born at Estagel, near the frontiers of Spain, in the south of France, in the year 1786. Little is known of his early life, excepting that he was educated at the Polytechnic School. In 1805 he was named secretary to the Board of Longitude; and two years afterwards he was chosen, in conjunction with M. Biot, to continue in Spain the great work of measuring the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. The war which broke out in 1808 in Spain interrupted this important scientific labour. Such was the rage excited by the French invasion, that even the peaceful and beneficial occupation of M. Arago could not save him from captivity, and he was confined for several months in the fortress of Rosas. Nor did his troubles end here. On his return by sea he was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers. The French consul, however, interfered to procure his liberation, and having succeeded, he returned to France in the summer of 1809, and was soon after elected a member of the Royal Institute, in the place of M. Laland. In 1816 he was comprised in the third section of the Royal Academy of Sciences. M. Arago is now at the head of the French astronomical department, with a residence in the Royal Observatory; he is also

PORTRAIT OF M. ARAGO.

perpetual secretary to the Royal Institute, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Arago does not shine as a statesman; indeed he may be considered the shadow of his friend, M. Jacques Laffitte, whose politics he has followed ever since he first obtained a seat in Parliament. The studies of M. Arago have not been confined to astronomy, but have been extended to every branch of natural philosophy. He is the author of some curious inquiries into those properties of light which were discovered by M. Malus. Some of the papers relative to these inquiries have been published in the memoirs of the Institute. He has also written some interesting works on steam-engines. The brother of M. Arago (Jacques), better known as the blind traveller, is an author of great merit. The son of the learned astronomer is a barrister in good practice at the Paris bar, and was the advocate chosen by many of the unfortunate sufferers in the dreadful railroad accident in May last to plead their cause before the Police Correctionnel.

THE ANGLESEY TESTIMONIAL.

This superb piece of plate was mentioned in the memoir of the Marquis of Anglesey in our paper of last week. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, in Bond-street, and it is a most elaborately-finished specimen of modern art, in the production of small figures, or *statuettes*, for so they may be called, in the precious metals. The group consists of two equestrian figures—a sergeant or corporal in a French regiment of cuirassiers who has extricated himself from his dying horse, and a sergeant of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, who is cutting at him with his sabre. The Frenchman presents a pistol, and this doubtful part of the combat is the point represented. These two figures were designed by Mr. Bailey, the Royal Academician, and manufactured in silver after his models. They are very fine, full of spirit, and well contrasted, both as to nationality of character and as to the relations of him who attacks and him who defends. The minuter portions of the design are all carried out, and in the silver exquisitely worked up by the tools of the artist. The horses, after the design of Mr. M'Carthy, are finely executed: the contrast of the English and the foreign horse is shown, and the anatomy of the animals, the one in all the vigour of life, and the other in the relaxation of approaching death, is skilfully made out. The legend or inscription on the pedestal or base is this:—"Presented to General the most noble Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.H., K.M.T., K.S.G.T.W., on the 16th of June, 1843, by the officers whose names are hereon inscribed, and who served in the Seventh (or Queen's own) Regiment of Hussars, as a testimonial of their gratitude and affectionate regards for the noble Marquis during the period they had the honour of being under his command." In another part the names of the officers are engraved. It is one of the most elegant specimens of the kind that has been produced for some time. In the memoir above referred to, the Marquis of Anglesey was stated to be colonel of the 7th Hussars; whereas, on the death of Lord Hill, in 1842, the Marquis was appointed to the colonelcy of the Blues, and received the gold stick from her Majesty.

THE ANGLESEY TESTIMONIAL.

CHESTER REGATTA. —See next page.

CHESTER REGATTA.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, "Deva's Druid Water," beneath old Chester's city walls, presented a very animated and interesting spectacle. The day was gloriously fine: about noon, the whole population seemed astir, and the banks of that part of the river where the regatta was to be held, were soon thronged with anxious spectators. The Albion steamer, which plies with pleasure parties between Chester and Eaton Hall, was engaged for the use of the committee, and was moored opposite to the bottom of St. John's-street, from which place the races commenced and terminated; the distance rowed, (except with the sculls and the women's boats) being about three miles. The groves and the public garden of the club ground were decorated with various flags and banners; and on the opposite eminence was a number of booths, with their gay ensigns fluttering in the breeze; on this spot was also stationed the fine band of the 6th Regiment, now occupying Chester Castle; and in addition to their inspiriting music, the scene was further enlivened by Mr. Gould's excellent Cheshire band, which occupied a position in the Albion steamer; and by the well-conducted juvenile band of the Blue Coat Boys, who, by the kindness of Mrs. Wrangham, were permitted to enjoy the day in the pleasant garden adjoining the residence of that lady, at Dee Banks. The place where this aquatic festival is celebrated is one of the most enchanting bits of river scenery in England; and viewed from the elevated ridge of land in the meadows opposite the Groves, the prospect was one of charming and exhilarating. Among the company who graced the occasion with their presence, we noticed the principal families of the city and neighbourhood, including a numerous assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies, whose loveliness fully justified the rapturous encomiums with which poets have sung the praises of the "Cheshire beauties;" and, indeed, all classes, from the fascinating belle of the drawing-room, to the hardy wife of the weather-beaten fisherman—from the votary of fashion and luxurious ease to the toil-worn mechanic—seemed to enter with genuine ardour into the spirit of the sport, and recalled the recollection of those happy British festivals which are now becoming "few and far between;" but which England has become none the wiser, and certainly none the merrier, for abandoning. Before recording the results of these interesting trials of skill and manly strength, let us bestow a meed of well-deserved approbation on the committee, with their excellent and efficient chairman, secretary, and treasurer (Messrs. H. Brown, J. Churton, and J. Prichard, jun.), for the exertions by which they were enabled to provide for their fellow-citizens so gay and gratifying a day's amusement; and on Mr. Ralph Green, for his impartial and satisfactory discharge of the duties of umpire. The sports commenced with

The Trial Stakes, value 5 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed by boys under 18 years of age.

First Heat—The Deva beat the Hester.

Second Heat—The Gipsy Queen beat the Don Juan.

The next race was for the Dee Cup, value 15 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed and steered by mechanics or fishermen.

First Heat—The May Queen (fishermen) beat the Gipsy Queen (mechanics).

Second Heat—The Echo (fishermen) beat the Don Juan (mechanics). This was a splendidly contested race to the turn, when the Echo went ahead and won by several lengths.

The tie for the Trial Stakes, rowed by boys—The Deva beat the Gipsy Queen and won the stake: the Deva was rowed by fishing-boys.

Now came the grand race of the day, and which was looked forward to with the greatest interest. The Mersey boat, and the Chester boat, No. 1, met on Warrington about three weeks ago, when the latter came off victorious; but, as a change had taken place in the Liverpool boat's crew, and they having been in close training under the guidance of Tipping, of London, since that period, it was thought that the Liverpool boat *might* retrieve her lauress here. On the other hand, the Cestrians had not been backward in their training, and during the previous eight weeks they had the advantage of the tuition of George Maynard, who was once the champion of the Thames. After the usual preliminaries, the boats drew up to start for

The City Cup, value 30 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 guineas each, for four-oared Gigs, to be rowed and steered by gentlemen Amateurs (open to all the world)

The Royal Chester Rowing Club	..	1
The Mersey Rowing Club (Liverpool)	..	2
Gipsy Queen (Chester)	..	3

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The secretary then read the following reply of the duke:—

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"F. M. Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Compton Espy. It is the common practice in both Houses of Parliament for members to comment and observe upon petitions presented to each house, upon the mode in which the petition under discussion is framed, upon the signatures to it, its contents, and whether or not expressing the real opinions of those from whom it is represented as proceeding. It is impossible for the member presenting a petition to answer such observations with satisfaction to the house, with credit to himself, or with advantage to the petitioners, unless he should have some reaction with the place from which the petition comes, and some knowledge of the petitioners. The Duke has no relation whatever with the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition referred to, or to support the prayer of the petition for the repeal of the Act called the Roman Catholic Relief Act. He requests Mr. Compton Espy to observe that the Houses of Parliament avoid to recognise the denominations assumed by, and even the existence of, self-constituted associations. The petition in question could be received only as that of the individuals signing it. But this is a point which will be suggested probably by the noble lord who may present the petition."

The Rev. Mr. Gregg then rose to move a resolution, founded on the letter of the Duke of Wellington. It was to the effect, that that letter was calculated to prevent them, as Protestants, from hoping for anything from the present Ministry. The Duke not only declined to present the petition, but even to support its prayer. He (Mr. Gregg) was a Conservative, and abhorred the church—deprived the Protestants of al. their privileges—broke up the ancient institutions of the country—alluded the heart of every right-thinking man—left the Roman Catholics as discontented as ever—involved the three kingdoms in faction—and was now endangering the integrity of the empire; and yet the Duke of Wellington, who was the perpetrator of all these horrible evils and the women's boats) being about three miles. The groves and the public garden of the club ground were decorated with various flags and banners; and on the opposite eminence was a number of booths, with their gay ensigns fluttering in the breeze; on this spot was also stationed the fine band of the 6th Regiment, now occupying Chester Castle; and in addition to their inspiriting music, the scene was further enlivened by Mr. Gould's excellent Cheshire band, which occupied a position in the Albion steamer; and by the well-conducted juvenile band of the Blue Coat Boys, who, by the kindness of Mrs. Wrangham, were permitted to enjoy the day in the pleasant garden adjoining the residence of that lady, at Dee Banks. The place where this aquatic festival is celebrated is one of the most enchanting bits of river scenery in England; and viewed from the elevated ridge of land in the meadows opposite the Groves, the prospect was one of charming and exhilarating. Among the company who graced the occasion with their presence, we noticed the principal families of the city and neighbourhood, including a numerous assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies, whose loveliness fully justified the rapturous encomiums with which poets have sung the praises of the "Cheshire beauties;" and, indeed, all classes, from the fascinating belle of the drawing-room, to the hardy wife of the weather-beaten fisherman—from the votary of fashion and luxurious ease to the toil-worn mechanic—seemed to enter with genuine ardour into the spirit of the sport, and recalled the recollection of those happy British festivals which are now becoming "few and far between;" but which England has become none the wiser, and certainly none the merrier, for abandoning. Before recording the results of these interesting trials of skill and manly strength, let us bestow a meed of well-deserved approbation on the committee, with their excellent and efficient chairman, secretary, and treasurer (Messrs. H. Brown, J. Churton, and J. Prichard, jun.), for the exertions by which they were enabled to provide for their fellow-citizens so gay and gratifying a day's amusement; and on Mr. Ralph Green, for his impartial and satisfactory discharge of the duties of umpire. The sports commenced with

The Trial Stakes, value 5 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed by boys under 18 years of age.

First Heat—The Deva beat the Hester.

Second Heat—The Gipsy Queen beat the Don Juan.

The next race was for the Dee Cup, value 15 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed and steered by mechanics or fishermen.

First Heat—The May Queen (fishermen) beat the Gipsy Queen (mechanics).

Second Heat—The Echo (fishermen) beat the Don Juan (mechanics). This was a splendidly contested race to the turn, when the Echo went ahead and won by several lengths.

The tie for the Trial Stakes, rowed by boys—The Deva beat the Gipsy Queen and won the stake: the Deva was rowed by fishing-boys.

Now came the grand race of the day, and which was looked forward to with the greatest interest. The Mersey boat, and the Chester boat, No. 1, met on Warrington about three weeks ago, when the latter came off victorious; but, as a change had taken place in the Liverpool boat's crew, and they having been in close training under the guidance of Tipping, of London, since that period, it was thought that the Liverpool boat *might* retrieve her laurels here. On the other hand, the Cestrians had not been backward in their training, and during the previous eight weeks they had the advantage of the tuition of George Maynard, who was once the champion of the Thames. After the usual preliminaries, the boats drew up to start for

The City Cup, value 30 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 guineas each, for four-oared Gigs, to be rowed and steered by gentlemen Amateurs (open to all the world)

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her foot slipped, and she fell into the water. It was very dark at the time; and, as there were no lights upon the wharf, it was with difficulty that timely assistance could be rendered, and the confusion of the moment led many who was very great, many of whom, not knowing who had fallen in, were greatly alarmed for the safety of their own friends. Providentially, however, some one connected with the pier succeeded in getting Mrs. Gilbert out of the water, but not before she was nearly exhausted. The body of the unfortunate Mrs. Ferrand's brother lately lost his life

SUICIDE FROM LAMBETH PALACE STAIRS.—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a young woman committed suicide by precipitating herself from Lambeth Palace Stairs into the river. It appears from the statement of a lady and gentleman, who were passing at the time, that they observed the unfortunate creature within a few yards of the water, in a kneeling posture; upon which the gentleman, suspecting that her intentions were to commit suicide, rushed down, but before he got half way to where she stood, a sudden plunge by the wretched woman put it out of his power to render her any assistance.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

The sessions paper, appointing the several days for transacting the business of the county and the trial of prisoners, named Wednesday as "appeal day," but the court was not opened in consequence of the learned judges of the Queen's Bench having decided that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals against the decisions of the Royal assembled sessions of the peace. This decision, it is expected, will create considerable confusion in the adm nistration of justice at quarter sessions throughout the country, the course hitherto pursued having been acted upon for a number of years.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—*Thomas Dixon* was charged with sending to Newgate market for sale, the carcasses of four sheep unfit for human food. The defendant is a salesman at Smithfield market, and has a layer at Islington, for the reception of animals who require rest before they are taken into the market.—The inspector and the defendant had a dispute about the sheep. He found they had not been killed, but had died a natural death, and were therefore unfit for human food. Such meat became putrid in a few hours. When he went to Mr. Hubbard's he saw the carcasses hanging in the market exposed for sale. Mr. Hubbard asked his opinion of them. Witness told him he had come on purpose to see them.—Mr. Alderman Johnson adjourned the case for further evidence.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—FISHING IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—*Henry Curtis*, son of Captain Curtis, of the Coldstream Guards, the park keeper, with having fished without a rod in the Serpentine in Kensington Gardens, at half-past five o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd inst. The prosecutor, Mr. Maltby, had been cautioned several times against this practice, and further, that when taken into custody he had said he should like to see his head with the fishing-rod.—Mr. Maltby fined the lad 10s., and he was locked up for a short time after the case was heard. On the case coming

pockets of at least fifty gentlemen, which all appeared, however, to be empty. At last the prisoner Newton sounded one pocket of an elderly lady, and drew from it what he no doubt thought was something like a prize, for he instantly gave the signal to his companions, and they hurried off to the outskirts to examine what they had got; but they were quickly followed by the constables, who discovered that the supposed prize was a fancifully engraved ticket, certifying that the person named therein had duly taken the pledge of total abstinence. This, however valueless the article, being an overt act of felony in the opinion of the constables, they took the perpetrators of it into custody.—Mr. Greenwood (looking at the ticket and smiling): I see this is signed "Theobald Mathew," and not in the countenances of the numerous genteel and fashionable visitors with which the Parade and Castle were thronged, standing in gaping astonishment, waiting the signal-gun. At 11.30 A.M. a light breeze had sprung up from the westward, sufficient to fill the canvas, when a gun was fired from the Squadron House Battery, and the yachts were away, making the best of a strong ebb setting to the westward in their various courses was discerned by those on the look out by "the light of the moon." They arrived in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec.
Corsair	1	24	30
Gem	1	24	50
Phœbe	1	25	20
Peri	1	26	—

The three former vessels kept close to each other the whole distance, and at about 4 P.M returned through Cowes Roads and proceeded to the eastward, the Corsair keeping the lead, followed closely by the Gem and Phœbe, who were together "side by side," and at two o'clock the Peri might be seen the Peri. From this time to sunset it was a perfect calm, and the match might, indeed, be justly termed a drifting match. At about 9 P.M a fine breeze again sprung up, which was just sufficient to enable them to make headway. It was not, however, until past midnight ere any of the yachts made their appearance, when their white canvas was discerned by those on the look out by "the light of the moon." They arrived in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec
Corsair	—	30	—
Gem	—	41	30
Phœbe	—	41	45

Peri did not go round the Nab vessel. Although the Corsair was again the first vessel in, at 1, according to the "graduated scale of Acker's" time for tonnage, the Phœbe was declared the winner, and the cup duly awarded to her gallant owner.

TUESDAY, Aug. 15.—The third R.Y.S. cup of £50 for first-class cutters of the squadron being 30 tons and under 50 tons, was sailed for by three fine yachts. Course the same as the last race of Saturday, with the exception that at starting they were to proceed to the eastward in lieu of first to the westward. The following were the yachts.—

Aurora	40	WILLIAM BENCH, Esq.
Paris	33	Capt. A. L. Corry.
Nymph	31	Sir John Bayley, Bart.

From the equal tonnage almost of these boats, became a most much interest and agreement, and, if anything, the Phœbe was the favourite; but the weather, unfortunately, proved one, having at the commencement of the race, afterwards light, and

At 11 they simultaneously, on the fire of the gun, got under way, passed their wind to the starboard on the starboard tack, and worked through the roads among the numerous shipping and sailing vessels at all descriptions which studded the Solent. Towards noon it fell calm, and shortly afterwards a breeze came up from the westward, which enabled them to complete the wearying task of sailing under a summer's sun, as hot as has been experienced this summer.

The yachts arrived, just as night had almost closed upon them, in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec.
Phœbe	8	57	50
Aurora	8	5	10

Nymph did not go round the whole distance, and by the above result the Phœbe was again declared a winner

The summer general meeting of the members of the R.Y. Squadron was held at the Squadron House on Friday, the 11th. The proceedings of the former meeting were read and confirmed; and after transacting various other business relating to the squadron, and there being no candidates for election, the meeting broke up.

PLYMOUTH REGATTA is fixed for the 23rd inst., in the Sound; where, in addition to the Western Squadron, of nearly 50 sail, there will be a squadron of 10 yachts from Cowes, and a number of others they will sail to-day, in order to secure crossing Plymouth before the Wednesday to-morrow. The names of these 10 yachts are as follows:—Lord Yarborough, the Peri, Fiery, Brilliant, Will o' the Wisp, Esmeralda, Corsair, Gem, Owen Glendwr, Ariel, Camilla, Pearl, [illegible], Beaufighter, and [illegible]. These vessels will, of course, went to sea to engage the Western Yacht Squadron of Plymouth will be distinguished by the han[illegible] Correspondent.

NEW MUSIC.

COME THOU TO ME. Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Waylett. The words by Mrs. C. Baron Wilson. The music by Alexander Lee. Duff and Hodgson.

This song or ballad puts us in mind of a pastoral once written by the witty Dr. Sheridan, commencing

Beneath th' umbrageous shadow of a shade.

The music is pretty, particularly in the minor, but the words are "poor indeed."

I WILL BE TRUE TO THEE. Chansonette. The poetry by G. Douglas Thompson, Esq. The music by Alexander Lee. Duff and Hodgson.

This is a most elegant and *artistical* production. Why is it not more correctly printed? Write often thus, Mr. Lee, and we need not expatriate our ears for good music.

SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE. The music composed by John Barnett. D'Almaine and Co.

Dissociation is not an agreeable sensation, if it be one at all. The title of this song is similar to that of one of Haydn's immortal canonets, but there it stops—and so shall we.

TAKE BACK THE GOLDEN GIFTS OF LOVE. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by J. P. Knight. D'Almaine and Co.

Mr. Knight has mistaken the rhythm of his words, but otherwise he has invented, as is his custom, an elegant and expressive melody.

IMOGEN. Song. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by E. J. Loder. D'Almaine and Co.

The master-hand of this great and *thinking* composer is quite present in this beautiful bagatelle. We say bagatelle, for we know this is but a mu[illegible] to the leviathans he could wield.

THE SISTERS. The poetry by Desmond Ryan; the music by Franz Schubert. D'Almaine and Co.

This is one of the great Schubert's productions, which is more ingenious than elegant, more learned than effective. However, every musician will give it "right hearty welcome!"

THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHORISTERS' PSALM AND HYMN BOOK. Edited by Vincent Novello.

In this clever work of Mr. Dufour Novello we find the following nationally-interesting anecdote:—"John Reading was a pupil of Dr. Blow (the master of Purcell), and was first employed at Lincoln Cathedral. He afterwards became organist to St. John's, Hackney, and finally of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and St. Mary Woolnoth, London. He published, towards the end of the seventeenth century, a collection of anthems of his own composition, and his productions are generally esteemed for their tastefully simple, melodious, and appropriately natural harmonies. The piece, 'Adeste fideles,' obtained its name of 'The Portuguese Hymn' from the accidental circumstance of the Duke of Leeds, who was a director of the Concert of Ancient Music many years since (about 1785), having heard the hymn first performed at the Portuguese Chapel, and supposing it to be peculiar to the service in Portugal, he introduced the melody at the Ancient Concerts, giving it the title of 'Portuguese Hymn,' by which appellation this very favourite and popular tune has ever since been distinguished; but it is by no means confined to the choir of the Portuguese Chapel, being the regular Christmas Hymn that is sung in every Catholic chapel throughout England." And you might have added Ireland and Scotland, Mr. Novello.

No. 1. OLD FAMILIAR FACES. A Ballad, written and composed by H. Pase. Hy. Pase, Kensington.

No. 2. WHY ARE THE TALES OF THY INFANCY. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 3. 'TIS BEAUTIFUL TO ME. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 4. THE OLD MOUSQUETAIRE. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 5. TIC, TIC, TIC. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 6. BE HAPPY WHILST WE MAY. Written and arranged by Henry Fase. Ditto, &c.

No. 1. Is rather a pretty and flowing melody; but the composer should have written the diminished seventh (with the *g* flat instead of *f* sharp) on the sixth bar of the subject when repeated in each verse.

No. 2. Is graceful and original.

No. 3. The frequent occurrence of prohibited open and concealed consecutions, spoils this otherwise agreeable ballad.

No. 4. The 6-4 chord should not be abandoned for the fundamental at bar 3 of the symphony, nor should *f* sharp be written in place of *g* flat in bar 6.

No. 5. A pretty melody, but most (shall we say?) carelessly harmonised: The progression at bar 12 is totally inadmissible.

No. 6. Is a proof that Mr. Fase contenns, or would have contemned had he lived in his time, all the contrapuntal rules of Master Thomas Morley and other worthies, who, by precept and example, kept the laws of harmony inviolate. A delicate ear cannot endure the monstrosities that he seems pleased to commit. To indulge in skippings from useless inversnous to remote and unexpected fundamentals, is at once a proof of a fancy "that can never cast anchor," as Carl Maria once observed of an author who was similarly indifferent to necessary rules.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CHARLES HORN.—This popular composer and accomplished vocalist, we are happy to perceive, is appointed musical director at Covent-garden Theatre for the ensuing season. We hope to see and hear him once more in *Caspar*.

ACADEMIE DE MUSIQUE, PARIS.—This splendid house narrowly escaped being burnt last week. The fire originated in the little theatre Gymnase Enfantin, in the *Passage de l'Opera*, but fortunately was prevented doing any further mischief than burning the little *arena* to its sawdust. It is not to be rebuilt on the same site.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN ITALY.—Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn are engaged at the La Scala, for the ensuing carnival. The operatic seasons in Italy are but very little known in this country. The season of the carnival invariably commences on the 26th of December; *La Primavera* (spring season), on the 19th of April; *L'Autunno* (autumn), on the 15th of August. In certain cities the periods of *L'Autunno* and *Primavera* seasons differ. At Milan there is sometimes an *Autunino* (or little autumn season). As to the carnival, it invariably begins the second day after Christmas.

DEATH OF HERR FREDERIC KIND.

The Author of the Libretto of "Der Freyschutz."

Herr Kind, the worthy coadjutor of the immortal Karl Maria Von Weber, has recently died, in his 66th year. A short time since (on the occasion of the one hundred and first representation of "Der Freyschutz" at Dresden) he published an account of his introduction to the great composer, and the manner in which the matter was concocted between them. The following extracts may not be uninteresting:—

In the course of the year 1816 the chamber musician, Schmiedel, brought to me a stranger dressed in black, extremely thin in person, of a pale complexion, but intellectual countenance, and from his long arms and large extended hands, I took him at once for a pianist. It was Karl Maria Von Weber. I was delighted to form his acquaintance: he had already acquired some reputation from having set to music some popular songs taken from the collections of Herder and of Wirtenberger, the songs of Körner, and some by myself. I knew also that he was the author of a printed Kappel Meister at Dresden

The conversation between us was animated; we talked of various things. At last Weber said to me, "You must write for me an opera." The proposal made me laugh. I had already made various attempts in many branches of literature, but it had never occurred to me to write an opera. But the idea though laughable, was not considered nothing ought to be impossible to a poet. I acknowledged to him with great simplicity that I scarcely understood a note of music. He told me that was no consequence whatever. He added, "We are agreed; we understand each other; and as for the rest we will settle another time. We separated as if we had been old friends.

Weeks and months passed; I worked at various descriptions of pieces, but I did not forget my project; I recollected that a certain number of my poems had been put to music, and that they had met with some success; I recollected having read somewhere that a tragedy, by its being adapted to music, had attained extraordinary success. At length Weber came to reside at Dresden; he paid me a visit, and spoke again upon the subject of my *libretto*. I had often heard speak of the exigencies of composers, who only view an opera as regards the music, and often impose on the writer alterations and considerable changes. I explained this circumstance very freely and openly to Weber. "I will compose your libretto," said I, "such as you direct me, I give you my word; as to those details which require but a dash of the pen, these you will not refuse to make yourself out of friendship for me."

It now only remained to find a subject; I wished that it should be popular, such as became Weber's talents and my own. We searched Musenus, Benzel, Wieland, several collections of romances and novels; at length we stopped at the "Freyschutz" by Apel, and then we gave it up. The measure was severe; the subject might appear to them dangerous, as tending to increase superstitious ideas. Besides, in the tale of Apel, the two lovers die, which could not be supported on the stage. All these difficulties disconcerted us; we parted without doing anything.

But the subject had struck me; my heart fluttered; I paced my room intoxicated with the poems of the forests and popular legends. At length the mists dispersed and the sun broke forth to enlighten me. The same evening, or the morrow of the eventful day, I ran to Weber's house, and exclaimed on seeing him, "I have done "Der Freyschutz!" I have acted the devil himself! I have gone to work in an original manner. nothing is wanting but the conclusion of the 30 years' war; scene —the depths of the Bohemian forests. A pious hermit has appeared to me! The white rose protects itself against the Demon Hunter! Innocence comes to the aid of the weak—vice is destroyed, and virtue triumphs." I further explained more perfectly my plot; we shook hands together, and wished hearty success to our "Freyschutz."

There is a certain German enthusiasm in this which must interest every one possessing that romance so necessary to the due appreciation of art in any form.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FINAL CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Jam hoc opus est.—TERENT.

Quæ è longinquo magis placent, says Tacitus; "things which are far sought and dear bought," as our own proverb asserts, are prized the most. *Immania monstra perferimus*, says Virgilius; and is there not a proof of this every day before our judicial eyes? Do we not see macaws in the place of nightingales—perroquets and parrots in lieu of the "merle and the mavis"—*humming*-birds in the locality of those which could *sing outright* (were they patronized properly), and, as if the eye were the monopolizing sense of all beauty, everything sacrificed to external show and pageantry, provided it be "neat as *imported*!" We are certainly a most unnational people, as regards the cultivation of the arts—*chez nous*. Painting, perhaps, may be an exception, because no foreign artist has the remotest chance of competition with our natives; but in music, where rivalry, or would-be competition, is between the *pretenders* of our land and the *acknowledged* of another, the mass are universally inclined to overlook or underrate the native productions of their compatriots, forgetting that England once gave musical laws to the world, and yet possesses a richer harmonical store of indigenous produce than any other country on the face of the earth. We, nowadays, must expatriate a countryman for education; he must enlist in a foreign corps before he is fit to serve in our ranks; he must acquire a conviction that Music is a generic art; that it is no matter what notes are written to certain given words; that pathos, or, in fact, every delicate shade of feeling, should be all merged in that thing termed effect, by which noise is generally understood; and that he who can *instrument* most *composes* the best opera. Alas! what would become of our great Quarlo writers, who have developed the *whole truth* of harmony in four parts, without the aid of gran cassa, ophicleide, or trumpet?

Well, well, we suppose we must submit for the present; but we hope the better days, and if we could individualize ourselves, we would exclaim,

Utinam id sit, quod spero,

and *that* would be a national operain every sense of the words: viz., the *libretto* written in the language of a Shakspere, a Milton, and a thousand other English worthies, and the music composed in the way that

Great Purcell pointed to, but few have follow'd!

Music, connected with words, becomes ridiculous when it does not faithfully respond to and aid their meaning. Italian music, generally speaking, is indifferent to this matter. It is rare that an Italian composer attends to this department of his art. Of the moderns, Bellini has been, perhaps, the most studious, and Rossini the most indifferent, great as he is in other things.

But enough of this querulous complaining about the want of a National opera; let us adopt the convenient, stoical philosophy of our Gallic neighbours, and say, "*Quand l'on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a.*" And what is it that we have? It is some consolation to be able to reply, THE FIRST ITALIAN OPERA OF ANY CITY IN THE WORLD! And to whom do we owe it? Patronage certainly goes a great way to insure the production of meritorious things in every art: we have the authority of a shrewd little ancient to say that even in poetry many a man may be *hot-bedded* into possession of the "*mens divinior poetæ*" by the sunbeams of social influence, who otherwise, like the unnoticed flower, might have "blush'd unseen;" or even if he had attempted, *sensa padrone*, would have been forced to feel the fatal reverse of "who dares nobly does nobly!" Still, patronage alone will not do: there must be taste, tact, zeal, judgment, and indefatigable industry on

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

COWES REGATTA.

The second prize (the season for a R.Y.S. Cup, value £50, was sailed for on Saturday last, by the following vessels, viz

Fiche	..	Dirter	.. 34 Tons ..	Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.
Peri	..	Schooner	.. 60 ..	Capt. Charles Bulkeley.
Gem	..	Schooner	.. 125 ..	Marquis of Ormonde.
Corsair	..	Cutter	.. 84 ..	John Congreve, Esq.

The match for this cup was incorrectly reported to have taken place on Friday, the 4th instant, and we now proceed to supply the correct report. Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, this match was postponed, the sailing directions and orders eventually altered, and the yachts which were then entered for sailing underwent. On the present occasion the course was to be from Cowes Roads to the westward, and round a vessel moored off Yarmouth, returning through Cowes Roads, thence to the Nab, and back to the starting point. Long before the given hour had arrived the vessels were at their stations; but the weather throughout the early part and, in fact, most of the day was a perfect calm, the sea as unruffled at any time getting above "a cat's-paw;" the water was to appearance one sheet of g[illegible], without so much as a ripple; and it was for some time apprehended that a further postponement of the race would be the result, as the committee, it would appear, had been vested with powers to defer a race at any time, should the weather prove unfavourable. The appointed time for sailing was 11 o'clock, but a perfect calm reigned, and the yachts which were then entered for sailing underwent. On the present occasion the course was to be from Cowes Roads to the westward, and round a vessel moored off Yarmouth, returning through Cowes Roads, thence to the Nab, and back to the starting point. Long before the given hour had arrived the vessels were at their stations; but the weather throughout the early part and, in fact, most of the day was a perfect calm, the sea as unruffled at any time getting above "a cat's-paw;" the water was to appearance one sheet of g[illegible], without so much as a ripple; and it was for some time apprehended that a further postponement of the race would be the result, as the committee, it would appear, had been vested with powers to defer a race at any time, should the weather prove unfavourable. The appointed time for sailing was 11 o'clock, but a perfect calm reigned, throughout, both in the offing and in the countenances of the numerous genteel and fashionable visitors with which the Parade and Castle were thronged, standing in gaping astonishment, waiting the signal-gun. At 11.30 A.M. a light breeze had sprung up from the westward, sufficient to fill the canvas, when a gun was fired from the Squadron House Battery, and the yachts were away, making the best of a strong ebb setting to the westward in their various courses was discerned by those on the look out by "the light of the moon." They arrived in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec.
Corsair	1	24	30
Gem	1	24	50
Phœbe	1	25	20
Peri	1	26	—

The three former vessels kept close to each other the whole distance, and at about 4 P.M returned through Cowes Roads and proceeded to the eastward, the Corsair keeping the lead, followed closely by the Gem and Phœbe, who were together "side by side," and at two o'clock the Peri might be seen the Peri. From this time to sunset it was a perfect calm, and the match might, indeed, be justly termed a drifting match. At about 9 P.M a fine breeze again sprung up, which was just sufficient to enable them to make headway. It was not, however, until past midnight ere any of the yachts made their appearance, when their white canvas was discerned by those on the look out by "the light of the moon." They arrived in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec
Corsair	—	30	—
Gem	—	41	30
Phœbe	—	41	45

Peri did not go round the Nab vessel. Although the Corsair was again the first vessel in, at 1, according to the "graduated scale of Acker's" time for tonnage, the Phœbe was declared the winner, and the cup duly awarded to her gallant owner.

TUESDAY, Aug. 15.—The third R.Y.S. cup of £50 for first-class cutters of the squadron being 30 tons and under 50 tons, was sailed for by three fine yachts. Course the same as the last race of Saturday, with the exception that at starting they were to proceed to the eastward in lieu of first to the westward. The following were the yachts.—

Aurora	40	WILLIAM BENCH, Esq.
Paris	33	Capt. A. L. Corry.
Nymph	31	Sir John Bayley, Bart.

From the equal tonnage almost of these boats, became a most much interest and agreement, and, if anything, the Phœbe was the favourite; but the weather, unfortunately, proved one, having at the commencement of the race, afterwards light, and

At 11 they simultaneously, on the fire of the gun, got under way, passed their wind to the starboard on the starboard tack, and worked through the roads among the numerous shipping and sailing vessels at all descriptions which studded the Solent. Towards noon it fell calm, and shortly afterwards a breeze came up from the westward, which enabled them to complete the wearying task of sailing under a summer's sun, as hot as has been experienced this summer.

The yachts arrived, just as night had almost closed upon them, in the following order:—

	hour	min.	sec.
Phœbe	8	57	50
Aurora	8	5	10

Nymph did not go round the whole distance, and by the above result the Phœbe was again declared a winner

The summer general meeting of the members of the R.Y. Squadron was held at the Squadron House on Friday, the 11th. The proceedings of the former meeting were read and confirmed; and after transacting various other business relating to the squadron, and there being no candidates for election, the meeting broke up.

PLYMOUTH REGATTA is fixed for the 23rd inst., in the Sound; where, in addition to the Western Squadron, of nearly 50 sail, there will be a squadron of 10 yachts from Cowes, and a number of others they will sail to-day, in order to secure crossing Plymouth before the Wednesday to-morrow. The names of these 10 yachts are as follows:—Lord Yarborough, the Peri, Fiery, Brilliant, Will o' the Wisp, Esmeralda, Corsair, Gem, Owen Glendwr, Ariel, Camilla, Pearl, [illegible], Beaufighter, and [illegible]. These vessels will, of course, went to sea to engage the Western Yacht Squadron of Plymouth will be distinguished by the han[illegible] Correspondent.

NEW MUSIC.

COME THOU TO ME. Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Waylett. The words by Mrs. C. Baron Wilson. The music by Alexander Lee. Duff and Hodgson.

This song or ballad puts us in mind of a pastoral once written by the witty Dr. Sheridan, commencing

Beneath th' umbrageous shadow of a shade.

The music is pretty, particularly in the minor, but the words are "poor indeed."

I WILL BE TRUE TO THEE. Chansonette. The poetry by G. Douglas Thompson, Esq. The music by Alexander Lee. Duff and Hodgson.

This is a most elegant and *artistical* production. Why is it not more correctly printed? Write often thus, Mr. Lee, and we need not expatriate our ears for good music.

SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE. The music composed by John Barnett. D'Almaine and Co.

Dissociation is not an agreeable sensation, if it be one at all. The title of this song is similar to that of one of Haydn's immortal canonets, but there it stops—and so shall we.

TAKE BACK THE GOLDEN GIFTS OF LOVE. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by J. P. Knight. D'Almaine and Co.

Mr. Knight has mistaken the rhythm of his words, but otherwise he has invented, as is his custom, an elegant and expressive melody.

IMOGEN. Song. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by E. J. Loder. D'Almaine and Co.

The master-hand of this great and *thinking* composer is quite present in this beautiful bagatelle. We say bagatelle, for we know this is but a mu[illegible] to the leviathans he could wield.

THE SISTERS. The poetry by Desmond Ryan; the music by Franz Schubert. D'Almaine and Co.

This is one of the great Schubert's productions, which is more ingenious than elegant, more learned than effective. However, every musician will give it "right hearty welcome!"

THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHORISTERS' PSALM AND HYMN BOOK. Edited by Vincent Novello.

In this clever work of Mr. Dufour Novello we find the following nationally-interesting anecdote:—"John Reading was a pupil of Dr. Blow (the master of Purcell), and was first employed at Lincoln Cathedral. He afterwards became organist to St. John's, Hackney, and finally of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and St. Mary Woolnoth, London. He published, towards the end of the seventeenth century, a collection of anthems of his own composition, and his productions are generally esteemed for their tastefully simple, melodious, and appropriately natural harmonies. The piece, 'Adeste fideles,' obtained its name of 'The Portuguese Hymn' from the accidental circumstance of the Duke of Leeds, who was a director of the Concert of Ancient Music many years since (about 1785), having heard the hymn first performed at the Portuguese Chapel, and supposing it to be peculiar to the service in Portugal, he introduced the melody at the Ancient Concerts, giving it the title of 'Portuguese Hymn,' by which appellation this very favourite and popular tune has ever since been distinguished; but it is by no means confined to the choir of the Portuguese Chapel, being the regular Christmas Hymn that is sung in every Catholic chapel throughout England." And you might have added Ireland and Scotland, Mr. Novello.

No. 1. OLD FAMILIAR FACES. A Ballad, written and composed by H. Pase. Hy. Pase, Kensington.

No. 2. WHY ARE THE TALES OF THY INFANCY. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 3. 'TIS BEAUTIFUL TO ME. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 4. THE OLD MOUSQUETAIRE. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 5. TIC, TIC, TIC. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 6. BE HAPPY WHILST WE MAY. Written and arranged by Henry Fase. Ditto, &c.

No. 1. Is rather a pretty and flowing melody; but the composer should have written the diminished seventh (with the *g* flat instead of *f* sharp) on the sixth bar of the subject when repeated in each verse.

No. 2. Is graceful and original.

No. 3. The frequent occurrence of prohibited open and concealed consecutions, spoils this otherwise agreeable ballad.

No. 4. The 6-4 chord should not be abandoned for the fundamental at bar 3 of the symphony, nor should *f* sharp be written in place of *g* flat in bar 6.

No. 5. A pretty melody, but most (shall we say?) carelessly harmonised: The progression at bar 12 is totally inadmissible.

No. 6. Is a proof that Mr. Fase contenns, or would have contemned had he lived in his time, all the contrapuntal rules of Master Thomas Morley and other worthies, who, by precept and example, kept the laws of harmony inviolate. A delicate ear cannot endure the monstrosities that he seems pleased to commit. To indulge in skippings from useless inversnous to remote and unexpected fundamentals, is at once a proof of a fancy "that can never cast anchor," as Carl Maria once observed of an author who was similarly indifferent to necessary rules.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CHARLES HORN.—This popular composer and accomplished vocalist, we are happy to perceive, is appointed musical director at Covent-garden Theatre for the ensuing season. We hope to see and hear him once more in *Caspar*.

ACADEMIE DE MUSIQUE, PARIS.—This splendid house narrowly escaped being burnt last week. The fire originated in the little theatre Gymnase Enfantin, in the *Passage de l'Opera*, but fortunately was prevented doing any further mischief than burning the little *arena* to its sawdust. It is not to be rebuilt on the same site.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN ITALY.—Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn are engaged at the La Scala, for the ensuing carnival. The operatic seasons in Italy are but very little known in this country. The season of the carnival invariably commences on the 26th of December; *La Primavera* (spring season), on the 19th of April; *L'Autunno* (autumn), on the 15th of August. In certain cities the periods of *L'Autunno* and *Primavera* seasons differ. At Milan there is sometimes an *Autunino* (or little autumn season). As to the carnival, it invariably begins the second day after Christmas.

DEATH OF HERR FREDERIC KIND.

The Author of the Libretto of "Der Freyschutz."

Herr Kind, the worthy coadjutor of the immortal Karl Maria Von Weber, has recently died, in his 66th year. A short time since (on the occasion of the one hundred and first representation of "Der Freyschutz" at Dresden) he published an account of his introduction to the great composer, and the manner in which the matter was concocted between them. The following extracts may not be uninteresting:—

In the course of the year 1816 the chamber musician, Schmiedel, brought to me a stranger dressed in black, extremely thin in person, of a pale complexion, but intellectual countenance, and from his long arms and large extended hands, I took him at once for a pianist. It was Karl Maria Von Weber. I was delighted to form his acquaintance: he had already acquired some reputation from having set to music some popular songs taken from the collections of Herder and of Wirtenberger, the songs of Körner, and some by myself. I knew also that he was the author of a printed Kappel Meister at Dresden

The conversation between us was animated; we talked of various things. At last Weber said to me, "You must write for me an opera." The proposal made me laugh. I had already made various attempts in many branches of literature, but it had never occurred to me to write an opera. But the idea though laughable, was not considered nothing ought to be impossible to a poet. I acknowledged to him with great simplicity that I scarcely understood a note of music. He told me that was no consequence whatever. He added, "We are agreed; we understand each other; and as for the rest we will settle another time. We separated as if we had been old friends.

Weeks and months passed; I worked at various descriptions of pieces, but I did not forget my project; I recollected that a certain number of my poems had been put to music, and that they had met with some success; I recollected having read somewhere that a tragedy, by its being adapted to music, had attained extraordinary success. At length Weber came to reside at Dresden; he paid me a visit, and spoke again upon the subject of my *libretto*. I had often heard speak of the exigencies of composers, who only view an opera as regards the music, and often impose on the writer alterations and considerable changes. I explained this circumstance very freely and openly to Weber. "I will compose your libretto," said I, "such as you direct me, I give you my word; as to those details which require but a dash of the pen, these you will not refuse to make yourself out of friendship for me."

It now only remained to find a subject; I wished that it should be popular, such as became Weber's talents and my own. We searched Musenus, Benzel, Wieland, several collections of romances and novels; at length we stopped at the "Freyschutz" by Apel, and then we gave it up. The measure was severe; the subject might appear to them dangerous, as tending to increase superstitious ideas. Besides, in the tale of Apel, the two lovers die, which could not be supported on the stage. All these difficulties disconcerted us; we parted without doing anything.

But the subject had struck me; my heart fluttered; I paced my room intoxicated with the poems of the forests and popular legends. At length the mists dispersed and the sun broke forth to enlighten me. The same evening, or the morrow of the eventful day, I ran to Weber's house, and exclaimed on seeing him, "I have done "Der Freyschutz!" I have acted the devil himself! I have gone to work in an original manner. nothing is wanting but the conclusion of the 30 years' war; scene —the depths of the Bohemian forests. A pious hermit has appeared to me! The white rose protects itself against the Demon Hunter! Innocence comes to the aid of the weak—vice is destroyed, and virtue triumphs." I further explained more perfectly my plot; we shook hands together, and wished hearty success to our "Freyschutz."

There is a certain German enthusiasm in this which must interest every one possessing that romance so necessary to the due appreciation of art in any form.

THE THEATRES.

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the part of him who conducts an establishment dependent upon public approval, before that patronage can be earned on the one hand, or well bestowed on the other; and as an instance of it being fully proved to exist in its double principle in one individual, we beg to present our readers with the portrait of Mr. Lumley, the *entrepeneur* of her Majesty's Theatre, the sedulous caterer for "the banquet of our dearest senses."

Eye rapt in visions of enchanting grace,
And ear dissolv'd in liquid melody!

PORTRAIT OF MR. LUMLEY.

And now to chronicle, *en detail*, the various performances of the most charming Opera season that was ever presented to our notice and delight.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened on the 11th of March last with a new opera, by Donizetti, entitled "Adelia," in which, for the first time on an opening night, appeared a *prima donna* (Persiani), and a tenor (Signor Dominique Conti), whose respective merits would shed lustre upon the more advanced stages of any previous seasons. In addition to these, a most charming *danseuse* (Mademoiselle Dumilâtre) made her first curtsey to an English audience—and not in vain "was her sweet poetry of feet." Fanny Elssler, too, *la divinité de danse*, as some enraptured Gallic admirer has termed her, was also present, and made "La Tarentule" seem more dangerous than ever.

March 25. "Belisario," for the *début* of Fornasari, of whose transcendent merits we have spoken already. Ballet, "Une Soirée de Carnaval."

March 30. The novelty in the ballet department, "Giselle," being revived for the display of Elssler's wonderful pantomime.

April 6. "La Sonnambula," in which Persiani, as *Amina*, made it her own character. Mario and Fornasari great in their respective *personæ*. Divertissement, "Un Bal sous Louis XIV.," in which there was a galaxy of charms, in the persons of Elssler, Guy Stephan, Camille, Planquet, Dumilâtre, &c.

April 18. "Norma." First appearance of *La Diva* (Grisi) and the charming Moltini. Conti as *Pollione*, and Lablache in *Oroveso*.

April 20. "Semiramide." Beautifully performed by Grisi as the heroine, Brambilla as *Arsace*, and Fornasari as *Assur*. "La Gipsy" followed, which was exquisitely personated by Elssler, Coulon, Gosselin, and Silvain.

April 27. "Il Barbière di Siviglia." Produced to exhibit the versatility of Fornasari, whose *Figaro* was entitled to at least the merit of a new and original treatment. The divertissement of "Les Houris," in which Dumilâtre, Camille, Planquet, Scheffre, and M. St. Leon were "things like air so bodiless they seem'd!"

May 5. "Il Don Giovanni." Fornasari as the Spanish libertine for the first time, we believe, and admirable. The rest of the characters, particularly Persiani's *Zerlina*, absolute perfection. *Mem.*, Mario is the best *Ottavio* we have ever heard.

May 11. "La Gazza Ladra." Another triumph for Fornasari, whose *forte* is the dignified and pathetic. Grisi most admirable as *Ninetta*, and Brambilla interesting as *Pippo*. We must not forget to mention the great Lablache as the *Podesta*. "None but himself can be his parallel!"

May 18. "I Puritani." Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Fornasari! what a *quartetto!* Those who were absent cannot even imagine the effect of their *co*-singing. "A te o cara" was never more effectively given by Rubini than by Mario, whose *voce argentina* leaves you nothing to wish for in tone, and whose manner is every day improving rapidly. The ballet of "Asmè," revived with a stronger cast than ever: Cerito, Guy Stephan, Camille, Planquet, Perrot, Coulon, Gosselin, and St. Leon. A word or two here about Guy Stephan: "Grace is in her steps"—we have seen her snatch applause in the presence of Taglioni; and if conventionalism and prejudice were out of the way, we are not quite sure that Guy Stephan is not one of the first dancers in the world. *Trahit sua quemque voluptas* is an old saying, on the strength of which we will dare to exclaim—

O faciem pulchram! deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres;

by which last word, reader, be it understood we mean *danseuses*.

May 23. "Lucrezia Borgia." Principal characters by Grisi, Brambilla, Mario, Panzini, and Lablache. Grisi, as usual, when she gets an opportunity, tragically beautiful.

June 1. "Linda di Chamouni." In this delightful opera Persiani was perfection both in *operatic* and *dramatic* display. In the third act particularly.

June 20. "L'Elisir d'Amore." Madame Persiani was all that could be wished for in this charming buffa opera of Donizetti; Mario sang "Una furtiva lagrima" most exquisitely. Lablache, "*Ecco ipse*" of all that is great and genuine, was wonderfully fine and effective as *Dulcamara*.

June 22. The beautiful ballet of "Ondine, ou la Naiade," was produced, in which the etherial Cerito fascinated us and all other spectators, as we have already chronicled.

June 29. "Don Pasquale." An immense triumph, both for the composer and the representatives, or rather interpreters, of his eloquent muse. Donizetti's genius rather inclines to comedy; but, to borrow a style of phrase from *Falstaff*, he "can circumvent" anything he likes. "From gay to grave, from lively to severe," would be a good and expressive motto for his versatile ability.

July 6. Last act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and last scene of "Anna Bolena." Principal characters by Persiani, Mario, Panzini, and Mdme. Grisi.

July 13. The novelty of this night consisted of the second act of "Guglielmo Tell," which was magnificently represented by Persiani, Mario, F. Lablache, and Fornasari.

July 20. On this night the celebrated and contested *pas de deux* between the rival *danseuses*, Elssler and Cerito, was brought to an amicable *footing*, and was as successful to both as either could wish. Cerito has more of the "buoyant sense of being" about her than Elssler, but the latter is a more finished dancer.

July 27. "La Cenerentola." Nothing to notice but the repetition of the various *artistes*' perfections, and, if possible, more perfect than ever.

Aug. 3. "Così fan Tutte," with a new *petit* ballet, entitled "Le Délire d'un Peintre," which we have noticed in a previous number.

August 10. Selections from "L'Italiana in Algieri," &c. Ballet divertissement, "Le Délire d'un Peintre," which we have noticed already, and which does great credit to the classical imagination of M. Perrot, its inventor.

These constitute all the novelties, or the novel changes, that have been rung during the season, which for the subscribers terminated last Saturday. Three additional nights this week have been added as a *codicil* to the *will* of anybody who would like to be present, and the consequence, particularly on Thursday for the benefit of Fanny Elssler, has been a most voluntary throng. To-night closes this magnificent piece of entertainment.

What Mr. Lumley means to do for the future we cannot presume to say; but this we shall fearlessly assert, that if he go on as he has begun we shall heartily say,

O faustum et felicem hunc diem!

when he undertook the management of the Italian Opera. In a former number, congratulating him on his outset, we said, "Chi ben comincia ha la meta de l'opera,"—now we will make our valedictory in the assuring words that his

Finis coronat opus.

MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE.

Michael William Balfe is the son of a highly respectable professional follower of Terpsichore, and was born in Dublin early in the present century. At a very precocious age he evinced a most extraordinary genius for the art in which he has subsequently so truly distinguished himself, and selecting the violin for his young aspirations, he was put under the tuteiage of Mr. William O'Rourke (the present popular professor in London, composer of "Amelie," &c., but who is, we suppose, for the sake of English euphony, obliged to forego the n in his patronymic, and allow himself to be *cave'd Rooke*), with whom he made such rapid progress that he very soon performed a *concertino* of his master's composition, a an amateur society held semi-publically at the Exchange in his native city, about the year of the battle of Waterloo. He subsequently and soon began to reveal his creative faculties, and was a contributor to a little pleasant work entitled "Miniature Lyrics," the words of which were by the late Haynes Bayley. After this he was articled, we believe, to the clever vocalist and composer Horn, whom he accompanied to England, and under whose *surveillance* he frequently performed at Vauxhall. We know not what fortuitous circumstance led him to visit the continent, but whatever it may have been, we

PORTRAIT OF BALFE.

cannot but be indebted to it for nursing and fostering for awhile abroad, and then restoring to us at home, one of the most versatile geniuses that the musical world can boast of. During his residence in Italy he produced several successful operatic pieces, in most of which he distinguished himself also as a principal performer.

The music of Balfe is characterised by an almost too florid and occasionally careless freedom; but no *maestro* is more master of effect, or better knows the instruments he is handling. Moreover, wanting strength of *physique*, he is a charming, chaste vocalist, and withal a good actor. Number up these several qualifications, reader, and with us you will not fail to come to our conclusion that such a man is "an honour to his day, though seldom seen!"

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

On Monday an adaptation, by Mr. G. Soane, of Scribe's *libretto*, "Le Puits d'Amour," with Balfe's music, as produced recently at the Opéra Comique, Paris, made its appearance at this house, and was most brilliantly successful, *à forcede la musique*; for the plot of the piece, independently of being unnatural and immoral, was nothing but an outrage upon English manners and historical truth. We may not wonder why the French retain a hatred towards us, when they have to deal with such personages as Edward III.; but we cannot help confessing our surprise to see a British public first expatriate an *artiste* like Balfe, to seek protection from a hostile shore, and then receive him back again with open arms, after perpetrating a lampoon upon their national character in that foreign land. Certainly, Balfe did not write the said *libretto*, but still he was *particeps criminis*; and the only excuse we can make for him is, that whatever the import of the words may be, like Terpander, he has "clothed them in melody." The little ballad, "Annette, the fisher's daughter," in which the story of the "Lover's Well" is narrated, is simple and expressive, and was beautifully enunciated by Mrs. H. Grattan, as *Tressilian*. Allen sang charmingly; Barker excellently well, too; and GLORIOUS PAUL, as *Quance*, the sheriff of London, was a fellow of "infinite mirth." The finale to the first act is in Balfe's usual dramatic spirit; but when shall trombones, trumpets, drums, &c., allow us to *detect* harmony? Madame Eugene Garcia was more effective in the part of *Geraldine* than in anything we have hitherto seen her; and Miss Turpin was most graceful and excellent in what she had to do. The opera was announced for repetition four times a week, amidst universal applause.

The scene our Artist has selected for illustration is from the 2nd act, and represents a subterranean hall:—in the centre, or a little to one side, is a sofa, on which is discovered *Geraldine*, who, as the author says, "believes herself dead and in Elysium, or the other place;" *Tressilian* the narrator, adds that he "couldn't exactly make out which." There is a great deal of somnambulism in this scene, which very much disquiets the beholder; but our artist has luckily seized a moment of repose and caught, not a weasel asleep, but "the rarest work of Nature," where

Never yet did slumber lie
On a cheek of so much beauty—
On so blue, so bright an eye!

Sleep generally closes eyes of all hues, but *Geraldine's* optics are superior to vulgar laws. She sings a duet with the king in a *wide-awake* style, and then composes herself to sleep on the sofa in most complacent form.

SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "GERALDINE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

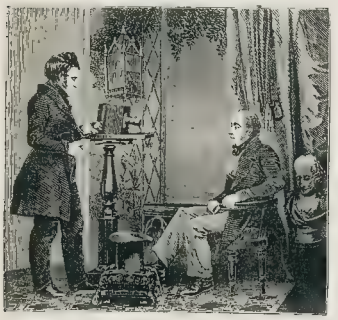
THE WIND OF HEAVEN!

NATIONAL SONG.

The wind of heav'n is a dulcet thing,
When, from the South, with breath of Spring,
It comes on a flowery-laden wing,
And tells the young birds to wake and sing!
The wind of heav'n is a demon sound,
When it scatters the forest pines around,
Tearing their roots from the yawning ground,
Filling it then with the torrent's bound!

The wind of heav'n is the softest sigh
That ever yet bore the lark's on high,
When, wrapt far deep in the azure sky,
He sends down to earth his melody!
The wind of heav'n is a howling blast,
When over the ocean wild 'tis cast;
Silencing ever the sweetest, last
Fond vows to home that some lips had pass'd!

The wind of heav'n is a mournful thing,
When through the old churchyard it doth sing,
Or high in the belfry turret ring
At midnight: sad thoughts it then can bring!
But the wind of heaven is a joyous breeze,
When it wafts Britannia o'er the seas,
And guides her to thousand victories,
Where the tropics burn or arctics freeze! W.



LINES WRITTEN ON SEEING A DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

BY MISS ELIZABETH SHERIDAN CAREY.

"To the artist and true connoisseur, the mere vehicle employed will be a matter of little importance, and he will be delighted with whatever is excellent of its kind."—D. C. READ. *Preface to the Catalogue of his Exchange.*

Wondrous it is! form, face, and air,
Dress, attitude, are pictured there!
Nay, pictured not—why praise of Art
Where Nature, only, plays the part?
No gifted touch could this excel;
No pencil breathe so sweet a spell!
Not *Reynolds*, as his "scorn of fame,"
Could put this magic head to shame,
Nor with the splendour of his hues,
O'er canvas, weather traits diffuse;
Not *Lawrence*, with his suasive line,
His pearly shades, and soft carmine,
Not *Hoyter*, who, with wizard hand,
Limns forth the "Layds of the Land,"
And shows how fair, how all serene,
In sov'reign beauty shines a Queen;
Not one with chalk, and chastise ml,
And varied tints, and patient toil,
Back'd by the love of ancient schools,
Their hints, their practice, sleight, and rules,—
Could us cerarcly surpass*
A portrait truer than the glass.

Here is no feature half awry,
Too large a nose, too small an eye,
No forehead just an inch too low,
No faulty stroke, no faithless glow; †
And, best of all eulogia! here
No false deceiving charms appear;
But the fair face as Nature made it,
So hath the regal sun portray'd it!
The cordial, frank, old English air
Suits nobly on the features there;
And shrewd and bland, with cheerful wile
She seems to seek an answ'ring smile.
That is her turn—you may compare it,
And that her very glance—I'll swear it!
There is her brow, *sans* cap or wimple,
And there her mirth-enjoying dimple—
That comely cheek, and rounded chin—
To mar them were a mortal sin!
There clusters each bright waving tress,
And there's, I vow, her last new dress—
A shaded silk, each stripe and fold,
And, as I live! the chain of gold
Whose glitt'ring circles lightly deck
The alabaster of that neck;
And, see, the brooch—that petted snake,
More happy than in flow'ry brake.

Most marvellous! so soft, so true!
A precious pearl—a rare bijou!
So much herself—keep it beside you,
Nor time nor tide can e'er divide you;
Or place it, in the sun, before you, ‡
And strongest fancies will creep o'er you;
Those sportive eyes will seem to glisten—
That little ear, well pleased, to listen—
That arch and coaxing smile to play,
And mare your very heart away—
Those lips to breathe, to move, to talk,
And, with a gentle aspiration,
To share their owner's morning walk,
Give you right courteous invitation.

Oh! hence immortaliz'd *Daguerre*—
The fair *La Creevy's*; dark despair!
Whom'er shall wisely wish to be
Portray'd in pure reality,
And to the likeness of his friend,
Would have no borrow'd beauties blend;
Nor yet, by clumsy art defaced,
Find charms and much lov'd traits erased.
And view, disgusted, crude outline—
Wits to ours, attitude, design—
With bold presence assume the place
Of beauty, intellect, and grace!
Whene'er, in short, seeks life and truth,
In health or sickness, age or youth,
And need not beg "some pow'r to gie 'em
To see themselves as others see 'em"—
Will to the sunny roof repair,
And stare to find their shadow there;
But wither'd beau, and wrinkled belle,
Whose mirrors fatal tidings tell,
Who fret and fume, and peak and pine
O'er youth and beauty's long decline,
And fan the glass that e'er declares
Their shrunken mien and silver hairs—
Those tott'ring knights and sorrel dames
Who still aspire to kindle flames,
And dream of love and Cupid's darts,
And Hymen's bonds, and bleeding hearts,
And think it very hard to show 'em
As all the world has chanced to know'em;
And they, though young, of homely air,
Who due to be eateen'd most fain,
Who, closely wrapt in self conceit,
Believe themselves perfection sweet,
And loathe the pictures that disclose
Not tints of lily and of rose,
Nor in the false, obsequious line
Make Venus or Adonis shine—
Of fop, and fool, and sere old maid,
Of truth's unfait'ring forms afraid,
Hope not the patronage, Daguerre,
With them thy art is fool, not fair,
"More truth!" and "stuff!" and "imposition"
"Unfit for any exhibition!"
"Black, dirty daubs!" "Laugh! *coarse and vile!"*

"Old, ugly things that never smile!"
And "why the Good Queen Dowager
Should mount to CLARDET'S studi—o,
And Louis Philippe come to err
So much as to the Baron go.
They cannot for their lives declare!"
So hate ye, BEARD, CLARDET, DAGUERRE!

Take back the picture now, Lucrece
(Reluctantly we must resign it!);
And, dusting on its ev'ry trace,
Ere in its casket you enshrine it,
Whene'er you gaze, and gaze and feel
Its mystic influence o'er you steal,
And seem to commune, though apart,
With the sweet sister of your heart,
Betrunk you she would prize, like you,
A sister's faithful semblance too.
We wot a certain hazel eye,
Bright as the star in yonder sky—
A pencill'd brow, a forehead fair—
And glossy braids of raven hair—
A merry glance—a sunny smile,
Whose playful sweetness doth beguile—
A winning, heart-illum'd face,
Where goodness hath impress her trace,
Proclaiming o'er each fexile trait
Her own supreme eternal sway.
But why these seems here recall?
Peep in your glass, you'll see them all;
And, if you would "dear Sarah" please,
Send her the portraiture of these—
A sparkling, speaking, fond reflection,
For ever prin'd by pure affection.

E. S. C.

Our engraving represents the photographic process at Mr. Beard's establishment, Parliament-street, Westminster.

* Nothing can be further from my intention than to decry the brilliant productions of these masters, or to wanton from painting the highest honours awarded to it by its most ardent admirers—among whom I desire to be ranked. I refer only to that *unerring accuracy of resemblance* which, unattainable by the pencil, renders the Daguerreotype invaluable in portraiture.

† Defects "plenty as blackberries" in the productions of the *La Creevy* school.

‡ Who can have forgotten the warm hearted little miniature-painteress, Miss La Creevy, afterwards Mrs. Tim Linkinwater, in "Nicholas Nickleby?"

§ The dazzling, but often fugitive, lights of expression, which not infrequently elude the practised and accomplished pencil, are rarely, if ever, caught by an inferior hand. To copy the features is a task of little difficulty; but to inform them with the character, and animate them with the expression of the sitter, requires gifts and attainments not possessed by the ordinary face-painter. Here the Daguerreotype is *unrivalled*, and preserves, for ever, the fleeting sunbeam of a smile.

‖ It is impossible to purge poor human nature of conceit. *"Amour propre sème les portraits,"* but, as the Daguerreotype tells "the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth," they who, unmoved of the attributes, pretend to youth, beauty, grace, and intellectual character, and to whom many years' close consultation of the glass has failed to dispel the "dear delusion," are indecorously disrobed when they copy their honest reminiscences, and as they can be in no wise persuaded of the unpalatable fact that the Daguerreotype is unflattering, they fall foul on it, and denounce it with a heat and vindictiveness unspeakably amusing. It is needless to say that such exponents only can be disappointed by a discovery that cannot be too highly estimated by the social affections. What treasure can we possess more coveted than the *perfect* likeness of the friend or relative most dear to our heart, and when did the pencil thoroughly satisfy the expectations of the eye familiar with the form, air, and bearing of the portrayed?

BOULOGNE (UPPER) HARBOUR.

Boulogne has, during the past week, been a focus of gaiety, to which thousands of pleasure-seekers have been drawn. The great attraction has been the races; the first day being Monday, and the second on Thursday. The *affiche* and *conditions* of the sport are signed by "Le Maire de Boulogne, Président de la Société des Courses, Al. Adam;" and of the result we intend presenting our readers with a picturesque illustration in our next journal. The races extend through three weeks: the course lies six miles off the town. On Monday the town was full of visitors, computed at 7000; and neither a horse nor vehicle could be hired for any money. Thousands of persons reached the course by steam.

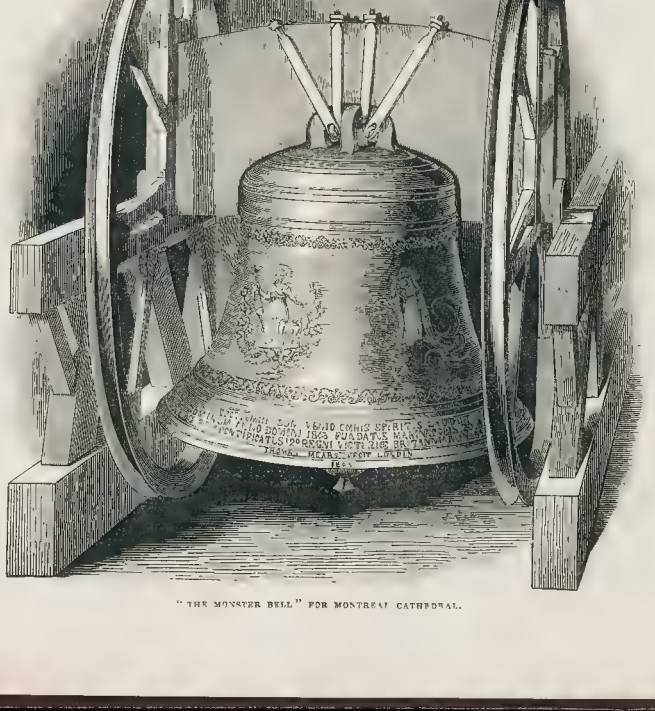
The harbour of Boulogne has been much improved of late; and great exertions are making to render Boulogne in every respect superior to Calais in the facilities it will afford to visitors to the Continent. Since the opening of the South-eastern Railway to Folkestone, every exertion has been made to promote the establishment of a regular line of steamers from Boulogne to Folkestone, and, by so doing, not only promote expedition in travelling from London to Paris, but prove, by the fact of the daily intercourse, that no seaport in France possesses such conveniences and advantages for travellers to and from London to Paris as does the port of Boulogne. The subject has been taken up by the town, its spirited mayor, and enlightened Chamber of Commerce. The Commercial Company offered, from the 1st of August, either in conjunction with the General Steam Navigation Company, or by itself, to place two boats, of the same power as those on the London station, to ply regularly between Boulogne and Folkestone, on condition that a sum of £1000 be guaranteed to them to cover any losses that might be sustained during the first year. This reasonable demand and offer of service were accepted, a subscription entered into in the room, when more than a fourth of the sum was subscribed. Such then is the state of the communications between London and Paris *viâ* Boulogne and Folkestone. The traveller can leave Boulogne at 9 in the morning, and feel certain of being at London Bridge at 2 o'clock.

THE LARGEST BELL EVER CAST IN ENGLAND.

This immense bell has just been shipped for Montreal, it being intended for the new Catholic Cathedral, where it is to be placed in a tower by itself, and to be used as a "bourdon," or alarum-bell. It is to be named "Maria," the cathedral being dedicated to the virgin.

It is the most extraordinary work of the kind ever executed in England, and was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Company, of Whitechapel. Some idea may be formed of the vast size of this bell, from its having required ten tons of fused metal to form the cast; and the time occupied in running the fused metal from the furnace into the mould was fifteen minutes. The diameter of the bell at the mouth is 7 feet 3 inches; it height is 7 feet; and its thickness at the sound bow is 6½ inches. Its weight is 7 tons 11 cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs.; its sound is very powerful and melodious. The weight of the clapper is upwards of 3 cwt. The bell will be rung by means of two wheels, one on each side of the stock or bearer, which, with its iron-work and fittings, weighs about 2 tons 10 cwt. There will be four ropes used in the ringing, a man pulling at each side of the wheels. The bell itself is heavier than the great Tom of Lincoln by 32 cwt.; it bears some bas-reliefs of the cardinal virtues, which are finely cast. On one side is the following legend: "Negotiamini dum venio omnis spiritis laudet Dominum. Anno Domini, 1843. Fundatæ Marianapolis, 20°. Greg. P.P. 16. Pontificatus, 12°. Regin. Victoriæ Britanniarum 6°." On the other side is inscribed, "Ex plurimo Æreorum Artificium, Agricolarumque, Marianapolitamensium Dono;" intimating that it has been paid for from a fund subscribed by the merchants, artificers, and agriculturists of Montreal. Its cost, including that of the works, is upwards of £1200. On the rim is the maker's name, "Thomas Mears, Fecit, Londini, 1843."

There has also been a peal of ten bells already sent out, to be placed in the sister-tower of the cathedral at Montreal, a Gothic structure, recently erected at the cost of £80,000. The shipment of the huge bell on board the Lady Seaton, bound for Montreal, and lying in the Brandy-quay, London Docks, was a labour of great difficulty; and a part of the deck of the vessel was of necessity, cut away to admit the bell into the hold of the vessel.



"THE MONSTER BELL" FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,
AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XX.

THE PRISONERS AT VERDUN.

THE war still raged, and with such varied success that the prospect of its close appeared more remote than ever, while Charles, as Sir Arthur had apprehended, was in consequence wretched.

He had been now nearly twelve months a prisoner; and although he saw many around him who had been prisoners for twelve years comparatively happy, the hope that had been given to his ambition, the thought of his professional prospects having now stagnated, and his belief he had of its being highly probable that he might be kept there for the remainder of twenty years longer, conquered to render him miserable; while it was evident that no naturally fine constitution was long by perpetual anxiety undermined!

He might have escaped boldly as others had done, but his spirit appeared to be utterly broken. He might have escaped meanly as others were known to do—by bribing, by bribing a Frenchman to imprison him for debt, and then having given up his parole, paying the debt, and on hearing the prison gates shut in his face—but he could not in that way satisfy his conscience, and could not sacrifice his honour.

Under these afflicting circumstances the amiable Lucrece, who was indeed the very angel he in his letters had described, was necessary in her efforts to cheer him. She would appeal to him as a husband, as a father, as a man, in tones to which the climate had imparted depth and tenderness, and with an earnest intensity of feeling which went to her very soul; she would implore him to look at the bright prospects she invariably painted, and with manly brauness to bear up against the calamity with which they had been assailed, but all her efforts failed. She could not rouse him.

Had he known how long he had to remain, nay, had he even known that he should be kept there for life—he might have become reconciled, but this was a state of suspense which he could not with fortitude endure.

He, of course, could not know how long he should be kept there a prisoner: it might be for two years, it might be for twenty, or it might be for life; all was uncertain, and that very uncertainty tortured him the more as he felt that the best, the most valuable, part of his professional life was being wasted.

Nor was Frederick much more happy. It is true that, having perfectly recovered from his wound, he was in excellent health; and it is said that health and happiness—and with those we were reunited to be gay, but the thought of Alice—of whose name he was cognizant with whom he constantly corresponded—made her loved image more dearly than he ever loved before, conceived it to be possible for a man to love—was to him a perpetual source of self-reproach.

"Don't you think, Charles," said he on one occasion, "the thing answer been tried—but don't you think that if I were to pledge my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I would remain at three months, they would allow me to go over to England?"

Charles smiled. It was seldom indeed that he did smile, but he could not help smiling at this.

"What do you think?" continued Fred, earnestly. "What is your opinion?"

"Why, my dear boy, Fred, that if the French committed so extensive a parole to be violated by any prisoners at Verdun—"

"But in this single case can't you conceive the possibility of the entertaining such an expectation?"

"I cannot indeed, they would laugh at the idea, but depend upon it, Fred, they would do nothing else, unless indeed they placed you under such slight—I can easily conceive the possibility of their doing that."

"I am I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll give up my parole, and escape in the best way I can."

"You had better not attempt it, Fred. look at the consequences of failure."

"Less at the fate of Alice! Do you not think that if I were to return she would recover?"

"I certainly do."

"And do you not think that I love her sufficiently well, Charles, to risk my life for her?"

"But in risking your life you also risk hers! seeing that her life hangs upon your own. If anything fatal were to happen to you, she would die, and it would be probably the result of any attempt of the kind whether successful or not. Your life might under the circumstances be considered as hers."

"But I'm not going to consent to be kept here for ever! I can't and shan't endure what I am to do!"

"Have patience all things will be well: have patience!"

How strange—seems to us can give excellent advice to others, and at the same time to himself! As the parties, who, after having been for three quarters of an hour in a most harassing home found that while he had been preaching his very best sermon, his very self he had been engaged in vain, exclaimed in a rage, "Confound you, Jack! you would had such a horse of Ale!" Or as the parties who, after having given something peculiar as his own cause.

Last autumn when advice had been given to Fred, he cried, "Patience! what is all very well, Charles, for you having a wife with you here—to talk of patience—were I in your situation, I would be happy with things, but as am I can't have patience! If I were only married to Alice, as if she were here with me, they might keep me a prisoner as long as they pleased. I should care for nothing then. I should wish for nothing more!"

"I have often thought," said Charles, "that you might possibly be able to expose the fallacy," at has often struck me as being possible—although I am never mentioned it before that the Doctor might, by management, be prevailed upon to make up an interpret happy."

"But how?—by what means?—by what means, my dear fellow," inquired Fred, eagerly.

"Why, by allowing Alice to come over here!"

"Do you really think he would?"

"I say that I have often thought it possible"

"How strange that it never struck me! It is possible!—probable, very, very probable."

"I cannot go quite so far as that."

"But she might come over with some female friend, and we might be married here and be happy. I'll write to her on the subject at once."

"That would spoil all!"

"Why? would there be any impropriety in it?"

"Perhaps so absolute impropriety; but I hold it to be a matter of infinite delicacy, I do not think any direct communication between you on the subject would have the desired effect."

"Charles," said Fred, with an earnest expression, "I will be guided entirely by you, having, as you know that I always have had, the highest confidence in your judgment. You have been already more than a brother to me, and I shall ever feel so to you. You are a good fellow, Charles, but that you do not require to be told. You are too long to that to pretend, and I will follow your directions in this affair."

"Nonsense! I am not at all sanguine on the subject. I think it extremely probable that the application will be unsuccessful, still, as the matter is one of importance both to her and to you—for Heaven only knows when we shall be able to remain sure—and as it is just possible that her father who loves her tenderly may be induced to consent, I hold the application to be one which ought, under the circumstances, to be made. I will consider the letter you plan would be for me to write to my uncle, communicating my views on the subject, soliciting his good offices, and requesting him strongly to make such representations to the Doctor as may be calculated to obtain his consent."

"Exactly! The very thing! It must be by far the best course to pursue. And Sir Arthur I am certain will do it!"

He will, indeed. There is nothing in his power that he would not do to promote our happiness. And the happiness of us all would be thereby promoted. Even I should feel far more happy, not only for your sake, Fred, but because poor Lucrece—between whom, now that, the most affectionate feelings exist—would be delighted."

"Will you, then, write to Sir Arthur?"

"I will, this very day. But Fred, not a word to Lucrece. Concealment, should we succeed, will not lessen her delight, while it will save her from all disappointment if we fail. Therefore, do not say a syllable to her on the subject."

Fred promised that he would not, and the letter was written that day and despatched.

Poor Alice had now become extremely dejected. Perpetual thought had enveloped her mind quietly in gloom. She had no intimation, no energy, no power to shake off that and now which sat so terribly heavily upon her. To visit her father laboured to cheer her, in vain he endeavoured to convince her that the war would soon be at an end, and poured out every consolation which he could think of to justify that reluctance, her years was dazed by the breath of despair, which neither change of scene nor society could remove.

Knowing that Sir Arthur was expecting the letter which Charles said it probable that the subject proposed might be attained, but, concerning the utmost delicacy and caution to be essential to its attainment, he determined on opening the subject gradually, and with care.

He, therefore, having consulted Caroline, whose lofty arrogance developed itself on more and more, and who began to consider herself as the sister of Lady Cleveden, ought to form an alliance with a much higher family than that of Dr. Hawtree, invited the Doctor and Alice to dine, and, notwithstanding Alice was morally as well as physically indisposed—having been recently by Caroline's account, with her for more particular than of affection—the invitation was accepted, and they arrived at the usual hour but not a word having reference to Verdun was uttered either before or during dinner, for although the subject occupied the thoughts of all, it was by all studiously avoided.

When, however, Caroline and Alice had retired, Sir Arthur expressed to Dr Hawtree that he had that morning received a long letter from Charles, and having drank for some time upon the comparatively unimportant portions of the letter, he cautiously proceeded to his task.

"I am still afraid," said he, "very much afraid that this war will last a long time yet."

The Doctor shook his head mournfully repeated, "I fear it will last long."

"So do things," continued Sir Arthur, "especially for poor Alice. I perceive that she has not yet got over it."

No, nor will she ever get over it, unless indeed the war be soon brought to a close. It would have been a happy thing had young Greville never seen her."

"It is no happy thing that he ever did, under the circumstances, it is to be regretted. Had they been married before he left, that they might not to be living together, like Charles and Lucrece, it would not have been of so much importance."

"That would have been a different thing altogether. I know it not there have cared so much about it she would not have been so deeply affected. Doubtless, however, that is a matter in which they are both to blame, for instead of their being happy in each other's society, would have been a great relief. As it is, poor girl, I don't know what I am to do with her. Her spirits appear to be utterly broken. She is from morning till night in a melancholy mood and sometimes I absolutely fear that her reason will leave her."

"It is natural to be lamented, then, that they are not married."

"I wish to Heaven they were! I, of course, have no desire to conceal my thoughts from you. I do wish they were, from my heart! But the wish is vain also!"

"Why vain?"

"If by vain," again, I apprehend, because it cannot be realised

"I do not know that. You wish they were married. Why can they not be married—"

"My dear friend," said the Doctor, "what is it you mean."

"Why—that as mercy a suggestion, possibly, may have passed you—Frederick is in France, Alice is here—he cannot come over to her, but she can go over to him.—hence it is I ask why they cannot be married."

A pause ensued, and Sir Arthur, having watched the Doctor's countenance intently, perceived not only that the idea had not occurred to him, but that he viewed it in anything but a favourable light.

"It is not, you see," resumed Sir Arthur, "it is not as if he were there alone Charles is well known to her, while she and that offensive creature Lucrece are like sisters."

"I'm aware of it," said the Doctor, thoughtfully, "I am aware of it, but—I'll think the matter over. I can scarcely bear the thought of parting with her still—I'll think of it. I'll think of it."

"It must not be said you perceive, that she was expressly to be married: her assembly oh yet might be to see Lucrece, and the marriage would follow in the regular way."

"I understand you perfectly. If I could go over with her—but—Well! I'll take an opportunity of consulting her on the subject. If I find it to be her wish, my own feelings shall be sacrificed."

"It need not be known, even to her, that her marriage over there was contemplated. She might go expressly to see Lucrece, and, between them, the affair might be arranged without any apparent premeditation. And now I may explain to you that this suggestion came from Charles, who wished me, in his letter, to ascertain if it were like that you would entertain such an arrangement which he appears to feel convinced would promote the happiness of all concerned. But here is the letter, Read it."

The Doctor did;—and its tendency was to induce the belief that if Alice were to go, the happiness of all concerned would be promoted.

"It appears that Mrs Cleveland," said he, "knows nothing of this proposal"

"Nor, I would submit, should Alice know of it. Let them both be unconscious of the matter. I question much whether if Alice knew of it she would consent. The affair can be arranged much better over there."

"Well then, let it be so. The idea of parting that with an only child is of course extremely painful, but for her sake—to save her—I set aside all considerations of self, and propose it."

While, however, they were thus deciding on the propriety of consulting the real subject, Caroline was not only explaining all to Alice, but labouring to impress upon her mind how highly necessary, the contemplated visit would be considered.

"You perceive, my dear," she observed, in conclusion, "that, although there would be no direct obligation in such a step under the circumstances, we must, for our own comfort, to a certain extent, study the wishes and feelings of others, and, if once it were known that you went over there for such a purpose, however chaste, however pure might be your motives, the remarks of the world would be horribly severe. your reputation would be assailed by ridicule on the one hand and malice on the other incessantly—Miss Hawtree cannot live without her lover. She must go to him she must ask him to marry her at once, she cannot wait, how thing! What a horrible way she must be in!—how desperately she must want a husband! These remarks, with a hundred others, would be made, and, therefore, much as I love my brother, I would not have you go for the world!"

Alice was silent and during her absence she thought, not of what the world might say, but of the speedy return of Fred in any hope less. She would not have gone under any circumstances—she still considered it a matter of duty—but the hope of seeing him in future, that the first of a proposal of the kind he—" made no sacrifice to her that there was not the slightest prospect of the war being brought to a close, that it was kept being, and continued to wage—despite the remonstrances of Caroline—chase Sir Arthur and the Doctor resumed them.

"Alice!" my dear child!" exclaimed Dr Hawtree, addressing her as tears as he entered the room, "What is it, my girl?—what is the matter?"

"Dear papa," replied Alice, "I need not conceal it here, because we are with those to whom my feelings are known, but although the fond hope which sustains I do have of—I will not leave you, dear father. I will not leave you."

The Doctor, while pressing Alice fondly to his heart, looked at Caroline with an expression of anger, when, turning to Sir Arthur, he observed, "I did not anticipate this. My dear child," he added, "we will talk of this matter by-and-by; be cheerful, Alice, all will yet be well!"

Not wishing to offend Caroline, or to do her what he supposed to be the greatest of wrongs, that he would wantonly wound the feelings of her young friend, the Doctor tenderly led Alice to a chair, and sat beside her, and endeavoured to divert their thoughts from this subject until they had partaken of coffee, when Alice bade them adieu and departed.

"My dear," said Sir Arthur, when they had left, "how came you to say, less all to that poor girl?"

"Because," said Caroline, haughtily, "I deemed it correct to explain."

"But papa, my dear, you should not have done so."

"Sir, I am, I apprehend, as competent to form a judgment on a matter of this description as you are."

"Yes, my dear, but—"

"But who, sir? I presume that I am mistress at least of my own thoughts' and that if I have it right to enter into an explanation, I am at liberty to do so!"

"No doubt, my dear, but then you have spoiled all."

"All what, sir?—what have I spoiled?"

"Why, we did not want to have it explained to her!"

"How was it possible for me to know that? You did not tell me that you wished to conceal it! What could I suppose, as having found a letter in my presence not to explain to them the purport of the letter? Did you not tell me distinctly that that was your object?"

"I believe I did, my dear you, I believe I did"

"Very well then, why do you blame me for furthering that object?"

"Nay, I do not blame you"

"You do blame me, sir, and I will not be blamed. You invited them expressly in order to lay the proposal before them, and because I presumed so for—"

"Nay, I did not say presumed"

"But presumption was implied." I can perceive what you mean before your thoughts are expressed. You mean to say that I had no right to enter into any explanation."

"All I meant was that you wished to conceal the real object until the event over"

"I perceive. You wished to deceive the girl, you wished to inveigle her into the marriage."

"No, no, my dear no!"

"Yes, yes I say yes! You meaned to send her over under false pretences! unlawful with. I must confess I tell you sir I'll not be a party to any deceit in this matter, nor will I allow my brother to be fooled. If Dr. Hawtree desires to get his daughter off, it is perhaps but natural that he should be averse to entering in practices so base, and had he said one syllable on the subject to me I have taught him so without assistance."

"I have done, my dear—"

"Done, you ought not to have commenced. You appear to think that I have no interest in this matter" but I would have you understand that in all that concerns my brother I have an interest—very deep interest—and—"

"Really, my dear, I—I—I—"

"I know, sir, not correct—but a correct—and—I—I—I

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

With respect to the advantages which will, in all probability, accrue from the canal now about to be commenced across this isthmus, we may observe that not only the communication between Europe and the countries of America bordering on the Pacific would be much facilitated, but vessels bound for China and the countries of Eastern and Southern Asia would prefer a voyage which, besides being much shorter than that round the Cape of Good Hope, would have the advantage of a continual favourable wind (the trades). A geographical writer, in estimating the difficulties of this great work, observes, that "although there are no obstacles to the execution of such a work in the surface and soil which could not be overcome, the climate is so unhealthy, that the lives of many thousands would be sacrificed, before the work could be completed." We hope, however, that the enterprise may not be frustrated by these gloomy anticipations.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following sensible observations on this great work, addressed to the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*:—

"[illegible] to [illegible] Darien or Panama pro[illegible] ever [illegible] to the long-contemplated project of 'piercing' that neck of land which has immemorially separated the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific; and it is still more important to find that an undertaking of [illegible] years a[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—To-day (SATURDAY) AUGUST 19 (last Night), when will be performed Donizetti's Opera, DON PASQUALE. Norina, Mdme. Grisi; Ernesto, Sgr. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sgr. Formasari, Don Pasquale, Sgr. Lablache.—Between the Acts of the Opera (and for the last time) the NEW PAS DE DEUX, by Mdlle. Fanny Elssler and Mdlle. Cerito.—To be followed by Selections from the admired Ballet of ONDINE, comprising the Fete de la Mesdonne, and Grand Terpsichorle, by the whole Corps de Ballet; and including the Pas de Quatre, by Mdlles. Guy Stephan, Camille, Pinaquet, and M. Perrot; and the celebrated Pas de l'Ombre, by Mdlle. Cerito. Ondine, Mdlle. Cerito; Matteo (a young fisherman), M. Perrot; Giannina (an orphan betrothed to Matteo), Mdlle. Guy Stephan.—To which will be added the Last Scene of Bellini's Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Amina, Mdme. Persiani; Elvino, Sgr. Mario; Rodolfo, Sgr. F. Lablache.—The NATIONAL ANTHEM will be sung by Mesdms. Corbari, Moltini, Brambilla, and Persiani; Sgrs. Mario, Formasari, Lablache, F. Lablache, and full Chorus.—To conclude with the admired Ballet Divertissement, by M. Perrot, entitled UNE SOIREE DE CARNAVAL, in which the following powerful combination of Dances and Pas de Caractere will be introduced.—By particular desire, will be repeated, the admired Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte, by Mdlles. Fanny Elssler and Cerito; Quadrille, by eight Coryphees; the admired Pas de Trois, from "L'Eleve de l'Amour," by Mdlles. Guy Stephan, Scheffer, and M. St. Leon; the admired Pas and Galop de Fascination, by Mdlles. Cerito, Camille, Benard, Gaby, and M. Perrot; the favourite Polish Dance, Le Cracovienne, by Mdlle. Fanny Elssler; Pas de Deux, from "Le Delire d'un Peintre," by Mdlle. Scheffer and Mdlle. Pinaquet; Pas Styrien, by Mdlle. Cerito and M. St. Leon; the admired Spanish Dance, Les Castillians, from the Ballet of "Le Delire d'un Peintre," by Mdlle. Fanny Elssler and M. Perrot; and the celebrated Galop, by all the principal Artistes of the Establishment.

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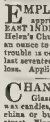

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THE HYGEIAN, or MORISONIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE. All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the above system of medicine should read the abridged MORISONIANA, price 6d., also the HYGEIST, and other Hygeian publications, which may be had at all the agents for Morison's medicines throughout the country. With Morison's Pills in the house no doctor need be consulted there except in surgical cases.—British College of Health, Hamilton place, New-road, London.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The astonishing properties of this herbaceous compound have called forth the wonder of the medical profession. It may be taken with safety by the most delicate female, and is a perfect remedy for it makes all impurities vanish like snow before the sun. For all sorts of scorbutic complaints, eruptions on the face, neck, &c., these Drops are a sure cure. Ladies who are quire a fine healthy complexion should not neglect to take a bottle or two of them; they will be quite astonished at the wonderful effects produced.—Wholesale Agents for London: Barclay, Farringdon-street. Hallett, 83, High Holborn. Prout, 229, Strand. King, 230, Blackfriars-road; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Halbut, 58, King William-street.

TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and fragrant Oriental Preparation Eradicates Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Chilblains, and renders the most delicate skin pleasantly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the Complexion, and renders the arms, hands, and neck delightfully soft.

CAUTION.—On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the Wrapper, without which None are Genuine.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WONDERFUL CURE!—The following interesting facts regard as a most extraordinary CASE OF CURE—effected solely by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS—are respectfully submitted to public attention.

Bishop Auckland, July 27th, 1843.

MESSRS. T. ROBERTS AND CO.,—I send you the within Testimonial from Mr. John BRANSON. He certainly has most wonderfully improved in health since taking the Pills.

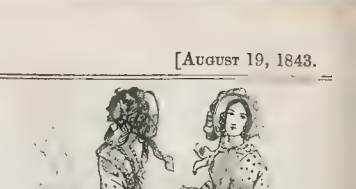
ROBERT DAVIDSON, Druggist, Bishop Auckland.

Coundon, near Bishop Auckland, July 4th, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with heartfelt gratitude to God I have to acknowledge that I was led by a kind providence to make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS in the spring of 1842. I had been afflicted for eleven years with the scurvy, so ill that I could not make use of salt, nor anything that tasted of it; and very often was lame of my leg. I took the pills for six weeks, and I am so much restored that I sometimes fancy myself to be about twenty-one years of age, but I smile at the mistake, for my age is sixty one years. I have to inform you also of my son, he was afflicted for ten years, from the effects of the Typhus Fever; he is now wonderfully restored. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

P.S. You may make use of this as you please. JOHN BRANSON.

Sold by all respectable medicine vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in white letters on a red ground, engraved on the Government Stamp.



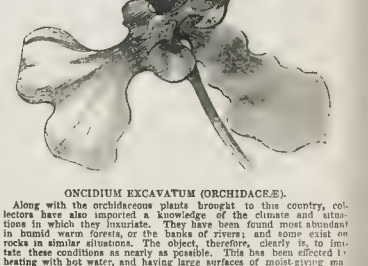
THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, August 14, 1843.

Mon cher [Monsieur,—As far as fashions are concerned the month of August may be considered as one of complete stagnation: being neither summer nor autumn, it must be considered a month of transition, in which great allowances must be made for any eccentricities that may be observable. Thus nothing positive can be obtained either at our theatres, or our promenades, nor do the ateliers of our modistes and couturieres offer anything worthy of your columns. We must, however, except from this general character our toilettes de ville, not because they contain, in themselves, any changes sufficiently important to merit observation, but because a skil ul hand is never at a loss at least to re-embellish the best known models by some particular alterations of their details, either by a change or displacement of its minor accessories. This truth is one that will become apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look closely into the dresses now worn, whether they consist of a simple morning robe of fancy stuff, shaped like a redingote; the corsage, half high, fastened en blouse; the waist round, amadis sleeves; or whether an open robe of glazed pensée taffety, the corsage plain, the sleeves in a single piece, the skirts trimmed with two deep flounces, pleated à la vielle; or a summer evening robe of Indian barége, the corsage à la vierge, the sleeves short, plain, and trimmed with rich Mechlin lace. One of our first artistes has just executed several robes in rose-colored barége, which she trims with a deep flounce on biais, surmounted by a ruche of the same; the corsage is made bigh, and the coulisse the same as the sleeves. In some of the robes de chambre of this artiste, the corsage is straight, the back fan shaped, the front with edges, with large fall backs, forming bavaroises; a little falling collar is also worn. The skirt is wide open in front, lined at the edge the same as the corsage, and trimmed with cutwork embroidery, which in her toilettes de ville are in dark point de soie, embroidered upon the front of the skirt with three rows of passementerie, the first row being placed upon the middle from the point of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt, the two others to the height of the hips. The corsage which is high and pointed, is embroidered in passementerie, forming draperies, that is to say, beginning from the epaulette to the seam in the middle; sleeves à la Louis XIII. trimmed with two bouffants, finishing above the elbow, and separated from each other by an embroidery in passementerie, the ends of the sleeves being of bouillonné India muslin. This dress, although presenting nothing that is at all new, yet, taken as a tout ensemble, is extremely pretty, and, when worn by a handsome woman, very imposing.—Adieu, &c.

HENRIETTE DE B.

FLORICULTURE.



ONCIDIUM EXCAVATUM (ORCHIDACÆ).

Along with the orchidaceous plants brought to the country, collectors have also imported a knowledge of the climate and situations in which they luxuriate. They have been found most abundant in humid warm forests, or the banks of rivers; and some exist on rocks in similar situations. The object, therefore, clearly is to imitate these conditions as nearly as possible. This has been effected by heating with hot water, and having large surfaces of moist-giving materials, such as beds of moss, the bark, or leaves, pools of water, or even wood, or hung up in rustic baskets, or attached to branches of trees. These, treated in this manner, require frequent syringing during the growing season. In their native country, the orchidaceæ, though extremely luxuriant, require a season of rest, as well as the plants of more temperate latitudes. This period of rest is produced during excessive drought. In cultivation, therefore, it is necessary to induce a season of rest; and this is effected. To secure this end effectually, a house should be devoted to the purpose solely. Into this house the plant should be transferred when it has discharged its functions, and then be kept from moisture to any great extent, and much cooler. This requirement cannot in every case be made available, and it is therefore customary to keep the same house by evaporating or syringing sparingly during the summer, and the season of rest to our winter. As a general rule, plants in this state of repose must be supplied with less heat and moisture.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 69.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

DRILL IN THE ARMY.

A melancholy incident—no other than the murder in cold blood of the adjutant of his regiment, by a soldier on parade—has drawn public attention to the subject of military drill, the oppressiveness of the present system having been pleaded by the culprit as the aggravation which urged him to commit his reckless crime, and generally alluded to by others as producing pain, vexation, and disappointment, not to say disaffection, among the British soldiery.

While expressing our abhorrence of the lawless mind and depraved disposition of the wretch who could bring himself to take revenge upon a system in the person of a gallant officer who had never done him any individual wrong, we may, without fear of being suspected of any sympathy with such an enormity, look at the evil complained of in a social aspect, with a view to see how far it *is* an evil, and how far the system of drill, in its present vigour and unrelaxing industry, is compatible not only with the general welfare of the army, but also with the ordinary interests of Christian humanity.

One of our warmest and proudest feelings as civilians is that of brotherly fellowship with our troops—of perfect reliance upon them as gallant and trusty protectors of national honour—as faithful champions of loyalty and the greatness of the British name—as worthy companions of their glorious kindred service—as props of the empire, kith and kin of the people, and defenders of the Crown and country in every emergency of disorder or of war. It is greatly to the common interest of the citizens that they should regard the soldiery with perfect affection, and be so regarded by them in return. We know that there are mischievous people, ay, and mischievous papers too, directing their influence towards the excitement of discontent among the troops, towards the importation of politics into the army, and the engendering of an uneasiness of temper, an impatience of proper discipline and control, and a belief that the principles upon which all armies must be regulated are principles incompatible with the true spirit of liberty and the freedom of thought among mankind. It is from such quarters as these that we continually hear, upon any political crisis, the cry of "What will you do with the army? The army is against you. The soldiers will desert you to a man." But these are only the mad shoutings of mock-patriots, who have less reliance than they should have upon the truth, the fidelity, the unswerving integrity of the British troops, who in these supereminent qualities are an example, and a bright one, to all the armies of the world.

It was only last week that Mr. Bright, in the House of Commons, threw out some of those insinuations about the tone and temper of the soldiery in which the most violent class of politicians are too prone to indulge, and which were instantly, on the part of the army, repudiated and rebuked by Sir Henry Hardinge in the finest spirit of manly indignation. The old general stood glowing and enraged that an aspersion should be even hinted against the affection of his troops, and, while he gave his loud and earnest denial to the calumny implied, poured forth eloquent protestations of the loyalty of the soldiers, of their perfect attachment to the cause of order in the state, of their ever-readiness for war, and of their moral courage to execute, everywhen and everywhere, even the most painful duties which social disturbance might render it necessary to perform. In such dilemmas of disorder—reluctantly perhaps, but always firmly, and with a spirit of humanity prompting him to spare and to forbear—the British soldier would be ready at the orders of his superior, and unalterably faithful at his post.

It is because we believe this to be the true character of the army, and because, moreover, it is a character which—separating ourselves from the disaffection-mongers—we wish most loyally to maintain, that we can afford to inquire frankly into any apparent grievance which may annoy the troops vexatiously, and proclaim ourselves, without suspicion, the soldier's as well as the citizen's friend.

We, therefore, unhesitatingly direct attention to the subject of excessive drill, and as freely express ourselves opposed to its exercise, either in Ireland or elsewhere; not because we apprehend any danger from it to the loyal spirit of the army, but because it seems opposed to three very important principles, those of policy, humanity, and common sense. We shall not enter into the military arguments for or against the practice; we shall not presume to set up our judgment against the experience of zealous officers, working for the improvement of their corps; and, although a writer in the *Times* has declared that not one sixth of the manœuvres which our men are taught are practicable on the field of battle, we shall not pretend to any concurrence in the statement, but direct ourselves to the question on social grounds alone.

It is clear to us, then, that at the present moment too much drill is practised upon our troops—more we mean than is required for the purposes of discipline, or than the humane indulgence which the citizen should award to the soldier will recognise as just. We do not say that too much labour is gone through—we know that the habit of exercise is most imperative, and requires to be kept in constant play—and that the soldier does not do the same amount of work in time of peace as the labouring civilian; but we assert that the frequency of drill is very much too harassing, in consequence of the annoying details of duty which are attendant upon every turning-out, which fidget and weary the more from seeming, as they really are, so perfectly unnecessary, and which disgust the soldier with their continual and plaguing repetition. It has been truly said that a long peace has induced the superior officers in the army to turn their attention to minutiæ which were never thought of during war, and, in endeavouring to improve the discipline and gainsay the accusation that soldiers eat the bread of idleness, they have invented unnecessary drills and occupations which are tiresome in their

HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THURSDAY.

details, and worrying beyond measure to the men who practise them. The great annoyance which the soldiers complain of is that they have never a moment's repose :—

"From daylight until dark they are constantly irritated by [illegible] ordered to dress and answer their names, &c.; and their rooms are kept in such a perfect but uncomfortable state of tidiness that they can neither sit down in peace nor amuse themselves in any way. Smoking is necessarily forbidden in barrack-rooms, and as the soldier is not allowed to have a box or anything except his knapsack, which is filled by the most worthless wearing apparel, it is impossible that he can keep even a book. [illegible] other amusements have been recommended sufficiently often, but have they or will they ever be established? In fact the soldier has no refuge from annoyance except in the alehouse, nor any indulgence except in that baneful habit of drunkenness which is the cause of nearly all the crimes which are committed in the British army."

Should Father Mathew succeed in introducing his system of temperance into the army, it will be an inestimable blessing upon the men, which will, however, require to be perfected by leaving them more leisure from needless annoyance—by sweetening that leisure with the means of healthy physical exercise or mentally healthy intellectual enjoyment—by teasing it less with interruptions for discipline and drill, and set disturbing those humble comforts which, apart from that labour which is the duty of life, [illegible] others, and are a boon which humanity can hardly refuse to bestow upon those who fight the battles of their country, and ever wield the glave of victory for our national renown. Having thus recorded our impressions upon this subject, we cannot better conclude than by quoting some concurrent opinions of our own contemporary, which are entirely corroborative of our own views :—

"We think that if measures were taken to promote the comfort and happiness of the soldiers when off duty—if manly and healthy recreations, which have been already partially introduced, were more generally and liberally provided—if they had some indulgences allowed and encouraged which might draw them away, from [illegible] and boozing enjoyments—if they could be made to feel that their officers cared for their comfort and rejoiced in their happiness; then, we think, they would not only bear the strictest discipline and severest drill when on duty, but bear them with cheerfulness and good will. But such a [illegible] we have hinted at—for it would be in many regiments [illegible] depends entirely upon the skill, character, and zeal of [illegible] commanding officers; and upon these gallant men we would [illegible] by earnestly impress the duty, or at least policy and [illegible] of doing all that can be done, consistently with discipline and subordination, to gain the affections, elevate the character, and confirm the loyalty of their troops. The soldiers of [illegible] army are quick to recognise the virtues and the courage of their officers; and they are ever ready to evince their appreciation of them not less by gallantry in the field than by patience under difficulties, and by good conduct in the midst of embarrassment."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Tuesday have reached us; their contents [illegible] ance. The *Presse* contains an account of an interesting [illegible] ly regret," said Espartero on this occasion, "is, that I [illegible] hand like a true soldier; but consolation [illegible] He had, he said, intended to march to meet Concha, [illegible] towards him several corps, reduced by the bribes [illegible] ly distributed by the partisans of Queen Christina, deserted him. His last resolve was to shut himself up and defend to the last moment the authority of the Government; on it, however, he found that Calez had also [illegible] the ministerial post on it was, he added, "the generous hospitality of the Alhambra."

[illegible] nants recalled from Barcelona appear to be of an alarming character. They say a civil war is imminent. Espartero is said to be marching on Barcelona from Saragossa, with the view of putting down the junta with a strong force.

Our accounts from Madrid reach the 15th. The journals of the new government compliment the Portuguese on its [illegible] treatment of Es[illegible] ital to him "of the rites of hospitality" as a [illegible] General Madden has been [illegible] ly distributed by the partisans of Queen Christina, deserted him. His last resolve was to shut himself up and defend to the last moment the authority of the Government; on it, however, he found that Calez had also [illegible] the ministerial post on it was, he added, "the generous hospitality of the Alhambra."

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TUESDAY, Aug. 22.—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, went to Isehl on the 25th ult., for the purpose of coming to an understanding with Prince Metternich on the subject of Spanish affairs, but more especially, we believe, from good authority, regarding about the new [illegible] regulation of [illegible] has taken so unfavourable a turn for the interest of English com[illegible] is apprehended that English influence may possibly [illegible] there is no room for a rich a few.

[illegible] is a report in circulation that M. Rumann, the [illegible] one from Ostend, where he has been residing for [illegible] the purpose, it seems, of redeavouring to obtain [illegible] this Majesty's permission to offer himself [illegible] or even [illegible] of a vacancy should occur.

[illegible] 18th contains the following [illegible]

"Very many reports are spread at Bologna that the French had debarked at Ancona and Ravenna, in consequence of which a great crowd assembled, [illegible] and [illegible] could be seen. The [illegible] ently called to arms, and strong patrols were constantly employed. [illegible], by which it was intended to blow up the powder-magazine, was discovered, in time to prevent mischief."

NAPLES.—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a letter from Naples of the 6th, which states that serious difficulties had arisen in regard to the treaty of [illegible] ce in course of negotiation between England and that country, the French Government having declared that it would prefer any preference [illegible] Britain. The King of Naples appeared favourable to the [illegible]

[illegible] Port Phillip, by the ship Arab, arrived off [illegible] lown to the 4th of May, were received in town [illegible] considerable ferment in the colony, on account [illegible] Governor Gipps had, in consequence, ordered a formal [illegible] investigation to be made, in consequence of a memorial, setting forth certain charges against the police, which had been signed by nearly the whole of the [illegible] Australian colonies. The commercial accounts are rather more favourable, [illegible] no sooner time before the colony fully recovers from the effect of [illegible] speculation, which for a short time extended a ramage to other parts of Australian colonies. The gravamen of the offence committed by [illegible] Wills was his charging some of the official authorities with being [illegible] to and encouraging those wild speculations, and also in unduly jobbing. [illegible]—The packet-ship Europe, which left New York on the [illegible], arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, with intelligence a day [illegible] later than the last steamer.

[illegible] had been introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi pledging the faith of that state to the payment or redemption of the bonds sold on account of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, and the Mississippi Union Bank.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Urbana, in the State of Ohio, on the 19th ult.

The horse and cattle factories of W. Robertson, Esq., of Trent, Canada, were [illegible] We have further accounts from the Indian frontier of several murders [illegible] been committed by the savages. The large cotton print-works of Mr. J. Saunders, at Cove, Providence, were burnt down—loss 25,000 dollars. [illegible] extensive woods, principally pine forests have been burning in [illegible] and great quantities of valuable wood had been destroyed, together with farms and cattle. At Cherryville, Tennessee, a planter was murdered by his slaves, and the negroes apprehended had confessed that [illegible] entered into a plot to murder the whites, and that every negro in [illegible] school was implicated.

[illegible] later dates from Texas, Mexico, and South America, but find [illegible] nothing worthy of extract. The Texan Government having sent [illegible] back to Austin seems to argue favourably for a peace with Mexico. The crews of Commodore Moore's squadron, still at Galveston, can get neither [illegible] provisions. In Rio Grande, Brazil, the imperial general, Caxias, has defeated the rebels in several encounters: and the news is confirmed that Manoel had signed by overthrown 2000 of them, capturing all their artillery, baggage, &c., with many prisoners.

[illegible] has been created owing to a statement that Lord Aberdeen [illegible] to all the consuls and other English Government agents [illegible] in the most exact and detailed particulars in relation [illegible] ry in the United States. It is probably nothing more than one among the many circulars sent by all Governments to their consuls, by way of obtaining commercial, political, and statistical information; but, as it is announced at a time when considerable feeling prevails on the subject of the Oregon territory, some people are disposed to regard it as seeking for information on a vulnerable point, in the event of serious difficulty.

THE MURDER OF COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

A correspondent connected with the East has sent a narrative, detailing the circumstances attending the murder of our two unmerited countrymen by order of the Ameer of Bokhara, to a morning paper, and from which we select the principal points :—

"NARRATIVE OF SAALEH MAHOMED, COMMONLY CALLED AKHOONDZYDEH.

"I am the son of Cazee Mahomed Hassan, of Herat, one of the principal persons of that city; we are the family whose lives Major Todd bought for 10,000 tomans from Yar Mahomed, when the former quitted Herat.

"When the Russians were advancing towards Khiva, Major Todd sent my father on a mission to that city. Afterwards Captain Abbott went to Khiva, and I met him at Merve, where I was purchasing grain. He sent me to Herat, and Major Todd ordered me to proceed and join that officer at Khiva with 1000 tomans. When I reached Khiva I learned that Mr. Abbott had gone towards Astrakan, and, moreover, that he had been killed among the Kuzzaks. I still thought it my duty to follow his steps, which I did for twenty-two marches; but last four days and nights I was perfectly alone in the desert, and found him wounded and a prisoner in a Kuzzak tent, where I delivered to him 980 ducats.

"Four months afterwards Major Todd directed me to join Captain Conolly-then on the road to Merve, proceeding to Khiva and Koghan, and deliver to him 2000 ducats. We resided seven months in Khiva; Captain Conolly then sent me to Cabul, to Sir William M'Naghten, with important despatches and letters. Captain Conolly gave me leave from the Ameer that I might join him in Bokhara, which the Khan permitted me to do, and gave me presents, saying, at the same time, that Captain Conolly had committed a great error by going to Bokhara, where he would be treated like Colonel Stoddart. The Khan had a great regard for Captain Conolly, and expressed great regret at his having left Khiva. I do not know the cause of Captain Conolly's going to that city; but I think it was owing to the intrigue of the smoker or vizier. When I reached the Bokhara frontier, the commander told me that two days before my arrival (about the middle of December, 1841) the ameer had seized and confined Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, and that I could not proceed without further orders. He placed a guard over me. Five days afterwards orders arrived that I should be sent to Bokhara. We remained the city in two days, about sunrise, and afterwards I was carried before the Ameer. I saluted him with 'Allah-ho-akbar.' He looked at me for about a minute, but said nothing, and on his making a signal with his head I was carried off. They put me in confinement in a comfortable place, and treated me well. I was under the charge of the topeh bashi; so, too, were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, and Allahdad Khan, subahdar of Sepoys, who were in confinement in his harem, and were then well treated. My servants, seven in number, and the servants of Captain Conolly, thirty-three in number, were imprisoned in the Serah Chah, or Black Well.

"The Black Well is the prison for criminals. It is a circular well, 17 feet deep, and 21 feet in diameter; it has a brick roof with a hole in it, and criminals are lowered down by a rope.

"I used to communicate secretly with the gentlemen. I was very ill, and the ameer sent me a doctor. After twenty days he sent two painters, and ordered me to make a plan of Herat. A week afterwards the ameer sent for me at night. He was seated on the ground in a small room, with two servants in attendance. He forced me to sit down, as I was ill. He asked how I, the son of a Cazee, could serve the English? He then spoke of the events in Cabul, and of the insurrection there. It was the disasters in Cabul which induced the ameer to confine the two officers. Thirty days or so subsequently, about the beginning of Muharem (middle of February), two men came into my room, and stripped me of all my clothes, and shoved me out of the room; and, at the same time, Allahdad Khan appeared under charge of two other men. The ameer was looking out of a window. They took us to the top of a hill, outside the citadel, but within the city, and called for a rope. I thought they were going to kill us, but this was the Black Well; and I was greatly rejoiced to find that the rope was only wanted to lower me down by. When I found there Yoosoof, Captain Conolly's Greek, and six others of his servants. The other people, being Captain Conolly's servants, Allahdad Khan's, and mine, amounting to about fifty persons, who had either been confined in the well, with about twenty five or thirty criminals, in all eighty persons, had been previously removed from the well, where they were packed one on the top of the other. The floor was covered with human dung. I had no clothes except a cotton shirt and trousers, though it was deep winter, and I was very ill from fever and ague; but one of Captain Conolly's servants gave me a cloth coat, which saved my life. Our food was a small piece of bread in the morning, and the same at night.

"Up to this time the two gentlemen remained in the same place of confinement, in the harem of the Topeh bashi.

"We remained for two months without any change, and without any communication with Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The ameer then went to Koghan de Bala, a village of Reesdar-ool Emel (the name of the land having first liberated Captain Conolly's servants, who were in the well. Thus Allahdad Khan, I, and Yoosoof, were the only persons living there, besides the criminals; but our food was increased abundantly, by an allowance given by Captain Conolly, and permitted by the ameer.

"The ameer returned in less than two months, about the end of December-old-Akhir-the last day of that month was the 10th of June). Three days afterwards we three were hauled out of the well, and Allahdad Khan and I were chained together by the neck. Allahdad Khan told me to say the Kilmeh, for that they were going to put us to death. Yoosoof was chained with a Hindoo, a high-caste man, and a Sepoy who had killed his father. They took us in this way through the bazaars to the citadel, and made us halt at a place where the ameer looked at us. They took the chains from Allahdad Khan's neck and legs, and released me. Like other three prisoners out of the citadel and killed them. I saw their bodies half an hour afterwards. The Hindoo was killed first, and then Yoosoof, who told the executioner to sharpen his knife, that he might not suffer pain. He then raised his hands and eyes towards heaven, and his throat was cut. This one of the spectators told me. This happened on Friday, the 30th of Rebiee-ool Akhir (the 10th of June). Yoosoof, when in the well, like other prisoners out of the citadel and killed them. I saw their bodies half an hour afterwards. The Hindoo was killed first, and then Yoosoof, who told the executioner to sharpen his knife, that he might not suffer pain. He then raised his hands and eyes towards heaven, and his throat was cut. This one of the spectators told me. This happened on Friday, the 30th of Rebiee-ool Akhir (the 10th of June). Yoosoof, while in the well, had become a Mussulman, to escape the ill-treatment of the criminals, who would give him nothing to eat. He was not circumcised, but he said the kilmeh.

"Allahdad Khan and I were told we were at liberty to go where we pleased.

"I went to live with the ameer's visier's father, who was a merchant and [illegible] man, who [illegible] a great deal [illegible] ly in [illegible] clothing, and a Candahar merchant of my acquaintance gave me fifteen ducats.

"The next morning a secret message came from Captain Conolly, saying he had heard that I and Allahdad Khan had been killed, and that he was full of anxiety.

"On Sunday or Monday the ameer sent to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly a message that he would free them in a few days, and told them to be of good heart. On Tuesday, at night, their quarters were entered by [illegible] men, who carried them off to separate cells. I [illegible] no know whether it was in the Black Well, or somewhere. In stripping Colonel Stoddart a lead pencil was found in the lining of his coat, and some papers in his vest. These were taken to the ameer, who [illegible] that Colonel Stoddart should be beaten with heavy sticks until he disclosed who brought the papers, and to whom he wrote. He was most violently beaten, but he revealed nothing; he was beaten perpetually for two or three days. On Friday, the 8th or 9th (the 7th) of Jemmadee-ool Evvel (12th of June), the ameer gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be killed in the presence of Captain Conolly, so as to afford the latter the full benefit of the example of a Mahomedan. In the afternoon they were taken outside the city, to the street, which is a kind of small square. Their hands were tied across in front. Many people assembled to behold the spectacle. Their graves were dug before their eyes. Colonel Stoddart commenced reading the creed in the tyranny of the ameer. His head was then cut off with a knife.

"The chief executioner then turned to Captain Conolly and said, 'The ameer spares your life if you will become a Mussulman.' Captain Conolly answered, 'Colonel Stoddart has been a Mussulman for three years, and you have killed him. You killed Yoosoof, too. I will not be a Mussulman, and I am ready to die.' Saying which he stretched forth his neck. His head was then cut off.

"Their bodies were interred in the graves which had been dug, and I myself have seen the spot and the small tombs which mark the place.

"One of the executioners gave me the foregoing relation; and, moreover, he offered to throw me the heads, if I chose, that I might take them with me, but I refused this offer."

"TEHERAN, Nov. 23, 1842.—Besides the internal evidence of truth contained in the foregoing narrative, I wish to add that the appearance and manners of the Akhoondzydeh, who is a most intelligent and respectable young man, contribute highly in strengthening the impression in favour of his veracity. "JUSTIN SHEIL."

THE REBUILDING OF EXETER 'CHANGE.—The old adage, "Out of sight out of mind," is not true as regards this once ancient and venerable pile. The Marquis of Exeter, with a spirit worthy of his high and honourable name, is about to restore the building to its [illegible] familiar to our boyish recollections. The erection of a new and elegant arcade from the lower end of Catherine-street, in the Strand, to King street, Covent garden, is already commenced, which building will be known by the name of "Ex. ter 'Change." The architecture of the principal entrances of the proposed arcade is of the Elizabethan style, with red brick and stone; and the interior, having a curvilinear roof of glass the entire length of the building, will be fitted up with shops, exclusively appropriated to the sale of hardware, as in the ancient building. The whole will be erected at the sole cost of the noble marquis. The architect is Mr. Sydney Smirke; Messrs. Grissell and Peto the builders.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE postponed until next session his motion respecting the affairs of Scinde.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid upon the table the papers which had been moved for respecting the dismissal of Lord Lauderdale from the magistracy. The Duke of WELLINGTON, in moving that their lordships do resolve themselves into committee on the Chelsea Hospital Out-pensioners Bill, detailed at length the objects and nature of the measure. The bill went through committee; to be read a third time on Tuesday.—The Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at twelve o'clock.—The Limerick Church Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE, a writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the county of Argyll, in the room of Alexander Campbell, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—The SPEAKER informed the house that the securities entered into for prosecuting the petition complaining of the undue return of Mr. Bright for the city of Durham were unobjectionable.—The order of the day was read for further considering the report on the Slave Trade Suppression Bill.—Sir T. WILDE proposed a number of verbal amendments on some of the clauses.—A desultory conversation ensued. The discussion which arose related entirely to verbal and technical amendments in different clauses of the bill.—The bill was ordered to be engrossed.—Captain FITZROY, gave notice, that early next session he should bring in a bill to limit the period of persons being imprisoned for the non-payment of assessed taxes; and another bill for the repeal of the window duty.—Mr. HARVEY moved for the following return, viz.:—"Copies or extracts of any communications which may have been made to the Government upon the subject, either from Queen Pomare, the British officers or functionaries, or from the missionaries, in the Society Islands, relating to the proceedings of the French at Tahiti."—Sir R. PEEL feared it would be inconvenient to press this motion, as negotiations on the subject were now going forward with the French Government.—The motion was withdrawn.—Several bills were passed through committee.—The Lords' amendments to several bills were read and agreed to.—In reply to a question from Mr. HORTHWICK, Sir R. PEEL said he was unable to answer the question whether Espartero had resigned the regency of the country—an unfortunate nobleman merely, or as Regent of Spain; but this he would say, that he should be received with every distinction due to his high rank and great services to his country.—Mr. HUME inquired if any communication had been entered into with the four great powers, for the purpose of having [illegible] to settle the affairs of Spain?—Sir R. PEEL replied in the negative. The orders of the day were then dispensed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Customs Duties Bill; the Carlisle Churches Bill; the Wicklow Bill, West India Islands Relief Bill, Episcopal Functions Bill, Militia Pay Bill, Apprehension of Offenders (France) Bill, the Apprehension of Offenders (America) Bill, China Government Bill, Law of Evidence (Ireland) Bill, Solicitors (Ireland) Bill, Writs of Error Bill, Warrant of Attorneys Bill, Hackney and Stage Carriage Bill, Copyright of Design Bill, Coroners' Duties Bill, Theatres Regulation Bill, Turnpike Acts Bill, Conveyancing Bill, Attorneys, &c. (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, Arms (Ireland) Bill, Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill, Allotment of Rates (Dublin) Bill, Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill, and several private Bills.—The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill, the Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners Bill, the Municipal Corporations Bill, and the British Iron Company Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.—Lord CAMPBELL, in moving that their lordships agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons on the Defamation and Libel Bill, while regretting some of these amendments, expressed in a fervent hope that the bill would still have the effect of putting a stop to certain disreputable newspapers, with how many privileged by publishing or threatening to publish libels on individuals. The old maxim of "the greater the truth the greater the libel," was now put an end to. The truth would now be admitted, and the jury could have to try only whether it was for the public good that the imputation was cast on the plaintiff. If it were proved to be wanton and malicious, the jury would find it in favour, but if it were proved to be for the public benefit, then they would find for the defendant.—The Lord CHANCELLOR spoke in favour of the bill, and the Commons' amendments were agreed to.—The Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, and the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Commons' amendments to the Slave Trade Suppression Bill were agreed to.—Lord TEYNHAM moved for returns relating to the operation of the poor-laws, and stated it to be his intention, together with the Government might not, amongst themselves, agree to exert their influence in procuring some extension of out-door relief; and next to suggest the propriety of her Majesty's Government appointing a board of inquiry, and next session, a select committee to inquire generally into its operation.—The returns were ordered; and their lordships adjourned to twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The amendments made by the House of Lords in the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill, and in the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, were respectively agreed to.—Colonel SIBTHORP presented a petition against the numerous assemblages collected by Father Mathew, Sir J. GRAHAM replied, that he had not heard of anything done by Father Mathew which had, in any manner, violated the law. The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Lords' amendments to the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill were agreed to.—Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he had given the subject of the Lords' amendments to the state the modification of parishes in Scotland, according to his promise, but that he would not introduce any bill this session on the subject of the law of settlement, as a report on this last subject had been made by the commissioners upon which report the Government acted, and which he had ordered to be printed for circulation. The house adjourned to twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty proceeded in state this afternoon along the royal line of route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of closing the session in person. The weather, which had been gloomy all the morning, cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out cheeringly upon her Majesty and her numerous and dutiful subjects who thronged the parks and streets leading to the entrance of the House of Lords commanding a view of the royal procession. Her Majesty was received at the House of Lords by the Officers of State; and, having [illegible] the House of Commons to be summoned to the [illegible] orily after the members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, appeared at the [illegible] Majesty was then pleased to deliver the following speech from the throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from your parliamentary duties sooner than usual.

"I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by [illegible] lawless combinations and disturbances, committed with political views. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the effectual punishment of the offenders.

"I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished [illegible] for the [illegible] power, the benevolent efforts which are made to stir up discontent and [illegible] ty subjects in Ireland, and to excite a demand for [illegible]

"It has been, and ever will be, my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in such modifications in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and peace of my dominions [illegible] from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my re

on the solemn

[illegible] tenance and
[illegible] manner to discourage to the utmost of their power a system of
[illegible] Irish agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement
[illegible] of the country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between
different classes of my people."

The Parliament was then declared prorogued to Thursday the 19th of October by the Lord Chancellor; and the royal party returned, in the same order as they had set out, to Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after half-past one o'clock.—Mr. E. TENNENT presented a petition from Belfast against the repeal of the union.

[illegible] Government and the Emperor has positively refused to hold any communication with the Government of Bokhara.—Mr. HUME begged to ask the head of her Majesty's Government if they had [illegible]

[illegible] the Government of this country to take care, without expressing any opinion, that British interests were not injured.—In answer to Mr. EWART, respecting the address on the part of the public to see the interesting monuments of antiquity in the Lansdown and other public buildings, Sir R. PEEL said that he had no authority in the matter, except by the strong expression of his opinion, which he had already given. The Government were willing, by the assistance of the police in order, but he found by the example of the free admission to the exhibition of the cartoons lately, and that of the [illegible]

[illegible] such practice was unnecessary.

[illegible] payment, that any [illegible] come to public monuments. [illegible] instances they were themselves the best police.—Sir A. Clifford here entered the House, and shortly minutes past two o'clock, and soon announced that her Majesty commanded the attendance of the house in the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech from the Throne. After a short absence, the Speaker having returned, and read the Speech at the table, the different members surrounding him, the house broke up.

VARIETIES OF THE COURT.

[illegible] Grace the Duke of Nemours, attended by [illegible] arrived at Woolwich, at one o'clock on Monday morning the Pluton French war steamer, [illegible] the landing place by Commander [illegible] Her Royal Highness stepped on shore, [illegible] were stationed in the dockyard, [illegible] the usual honours by [illegible] C.B., Superintendent of her Majesty's dockyard, [illegible] Admiral Sir [illegible] nfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., [illegible] Major Sandilands and Brigadier [illegible] A guard of honour was [illegible] command of Captain Mitford, and [illegible]

The marquis de Chaset and Marshal Count Sebastiani, attached to the French embassy, and Lord Hawarden and Captain F. Seymour, attached to the British court, were in waiting on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, [illegible] to accompany [illegible] Her Majesty, [illegible] ville and Duke D'Aumale, on [illegible] proceeded in the Pluton [illegible] sailed for Calais, to pass [illegible] the departure [illegible] it port, they sailed directly for this [illegible] desired hour) for Portsmouth, [illegible] it was determined that when the French steamers [illegible] anchor about to be dropped for the night. Their Royal Highnesses consequently remained on board at Chatham until Monday morning.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

[illegible] Woolwich, Wednesday Morning.—Instructions were received from the Admiralty this afternoon, by Sir [illegible] to prepare for the reception of the Prince de Joinville and Aumale, who are expected to arrive here at ten o'clock [illegible] ing in the morning, and to inspect the vessels [illegible] ceive them on their arrival. Everything is in readiness [illegible] French steamers to put to sea immediately; it is stated that the departure of the French princes has been [illegible] of a somewhat unexpected arrangement. In reference to [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS.

[illegible] and members of [illegible] house in Broad- [illegible] ing the chair. After [illegible] the meeting had been con- [illegible] to carry out the establish- [illegible] company deem it to increase their [illegible] upon the shareholders to pay the [illegible] that the three distinct settlements [illegible] orably, and they comprise a population [illegible] tements have been placed in this po- [illegible] ground upon which the company have [illegible] acres of entire land, in favourable [illegible]

[illegible] £300,000, or actual outlay for colonising purposes [illegible] tion; the difference, your directors must repeat, was supplied by the [illegible] of the public. The report proceeds to say stating that the directors are on the best terms with Government, and that the settlement of [illegible] in favour of one in Scotland. Mr. Hutt, M.P., expressed [illegible] report of Mr. Somerville and Mr. Lean Lyon Gaimard to lend the [illegible] per cent., should the subscribers and the public fall in [illegible] amount required.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND THE CARTOONS.—A fine full-length portrait of Miss Sidney, the great actress, has been recently added to the collection of pictures in the National Gallery. It was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and was presented to the Government for exhibition in the gallery [illegible] Birmingham. The picture is placed in the same room as that of Mr. [illegible] Kemble, as *Hamlet*, by the same master, and it attracts much notice, the above gallery is not now, nor has it been for some weeks past, so well [illegible] in consequence, as one of the most popular and [illegible] Exhibition in Westminster Hall. Though the door keepers do not [illegible] more exclude no person on account of dress, it has been remarked that [illegible]

[illegible] REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHIPWRECKS.—On [illegible] the select committee appointed by Government to inquire into the [illegible] shipwreck of British vessels, and the means of preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked persons, issued their first report. In [illegible] with those points which more especially relate to the security of British shipping, and the committee (upon which, amongst others, are the names of [illegible] Lord Ingestre, Admiral Dundas, Sir Howard Douglas, Captain Beechey, Mr. Plumridge, Captain Fitzroy, Captain Scobell, Sir. Gladstone, and Mr. Bulkley) report that the loss of British ships during the years 1841, 1842 and 1843, as compared with 1836 [illegible] so far as could be [illegible] ered at Lloyd's, has been less during the [illegible] ood, more especially as regards lives [illegible] employed on board. There has been [illegible] a year of from fifty-six to twenty-three, [illegible] eased. In only one instance do they [illegible] occurred in [illegible] the increase of existing on the [illegible] committee consider that no ship is [illegible] ness, and recommend an extra [illegible] future deck-load or ship. [illegible] an inquiry being instituted by [illegible] ing an act to punish all steam- [illegible] inspectors. The committee lay considerable stress on the necessity for [illegible] competent masters, mates, and pilots, [illegible] constructing efficient lighthouses and beacons, and carefully revising the charts now in use. They recommend the utmost attention of Government to the construction of harbours of refuge, but offer no decided opinion as to the use of the floating breakwater, though they suggest that such rational works, when constructed, should possess the advantage of having powerful batteries.

RAILWAY BILLS.—By a parliamentary return just issued some interesting information is afforded respecting the number of railway bills brought into the House of Commons, with the number of Acts which have been passed since the close of the year 1839. In 1840, the number of bills was 27; in 1841, 24; in 1842, 2[illegible]; and in 1843, 31; total, 105. It appears from the return that of the [illegible] introduced in 1840, 23 became Acts of Parliament in [illegible] and in the present session, 22. The return further shows the number of plans deposited for the last three sessions of Parliament at the Private Bill office. The number was 63.

AN INDIAMAN ON SHORE IN THE RIVER.—On Tuesday, as the ship Bencoolen, of 417 tons register, Captain Stamp, from Calcutta, was coming up the river with the flood tide, in tow of a steamer, for the London docks, she went too close in shore, and grounded on the hard causeway at the Horse Ferry, nearly opposite to the Regent's Canal, and all attempts to get her off proved ineffectual. At low water the Bencoolen remained high and dry; and as she had a heavy cargo on board, and her resting place is not level, her situation may be considered one of considerable peril. Measures were taken to lighten her; and as the tides ever prevent pumping, it was [illegible] would get off at the next high tide to [illegible] A. Hornby, and sent them to their respective occupations. [illegible] Sutherland, as a passenger on board the vessel, [illegible] which was [illegible] Bencoolen belongs to R. B. Brown, Esq., the extensive shipowner, in Lower Southwell.

THE VELOCE AND THE LIZARD STEAMERS.—The *Dchats* gives the following account of this affair:—"It has been stated in the English journals that, in the unfortunate collision of the Veloce steamer and the Lizard, the French were altogether in the wrong. We can comprehend that the partizans of the vessel which is lost shou d seek to exculpate themselves as much as they can. We must observe, however, at the first [illegible] that there were no [illegible] threw her on the English vessel, that we can cite in reply a letter in the Toulon papers, in which it is affirmed that the French vessel displayed the lights required by the regulations, both on the forecastle and at the mast head; that no manœuvre had been made, as the captain was well convinced that the English vessel, which had been long perceived by the men on the look-out, had full space to steer clear; that it was the English vessel which made this unfortunate manœuvre which brought her against the Veloce, and that at the moment of the collision, there was no officer on the deck of the English vessel. In the midst of such contradictory statements, but which no one, however, has a right to suspect, we consider that the most prudent step to take will be to wait for the result of the inquiry, which it is the intention of the two navies to call for. We think that we may declare that we have no fear for this result, as far as the French navy is concerned. The Veloce was commanded by an officer of distinguished merit, Captain Leon du Parc, long accustomed to steamers. It is he whom in 1837 commanded the Phare, and when proceeding back to France the Duke de Nemours, after the taking of Constantine, saved, in the midst of a tempest, the English 80 gun ship the Rodney. The [illegible] [illegible] of honour from the English Admiralty, a most flattering letter from Admiral Stopford, to Captain du Parc. The remembrance of this conduct ought to have rendered certain of the English press to mitigate the disobliging terms with which the loss of the Lizard has been adorned."

PROPERTY DISCOVERED NEAR THE WRECK OF THE SOLWAY STEAMER.—The George Canning, Ann from Drogheda, arrived at Southampton on Monday in charge of Mr. Lane and Mr. Widden, late of the Solway, after a most strenuous but unsuccessful attempt to recover part of the property lost in that ship, in consequence of the continued heavy swell and prevalence of the north and north east winds, which rendered it impossible to ride at anchor near the Solway; and, although they made fast to the main vessel, often when hanging by the fogging, step up, they could not lay one enough to attempt to go down with the diving apparatus. These circumstances have, however, saved some spars and rigging and succeeded in adding hands to the British name—after the failure of [illegible] having recovered from the wreck of the French brig [illegible] which was [illegible] years since, nine miles from the wreck of the Solway, to the westward, and also [illegible] by the Siccara Islands, [illegible] guineas, for which were 80 pounders, [illegible] tons each; five long thirty-two's, and four [illegible] with chain-cables, [illegible] of battle-ship mooring [illegible] Attempts had been previously made both by the French and Spaniards to effect this recovery, but without success. The George Canning picked up in the creeps of the Channel, a figure-head of a vessel, probably of 200 or 300 tons; it has a fallen head, with a cancl on the larboard side, perfect, representing the bust of a crowned head; the starboard shield appears to have been knocked away.

ARRIVAL OF ESPARTERO, REGENT OF SPAIN.—Her Majesty's war-steamer Prometheus, Commander Frederick Lowe, arrived at Woolwich dockyard on Wednesday morning, shortly after seven o'clock, having on board General Espartero and suite. The following communication was immediately forwarded to the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard, Sir Francis Collier, K.C.H., by Commander Lowe:—

"Her Majesty's Ship Prometheus, Woolwich, Aug. 23.

"Sir,—I have to acquaint you that I sailed from Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, I left Spithead, in the steam ship under my command, on the 21st instant, having on board his excellency the Duke of Victoria, for Havre de Grace, which port I reached yesterday evening; and having taken on board his excellency, Regent of Spain, and suite, I sailed again the same tide for Woolwich, and arrived here this morning. "I have the honour to be, your very obedient servant,

"FREDERICK LOWE, Lieut.-Com.

"To Capt. Su

On receipt of the above, Sir Francis Collier immediately proceeded on board the Prometheus, and having been introduced to his excellency, Sir Francis, on the part of the Government, at once explained to the Regent that every accommodation, both to himself and his suite, would be most gladly tendered. Sir Francis expressed to his excellency that carriages for the conveyance of himself and suite to town were in readiness. His excellency, however, declined the offer, having previously arranged to embark in a small above-stairs steamer for Hungerford stairs, where the carriages of the embassy would be in attendance to receive him. His excellency added that he wished his visit to be as private as possible. His excellency, who appeared to be in remarkably good health and spirits, conversed, in the French language, for some time with Sir Francis Collier, and took occasion to express to that gallant officer, in the most [illegible] terms, his gratitude for the [illegible] received from the British authorities from the moment he placed his foot on board the Meander ship of war, the Duchess of Victoria and the Donna Maria Espartero (the Regent's daughter), also expressed their acknowledgments. Despatches were immediately forwarded to London, announcing the Regent's arrival at Woolwich. Lord Boonmead, commandant of the royal arsenal, arrived at the dockyard shortly after twelve o'clock, and went off to pay his respects to his excellency. Shortly before two o'clock, the Waterman Company's steamer (No. 9) went alongside the Prometheus, for the purpose of receiving his excellency and suite, and having taken the whole of them on board, at once proceeded to Hungerford wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey the party to Mivart's Hotel. The following is a correct list of the persons and officers who have arrived by the Prometheus:—His Highness the Duke of Victoria, Regent of Spain; her Highness the Duchess of Victoria; Donna Emilia Espartero; his Excellency Don A. Van Halen, Count of Varcarlos; his Excellency Don Ag. Noguera, Minister of War; his Excellency Don F. Gomez de la Serna, Minister of the Interior; Don Juan Lacarte, Brigadier General; Don Fernando Batprriche, Inspector of Medicine; Don Cristobal Garcia, Military Intendant; Don Cipriano Montesano, Secretary to his Highness's Household; Don Juan Rodriguez, Secretary to the Minister of the Interior. The military officers accompanying his Excellency are—Don Pedro Falcon, Don Rafael Mendieta, Don Vicente Jarauberri, Don Jose de Lorca, Conde de Luchana, Don Blas Ona, Don Francisco Serrano, Don Lucano Mariesta, and Don Barnon Meroliano. The only servants in attendance are three maids, and one female domestic. An accurate portrait of Espartero, executed by a first rate artist, will be found in the 27th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FATHER MATHEW IN WESTMINSTER.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of announcement by public placards, the Rev. Theobald Mathew commenced his total abstinence labours amongst the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Westminster. [illegible] the procession was with a splendid pair of grand, the property of the Marquis of Westminster, situate on the western side of Vauxhall-bridge, and immediately opposite to the gate leading to the General Penitentiary, Millbank. Mr. Cubitt, the noble marquis's agent, having granted permission. Several attempts were made to [illegible] the [illegible] under the orders of Superintendent Lowry, prevented anything serious taking place. Notwithstanding the continued heavy rain during the afternoon, the "Apostle" and his temperance friends continued their labours with unabated ardour, and at the conclusion of the proceedings it was stated that about 1200 had taken the pledge during the day. Father Mathew visited Westminster again on Thursday.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Thursday last a general meeting of the directors and sharers of this company was held at the [illegible] Villiers-street, Strand. At the o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. William Hawes, one of the directors who, having opened the business [illegible] Mr. Lawrence, read the report. The report set forth a statement of the payments and receipts made on account of the company from its commencement. The total amount of the receipts being £79,897 16s., which included calls on shares to the [illegible] of July, 1843, £47,495; temporary loan of bankers, £6000; loan commissioners, £20,000; dividends and sundry items, &c. The payments were for the works, law and parliamentary expenses, directors, engineers, and surveyors' salary, &c., from the commencement, £37,701 18s.; the sum paid for approaches amounted to £14,555 6s.; the balance with the banker, deducting all expenses, being £7575 10s. The engineer's report stated that the bridge would be nearly completed in about four months. The total expense of the bridge will be about £60,000. Some other business of the company having been gone into, the proceedings terminated, a vote of thanks being previously passed to the chairman.

PAUPER RIOT IN ST. GEORGE'S WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday night 103 were admitted into the casual paupers' ward, and the noise they made was quite intolerable to the inhabitants. Early in the morning the breadroom was forced open, and nearly 20 quartern loaves broken and strewed about in filth. At eight o'clock Mr. Lockart, the relieving officer, entered, for the purpose of apprehending the ringleaders, when he was immediately assailed with water and large pieces of bread, which compelled a man to retreat. He returned with a body of police, who soon quelled the disturbance, but, from the immense body of persons, it was impossible to detect the real delinquents. Mr. Robertson, the master, waited upon Mr. Traill for his advice, the result of which was the discharge of the whole. Nearly 1,000 persons were assembled at ten o'clock in the southwark-bridge-road, many of them of the lowest description. A body of police, under Inspector Horsby, arrived, and sent them to their respective occupations.

THE FIRE IN FOSTER LANE. FUNERAL OF THE FIVE SUFFERERS.—On Wednesday morning the remains of the late Mr Newbery were removed from the residence of his brother-in law, Mr. Weeding, Mecklenburgh-square, and interred in the family vault, at St. Andrew, Holborn; the mourners were Mr. Weeding, Mr. Pigeon, secretary to Christ's Hospital, Mr. Scott (with whom the deceased spent the evening previous to the awful calamity), and another friend. Shortly after the [illegible] the funeral [illegible] at her two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret Mc[illegible] aged by twenty-four months. The [illegible] was [illegible] between 600 and 700 persons being present, many of whom shed tears. The burial service having been read by the curate, the Rev. Mr. Kerry, the four coffins were lowered into a sixteen-feet grave.

THE LATE FIRE IN TOOLEY-STREET.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Olave's was held on Tuesday to consider what place should be selected for the performance of divine service during the rebuilding or repair of the parish church. It was proposed that the church of one of the neighbouring parishes should be requested to assign each a portion of their churches for the accommodation [illegible] [illegible] Church, and after a long discussion it was resolved that [illegible] be [illegible] Schoolhouse be rendered available for the purpose of divine service.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, a man named William Dixon, aged 56, a water-maker, residing at No. 28, Hunter-street, Old Kent-road, was running across Fleet-street, he accidentally stumbled and pitched on his head. He was instantly conveyed in an insensible state to the station-house by police constables Newman and Gardner, 327 and 333, when Mr. Hutchinson, surgeon, of Farringdon street, was sent for, who promptly attended, together with two other medical gentlemen, but they pronounced life to be extinct, the deceased having breathed his last in about three minutes after he was brought to the station.

DREADFUL DEATH OF MR. AYMER, THE VAULTER.—This unfortunate [illegible] met with a melancholy death at the Lyceum Opera on Thursday se'nnight, admiration in his peculiar department, met his death on Thursday se'nnight, at the Circus of Mr. Batty, of the Royal Amphitheatre. The performance for which Mr. Aymer was announced concluded with a double summerset, and, in throwing it, [illegible] struck against [illegible] lighting on [illegible] his neck, and death was the immediate result. Mr. Batty, on hearing the fatal intelligence, immediately quitted London for Jersey, to render every assistance on the melancholy occasion. Smith, a great champion and vaulter, met his death in a manner precisely similar, during the management of Messrs. Durrow and West, at Astley's, some seasons past.

BURGLARY AT BRIGHTON.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, another burglary was committed in Brighton, on the premises of Mr. Packham, an extensive ironmonger residing in the Western-road. The thieves effected an entrance at the back part of the premises by climbing over a high wall on to the workshops, and cutting out a square of glass, unfastening the window, and entering by the first floor. The front shop was found ransacked, and a quantity of knives and other portable articles carried off; the till was forced open, but fortunately they only obtained about 10s. in silver. The workshop was visited, and a subscription box for the Sussex County Hospital carried off, containing about £3, the contributions of the workmen for that institution. The larder was then visited, and here the depredators stopped to regale themselves after the robbery, leaving ample testimony of "doing justice" to the contents. The burglary appears to have been effected by parties well acquainted with the premises.

FIRE ON BOARD A BRIG IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Wednesday morning, about o'clock, police constables H 148 and 183, while on duty on the east quay of the London Docks, observed that one of the vessels on the west jetty was on fire. They instantly gave the alarm, and hastened to the spot, and found the galley of a Spanish brig (the Generose packet) on fire. They immediately aroused the crew, all of whom were then visited, and here with their assistance, and under the direction of Inspector Walker, of the Thames police, who also attended, the flames were subdued; not, however, before considerable damage was done to the vessel.

ALARMING FIRE ON THE MERSEY.—About half-past ten o'clock on the morning of Monday last the crew of a brigantine called the Emerald, Captain Knobbs, which was lying at the north end of Canning Dock, Liverpool, and was ready for sea, discovered, from the smoke that issued from the forecastle, below decks, that combustion was going on amongst the cargo in the hold. Two engines were instantly came up, and four others were soon after on the ground, with a strong body of firemen. Great exertions were made, it being the general opinion that unless the flames were speedily subdued the fire would become uncontrollable. The vessel had on board about 12 casks of oil, a quantity of soft soap, 3 tons of rags, and 600 tons of [illegible] waste, and a considerable weight of brimstone; the whole so injudiciously stowed together that there can be little doubt but that spontaneous combustion had resulted from some of the oil coming in contact, by leakage or otherwise, with the regular dunnage. After tonnage for some time in the hold, and getting a quantity of casks, &c., out, Mr. Hewitt, superintendent of the fire police, guided by the colour of the smoke, at length hit the right point upon which to pay, and in about an hour all further apprehension of the igniting of the oil was overcome. One of the policemen on duty was rendered so insensible by the suffocating smoke in the hold that, when brought on deck, he fell down and appeared to be a lifeless corpse. He afterwards so far recovered as to be able to assist in hoisting up the goods.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning Mr. Baker and a highly respectable jury assembled at the George, Old-street, St. Luke's, to inquire into the death of Thomas Brook, Esq., of Union place, Islington, aged 57 years, who dropped down dead while attending a meeting of the Income and Property-tax Commissioners, and under examination before them at their office in Finsbury-square. His death was occasioned by apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

MANSLAUGHTER.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker concluded the inquest on the body of Matilda Harriet Bailey, who was stabbed by William Pescock, under circumstances already related in this journal. Mr. Gillett, a surgeon, who had opened the body, said he found a wound between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side; it was three inches in depth, extending one inch into the left lobe of the lungs, and thereby causing death. The Coroner having addressed the jury, they found a verdict of "Manslaughter against PESCOCK," who was committed on the coroner's warrant.

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON AT WINDSOR.—On Monday last some workmen, who were employed in removing the earth in the garden belonging to one of the canons of Windsor, on the north side, and in the immediate vicinity of St. George's Chapel, discovered, about twenty inches below the surface, a skeleton of a man, apparently of six feet in height, in a very fair state of preservation. Not the most remote appearance of a coffin, or of any wood of which it might have been composed, was found near the spot. The soil enclosing the garden, which has just been removed, had been erected for upwards of three centuries, and there is very little doubt that the body must have been there privately buried ever since that early period—probably so far back as the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The skull, which was otherwise quite perfect, was injured by its having been pierced by the pickaxe of the workman. The lower jaw contained but one tooth, and that was in an excellent state of preservation. The bones of the arms and arms were of an extraordinary length and thickness, nearly equal to that the man, when living, must have possessed immense strength and power. The body had been laid towards the east, and according to the mode of interment adopted in nearly all countries, in the contrary direction. The bones have been deposited by [illegible] in the [illegible] cemetery, in the new catacombs, which has just been constructed at the north-eastern end of St. George's Chapel. It may be mentioned that the ground in which the skeleton was found, notwithstanding its proximity to St. George's Chapel, is not consecrated; and therefore is therefore no doubt that the body was interred, just beneath the surface, without the form of Christian burial.

REBECCA AT WINCHESTER.—We hear that some consternation was excited on Saturday last in the mind of the toll-taker at St. Cross gate, from a paper having been affixed to the gate, announcing that Rebecca would shortly pay him a visit. The peaceful village of St. Cross is, we dare to say it, perfectly free from any danger of the sort; but, if ever a public wrong, pertaciously persisted in, justified a physical force remedy, the gate of St. Cross would be that wrong. It has been over and over again its own that its removal to the other side of the village would produce no serious diminution of tolls. The affairs of the trust are so flourishing that they have for years past been wantonly (we may almost say) spending their revenues, and yet they will not remove the abominable nuisance, nearly every other tax, the paying of a toll for passing into the city, of which they are now a component part, and to all the rates and imposts of which they are liable.—*Hants Independent.*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CORK.

The thirteenth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Cork on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th inst., this being the second time that these meetings have been held in the "sister island," the former meeting, which was the fifth, having been held in Dublin. The city of Cork had, prior to the late meeting at Manchester, sent but one invitation; still its applications then were so strongly and influentially supported that it was selected, notwithstanding a very powerful application from York, where thirteen years since the association took its rise, and where it is understood that the meeting for the ensuing year will be held. In the selection of officers, those for the present year have never been exceeded in efficiency or intelligence. The president is the Earl of Rosse (better known, perhaps, as Lord Oxmantown), a nobleman celebrated in the annals of science as one of the first astronomers of the day, and whose fame has recently become European from the construction of his gigantic telescope; whilst the vice-presidents are the Earl of Listowel and Viscount Adare, M.P., two noblemen highly esteemed in this vicinity; with Sir W. Hamilton, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Astronomer Royal; and Dr. Robinson, Dean of Armagh, equally celebrated as a mathematician and astronomer. The local secretaries are Professor Stevelly, the well-known mathematician, of Belfast; the Rev. J. Carson, the eminent statist, of Dublin; with Mr. W. Clear and Mr. W. Kelleher, two gentlemen well known in the district from their extensive scientific acquirements. The council for perfecting the local arrangements contains the names of individuals equally distinguished in scientific attainments.

It is but fair to acknowledge that the citizens of Cork have proved themselves worthy of the above preference, by the liberal scale upon which preparations were made for the reception of the association. The locale fixed for the reception of members, to be devoted to the places of meeting, and other incidental expenses, exceeded six hundred pounds. All the interesting local, mechanical, and intellectual sources of gratification were thrown open to the members. The means of intercourse with Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, and Glasgow were increased by additional steam-packets being placed on at those ports, and whatever Cork might lack in the means of affording intellectual gratification was made up for in the hospitality of the inhabitants. To keep up the spirit of excitement which generally exists during the week in the towns where these meetings are held, the proprietor of the theatre announced the engagement of Miss Novello and her sister, Miss Sabilla Novello.

A great influx of members took place on Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Glasgow steamers, and the strangers were, on their arrival at the reception room, met by a committee consisting of the Mayor, Archdeacon Kyle, General Austin, Sir Thomas Deane, Sir James Pitcairn, and other leading citizens, who took it in turns to be in attendance at the room. Amongst those who arrived are—the Earl of Rosse and family; the Marquis of Northampton; Sir T. D. Acland, M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, M.P.; Mr. R. I. Murchison, President of the Geological Society, who came expressly from the Continent to attend the meeting, accompanied by Lieutenant Kochsarroff, a Russian engineer, now employed by the Russian Government in a survey of the Carpathian Mountains; Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer-Royal of Ireland; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; the Dean of Ely; Colonel Sabine, F.R.S.; Mr. J. Griffith, President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland; Dr. Hamel, Councillor of State, from Russia; M. Hoetuis, from Maestricht; Dr. F. Tannau, Berlin; M. Canlebrana, Bolanos, Mexico; Dr. Lauberg, Christiana; Professors Lyall, of London, Apjohn, M'Cullagh, and Lloyd, of Dublin; Professor Forbes, of London; Mr. W. H. Hughes, High Sheriff of Hampshire; Professor Kane, of Dublin; Mr. W. Snow Harris; the Bishop of Killaloe; Mr. Charles Dickens; Professor Wheatstone, &c. The visitors from Glasgow and Dublin were brought over by the Vanguard, a new iron steamer, of 330-horse power and 700 tons burthen, which made this its first voyage from Dublin to Cork in thirteen hours, being five hours less than the shortest voyage ever before made.

Before we proceed to the business of the meeting we shall present to our readers a sketch of the preparations for the reception of the distinguished visitors; with a series of illustrations, the drawings for which (with the exception of those of the Cove, the Courthouse, and the Imperial Hotel) have been executed with much taste and skill, by James Mahony, Esq., of Cork.

VIEW OF THE COVE OF CORK.

First, is a picturesque view of

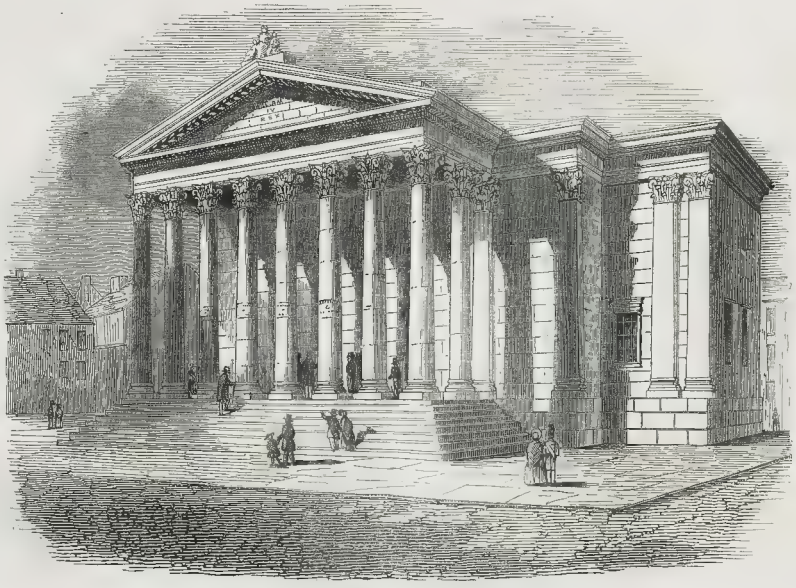
THE COVE

or harbour, which is so commodious, that it will admit the largest vessels at any time of the tide without striking sail, and has a landlocked anchorage, ten fathoms water in some places, and in seven fathoms water within a cable's length of the shore. On the days of the late meeting, the Cove presented a very animated appearance; and just previously, a series of grand fêtes were given on board several of the ships of war lying here. That on board the Tyne (the admiral's ship) was on a very grand scale, nearly three hundred of the *élite* of the town and neighbourhood of Cove assembled, and continued the merry dance until morning. The vessel was very tastefully fitted up, having a spacious saloon on the deck, and on the gun-deck a splendid supper was laid out. A grand display of fireworks was exhibited as soon as the company assembled, and nothing was left undone to increase the comfort and amusement of the guests. Next is a

VIEW OF CORK: SAVINGS' BANK, ANGLESEY BRIDGE, AND CORN EXCHANGE.

GENERAL VIEW OF CORK,

a very fine city, surpassed by few in the excellence or width of its streets, and beginning to be remarkable for the architectural beauty of its public buildings; of these, three are shown in the view, viz., the Savings' Bank, Anglesey Bridge, and the Corn Exchange.



COURT HOUSE, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.

THE COURT-HOUSE,

in Great George-street, and erected by Messrs. Pain, and is a magnificent structure. The front range of Corinthian columns projects from the building about 20 feet. The columns are 30 feet high from the approach, which is by a flight of 11 steps. The width of the portico is 72 feet, and height from the ground to the top of the group of figures

on the apex of the pediment, is 66 feet. The group represents Justice between Law and Mercy. The area measures 280 feet in length, by 190 in depth. It contains two semicircular courts, in the rear of which are the public offices of the same.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, AND IMPERIAL HOTEL.

In the former was the inquiry-room, to which members invariably made their way on their first arrival in the town. The Imperial Hotel, adjoining, is stated to extend over an English acre of ground. The principal room in this establishment is 75 feet long by 35 feet broad, and 25 feet high; a corridor communicates with another room 60 feet long by 30 feet broad; and this again with another room 56 feet long by 38 feet broad, and 22 feet high. Here were held the association promenades and *soirées*. In this spacious

HOUSES OF RECEPTION AND ENQUIRY—COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND IMPERIAL HOTEL.

hotel, accommodation was provided by the local council for 130 guests; and Lloyd's and the Victoria Hotels were alike secured for the accommodation of the members. We now come to

THE MODEL ROOM,

(Agricultural Museum,) fitted up in the left wing of the Corn Exchange. This room was filled with articles of manufacture and machinery; in the foreground of our sketch is a Jacquard poplin loom and ingenious brocading machine for weaving in coloured flowers, with gold and silver, which was at work each day during the meeting of the British Association. Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of College Green, Dublin, the poplin manufacturers, forwarded this very curious poplin loom, with two of their most skilful weavers; and the gold tissue poplin pattern woven was the same as Messrs. Atkinson and Co. had the honour of manufacturing for her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It is a most tasteful and superb specimen of Irish manufacture. Next is

MODEL ROOM AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

THE GREAT ROOM OF THE CORN EXCHANGE,

with a general meeting of the Association. The Corn Exchange

GENERAL MEETING IN THE GREAT ROOM OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

formed one of the principal points of attraction. The noble saloon shown in the engraving is 75 feet square, and high in proportion, and it was refurnished and decorated for the occasion. It was newly floored, and at the further end was a dias, or raised platform, on which lecturers and members took their places. It was brilliantly lit with gas, in six large lustres, and the fittings displayed good taste and ingenuity. The Cork arms were beautifully painted over the great entrance; and the imperial crown, with the letters "V.R.," shone radiantly high above the chair. The reunions here were extremely brilliant.

Amongst the other various attractions which Cork presented on this interesting occasion were the exhibition of the Cork Art-Union, with a collection of paintings by living artists, and a few pictures by Barry and Grogan. The Cork Institution underwent a lustration for the occasion; and the fine collection of statues, the gift of George IV., to the society, was much admired. The Cork Library and the Chamber of Commerce were also prepared for the visitors. There was likewise a superb exhibition of the Horticultural Society; so that the city presented a continued round of recreation to the naturalist and the artist, the man of science and the man of pleasure.

The places of meeting appointed for the sections were very convenient, those of A, Mathematical and Physical Science; C, Geology and Physical Geography; D, Natural History; and G, Mechanical Science, being held in the Court House in the Great George-street. Section B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, at the Royal Institution, Nelson-place, Patrick-street; Section E, Medical Science, at College-buildings, Warren's-place; and Section F, Statistics, at the very appropriate place of the Chamber of Commerce.

The presidents appointed to the different sections were—A, Mathematics and Physics, Professor M'Cullagh, of Dublin; B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Professor Apjohn, of Dublin; C, Geology and Physical Geography, Mr. Richard Griffiths; D, Natural History, Mr. E. Thomson; E, Medical Science, Sir James Pitcairn, M.D.; F, Statistics, Sir Charles Lemon; and G, Mechanical Science, Professor M'Neill, of Dublin.

We have not space to detail the preliminary arrangements of the association; but the following resolution, which was unanimously carried, gave very great satisfaction:—

That a inscribers to the local fund, being members of the British Association, shall have the privilege of obtaining tickets to admit ladies to all the meetings of the association on the following terms—subscribers of £1 to obtain one ticket for 10s., and subscribers of more, two tickets at that level. Subscribers who do not wish to avail themselves of the above privilege, to obtain tickets to admit ladies to the *soirées* alone, without charge, in the same ratio as above stated.

Professor Phillips suggested the propriety of allowing the privilege to extend to young men, being the sons of members of the British Association, who are contributors to the local fund, or at the recommendation of two members of the association, which was agreed to.

The business of the association commenced on Wednesday afternoon with the first meeting of the general committee, at the College-rooms, Warren's-place, the Earl of Rosse, president elect, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character.

Professor Phillips, the assistant secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting at Manchester, and also a letter from Modena to Dr. Faraday, acknowledging the invitation of the Royal Society there for a deputation to attend the present meeting.

Colonel Sabine, F.R.S., one of the general secretaries, read the report of the council. It stated that, in obedience to a resolution passed the last year at Manchester, appointing a committee to communicate with the council of the Royal Society to join them in making an application to the Government to defray the expenses of the publication of the reduction of the catalogue of stars in the "Histoire Celeste," and of the catalogue of stars in the southern hemisphere made by Lalande, which had been effected at the expense of the association; such application had been made, but refused by the Royal Society. An application had, however, been made direct to Sir Robert Peel for the grant of £1000 for the purpose, and which, after a minute inquiry as to the manner in which the funds of the society had been expended, and the circumstances under which the reductions had been made, was granted by the Lords of the Treasury, to be under the superintendence of Sir John Herschel, but with an understanding that it was not to form a precedent for future applications on any objects undertaken without the previous approbation of Government.

Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, explained at some length the circumstances under which these were first made, and the importance which would result to astronomical and nautical science by the publication of these important labours.

The first general meeting of members was held on Thursday evening, at the Corn Exchange, when the Marquis of Northampton took the chair, which he vacated to the Earl of Rosse, the President elect, who addressed the meeting in a speech which continued about an hour, and in which his lordship eloquently discoursed of the pleasures and advantages of science. A vote of thanks to the Royal Irish members was then passed for their having this year visited Cork.

The meetings of the different sections commenced on Thursday morning; but, as usual on the first day of meeting, the proceedings were neither numerous nor varied. The other days of the sectional meetings were Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. Among the proceedings on Saturday, we notice that Dr. Robinson read the report of a committee appointed by the Mathematical section to superintend the construction of the "Captive Balloon." He said that the object of the balloon was to ascertain the temperature of the atmospheric strata at different heights. By this apparatus, they would be enabled to ascertain the density of the atmospheric air 8000 yards high. Their first experiment, which would take place in January next, would be at a height of 1000 yards.

On Saturday evening the second meeting of the General Council was held at the Royal Cork Corn Exchange, which was brilliantly lighted. The platform was occupied by several noble and distinguished members of the Association, among whom we recognised the Earl of Rosse, Lord Bessborough, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Adare, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Colonel Sabine, Mr. Lyall, Professor Phillips, Colonel Sabine, Mr. Taylor, Professor Forbes, Major Beamish, Mr. C. C. Babington, &c., and among the audience were several ladies of fashion.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a lecture of Professor Owen, on the Dinornis, a gigantic species of the genus Dinornis, and other bones has been recently discovered in New Zealand. The bones of the leg and toes of the dinornis differed from those of the ostrich and apteryx. They differed from the cassowary also. These were the only birds to which it was referable in some points; but it differed from them in many material respects. The genus Dinornis differed from all other birds, and he (Mr. Owen) gave it the name of dinornas, the danger-bird, from its extraordinary magnitude.

Next week we shall conclude our illustrations of this important and interesting meeting.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, and was well attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Hankey, who requested the secretary to read the report, from which it appeared that the number of passengers carried in the six months ending June 1842 was 1,064,015, and the amount £40,493 18s. 5d., and those in the corresponding period of 1843 were 999,683, and the amount £17 351 19s. 10d.; showing a decrease of 63,332 passengers, and £3057 19s 6d. in amount. In the receipts for wharfage there is an increase, and the goods traffic was double that of the last half year. The total revenue for the half-year was £3,037 12s. 1d., and left a balance of £3016 19s. 8d., which would be reduced by £1433 9s. 9d., for repairs of engines. The total of capital up to the 30th of June was £1,790 8s. The directors had to report that a sale of surplus property would take place in September. The committee of investigation had concurred in the recommendation of that to be for extending the steam-boat traffic, as the only means of insuring a dividend. After some discussion the report was adopted, and five of the present directors were re-elected—namely, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hanks, Mr. Robertson, Captain Routh, and Captain Mangles; and five of the shareholders—namely, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Lee, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Ellison, and Mr. M'Naughten were elected directors, for whose services in future £1000 a year was agreed to by the meeting. Mr. Hankey, jun., Mr. Frost, and Dr. Bowring were elected auditors, when thanks were passed unanimously to the late board of directors, for which the chairs an returned thanks, and the subscription for the guarantee fund was largely promoted before the meeting separated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2 d.

SUNDAY, August 27.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 28.—St. Augustine.
TUESDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Paley born, 1743.
THURSDAY, 31.—St. Sebastian stormed, 1811.
FRIDAY, September 1.—Partridge Shooting begins.
SATURDAY, 2.—Prince London burnt, 1666.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 35	3 46	4 18	4 38	4 58	5 20	5 47	6 4	6 28	6 56	7 28	8 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A splendid series of Engravings will appear in the forthcoming number of this Journal, illustrating all the interesting events and picturesque scenery connected with Her Majesty's visit to Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c.

"*Samuel New*" *should forward his application on fire escapes to the committee appointed by the Court of Common Council on the subject.*

"*S. H. G.*"—*We will most decide any wagers.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester. See the article on the Cartoons at Westminster, in No. 65 of our journal, p. 68.*

"*Late Hours.*"—*We agree with our correspondent that the present system of late hours is alike injurious to the employed and employer.*

"*J. B.*"—*At the company's office.*

"*A Well wisher.*" *Thanks for his sensible letter. His remarks shall not be lost sight of. The name reply to a long letter without a signature.*

"*One of the Blues*" *and* "*R. J. T.*"—*Thanks. He will find it correct at page 131.*

"*The Hive.*"—*Persevere.*

"*A zealous Advocate*" *is perfectly correct in his line of defence.*

"*E. V.*," *Torquay. We shall feel obliged by his sketch of the town.*

"*Young England*"—*A correspondent states that that name was not "christened by Joseph Hume," as represented in our Address of last week; but that the phrase of "Young England" first appeared in a pamphlet, published in 1840, by a Conservative member, entitled "Stanley or Peel, who shall lead us?" Our correspondent is thanked for the correction.*

"*D. A.*," *Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.*—*Thanks.*

"*L. L.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*Ami*"—*A portrait of Espartero appeared in our 27th No.*

"*J. O.*" *is thanked for the plans of the battles of Hydrabad and Meanee, which reached us too late.*

"*Inquirer*" *should pay the postage of his questions.*

"*Z. Q.*"—*Probably in* "*Lodge's Portraits.*"

"*Catholicus*"—*Left again.*

"*R. H.*" *has our thanks. The silly and contemptible notice alluded to, is merely the outpouring of a demented and malignant spirit. The same answer to* "*A Subscriber,*" *Monmouth.*

"*L. P. C.*"—*The first about 42, the second 23.*

"*H. S.*" *Maidstone*—*Write to Mr. Webster at the Haymarket Theatre.*

CHESS.—"*Clericus Delgonitæ*" *received.*

"*Chirurgus,*" "*G. M. F.*," "*Blue Jacket,*" "*B. B.*"—*The solutions to problem 34 are all correct.*

"*G. D. Forster,*" "*Checkmate.*"—*The article was unavoidably omitted for want of room.*

"*Checkmate,*" *Liverpool, is wrong. The solution to Problem No. 31, by Edward. is correct.*

"*W. Walker*" *and* "*J. B. Green,*" *are quite mistaken in supposing that their solution to No. 26 is the correct one. Although that and variations by Clericus are ingenious, yet we must again refer them to the original one given by us in No. 26 of the third mate in their solution Bishop King goes to K 5th instead of R 3rd, mate cannot be given in the number of moves stated.*

"*S. H. G.*"—*Your remarks are correct. You will see we have noticed the subject above.*

"*G. L. Smart.*"—*The games shall appear as early as possible.*

"*Futurunitur.*"—*Thanks for the game, it shall appear early. Shall we insert the names? We are amply repaid by the good wishes of our correspondent.*

We have received several letters during the week from observant and intelligent correspondents with regard to our illustrations of certain political events, which it is erroneously supposed are indicative of political predilections of a particular kind. Once for all, we beg to disabuse our readers of minds of this impression, for as well might we be considered teetotallers, because we give a sketch of Father Mathew administering the pledge, as be considered repealers by reason of a sketch of the Dublin Corn Exchange.

ERRATUM.—The altar-picture in St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, is the "Entombment," *not* the "Ascension," as stated in our last.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

It is greatly to be wished that Parliament had been prorogued under more auspicious circumstances of public advantage than have in reality marked the termination of a session in which little or nothing has been done for the permanent good of the country or the alleviation of national distress. On Thursday her Majesty in person dismissed her Legislature, absolved them from their functions, and left them at liberty to turn from lawmaking to dog and gun. The speech was, as usual, a right royal speech that is to say, one of those inane effusions which Ministers of all parties are prone to put into the mouth of a Sovereign, with a perfect consciousness that, were the same words and sentences uttered by any other than regal lips, they would be listened to with a very ineffable contempt by their audience. We fear that we cannot hope from the public a much better reception for the printed oration which appears in our columns to-day.

The speech commences with a declaration that the "state of public business" enables the Sovereign to "close the protracted session." This is not true. The state of public business is neither forward nor prosperous, but the session is closed in its despite, because the members are tired of doing no good, but not because there is no good to be done.

Anon we have a congratulation on the application of some of the church revenues to the endowment of additional ministers—a good measure for the promotion of spiritual instruction, but no great subject for boast by a Legislature which admits the necessity for a general scheme of moral and religious education, but does not hit off any rational and harmonising expedient by which it may be brought about.

Her Majesty next avows her views with satisfaction what her Ministers have effected with reference to the Scotch Church, and hopes to have averted the dangers which threatened a sacred institution. Then we have the pacific assurance of the friendliness of foreign powers, and the usual burst of gratitude to the Commons for their readiness in voting the supplies. There is also a promise to combine economy with exigency, wherefrom we may conclude that if we are not to have as much economy we have exigency there will be no great profligacy in the national expenditure.

The Welsh riots, or rather riots in Wales, form a topic of the speech; but nothing is communicated respecting them that is likely to give the public any great amount of satisfaction or surprise. There is a simple intimation only that inquiry is on foot to find out what circumstances have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law."

We next come naturally to the condition of Ireland, and in this paragraph of the speech there is more narrow. It is emphatic, and leaves no misconception behind as to the intentions of either the Queen or her Ministers upon the stunning topic of repeal. Her Majesty is made to say:—

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up dissension and dissatisfaction among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

"It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of those objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my confidence in the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the legislative union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will concur with the utmost of their power in a system of peaceful agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual dread and animosity between different classes of my people."

Here is the expression which all England expected, and will welcome from the throne, of a strong determination to uphold intact and imperishable the legislative union of the two countries, to preserve the integrity of the constitution in this respect, and to damp the hopes and energies of the agitators from O'Connell to Connemara, &c. It contrasts oddly but strongly enough with the new system of representation for Ireland and Lord Lincoln's plays down in the Lincoln's Inn Fields of the same day, and which embodies very minute and significant arrangements for the peculiar government which he is desirous to bring about. The Tory meeting and the Queen's speech tilt at each other in full tournament style. We congratulate both countries, however, principally upon that feature of the paragraph relating to Ireland which expresses a desire to administer the government of that country in a "strict spirit of justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament (Parliament, however, must first do something tangible to co-operate with) in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland." This is what is truly wanted for Ireland; we are glad to find that Ministers have it in contemplation to do what is just. It is a pity and a disappointment, nevertheless, that this is all seem only to have arrived at that determination at the end of a session, when they can do nothing, instead of at the beginning, when, with their parliamentary majorities, they might have done anything they pleased.

There is nothing more in the speech; no word about foreign affairs, of which, perhaps, "the least said the soonest mended;" nothing of the poor-laws; nothing of any other vital question of domestic legislation. There is no proud reference to any good that Parliament has done, perhaps for the precise reason that none was discoverable.

We seriously hope, however, that we may have few more such speeches, and no more such sessions. It is lamentable to find the time of the nation frittered away for months, and all closed with the mockery of a commission [illegible] which says nothing, promises nothing, does nothing, and closes in nothingness, after all.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty [illegible] with the whole of the [illegible] to the castle. The Household Cavalry [illegible] afternoon her Royal Highness [illegible] ans, Sir G. Cooper, [illegible] Royal, rode out in the park in a [illegible] Albert, attended by Colonel [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are on a visit to Barons Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, near Strabane, Ireland. This once thriving but now impoverished town fee severely the protracted absence of the noble marquis, who, when at liberty, seldom wanders beyond the precincts of his own domain, and, unless his immediate predecessor, takes little or no interest in the concerns of the town beyond the abstraction of the market tolls. It was expected, in the event of the Queen coming to Ireland, that her Majesty would have honoured this delightful locality with a visit.

Ministerial White Bait Dinner.—On Saturday the annual White Bait Dinner took place at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. A fleet of boats belonging to the Watermen's Company was specially engaged for the occasion, and every arrangement was made to facilitate the landing of the noble chiefs, as they rose from the steps of the tavern. The entertainment, which was characteristic of the Crown and Sceptre reputation, gave great satisfaction, and the pleasure of the company was much enhanced by the fineness of the day.

Mr. Morier was presented to the Queen at an audience, by the Earl of Aberdeen, to take leave, on his return as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

Earl Cathcart had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

Captain Harris, late Ambassador to the court of Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, had an audience of her Majesty. The captain has brought to this country a male from the royal stud, and various other presents, for her Britannic Majesty. The mule was brought to the Palace, and was conveyed to the royal mews.

A subject at present much talked of in the higher circles of society is that of the precedency of the Marchioness of Douglas. According to the strict rules of precedency, the position of the noble marchioness would, of course, be below that of a princess of a sovereign family; but the decision will depend upon her Majesty, and the house of Baden being allied to all the great potentates of Europe, and to the family of Coburg, the rank of princess will probably be retained.

The Hon. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, of Berkeley-square, is about to be allied to a granddaughter of the Archbishop of York—namely, Miss Vernon. The event is fixed for the 20th of September next.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that several Chinese who have been educated there for the priesthood of the Propaganda, have set out to preach the gospel in their native country.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN-TOWN.

Central Criminal Court, Friday. (Before Mr. Justice Williams and Mr Baron Rolfe.)—At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning, *George Gulliver*, surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards [illegible] was rendered to take their trial on an indictment charging them with being concerned in the death of David Lynar Fawcett.—The Attorney-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Chambers, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin were the counsel for Mr. Gulliver, and Sergeant Shee and Mr. Ballantine for Mr. Cuddy.—At a few minutes after ten the judges took their seats [illegible] *Duncan Trevor Grant*, [illegible] *Holland Leckie Du Cane Cuddy*, and *George Gulliver*, were called for; only Mr. Cuddy and Mr. Gulliver answered, and they were immediately placed in the dock.

The Attorney-General then rose, and said, having carefully perused the depositions in the case of Mr. Gulliver, he was of opinion that the charge against him could not be sustained, and he, therefore, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi* as far as related to that gentleman.

Mr. Clarkson expressed his readiness to leave it to her Majesty's Attorney-General for the course he had taken, and wished to know whether it was his intention to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the coroner's inquisition as well as on the indictment?

The Attorney-General replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Gulliver then left the dock.

Mr. Cuddy was called upon to plead to the indictment and the [illegible] examination, to both of which he, in a firm tone of voice, pleaded "Not guilty." Both parties then went in with the family murder of the deceased David Lynar Fawcett. Mr. Cuddy is a person of gentlemanly appearance, with [illegible] rather a handsome cast, and an expression of countenance remarkably prepossessing.

The Attorney-General then rose and stated the case for the prosecution; but as the whole of the facts have been so recently before our readers, it is unnecessary to give the right honourable and learned gentleman's speech, or the evidence of those witnesses who were examined before the police magistrate and the coroner's jury. The only fresh evidence brought forward was that of Mr. Gulliver, who after his discharge was brought up as a witness on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Gulliver was examined by the Attorney-General. He deposed—I am an army surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards. I am acquainted with the prisoner Munro, who is a lieutenant in the same regiment. On the 1st of July last I saw him in the barrack in Regent's Park, in the hospital. He called me from my bed, and requested me to go with him. I did not go with him in his carriage. We went direct to the Breckneck Arms. We waited there about ten minutes, and then a hackney cab and a Brougham came up. I saw a person whom I believe to have been Col. Fawcett get out of the Brougham. I had known Col. Fawcett for ten or twelve years; but I am rather near-sighted, and could not swear that it was he; I afterwards met [illegible] Col. Lawcett, Lieut. Munro, Mr. Grant, and a fourth gentleman, whose name I did not know. I think the gentleman at the bar is the person, although he looks rather taller now than he did in the field. Lieutenant Munro afterwards asked me to come into the field, saying, "You can be useful." Afterwards heard the words "reads" and "are" and a shout of "[illegible]" Saw Col. Fawcett, who was lying on the ground. A gentleman, whom I suppose to have been Mr. Cuddy, was standing near him. Mr. Munro had just run up to Colonel Fawcett at the time. Something passed between Colonel Fawcett about swelling; he said he was not leveling the pistol at him. Mr. Munro said, "Oh, Fawcett, I thought you were leveling at me, and covering me," or words to that effect. I do not know whether that or was said previously to, or was an answer to Colonel Fawcett. "It's remarkable" was the gentleman whom he believed to be the prisoner with a brace of pistols. Colonel Fawcett's respiration was immediately very much embarrassed, and he appeared as if he was about to die then and there. But he afterwards revived. Mr. Munro assisted, and did everything in his power, abandoning all anxiety about [illegible] and waiting with witness until the [illegible] Benjamin Brodie arrived. [illegible] examined. Had said that all was [illegible] in a hurry, and that he had [illegible] report of the pistols before he was aware of what was taking place. [illegible] the prisoner at one of the [illegible] identified the prisoner as one of the gentlemen he had seen pass through the gate in a Brougham on the morning in question. Afterwards saw the wounded gentleman lying on the ground, and the prisoner and Mr. Gulliver leaning over him.

The medical witnesses examined were Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Liston, which closed the case for the prosecution.

Sergeant Shee then rose to address the jury for the defence. He said there never was a case which, now that it was stripped of all its prejudices, was so different from that which it had been at first represented, as the present; and he also, as the Attorney-General had done, entreated them to dismiss from their minds of all which they had heard before they came into the jury box. It was altogether unreasonable to say that Mr. Cuddy had gone to the ground to aid and assist Lieut. Munro in the murder of Col. Fawcett. That was a thing that was proved, was that he was present; but there was no proof that he was thus aiding, assisting, and abetting Lieut. Munro in taking the life of the deceased. [illegible] had been [illegible] Mr. Cuddy had [illegible] the high character the prisoner had borne in the army.

Sir William Clinton was then called, and examined by Mr. Ballantine. He stated that he was a general in the British army, and the colonel of the 89th Regiment, in which the prisoner also was an officer. He (Gen. Clinton) was not present in China, but the prisoner had been; and he recognised him as the officer who was nearly the first of those who escaladed the walls of the great city in China, and received a serious wound; notwithstanding which, he continued to act with the greatest bravery.

The Attorney-General objected to the reception of evidence beyond that of general humanity.

Sir Wm. Clinton then, in answer to Mr. Ballantine, confined himself to saying that, independently of his conduct in the field of battle, Mr. Cuddy was a person of quiet habits, and had always borne an excellent character.

Mr. Justice Williams then proceeded to sum up. He told the jury that there was no doubt that all persons aiding, assisting, and abetting in a duel were inquestionably implicated in the charge of murder which might arise out of the transaction, and that the only question further was purely and entirely whether the evidence did or did not satisfy them that the prisoner at the bar was present at the death of Colonel Fawcett, and were there "aiding, assisting, and abetting" on the occasion. The Learned Judge then read the principal portion of the evidence, and commented upon such portions of it as he wished to call to the more particular attention of the jury.

The jury, after deliberating in the box for about a quarter of an hour, applied to the court to know if the prisoner was charged with wilful murder?

Mr. Justice Williams.—The first count charges that one Alexander Munro was guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and it charges the prisoner that he was wilfully present aiding and abetting the said Munro, the said fe ony to commit. That is the first count to which I believe I exclusively called your attention, and that alone I should recommend you to consider, and no other.

A Juror.—We are all agreed that he was present; but I wish to ask is there any evidence to show that the prisoner handled the pistols or assisted in any manner?

Mr. Justice Williams.—I will read the evidence of Mr. Gulliver to you again. The learned judge then read the evidence of Mr. Gulliver to the jury, who then retired to consider of their verdict.

The jury returned into court after an absence of nearly three hours, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The announcement of the verdict was received with applause, which was instantly checked by the officer of the court.

Lieutenant Cuddy was then ordered to be discharged.

On Thursday, after the prorogation of Parliament, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting, left town in a carriage and four for Windsor Castle. A party of Dragoons escorted the Royal party from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, where a special train had been ordered to convey the illustrious party to the Slough Station. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock.

The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of Hants, is expected to receive the Queen at Southampton, where her Majesty will probably embark, on Monday, on board the new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, and the Royal squadron will comprise some ships of the line, which are to be joined, off Cowes, by several of the vessels belonging to members of the Royal Yacht Club.

Prince de Joinville and le Duc d'Aumale, after inspecting the Dockyard and Royal Arsenal at Woolwich on Thursday, and partaking of an elegant *déjeûner* at Lord Bloomfield's residence, embarked on board the French war steamer, Pluton, and proceeded down the river under a last salute from the field battery in the dockyard, and taken up and continued by the field battery at the Royal Arsenal, and answered by the guns on board the French squadron.

General Espartero.—Immediately after the arrival of the Spanish Regent and the Duchess of Victory at Mivart's, on Wednesday afternoon, Colonel Wylde, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had a lengthened interview with his Excellency, and subsequently the whole of the members of the staff who accompanied the Regent to this country. The Regent and the whole of the noble ennea and gentlemen dined together, covers being laid for twenty-five. Throughout Thursday the hotel was literally besieged with visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington was among the early calls upon his Excellency, and the Noble and Gallant Duke subscribed his name as follows, in the visitors' book:—"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, et Capitan-General Duque de Ciudad Rodorigo." The Earl of Aberdeen and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel also visited the Regent, as also the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Hanson, Earl of Lincoln, Lord Campbell, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, Count Goldde de Lausuer, Colonel Gurwood, Mr. F. Huth, Col. A de Kauson y Carcobal, Gen. Miller, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Colquhoun, Colonel A. Wright, M. A. Lopez Vidaurria, M. Adolfo Heros, Mr. Moore, Mr. Godsmith, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Woodford, Captain Lord [illegible] Navy, Colonel [illegible] Fox, Colonel Sir Peter [illegible] Colonel [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Beresford, Sir Edward [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

REPEAL MEETING AT TARA.

hill of Tara, and addressed his countrymen. He has all the raw materials of sovereignty within his reach. There is shortly to be some new 'step;' is that to be the very small 'step' of putting a crown on?—of substituting his name for that of Victoria—of being anointed by one of his clergy, being crowned next time he mounts Tara, and exercising those sovereign rights which he so carefully preserves? The Irish, who come and go at his bidding just as Mr. Wildman's bees did, would as soon call him king as kiss a pretty girl, take the pledge, murder a land-agent, kick up a faction fight, or any other daily sally. He seems, indeed, to be tolerably safe, for the day, from the one thing that would sweep away all his influence—real redress of the worst Irish grievances."

BALLOON ASCENT AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. Green, jun., the son of the celebrated aëronaut, has lately been experimenting with his "Aloion balloon," with a view of crossing the British Channel, and landing, as occasion might serve, on some part of the Continent. His first experimental trip for this purpose was unsuccessful; although, from the favourable state of the wind, previous to his entering the car, with his adventurous companion, Mr. Bradley, he expressed the greatest confidence that he should be able to effect the object he had in view. He ascended at eleven o'clock in the morning from Stepney, and the balloon crossed the Thames, and proceeded towards the Sussex coast; but the wind suddenly shifting, the aëronauts were compelled to descend at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the town of Cuckfield, on the Brighton road, 37 miles from London, and about 16 from the coast. They had a delightful voyage of four hours and a half, and, nothing daunted by their failure, or *contrecent*, they resolved to resume their attempt, and ascend from Brighton.

Accordingly Mr. Green and his *compagnon de voyage*, prepared for the renewal on the morning of Thursday the 17th inst., when the wind permitting, to make for the French coast; and, in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger arising from the dilation of hydrogen gas when exposed to the sun at a great altitude, measures had been devised for keeping the balloon at a short distance from the surface of the water. This contrivance consisted of a rope, 2000 feet long, pendent from the car, and having attached to it, at regular intervals, about a dozen bladders inflated with hydrogen gas, to create a resistance by their friction on the surface of the water. The balloon having been filled at the works of the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company at Hove, by half-past eight o'clock, the voyagers took their seats in the car, and the balloon, at a height of about thirty feet, was conducted by means of a rope to the sea beach, where the bladders were made fast to the rope from the car. The wind at this time was hardly perceptible, but its direction was southward; and the balloon, when detached from the earth, glided out to sea, at a speed not exceeding two miles an hour, the bladders and rope (120 feet long) answering their purpose effectively, and keeping the car about 90 or 100 feet from the water. A round of cheers followed from those assembled on the spot, which the aeronauts responded to by bowing. Scarcely, however, had the start been made, when the wind gradually veered to the north-east, and the balloon took a direction which must have brought it to the Isle of Wight. A few minutes more, and a further change made it doubtful whether the balloon would not leave the sea before reaching Worthing. The wind still continued rapidly changing till it settled in the south-west, the consequence of which was, that after being in the air somewhat less than three-quarters of an hour, the balloon, having traversed the air in a horse-shoe-like course, hovered over the Hove Coast Guard station, a short half mile from the spot from which it had started. Here the voyagers alighted, and the balloon having been re-conveyed to the Hove gas works, some additions were made to the cargo, and the wind an hour afterwards being nearly south, the balloon again started in the direction of London. Both ascents were viewed by thousands of spectators, who thronged the line of cliff from one extremity of the town to the other. The balloon was inflated with 27,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas, which had been diminished in density nearly one-half by being decarbonized, or deprived of its illuminating properties. Some idea may be formed of the great ascending power which the balloon (a small one, containing 24,000 cubic feet), possessed when they left the shore, by stating that the disposable ballast amounted to six cwt.

BALLOON ASCENT AT BRIGHTON.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

This distinguished author and diplomatist, who is at present the American ambassador at Madrid, has just succeeded to a large property bequeathed to him by one of the Society of Friends, in the United States, personally unknown to Mr. Irving, who will, consequently, shortly relinquish his office, and return to his native country. Mr. Irving was born in the state of New York, in the year 1782. His first work published in this country was "The Sketch-Book

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

by Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.," the result of an early visit to "the land of wonders," as he facetiously terms our favoured isle. Indeed, all his works, with the exception of his earliest efforts, have been the consequence of his love of travel; and he describes himself to have "surveyed most of the terrestrial angles of the globe." In person, Mr. Irving is of middle height, his features have a pleasing regularity, and are lit up at every corner with that delightful humour which flows in a rich vein throughout his writings, and forms their most attractive charm. He very much inherits Goldsmith's turn of mind, and particularly reminds us of his style.

"It has been well observed of Mr. Irving, that "there never was a writer whose popularity was more matter of feeling, or more intimate, than Washington Irving, perhaps because he appealed at once to our simplest and kindliest emotions. His affections are those of 'hearth and home;' the pictures he delights to draw are those of natural loveliness, tinted with human sympathies; and—a too unusual thing with the writers of our time—he looks upon God's works, and sees that they are good. With him the wine of life is not always on the lees. An exquisite vein of poetry runs through every page: who does not remember 'the shark, glancing like a spectre through the blue seas!'"

A Cabinet council was held at twelve o'clock on Wednesday at the Foreign office. Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley arrived in town to attend the council. The other ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington Sir H Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The council sat two hours.]

VIEW OF THE FIRE FROM THE RIVER.

THE GREAT FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

In the postscript to the latest edition of last week's journal, we briefly described this destructive conflagration, and promised our readers some memorials of the calamity, probably the most rapid in its devastation that has occurred in the metropolis since the burning of the Royal Exchange in 1838. The origin of the fire has not yet been precisely ascertained; but it is stated to have broken out at Topping's Wharf, situated on the east side of London Bridge, adjoining Fenning's Wharf, which, it will be recollected, was destroyed by a similar calamity in 1838.

The fire was discovered at about five minutes before two o'clock on the premises extending to the water's edge, and abutted on the sand factory and telegraph station. Topping's Wharf occupied an immense area of ground, and was considered to have been one of the principal ware and store houses along that side of the river Thames. Within a few minutes after the alarm had been given the fire had gained a most awful ascendancy.

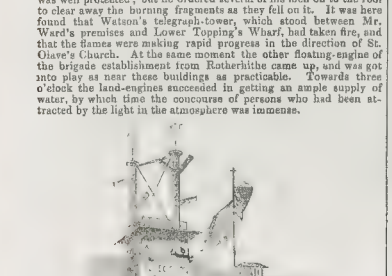
At the time that the fire broke out there were several coasting-vessels lying alongside, some coaled and ready to sail at day-break; and it was with some difficulty that the crews could be made sensible of the imminent danger in which they and their vessels were placed. Many of them, however, managed to haul their craft into the centre of the river, beyond the reach of the fire; but four were aground, and, it being low water, consequently immoveable. These were the Fleece, schooner, Mr. Croft, master, of Exeter, laden with a general cargo; the schooner Cornwall, of Truro, Mr. Worth, master; the Theisa, of Weymouth; and a brig trading-vessel. The crews mounted the rigging, and for a length of time prevented, by great exertion, the ships from taking fire; but the flames rapidly increasing soon forced them to quit their situations, the heat being so oppressive that their lives were in jeopardy. Shortly afterwards the large floating engine, belonging to the brigade from the Southwark-bridge station, arrived alongside the burning premises, and, being already manned by 120 hired auxiliaries, not a moment was lost in bringing her to anchor, and also into operation. Active measures were then resorted to by those in charge of this stupendous machine to save the vessels, and while they were so engaged the tide had fortunately flowed sufficiently to enable three of them to be towed away, although their rigging was partially in flames. The one, however, which was lying

BURNING OF ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

next the wharf could not be hauled off, and the result was, that in spite of the exertions of the firemen, crew, and Thames police, the flames gradually increased until she was completely burnt to the water's edge. Before this period, however, it was discovered that both upper and lower Topping's Wharf, the property of Messrs. Scovell, were likewise in flames, and from their confined situation it was apparent that there was no chance of saving them from destruction. These premises almost surrounded Messrs. Ward's warehouses, and communicated by a narrow passage.

The conflagration now became terrific. Loud explosions were heard to proceed from the cellars under Ward's warehouse, which subsequently proved to have been occasioned by the barrels of oil and turpentine bursting. Mr. Braidwood, finding that the fire was likely to cross Tooley-street from Topping's Wharf to the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Cox, Brothers, and Co., Messrs. Rusk and Co., and Mr. Lloyd, wholesale merchants on the opposite side, directed the branch of the floating-engine to be brought into the road, and its power directed against the above-named buildings, the land-engines being still unprovided with a good supply of water, an evil which is only felt at this particular part of the metropolis, and to which alone is attributed the destruction caused by the fire which occurred at Fenning's Wharf in the year 1835. At about half-past two o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived on the spot, a special messenger having been sent to him at the Mansion-house. He immediately held a consultation with Mr. Braidwood upon the propriety of having the hose of several engines conveyed on to the roof of Fenning's Wharf, to prevent the fire extending in that direction. The wind was in a contrary quarter, and a strong party-wall divided the premises. The latter gentleman, however, considered it unnecessary, as the wharf was well protected; but he ordered several of his men on to the roof to clear away the burning fragments as they fell on it. It was here found that Watson's telegraph-tower, which stood between Mr. Ward's premises and Lower Topping's Wharf, had taken fire, and that the flames were making rapid progress in the direction of St. Olave's Church. At the same moment the other floating-engine of the brigade establishment from Rotherhithe came up, and was got into play as near these buildings as practicable. Towards three o'clock the land-engines succeeded in getting an ample supply of water, by which time the concourse of persons who had been attracted by the light in the atmosphere was immense.



THE TELEGRAPH, AND CHURCH OF ST. OLAVE, BEFORE THE FIRE.

The telegraph tower was an object of great attention during the progress of the fire, owing to its peculiar construction and great elevation above all the surrounding premises. It was formerly used as a shot factory, but recently it had been purchased by Messrs. Watson, of Cornhill, who had used it as a telegraph station for the communication of intelligence from the Downs and other parts of the coast. For nearly an hour, though it was situate in the very centre of danger, singular to state, it withstood the ravages of the fire. At last, however, about half-past two o'clock, dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from all the windows from the basement to the summit. In an instant almost the whole of the building burst into a vivid mass of flame, which shot above the burning wharf and premises to a considerable height. The appearance of the conflagration at this moment became one of surpassing brilliancy. The morning being perfectly clear, the reflection was seen to a considerable distance, every one of the public buildings on the banks of the Thames being lighted up, and, viewing the conflagration from Blackfriars or Waterloo bridge, it seemed as if the whole range of wharfs along shore at Horsleydown and Rotherhithe was in flames. About half past three o'clock the whole of the tower fell with a tremendous crash to the ground, sending forth a most terrific cloud of dust and burning fragments.

At about four o'clock the tower of St. Olave's Church was exposed to the full violence of the conflagration. The firemen, who were cheered on by the Lord Mayor and several of the most influential inhabitants of the Borough, exerted themselves most strenuously to prevent its receiving any injury. The fire, however, raged on with terrific fury, and in the course of five minutes it had gained the tower, and forced the brigademen from their stations on the roof. This, as may be readily supposed, increased the consternation in the neighbourhood to a most painful extent, and loud cries were heard from different parts of the multitude, "For God's sake, save the church, save the church." Alas! it was beyond human power to do so, for within a quarter of an hour the roof and the ceiling were in ruins, and the beautiful peal of bells fell from the belfry, the greater part of them having been melted by the intense body of fire which surrounded them while they were hanging. The conflagration was not finally arrested until near seven o'clock.

It has been stated, though not intentionally, that Fenning's Wharf was not at any period of the fire in danger. This is far from being correct; in fact, it is most extraordinary, considering the awful extent of the fire, the confined situation of the destroyed property, and the difficulties which the firemen encountered from the want of a sufficient supply of water to work the engines, that it escaped destruction. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, states that he thought he might have saved the church; but at that trying moment, being a public servant, it was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence with him. If he had attempted to have brought his whole force to save the church, the warehouses and Fenning's Wharf must have been destroyed; he therefore abandoned the church, which is insured for £6000, for the purpose of saving premises worth at least between £300,000 and £400,000. There were, however, several engines playing on it up to the very last moment, and, under all circumstances, he and his men did all they could to save it from destruction.

In order to give some idea of the extent of the conflagration at its height, it must be mentioned that there were at one period buildings closely packed together, covering full half an acre of ground, in one solid mass of fire. Topping's Wharf consisted of no fewer than five buildings, extending in length nearly 250 feet, and 120 in depth. They contained, besides a large quantity of oil and turpentine, about 1000 quarters of corn, 300 casks of arsenic, between 130 and 150 tons of paper, 100 casks of raisins, and packages of goods of every description; also, hides, tallow, sugar, tea, and other merchandise; in fact, the warehouses were overloaded with property. The warehouses of Messrs. Ward, the oil-merchants and drysalters, had also a heavy stock, tons of oil and turpentine being deposited in the stores. The telegraph, which stood at the foot of St. Olave's, was built by Messrs. Cubitt, and had been recently repaired, in the year 1838; it was of a quadrangular form, and built entirely with wood, covered with slates. On the top were placed ten tons of iron, for the working of the telegraph, and its arms and supporters were composed of cast iron. Some idea may, consequently, be formed of the tremendous crash with which it fell, and the destruction it did to the ground.

The property destroyed and damaged is insured, and the amount of insurances is stated to be as follows:—

Sun Fire-office	..	..	£26,000
Union	..	..	9,500
Phœnix	..	..	16,000
Atlas	..	..	7,000
			£58,500

Our engravings represent the conflagration at its greatest height; and the ruins on Saturday; both sketched from a barge moored at a short distance from the scene of destruction. The view of St. Olave's Church has been sketched from the roof of one of the adjoining warehouses.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe and Mr. Justice Williams.)

BURGLARY.—*James Haggett*, aged 23, and *James Haggett*, aged 23, labourer; and *William Jones*, aged 23, labourer; were indicted for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of Alphonso Mackintosh, and stealing three spoons, value 6*s*., and a quantity of cigars, value £3, his property. Mr. Church having stated the case, called Alphonso Mackintosh, who said, I reside at the Old Black Lion Inn, Lambeth. On the 14th of August I retired to bed about two o'clock. The house was then safe. Soon after I was in bed I was alarmed by a policeman calling me by name. I opened the window, and I saw a policeman, who told me that thieves were in the house. I immediately called the watchman, who went down stairs, and, in the dark, I seized a man, who said, "You have been robbed, Sir, and I am trying to find the thief." At the same time I received a violent blow on the shoulder; I immediately seized one of the prisoners by the throat, when I received another blow on the forehead. I put my leg between the legs of the person with a third of, and threw him down the stairs; I followed him, and held him until I got assistance. The prisoner struggled very hard, and I found that I had hold of Haggett. I then went to the bar, and found the floor covered with various articles ready to be taken away. After the examination of other witnesses, the Learned Judge summed up, and the jury found all the prisoners guilty. Sentence—Transportation for life.

NEW COURT.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

Matthew Ledger, aged 43, accountant, was indicted for embezzling and stealing the sums of £26 10*s*., £55, and £60, of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, his employers. There were several counts in the indictment, in which the dates of the alleged defalcations were varied. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Clarkson, on his behalf, made no application, setting forth ill health, with other circumstances, in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, made no opposition; on the contrary, he submitted that it was the duty of the Court to extend its mercy as far as possible. Judgment was deferred.

(Before Mr. Justice Williams and Baron Rolfe.)

WEDNESDAY.—LEGAL TRACTS.—Sir Stevenson Arabin, in the case of the Duke of Brunswick *v.* Barnard Gregory, Mr. Bodkin applied to the court to disallow the application of defendant to be permitted to traverse. The learned counsel went into the history of the various transactions connected with the finding of the bills against the defendant—his application to have the proceedings removed by *certiorari*—and his keeping out of the way until he was finally captured at Southend on the 12th instant. He (Mr. Bodkin) contended that the statute provided that twenty one days' notice was sufficient, and that it was palpable the requisites were sufficiently complied with, the defendant having had more than twenty-one days' notice in the present instance, the bills having been found against him on the 10th July.

Mr. Wild followed on the same side.—Mr. Prendergast, for the defendant, contended that the statute in no degree prevented the defendant from traversing.—Mr. Justice Williams said that his learned brother, Rose, concurred with him in thinking that there could be no doubt upon the construction of the statute. The intention was merely to prevent the defendant from being taken by surprise. In the present case the defendant, Mr. Gregory, had had quite sufficient notice of what was going forward against him, and he therefore should be prevented to take his trial at the present session.—Mr. Bodkin asked his lordship to appoint the time for the trial.—Mr. Justice Williams declined to do so. Mr. Cook, the clerk of the court, then informed the defendant that he should surrender to take his trial at the present session.—Mr. Gregory entered into recognizances.

CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—*James Aberdine*, aged 25, was placed at the bar, charged with cutting and wounding Elizabeth Aberdine, his natural daughter, with intent to murder her. In either counts of the indictment he was charged with the intent to do some grievous bodily harm. No counsel was engaged either for the prosecution or for the prisoner. It will be recollected that the prisoner was discovered standing in his own room, with a chopper, or axe, in his hand, and he appeared to be trying to chop his face with it. Blood was flowing from his face. Together with the chopper, there was also a knife, with a great wound on her face. The other child was also wounded. He had three cuts on the side of his head. Some time before this transaction the prisoner was found in a water-butt, with his head in the water and his feet up. There was water enough in it to drown him. Some of the neighbours pulled him out. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, but that the prisoner was not in a sound state of mind at the time.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, with directions that he be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—*George Hazard*, aged 47, gardener, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously cutting and wounding John Hazard, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. There was no counsel for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Sherry. The particulars of this case have recently appeared in the police reports. The prosecutor, who was son of the prisoner, called at his father's house, and questioned him about some improper conversations which he had heard were applied by the prisoner to his (prosecutor's) wife. The prisoner desired him to go away. It appeared that much ill-feeling existed on both sides, and the language used by all parties was very disgusting and violent. The prisoner snatched up a razor or cross hook, and threatened to cut his son's head off if he did not leave the house at once. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the father chopped at the son, who, in putting up his arm to ward off the blow, received a gash which severed all the muscles and veins of the fore arm, cutting quite to the bone. For the prisoner the version was that the son had knocked his mother's (the prisoner's wife's) head down, and that he was pummelling her when his father, and that he held the hook between them to save her, when the son accidentally cut himself.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.—The prisoner received his sentence again, and desired that his son had frequently before beaten both himself and his (prosecutor's) mother.—Mr. Justice Williams said that the use of those dangerous weapons must be prevented, if possible, and he should therefore feel it his duty to visit the present instance, however, the punishment, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, would be comparatively slight. It was that he should be imprisoned, and hard labour, for eight calendar months.

(Before the Recorder.)

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.—In the course of the day the grand jury returned a true bill for felony against *Pedro de Zuleta*, a merchant of the city of London, and two others. There was also an indictment against the same parties for a misdemeanor. When the Recorder took his seat upon the bench, Mr. Clarkson addressed his lordship, and said he had to make an application of a peculiar character. Two bills had been found against Mr. Zuleta, a highly respectable merchant of the city of London, for conspiring, with two other persons, named Jennings and Bernardos, to equip a ship for the purpose of trading in slaves. The proceedings had been entirely *ex parte* before the grand jury, and no application had been made to a magistrate. The first intimation of Mr. Zuleta had of the fact was his being taken into custody, and he knew nothing of the nature of the charge, but from what was entered upon the police-sheet. His application was, that the defendant should be admitted to bail.—Sir G. Stephen, who, it appears, is the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the charge against Mr. Zuleta was founded upon an act of the 5th Geo. IV., which declared the offence imputed to the prisoner to amount to felony, and subjected the party convicted of the offence to be transported for 14 years.—The proceedings had been entirely *ex parte* before the grand jury, and no application had been made to a magistrate. The first intimation of Mr. Zuleta had of the fact was his being taken into custody, and he knew nothing of the nature of the charge, but from what was entered upon the police-sheet. His application was, that the defendant should be admitted to bail.—Sir G. Stephen, who, it appears, is the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the charge against Mr. Zuleta was founded upon an act of the 5th Geo. IV., which declared the offence imputed to the prisoner to amount to felony, and subjected the party convicted of the offence to be transported for 14 years.—The proceedings had been entirely *ex parte* before the grand jury, and no application had been made to a magistrate. The first intimation of Mr. Zuleta had of the fact was his being taken into custody, and he knew nothing of the nature of the charge, but from what was entered upon the police-sheet. His application was, that the defendant should be admitted to bail—Sir G. Stephen, who, it appears, is the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the charge against Mr. Zuleta was founded upon an act of the 5th Geo. IV., which declared the offence imputed to the prisoner to amount to felony, and subjected the party convicted of the offence to be transported for 14 years.—The proceedings had been entirely *ex parte* before the grand jury, and no application had been made to a magistrate. The first intimation of Mr. Zuleta had of the fact was his being taken into custody, and he knew nothing of the nature of the charge, but from what was entered upon the police-sheet. His application was, that the defendant should be admitted to bail in the sum of £3000.—The Recorder said he thought the amount of recognizances was quite sufficient.—Mr. Clarkson: The defendant will enter into his own recognizance in £3000, and find sureties in £1000 each.—It was then arranged that the amount of bail should be put in upon the indictment for felony, and with regard to the indictment for misdemeanor, he should enter into his own recognizance in £100, and find two sureties in £50 each.—The indictment was then read. It charged the defendant and the other persons with having feloniously equipped and employed a certain vessel called the Augusta, for the purpose of trading in slaves. In other counts the same parties were charged with equipping the vessel for the purchase of slaves, and with equipping her for the purpose of purchasing persons to be dealt with as slaves.—Mr. Zuleta pleaded not guilty to both indictments. The requisite sureties were soon afterwards entered into, and Mr. Zuleta was then discharged from custody.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—*George Foster*, a [illegible] (and two daughters), were charged before Mr. Twyford with [illegible] yards of broad cloth, value £7, the property of Messrs. [illegible], carrying on business in the Strand. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 15th August, at an early hour in the morning, the prosecutor missed the broad cloth from his shop, and that, on the evening of the same day he saw the prisoners, George and Diana Foster, standing at his area railing, when the prisoner, Alice Foster (who was in his employ as servant of a lady) came out of the back-door, and handed the roll of cloth to the prisoners, who went away as soon as possible. The prisoners were afterwards taken into custody in the neighbourhood of Maiden-lane; and upon their examination were fully committed for trial.

Amelia Foster, another daughter of the male prisoner, was afterwards taken into custody at the door of the house, and similar charges were brought against her sisters, on a charge of stealing books and other articles, the property of Mr. George Austen, of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

CLERKENWELL.—Four fashionably dressed young men, said to be connected with the law, named *John Williams*, *Charles Stuart*, *James Lawyers*, and *Alfred Angues*, were charged with knocking at several doors and disturbing the inhabitants of Spencer-street, Hatton garden. Sergeant Archer, 8 G, Wa ler, 113 G, Wi de, 182, and other officers gave evidence to substantiate the case. The prisoners said they had been drinking free ly, and could not remember what took place. Mr. Greenwood fined Stuart £1 10*s*., or three weeks; Williams and Lawyers £1, or two weeks; and Angues 10*s*. or six days. He reprobated their conduct in severe terms. The prisoners eventually paid the penalties and were liberated.

QUEEN SQUARE.—A young woman named *Mary Murray*, was charged with stealing clothes from several children, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that at the end of the week the prisoner was in the habit of meeting children carrying bundles of clothes for their parents to get mang ed, and representing she was the daughter of the woman by whom they were to be mangled, she succeeded, by giving them halfpence, to get the articles into her possession. There were about one hundred children attended in the course of the day, by whom the prisoner was identified as having robbed them.—Mr. Twyford ordered three cases to be completed, and the prisoner having declared her innocence, she was subsequently committed for trial on each charge.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—THE PALACE.—The Lord Chamberlain arrived on Monday evening at the York Hotel from London, and immediately sent for Mr. Saunders, from whom his lordship soon learned that the palace was quite ready for the reception of her Majesty and the royal family. On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, his lordship went over the palace, and at eleven o'clock took his departure by railway train for London. According to report arrangements the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, will arrive at the palace next Monday; and on the same day, we understand, it is her Majesty's intention to proceed to Southampton, and embark on board the Victoria and Albert yacht, and go at once to Cowes, from whence the Lord Chamberlain returned, after making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Queen; but everything will depend on the weather.

The venerable Earl Grey, accompanied by the Countess and Lady Georgiana, left Berkeley square on Tuesday for Howick Hall, Northumberland. Sir Stephen Hammick, his lordship's surgeon, attended the noble earl to the north.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The village of Gaddesby, in this county, has become the scene of a most foul murder, respecting which we are enabled to give the following particulars: Since Wednesday last a young man, named James Garner, the son of poor but respectable parents, living at Frisby-on-the-Wreake, in this county, had been missing. Some search was made at the time, but proving ineffectual, and a report having been spread that he had deserted for a soldier, the excitement caused by his disappearance was about dying away, when an Irishman, who was contracting with Mr. Moore, the occupier of the farm on which Gaddesby Hall is situate, for a quantity of manure, discovered, nearly close to the hedge, a human head, and, at a short distance from it, a headless trunk, lying with one leg partly in the ditch, and a butcher's knife not far from the left side. The body, on being moved from its position, immediately fell to pieces, by reason of the decomposition. An alarm being given, it was soon ascertained to be the corpse of the missing youth, and as soon that he had been cruelly, fiendly murdered; but not for robbery, for some silver and his watch were found in his pockets. An inquest was held at a public-house in the village, before Mr. Clarke, Coroner, Merton Mansfield, Esq. (son of Lord Sandwich), late adjutant to the village school-room; the principal evidence on which occasion was that of the relations of the deceased, as to the identification of the body, and of the general officers, as to the state in which the body was found. After which the inquest was adjourned to last Wednesday, in order that further inquiries might be made; and Mr. Messenger, the surgeon Thomas Hayward, and a labouring man named Timson, were ordered into custody. The public excitement was of course raised to the highest pitch. The skull of the deceased was produced, and created a great sensation in the court. There was one large orifice at the back. Another material witness, whose evidence was circumstantial and not very material, the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

BANK FAILURE.—At the sale of the estates of Messrs. Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Mitchell, bankers of Leicester, at the Three Crowns Hotel in that town, on Wednesday last, the Enderby property was bought by the brother of R. Mitchell, Esq., one of the bankrupts, for the sum of £2[illegible]. The SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, the Atmospheric Railway took place, and the deepest interest prevailed as to the result. It was completely successful. The treasurer and secretary of the Croydon Company, the engineers and scientific persons, and a deputation of witnessing the proceedings.

STATE OF WALES.—SWANSEA.—A special board of guardians was held here to day, in consequence of a letter having been received from the Poor law Commissioners upon the distressed state of the country, in relation to the strike of the colliers. The board was fully attended, every guardian in the union having been summoned. A desultory conversation ensued, in which it was stated that the coppermen were determined to act in concert with the colliers, and that they had given notice to draw out £1500 from the Savings-bank—that they were about to break up their benefit clubs, in which they had £20,000, and divide the money to their members—that they intended to continue on strike for [illegible] months, one-half of the colliers in the neighbourhood must shortly be discharged. Resolutions were then entered into, that stones should be procured in order to check the colliers who became dangerous, and that work upon the roads it was also arranged as to the erection of additional beds in the union house, and the meeting broke up.

DEATH OF A SEAMAN.—CAPT. A. W. Robertson, a veteran sailor, who had braved the ocean for full half a century, in expectedly came into a fortune just week, by the death of an uncle, amounting to £75,000. This fortunate man had lately sailed as cook on the AGS, 20-gun brig, a wonderful, which vessel was built by Mr. Wood, of Wapping, and launched in the year 1807, and when asked what he should do with such an immense fortune, he replied, "I have about forty relatives, all of whom will be glad to get some of it, and I shall take it to a snug cottage for myself, in which I may comfortably spend the remainder of my days."

ZEELAND.—CAPTURE OF WHALES.—Three were 283 whales driven ashore at a place called Hinwesse, near Brouwershaven station in the district of Voe Delfing, on the 10th. The blubber sold readily at £9 5*s* per ton. The purchasers are land at work getting it manufactured into oil. When the fishermen fall in with a shoal of finny monsters they row as near as they can, they commence to make a thundering noise, by striking sticks or oars on the gunwales of their boats. By this means they turn these monsters of the deep, and drive them into narrow seas, where they run ashore, and where the fishermen sight and dra. out death to them.—*John o'Groat Journal.*

TURNOUT AT STOCKPORT.—On Saturday last the whole of the power loom weavers, about 700 in number, employed by Mr. Thomas Stewart, Farnworth Mills, Stockport, turned out for an advance of wages, they alleging that their employer is paying a lower rate of wages than other part es for a similar description of work. The servants of the establishment, and also the police-force for examination. It is to be hoped, by severely punishing them, that all fighting for the future will cease, and, as hitherto, the greatest unanimity has prevailed between them.

PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.—A private in the Life Guards, named Shields, stationed at Windsor, was within a hair's breadth of losing his life on Friday last between the military and civilians, which has resulted in the most desperate affray between them, which, it is feared, if not put a stop to, will not only end in murder, but considerable damage to property. Several rioters have been taken into custody, and the affair is not yet at an end. A policeman was prevented by the assembled crowd from taking the body to the dead-house. The body was, however, conveyed to the dead-house through a back way, and a coroner's inquest was held on it on Monday, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against a number of persons, who are now in custody.

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DEPLORABLE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE CIVILIANS AT WOOLWICH.—For some nights past the town has been thrown into considerable state of excitement from the series of hostilities that has been carried on between the military and civilians, which has resulted in the most desperate affray between them, which, it is feared, if not put a stop to, will not only end in murder, but considerable damage to property. Several rioters have been taken into custody, and the affair is not yet at an end. A policeman was prevented by the assembled crowd from taking the body to the dead-house. The body was, however, conveyed to the dead-house through a back way, and a coroner's inquest was held on it on Monday, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned against a number of persons, who are now in custody.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY AT CHATHAM.—There is to be a grand display of siege operations on the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, when the whole garrison will be under arms. Several mines are to be sprung and bridges destroyed of gunpowder, and the whole of the force are to be regarded

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—MALTA, July 23. In Malta harbour, the Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Commander-in-Chief; the Cressy, receiving pendant, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir L. Curtis, second in command and superintendent of the dockyard at Malta; Monarch 84; Vengeance and Hecla, wore steamers, Locust, steam tender, and Pelorus and Acheron steam packets. At Lisbon, the Formidable, 84. At Cadiz, the Malabar, 74. At Gibraltar, the Isis, 50. On the southern coast of Sicily, the Medina, war steamer, the Scout, 18, the Savage, 10. At Messina, the Hecate steam packet. At Corfu, the Magicienne, 24. At Athens, the Beagle, 28, and Snake, 16. At Smyrna, the Spy, 84. At Constantinople, the Donegal, 84, steamer. At Alexandria, the Gorgon, war steamer. At Beyrout, the Vernon, 50; and at Syria, the Beacon and Magpie, surveying vessels.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will visit this port on Monday next on official business, and to attend her Majesty on her embarkation on board the Royal yacht at this or any adjacent port. It will be recollected that their Lordships' last excursion was to Plymouth in one of the Admiralty steamers. The Victoria and Albert Royal yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, will leave the shore to-morrow afternoon, with Admiral Sir George Cockburn on board. It is not expected that she will arrive here before Tuesday, as it is understood to be her pleasure and Admiral's intention to have a short cruise in her, in order to test her capabilities both in steaming and sailing with the wind at every point, so that she may be enabled to make an official report of any alterations to her Majesty. The Sir Vincent, 104, Captain Rowley, is the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, she not yet gone out to Spithead, in consequence of the neap tides. She is all ready, and will go out on Wednesday, or as soon as there is sufficient water to enable her to do so. The Euryalus, 36, Captain Eden, is proceeding very rapidly in her equipment, and will no doubt go to Spithead in a day or two. The Caledonia, 120, Captain Adams, with the flag of Admiral Sir David Milne, is [illegible] Plymouth and come into the Sound. The Modeste, 18, Commander [illegible] It is expected she will be sent round to Plymouth in the course of next week. The steam frigate, Commander G. G. Otway has arrived at Plymouth, and has gone into the harbour. She is to proceed to the Mediterranean, and will carry out Admiral Stopford, on their respective ships to the Lords of the Admiralty, in their recent official visit to Chatham Dockyard, were highly gratified with their inspection of the Penelope steam frigate. She has been got ready for sea in a very short time, and the manner in which she has been equipped reflects much credit upon Captain Jones and his officers and ship's company. She will go out of dock next Saturday evening complete, with the exception of her sails, armament, and provisions, all of which will be got on board on Monday. Upon leaving Chatham she is to proceed to Long-an-sand, for the purpose of [illegible] after which she will proceed round to this port [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants Thomas N. Redner, to the Modeste; Francis J. Cumming, to the Cornwallis; Lieutenant [illegible] steamer, Lieut.-Commander J. Jessop, sailed on Tuesday for the Sarmatian. The Arrow is present in Plymouth Sound are the Caledonia, 120, flag-ship, Captain A. Maclean, Warspite, 58, Captain Lord John Hay; Inconstant, 36, Captain J. Drummond; and the Vestal, 26, Captain Sir W. Tarbet. The Dragon, Commander C. P. Hamilton, has been [illegible] Sir Edward Owen, is also in harbour: The Sappho, 3, Lieut. Rose, has arrived at Stonehouse, from the Mediterranean.—Ship at Sheerness.—The Magpie, 16, Commander [illegible] Sheerness, Aug. 2. It is currently reported that a letter has been received here (Sheerness) from her Majesty's steam packet Tyrian, saying that she has passed a French merchant schooner, laden with arms and ammunition, and bound for Ireland. Her Majesty's ship Castor, was ordered to sail from Sheerness on Wednesday next, (this day). She is now taking in her stores, provisions, &c., for six months. She is to be paid off on her return beyond Last she calls at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Camperdown is to have an additional number of officers to her complement, and also [illegible]

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Apollo. After several unsuccessful efforts by various persons, Lieutenant Stone, R.N., one of the harbour masters of the Port of London, has succeeded in getting up the steamer, which he ran on to the Nore on the Monarch steamer six years ago, when the steamer [illegible] It was then found that the [illegible] Saturday attempting to remove the Watertwitch, which was wrecked shortly after, in an attempt to run on the Apollo.

WATER TIGHT BULKHEADS.—The Margaret of Hull, a large and powerful steamer, [illegible] was got into port at Oban. The damage will be repaired at a cost of little more than £100. Had the fire occurred, however, here but on the lower part of the [illegible] passengers, we should, in all probability, have had to lament the appearance of another appalling disaster, similar to the loss of the Pegasus.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A fair hand to thee! boon season of [illegible] Now doth the senator desert St. Stephen's for "frest. fields," and the wearied cockney flee to Margate for [illegible] Lo! the cream of Britain's chivalry roam ever moor and over mountain, so that happily,

> "All nobly daring, take to seafaring
> In yachts or high cr of low degree,
> Cleaving like dolphins, when piping all fins,
> The pleasant waves of the summer sea."

Some stay at home to play cricket—others go abroad to play the devil. There is no disputing about tastes. A little of the latter pastime, indeed, is to be had without going foreign, the mercury going at fever heat being that which will presently be referred for consumption at Doncester. To this our present quotations of the [illegible] market refer. Leaving to others the task of dealing out the prospective odds, we will now turn to the doings of the backmakers, the bankings of professional pranks. Now that turning on honest penny in the ring has become so select a privilege now that [illegible] has grown so [illegible] and [illegible] as to be [illegible] by the patrician[illegible] we may expect occasional [illegible] What a moral the following piece of operative philosophy offers to the consideration of the sons of industry! "Mr. Sykes is 'jugg'd' at last for stealing a horse?" said one of the "moon's minions" to another. "Serve him right," was the commentary; "why didn't he buy one, and not pay for it?" *Answer from your tailor.* Let no one suppose this is *à propos* to a horse being bought at Doncaster.

The only event of any importance just now on the *tapis* of the turf is the great St. Leger, as they call it. For this, Cotherstone, the winner of the Derby, is backed at odds. In 1834 Perfume, the winner of the Derby, was backed for it at odds, and lost. In 1837 Epirus, who couldn't lose it, fell down, "to show the rogues they lied." Coronation winner of the Derby, in 1840, was safe to win the Leger: so then did odds on him and [illegible] which occur within two days of each other the St. Leger and the 200 sovs. Sweepstakes, or the Cup day of the Doncaster week—with *nineteen* subscribers. Why do not more so say they have *only* two thousand pounds, but why have our reasons for limiting our observations to the pair. These are Cotherstone and Napier—the best three-year-olds of the season that have been out. The former is backed to win the Leger, with odds on him; in defiance of the risk which attaches to the *decoy repetilla*, we warn our readers to eschew the example of such betting. We may have some foundation for this advice; at all events, it may be relied on. Before the day arrives the bettors of odds on Cotherstone will have good reason to tremble for their temerity. Tattersall's business upon the Leger was a nominal indication of how outsiders stand to the Derby and long figures: till after Newmarket the Derby will be "heavy" in the market.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] MARCH.—TUESDAY.

[illegible] Cup of £50 for [illegible]

[illegible] (M. Dermot) 2

[illegible] sove each, with 40 added.

[illegible] Whaley, 3 yrs .. .. (W. Howlett) 1 1
[illegible] .. .. (Wakefield) 2 2

A HANDICAP STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.

Lord G. Beaumont's b f Idaeus, by Gaylad, 3 yrs .. (Kinchener) 1 1
Mr. S. Scott's Evening Star, 4 yrs .. .. (Rogers) 4 2
Mr. Ive's Cast Off, late Thorn, 4 yrs .. .. (Mann) 3 3
Mr Goodman's Nora Creina, 3 yrs .. .. (Buckle) 2 4
Mr Rimbert's Chanson, aged .. .. (Wakefield) 2 5

In entering to the starting post, Idaeus hung against the ropes, fell, and got away [illegible] her resolute mite of a jockey, who, neither hurt or frightened by his mishap, [illegible] and won the race by a length; Ian Cairn, however, swerving across Colleen and Nora Creina at the distance, shook them the whip after passing the winning chair, and [illegible] a second time over the ropes, and a second time without injury to herself or her "feather."

WEDNESDAY.

The list in appearance contrasted rather favourably with the first day, and, coupled with the inviting state of the weather in the morning, had a visible influence on the attendance; the stands were a tolerably filled, there was a tolerable display of fashion, and humours of all kinds, albeit infinitely below par, was more encouraging. The sport, we are compelled to admit, and not confine what we had better parted: The Two-year-old Stakes ended in a walk over, the Gentlemen's Race was a failure, and the "Heats" were so unequivocally in favour of the Flatcatcher as to deprive the race of any kind of interest. The weather, as we have stated, was propitious in the early part of the day, and it continued so until after the Two Magna Carta Stakes was decided. From that time until the close of the day the rain was unceasing. The races came off as follows:—

The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each, 12 ft. Two miles and a dis. (30 subs. 11 of whom declared)

Duke of Richmond's Elysium, 3 yrs, 8st .. .. (Abdale) 1
Mr. Wyatt's Flatcatcher, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. (Chapple) 2

The New Magna Carta Stakes (handicap) of 10 sovs each, h. ft.; gentlemen riders. Two miles (5 subs.)

Mr. S Scott's Monsoe, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb .. .. (Mr R. Oliver) 1
Mr. W Sadler's Belissarius, aged, 11st 9lb .. .. (Mr. Brooke) 2
Mr. Death's Cast off 4 yrs, 11st 5lb .. .. (Count Batthyany) 3

2 to 1 on Monsoe, who waited on the old mare, passed her half-way up to the distance, and won by large length. All the horses went on the wrong side of a post, which, luckily for the winner, did not seem to go the course.

Sweepstakes of five sovs each, with 25 added. The winner to be sold for £250. Heats, three miles each.

Duke of Richmond's Physalis, 3 yrs .. .. (Kinchener) 1 4 1
Lord G. Beaumont's Tripoli, 4 yrs .. .. (Rogers) 7 1 2

THURSDAY.

The Sunninghill Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. Three-quarters of a mile. (6 subs.)

Mr. Barlow's Fan, aged, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb .. .. (C. Bakuss) 1
Mr. Gardner's f by Velocipede, out of Frmine, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb .. (Day) 2

The Queen's Plate of 50 guineas. Two miles and a distance.

Mr. J. Day's st Lawrence, 5 yrs .. .. (W. Day) 1
Duke of Richmond's The Whaler, 3 yrs' .. .. (Howlett) 2
Lord G Beaumont's Tripoli, 4 yrs .. .. (Rogers) 3

The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added. Heats, one mile and a half. (4 subs.)

Mr. Braithwaite's Courcier, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb .. .. (Day) 3 1 1
Mr. Robinson's Eliza, 3 yrs 8st 4.0 .. .. (W. Saloon) 1 2 2
Sir G. Heathcote's La Bilanda, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. (Chapple) 2 3 3
Lord G. Beaumont's Nadenl, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb .. .. (Rogers) 4 4 4

THE RIPON ST. WILFRID'S RACES.

These races, which have been re-established some years, came off on Monday and Tuesday last. The race course is situated on a pleasant level, about a mile from the city, having Ripon Park on the west, and Mr. W. Oliver's Bog on the east by an abrupt slope, partially [illegible] The first day's racing [illegible] the company numerous, and the races all contended for in gallant style. Baton Tuesday, owing to the heavy fall of rain on the morning, there was only a thin attendance. The following is a copy of the returns list:

MONDAY.

The Two-year-old Stake of 10 sovs each, h. ft., with 20 sovs added, two-year-old colts, 5st 8lbs. Ellis, Riles, 5st 5lb.

Mr. R. Sykes's b f Envy .. .. (W. Oates) 1
Mr Harland's b c Doctor Pill 2

Won by about a length and a half.

The Selling Stake, of 5 sovs each, with 15 sovs added by the Ripon Committee; the winner to be sold for £50, if demanded.

The Lord of R ripon's ch f The Biddy .. .. (T. Lye) 1
Mr. R. Wetherell's g f Sal .. .. (R. Langstaff) 2

Biddy took the lead, and was passed by Sal about half a mile from home, but came up opposite the Grand Stand, and won by a head.

£50, given by Edward Parker Hon. Esq., George Cockburn, G.C.B., and the Right Hon. T. S. C. Smith, members for the city of Ripon.

Mr. W. H. Postbutt's br g Maldon .. .. (J. Walker) 1 1
Mr Dawson's ch [illegible]

The first heat was well contested, but the second was won easy, by two lengths.

TUESDAY.

The Gentlemen's Handicap, of 10 sovs each, h ft.

Mr R Harrison's fl spots, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb .. .. (R. Langstaff) 1
Mr. Bell's Hurst, 5 yrs, 8st .. .. (R. Hewitson) 2

Won in fine style, by about three lengths. Sir Alastpus was the favourite before starting. £250 given by the members of the corporation and inhabitants of Ripon, for three-year-olds 7st. four, 8st 5lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st 2 lb.

Mr. Bell's Hurst, 5 yrs .. .. (R. Hewitson) 1 1
Mr. W. Allen's br c by Liverpool, 3 yrs .. .. (M. Noble) 4 2

The Wasp took the lead, and got considerably ahead, but was easily passed at the distance. The second heat a dead race, and won only by a head.

The Farmers' Stake, for horses [illegible] property of farmers residing within twelve miles of Ripon.

Mr. R. Harrison's gr c The Shepherd .. .. (R. Harrison) 1 2
Mr. W. Bakewell's b m Brampton 2 1

A [illegible] Mr. W. Harmon, of Ripon, received the result of each race [illegible] and the company were met by the last sailers [illegible]

ROYAL REGATTA.

The annual regatta, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place at Torquay, on Monday, the 21st instant, with more than ordinary splendour. The noble bay presented a scene for nautical sports altogether unrivalled. Landlocked on three sides, the water is almost always smooth, and of sufficient draught for large yachts to the very heart of the cliffs; whilst the picturesque heights around Torquay command an uninterrupted panorama of the moving scene. Its central position between the Eastern and Western Tower Clubs as always rendered Torbay a favourite rendezvous and a neutral ground for contest between the two squadrons.

On the 19th notice was received that the commodore, with twenty of the largest yachts, would leave Cowes on that day, but much anxiety was felt, lest the sudden shift of wind to the westward about Selsey Bill should baffle their progress, and that no blue ensigns would have to provide sport for the rest on that day. About noon, however, the leading vessels were descried from the Leeboard, and a spirited passage in a very few hours was made. Each encountering a thunder-storm between the Needles and St. Alban's Head, and having had rounded with a most severe gravity in their teeth through the greater part of their course, by nightfall the commodore and his white squadron had safely anchored the bay.

On the morning of the regatta there were not less than forty yachts assembled, and the merriment but of prizes, including the splendid challenge-cup of one hundred sovereigns, promised a holiday's sport. Nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the scene.

> "All glorious bright Phœbus illumin'd Torbay"
> "Whilst not a cloud o'ercast the sunny scene,
> And not a breeze disturb'd the deep serene."

At the hour of starting the sea-breeze succeeded the sweet calm of the summer morning, and freshened during the running into a full gale topsail breeze.

The Challenge Cup was won by the Comet cutter, 50 tons, beating the Gulnare by 1 min. 45 sec., and Ocella. The fortnight entered away her main boom in starting.

The [illegible] was not run for a [illegible] number of vessels not having entered in [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] the Pauline and the [illegible] nothing could, in point of fact, be the contest between the two smaller boats, after sailing, at the onset, thirty-five minutes, they came in, at the second round, literally neck and neck, the Pauline having by half a boat's length.

Rowing matches was a hard-contested match between about fifteen of the Torquay fishing boats constituted the day's sport.

The Royal Dockyard Yarborough, and a party of forty-six of the Yacht Club dined together at Messrs's Family Hotel, and attended the ball at Messrs Royal Hotel, where the élite of the county fashion did keep up the festivities until a late hour.

On the following morning the gallant squadron started, against a heavy head-wind, for Plymouth.

REGATTA AND CATTERHAM REGATTA.—This regatta came off on Tuesday last, when, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a large company of spectators from Henley and Reading assembled to witness the revival of a species of amusement which has long been in abeyance in that neighbourhood, and which, from the spirited exertions made on the present occasion, [illegible] The [illegible] places and a variety of the sports were highly creditable to the promoters of the manly and invigorating pastime. Want of space prevents our giving more than the results of two principal events, but we must not omit to mention that the names of the competitors comprise many of the most skilful boatmen of the neighbourhood.

CRICKET.—MARYLEBONE C. MIDLAND COUNTIES.—[illegible] match commenced on Barker's Cricket ground at Leicester on Monday. At twelve o'clock the time appointed for the play to commence, the umpires tossed for choice of innings, which was in favour of the Midland Counties Club, who, contrary to usual custom, took the bat, putting in J. Nicholas, Esq., and Parker. On the part of the Marylebone, Lillywhite and Hillyer were appointed to bowl. H. O. Nethercote, Esq., keeping wicket. We have only room for the score of this capital match, which ended on Wednesday:—

MIDLAND COUNTIES.	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
E. E. Hartopp, Esq., hit wicket	0	bowled by Hillyer	0	
F. Noyes, Esq., bowled by Dean	13	bowled by Lillywhite	3	
F. Twemlow, Esq., not out	3	hit wicket	0	
R. O. Authercote, Esq., not out	14	not out	2	
Dean, caught by Mynn	0	caught by Hillyer	0	
Hurley, caught by Trevelyan	9	caught by Dean	20	
Hollis, run out	4	caught by Hillyer	10	
Lilly'te, caught by Good	7	bowled by Dean	4	
Fitch, bowled by Mynn	20	caught by Nethercote	9	
Sewell, bowled by Lilly	20	caught by Nethercote	4	
Byes, 12, wide balls, 4	16	Byes, 1	1	
	132		17	

MARYLEBONE.	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Viscount Gomeston, run out	14			
B. Bayley, Esq., run out	52	not out	14	
R. W. Keate, Esq., bowled by Good	2			
R. Kynaston, Esq., run out	3			
H. O. Authercote, Esq., not out	14	not out	2	
Dean, caught by Mynn	0			
Hurley, caught by Trevelyan	9			
Hollis, run out	4			
Lilly'te, caught by Good	7			
Fitch, bowled by Mynn	20			
Sewell, bowled by Lilly	20			
Byes, 12, wide balls, 4	16	Bye, 1	1	
	182		17	

COWES REGATTA.

In continuing our account of the festivities of the last week at this queen of aquatic ports, we commence with "her Majesty's Cup day," as it is termed, or more commonly known as "*The Regatta.*" Thursday the 17th instant was the day fixed for the yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron to sail for a cup, value £100, which is given annually by her Most Gracious Majesty, as the patroness of this noble institution, to be sailed for; and, in order to give greater *éclat* to the occasion, a subscription was got up by the inhabitants of the town, who formed themselves into a committee, with a determination of making that day one continued scene of festivity and amusement. In addition to the fund raised by the town, her Most Gracious Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert contributed £30 in two donations, which was spent in music, boat-racing, &c., for the additional recreation and amusement of the numerous visitors that flocked from all parts to be eye-witnesses of the gorgeous spectacle; and it is not saying too much when we assert that it was one of the most splendid sights ever witnessed at this or any other port. Nothing was wanting to envelop the scene, both ashore and afloat, save that of a refreshing breeze to wait out the hunting of every hue and shape which surmounted models of naval architecture, which, for symmetry, beauty, and elegance, have never been surpassed, if equalled. The morning was all sunshine, calm as a zephyr, and therefore the spectators were seen in all directions wending their way to the Parade. Vehicles of every class, from the "coroneted chariot" to the humble "jaunting car," all filled with gaily-dressed personages, were pouring in from all parts of the island; while steamers and sailing-vessels from the neighbouring ports of Southampton, Portsmouth, Lymington, &c., furnished their quota. The Royal Yacht Squadron House, the Castle, and neighbouring villas and their sloping lawns, were crowded with the rank and beauty of the land. Here was to be seen the hardy veteran, looking joyous with the thoughts of the sports about to be celebrated; and there was the forest of masts which betokened that he was not likely to be disappointed. Only one element (wind) was wanting to perfect such a day; and although in the offing a calm prevailed, still there was no lack of *airs* on shore. The band of the Royal Marines, by permission of Colonel Jones, was stationed within the castle railings, and played many selections from the celebrated operas of the day. Eleven o'clock was the appointed hour for the following yachts to start for her Majesty's cup, viz.:—

Intrepid cutter, 85 tons,	Earl of Tyrconnel, flag,	Red with white rose.
Hebe " 66 "	R. Stephenson, Esq., "	Yellow and blue cross.
Eudora " 65 "	R. W. Cooper, Esq., "	White, blue cross.
Charm " 73 "	M. J. Higgins, Esq., "	Black.

but all who were anxiously waiting beneath the scorching rays of a summer's sun in expectation of seeing the start, were for a while in doubt whether the match would be decided or not. The sun had scarcely reached her meridian altitude, when a breeze on the horizon was observed slowly advancing from the south-eastern quarter, and which shortly began to ripple the surface of the water, when a gun from the Royal Kestrel announced the glad tidings of "prepare." At noon precisely the signal gun for starting was fired, when the yachts simultaneously wore away, and having luffed to a fine south-east breeze, stood off in the tide to the eastward, accompanied by the Ruby steamer; the Charm was the northernmost vessel, and the Intrepid, being next the Castle, was the weathermost, and kept the lead; these two yachts and the Eudora kept their reach, on the starboard tack, for about a quarter of an hour, and then tacked to the southward, while the Hebe continued on for a quarter of an hour longer, in the hope of finding the breeze freshen to leeward, but in which she was mistaken, and lost ground; and the Pelle Bank she shifted her jib, and afterwards regained her position. From this time the yachts worked to the eastward, "tack for tack," until they reached the Edgar, which was rounded in the following order:—

	h.	m.	s.
Intrepid	2	5	0
Eudora	2	10	0
Hebe	2	15	30
Charm	2	17	30

They then proceeded for the Royal George Buoy, which they left on the "larboard hand," and having hoisted their jib-topsails, kept away under the north shore, for the Buoys of the Brambles, which, with the Lepe Buoy, they had to round ere they returned to the goal. The wind at three p.m. died away to a calm, and the match was then uninteresting, the vessels being left entirely to the influence of the tide. Off Stubbleton we left the Intrepid about a quarter of a mile ahead of the Eudora, and this vessel ahead of the Hebe half a mile, and the Charm three quarters of a mile astern of her. The yachts, between six and seven o'clock, came in as follows: Eudora, first; and Intrepid: the latter vessel, which from the wind had had the lead after rounding the Lepe Buoy first, was drifted to the westward considerably, and the leewardmost yacht became the nearest home, and first caught the breeze, which again sprung up, and won the match by about a minute and a half. The Charm did not go the whole distance. Having followed the yachts, we returned to the thousands of spectators whom we had left behind, and who we found had been kept amused by rowing and sailing matches and duck hunts, without intermission, throughout the day. Independent of the band of the Castle, various other musical bands of lesser importance were stationed on the Parade, on board the starting vessel, and in various parts of the town. Having given a minute account of the regatta by day, we cannot omit to furnish our readers with an account of the fireworks, which terminated the amusements.

Never, we much have the pleasure of visiting the place; the day, at night they were trebled. Thousands were present to witness the exhibitions of fireworks. Long before the appointed time every avenue was filled, and every building was literally covered, all anxiously expecting the signal from the noble commodore. At nine precisely the gun fired, and in an instant all was fairy work. The splendid yachts the Kestrel, Brilliant, Fairy, Circassian, and others, were illuminated. Portfires and lights of every hue at once environed the scene. This is indescribable, but, if any idea can be given of the grandeur which here presented itself, it must be by the pencil of a Turner. Blazes of light and indescribable masses of shade composed the picture. All was indistinct: the figures on shore and afloat appeared only as living masses of shade. After the first exhibition afloat, the shore in like manner became illumined. Each of the yachts were every instant discharged. This, together with the firing of cannon and the responding by the yachts, gave a *tout ensemble* which could only remind us of a place besieged. The cheering of the populace only showed how much they were gratified. After several exhibitions of this kind from his lordship's yacht the Kestrel, the cheers broke out simultaneously both ashore and afloat. This shows that gratitude was not wanting to him who was the "lion of the day." After about fifteen successive discharges of various pieces of pyrotechnic art the whole concluded by a flight of rockets, such, perhaps, as have never been witnessed in this port. Three cheers for the Queen, three for the Prince, and three for the Earl of Yarborough, concluded the entertainments. In a short time all was still. In the place of a multitude might be seen a solitary sentinel, and in lieu of fictitious blaze and splendour the waning moon had risen in her watery bed and was admiring the whole scene.

On Friday the annual ball was held at the R.Y.S. House, at which 396 personages were present, among whom might be mentioned the Marchioness of Sligo, the Countesses Listowell, Belmore, Delawarr; Ladies Somerville, Pakenham, &c. &c.

A Subscription Cup of £50 was given on Friday, open to yachts of any Royal Yacht Club not exceeding 35 tons. Course, from Cowes Roads twice round the West Bury of the Middle, and all the Buoys of the Brambles, and Lepe Buoy, and return to Cowes. The following yachts started, viz.:

No.	Tons.	Owner.
1 Gnome.....	23	of London, Captain Mecson.
2 Enigma ...	25	Ipswich, W. Read, Esq.
3 Champion ..	25	London, H. Gunstone, Esq.
4 Blue Belle ..	25	London, A. Fountaine, Esq.
5 Black Bess..	20	Dublin, G. M. Corsellis, Esq.
6 Satan.....	21	London, H. Gibson, Esq.
7 Amethyst ..	23	Southampton, L. Snedden, Esq.
8 Zadora.....	32	Southampton, Chas. Bromley, Esq.
9 Jane.....	16	Bristol, W. Pardit, Esq.
10 Cruiser	25	London, W. Pc[illegible] Esq.
11 Phantom ..	20	London, A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.

The whole of the yachts went off in beautiful order with the aid of the flood and a fine breeze from S.E. On passing Cowes Castle, in coming round, the Zadora was first, 1h. 57m. 30s.; closely followed by the Champion, 1h. 58m. 40s.; Blue Belle, 1h. 59s. 20s.; Phantom, 2h.; Gnome, 2h. 3m. 15s.; Amethyst, 2h. 7m. 45s.; Enigma, 2h. 8m. 5s.; Black Bess, 2h. 8m. 20s.; Sabrina and Cruiser together, 2h. 17m. 40s.; and last, the Jane, 2h. 35m. 16s. Eventually the yachts on the second round came in as follows:—

	h.	m.	sec.
Champion.....	5	7	30
Phantom	5	26	20
Zadora	5	27	30

and the others close after. It was a well contested race, and at the latter part of it there was an easterly wind.

ROYAL ARTILLERY COMPANY—SHOOTING FOR THE GOLD MEDAL.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS.

The periodical meetings of the Artillery Company are distinguished equally for their order "at all points" on the parade, and for their good fellowship at their well-supplied board.

SHOOTING WITHOUT THE REST.

In addition to its six companies of Infantry, the association comprises four others, viz., those of Artillery, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Yagers; and for the due exercise of the corps occasional field-days are appointed in the Artillery Ground; as well a day sometimes in the summer season, for ball-practice, in the vicinity of the metropolis. The last-named division met at *Wormwood Scrubs* on the 16th instant. The annals of the Honourable Artillery Company of the city of London bear ample witness to its importance as a military association of citizens, whose public services have been sanctioned and recognised by our best historical authorities from its earliest formation, and whose steady firmness in the maintenance of national independence and civil order, and the just and natural rights of the social and established union of the state, has ever placed it, in the time of public danger, foremost in the post of honour. In those records of the society are enrolled the names of many of our monarchs, the heirs-apparent to the Crown, the first of our nobility, and those who have ennobled themselves by probity and valour; these have sought to enrol themselves in all periods of our history, and to contribute their exertions, in conjunction with its numerous other members, "practising the grace and utility of the military art," and serving in the upright cause of public peace.

SHOOTING WITH THE REST.

The term *Artillery*, which formerly meant the weapons of the archer (and it is so used in the Old Testament, 1 Samuel xx., v. 40), was universally adopted so long as archery continued to furnish arms for the military art. In the charter of Henry VIII. it is seen to include "hand-gonnes," and we recognise its progressive employment until fire-arms and bayonets became universal.

In a continuation of Stowe we read that "the art of shooting in great ordnance is taught in a field, inclosed with a brick wall, without Bishopsgate, called the Artillery Garden." This ancient ground of the company, which had been a *campus martius* from the time of the Romans, was given up for a new location on their present territory, about the close of the reign of James I., at which time the master of the members was about 6000.

As the Artillery Company advanced in numbers and respectability, it was considered as an auxiliary to the established military force of the City, in aid of the eleven regiments of trained bands, who also practised in the Artillery Ground; but subsequent periods of neglect rendered the trained bands contemptible in discipline and use, till they were transformed by the interposition of Parliament, about fifty years ago, into a militia; "by which," says *Hasmore* (the historian of the association), "they have acquired respect and honour."

SHOOTING SITTING, WITH REST.

OFFICER OF R. A. COMP.

The Artillery Company, in the meanwhile, has continued, from its earliest days, a distinct and independent corps, well-officered and well disciplined, and preserving, by steady firmness and good conduct, not only its own principle, but the well-affected order of its fellow-citizens."

The captaincy-general and colonelcy of the company, which had been conferred upon the late George IV. when Prince of Wales, in 1766, were, on his death, in 1830, given to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. His successor is not yet named. The commissions are in the gift of the Crown. The Armoury House, within the spacious ground, and which is observable by all who pass along the City-road, on the town side, within a short distance of Finsbury-square, was built from a plan of Mr. Stibbs, and finished in 1735.

As auxiliary to the other military force of the metropolis, and in aid of the civil power, the efficient co-operation of the Honourable Artillery Company has been required, and its exertions respected and acknowledged from the earliest period of its establishment to the present day; and its exercise has been enlarged, suspended, and renewed, by the voluntary resolution of its members, as the existing circumstances of the time have required or relaxed their exertions. Thus, by long-tried valour, and steady attachment to its country's cause, this company has often proved the bulwark of domestic protection, and verified the superscription of its ensign—"*Arma pacis fulcra*"—that "arms are the maintenance of peace."

We also append a representation of the first-class medal bestowed on the late occasion for superiority in rifle-shooting, and which was won by Mr. Banner, a veteran of the company, he having belonged to it for upwards of fifty years.

LECTURESHIP OF ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the parishioners and inhabitants of St. John's, Southwark, was held in the Vestry-hall, Fair-street, Southwark, Mr. Rosier, the senior churchwarden, in the chair, when the Rev. J. C. Saunders was elected to fill the office of Sunday evening lecturer, in the room of the Rev. John Davis, who had resigned, and to whom the thanks of the vestry and of the parishioners were awarded, for the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office for a period of ten years.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The reduction in the fares has had a most beneficial effect at Brighton. On Saturday the last train brought down three hundred and seventy passengers from London, and on Sunday upwards of one thousand passengers were carried to and fro on the line. The General Steam Navigation Company are also reaping great advantages, generally carrying nearly one hundred passengers each trip. On Saturday night the Company's vessel, the Dart, Captain Cheeseman, left the chain-pier with seventy-five passengers, amongst them several labourers engaged for the railway works now going on in France.

CLUBS HARBOUR AND CLUB HOUSE OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON—YACHTS STARTING FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.—See preceding page.

BOULOGNE RACES.

As the report of these races appeared only in a portion of the impression of our journal of last week, we subjoin it, with a picturesque representation of the course: it lies at about six miles' distance from the town, close upon the seashore, and the ground is accordingly very sandy. The first day's races took place on Monday, and the following are the results:—The Prix du Comte de Paris, 1000f., was won by Count d' Hédouville's Karagheuse, beating Mr. Carter's Dona Isabella, and three others.—The Hack Stakes, gentlemen riders, were won by Mr. Parker's bay gelding, beating Mr. Pogson's Bucelle.—Prix du Pas de Calais, 500f., was won by Mr. Pogson's Job, beating Mr. Parker's bay gelding.—Prix du Ministre du Commerce, 2000f., was won by Mr. Poutalès's Maria, beating Count d' Hédouville's Rhénoplattie, and two others. This was an interesting race, particularly as one of the conditions imposed by the Minister of Commerce was, that the distance (24 miles) be run in 5 minutes 20 seconds. The first heat was run in 5 minutes, the second heat 5 minutes 4 seconds.—The Steam Packet Stakes, 1000f., were won by Mr. Maude's Miserere, beating Mr. Carter's Curé de Tilley.

THE FIRE IN FETTER LANE.

In the late edition of our journal of last week we gave a few particulars of this lamentable catastrophe, which, though of small extent compared with the conflagration in Tooley-street, is the more to be deplored on account of the loss of life occasioned by it.

It appears that the fire broke out at about half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning on the premises of Mr. William Newberry, an operative chemist, No. 65, on the west side of Fetter-lane, nearly opposite the White Horse Inn. The premises in question, although not of extensive frontage, were of considerable depth, and abutted on Bartlett's-passage, leading from Fetter-lane to Bartlett's buildings. The lower part was filled with chemical apparatus and combustibles, while the upper part was rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Rose. Mr. Newberry came home at a late hour, and shortly after his arrival a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the foundation of the adjoining houses, was heard, and the house was discovered in flames, the shop front blown to atoms, and Mr. Newberry lying on the ground insensible. A shriek was next heard from the apartments above, and a person with a wooden leg was seen endeavouring to climb out of the third-floor window, failing to do which, he precipitated himself headlong into the street. It was thought that the fall had killed him, for he exhibited no signs of life, and he and his unfortunate landlord were removed on shutters to the hospital, but the latter expired in great agony shortly after his admission, and the former, who proved to be Mr. Rose, has since died. The sisters of Mrs. Rose, two maiden ladies of the name of M'Crendle, had slept at the house that night, it being their intention in the morning to start on a visit to Aberdeen, and before any assistance could be rendered them they had perished.

Considerable delay occurred in the arrival of the engines, in consequence of the brigade being required at the other fires, and the adjoining houses were thereby placed in imminent peril; but, after a little exertion, all alarm for their safety subsided, the immense power of the combustible matter not having left a body of fire likely to be of any duration, but merely a heap of smouldering ruins. By the continuous application of the hose, the heat of the burning fragments became less intolerable, and the first effort of the firemen now was to search among the dying embers for the remains of the unfortunate ladies. In a short time, a cry of horror arose among the crowd, on the blackened corpse of Mrs. Rose being seen in a shell, which was being conveyed by the brigade and police out of the building to the undertaker's in Bartlett's-passage, where the bodies of her two sisters were afterwards conveyed as soon as they were extricated from the ruins. The house presents a mere wreck, and the explosion must have been terrific, for the back part of the structure, facing Bartlett's-buildings, is completely blown away, and it is supposed by those who were acquainted with the house, that the fire must have been occasioned by the combustion of a large quantity of detonating powder, but whether spontaneous or not, of course cannot be ascertained.

An inquest was held on the sufferers on Saturday, and the following verdict returned:—"That the deceaseds' deaths were occasioned by an accidental explosion; but they begged to add their deep regret that gross negligence in the mode of keeping the ladders belonging to the parish might have contributed to the loss of one or more of the deceaseds' lives."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—See next page.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE JEWELS.

F course, after what had occurred at Sir Arthur's, Alice could not be induced to leave her father. That she loved Fred. fondly was a fact which she had not the slightest wish to conceal; but Caroline had caused her to repudiate utterly the idea of taking the step proposed. Dr. Hawtree therefore wrote a kind letter to Fred., assuring him that the esteem in which he held him was higher than ever, and endeavouring to induce the conviction that, as in England there were far more favourable accounts of the progress of the British army than in France, the termination of the war was not so remote as he had imagined.

At this period, Caroline again took her aunt Lady Grange, into favour—having proved that she was perfectly correct in stating that Sir Arthur was jealous, and feeling persuaded that her object had been to put her on her guard against giving him even the semblance of a cause, and, as it generally happens in cases of renewed friendship, they became more communicative than ever.

"My dear," said Lady Grange, one morning—mutual confidence having been completely restored—"I am going to treat you without a conscience—my usurious old friend, Archman —you recollect him?"

"Oh, yes," returned Caroline, blushing.

"I want my jewels for the evening, and I happened to be excessively fortunate last night —I won nine consecutive doubles, my dear! Will you accompany me?"

"Oh, with pleasure! By-the-by, I want to see him myself!"

"You want to see him?"

"Why, the fact is, I do not mind telling you, of course. I some time since wanted a little money for a certain purpose, and remembering that I had frequently been with you to Archman's, I took him my best suite of brilliants."

"Oh, I am not at all curious, my dear. Most of us occasionally require these little accommodations, and Archman is certainly a very safe person. Shall we go in your carriage.

"Oh, yes, we had better, it being at the door."

They accordingly entered the chariot, and Lady Grange felt determined to discover, if possible, the purpose for which Caroline had pledged those brilliants. She perfectly well knew that Sir Arthur was exceedingly liberal—that his supply of money to Caroline had always fully equalled her demand—and hence, seeing that Caroline never played heavily, she was utterly at a loss to conceive why these bracelets had been pledged. On the other hand Caroline was highly pleased with this opportunity of indirectly ascertaining beyond all doubt whether the three hundred pounds had been received by Darnley. He had never said a syllable on the subject to her—of course she had never hinted the matter to him—and although she felt sure that the money had been sent, she thought it possible, just possible that he had left the Fleet with Sir Arthur before it arrived.

When, therefore, they had been shown into Archman's drawing-room, as usual—having left the carriage at some distance from the house—and the pearls of Lady Grange had been duly restored to her, Caroline observed, "I presume that that money was received, Mr. Archman?"

"Oh, yes," replied Archman, "I have the cheque duly backed as a voucher, which I will show you."

"Oh, that is perfectly unnecessary."

"It is here," repeated Archman, turning over the cheques he had received from his bankers, and having found the one in question, he handed it to Caroline.

In an instant, with the eye of a hyæna, Lady Grange saw "Vincent Darnley" written on the back. She, however, appeared to be deeply engaged in looking her case of pearls, and Caroline having expressed herself satisfied, returned the cheque to Archman, without the most distant suspicion of the secret having been discovered.

They then left the house, and having re-entered the carriage, Lady Grange observed, "You know my brilliants?—of course yours are infinitely more valuable, but I wonder what sum he would lend me upon them in case I found it necessary to place them on his hands?"

"Why really I cannot tell. I wanted three hundred, which he let me have immediately."

"Oh, then he would advance two hundred upon mine."

"No doubt of it! Yes, I should say that he would."

Not another word was said upon the subject. Lady Grange now knew quite sufficient for her purpose; but in order that her design might not be frustrated by precipitation, she suffered a week to elapse before she took that step, by which she felt sure her object would be accomplished.

In the mean time Sir Arthur was exceedingly unhappy. Caroline's tyranny had become intolerable. She appeared to do all in her power to make him wretched, while expostulation on his part was altogether out of the question. She would not suffer him to speak, she would fly at him like a tigress if he dared to utter a word of reproof and although he still passionately loved her, he could not but feel that her affection for him had vanished. Often would he reflect upon this when alone, with feelings of agony: often would reflection drive him almost mad. Her violence increased daily. He did all in his power to delight her; her pleasure was his study; he was in everything her slave, yet had she absolutely hated him he could not have been more haughtily contemned. Those tender endearments which were at first so effectual, were now fondly lavished upon her in vain. Kindness had lost its virtue affection its power; she appreciated neither his devotion nor his love, but requiring absolute, supreme, the most abject submission to her will, and would have it!—the lightest word from him would engender a storm.

None can therefore feel surprised that a man like Sir Arthur—fascinated on the one hand and sensitive in the extreme on the other—should have been wretched; nor will there be under the circumstances, the slightest difficulty in conceiving what his feelings were when on the midst of this wretchedness, he received the following note.

"SIR ARTHUR CLIVE, BART.,

"You appear to have disregarded my previous warning, and the proverbial blindness of love in consequence was never more apparent; but I so highly respect you, that I will not see your fond nature abused without making another effort to induce you to open your eyes to the real character of your wife.

"This on my part is a mere matter of gratitude, and I *will* be grateful in spite of your manifest disadvantage to have so important a service rendered.

"Go to Archman's, in Long Acre—he is a silversmith; tell him that you have called

to redeem the diamonds of Lady Cleveland, and that you wish to see the cheque for three hundred pounds, as a proof that that sum which he advanced upon them was received by Vincent Darnley. I leave you to draw your own inferences from the facts, but believe me to be, Sir Arthur Cleveland, A FRIEND."

"Now let me be calm—calm," he exclaimed, having read this note with vehement emotion. "If possible, let me be calm. Such a letter I prove that it be either treasonable or true. Here is a clue!—a direct, a positive clue; there is no ambiguity here. As in plain, straightforward, and I do prove it to be the truth, as could wish, he at an end for ever."

Now he clapped his hand, and thrusting it to his pocket with the note, he left the house. Instantly a hackney-coach, preceded hastily to Archman's as directed but on his arrival he was informed that he had gone as it appear to be perfectly tranquil. In this he partly succeeded, and on his arrival he entered the shop with apparent self-possession, and inquired for Mr. Archman in a firm but subdued tone.

Mr. Archman immediately came forward, and Sir Arthur having intimated to him that he wished to be private, was shown with great politeness into the drawing-room, and requested to take a seat.

"I have been commissioned," said Sir Arthur, "to redeem the diamonds of Lady Cleveland."

"Lady Cleveland," echoed Archman, "Will you oblige me with your name?"

"My name is Cleve and. Here is my card."

"Oh—I beg pardon—exactly—Sir Arthur—very good."

"The sum advanced I believe was three hundred pounds?"

"Three hundred—exactly—yes, that was the sum."

"Then now much do repairs of me?"

"Sixty pounds was the sum agreed upon if redeemed within six months."

"Sixty! Very well; then I'll write you a cheque for three hundred and sixty, and perhaps you will direct one of your servants to get it cashed while I remain."

"Oh that is quite unnecessary."

"I'd rather have it so."

"As you please, Sir Arthur, just as you please."

The cheque was written, and when Archman had despatched a young man to the banker's, he drew forth the brilliants, and then produced the note.

"You gave a cheque, I believe, for the three hundred pounds," said Sir Arthur, "payable to Darnley?"

"I am, I did so."

"As a sort of acknowledgment on his part I may as well have it. I suppose it is perfectly useless to you?"

"Oh, quite so, now the transaction is at an end. I'll give it you with pleasure. I have it in my chest here, I know," he added, and everyone, I be handed it over to Sir Arthur.

At was now clear. Sir Arthur saw that it had been made payable to Darnley, and that Darnley had endorsed it: and while he was dwelling upon his own dishonour and Caroline's shame, Archman, who had always to business, produced a brilliant case of sapphires, the beauty of which he, of course, very highly extolled, with the view of tempting Sir Arthur to make a purchase. And there was a time when that temptation would not have been resisted, but that time was past. Still Archman persevered, and continued to descant on their surpassing splendour and inestimable value, &c., for young some returned from the banker's, when Sir Arthur put the cheque with Caroline's brilliants into his pocket, took care of Mr. Archman, and re-entered the coach.

At first he felt that he had now but one course to pursue—that course being at once to accuse her of having been faithless, and then to cast her off; but on reflection it occurred to him that as she had no proof of her shame! And in the case of what is the judgment wrong—was her circumstantial. He therefore resolved to act with great caution, but nevertheless firmly believed that when the diamonds were produced she would at once confess herself!

On reaching home, fully prepared for a scene, he accordingly proceeded alone to the front drawing-room where—as it the thing had been designed expressly for the occasion—he found Caroline and Darnley together.

"For here!" he exclaimed, as Darnley rose with his hand extended, "Stand off! I once called you a villain! I have now, beyond all doubt, proved you to be one!"

"I deny it, Sir Arthur Cleveland—I deny it!" cried Darnley. "No man on earth, sir, can prove me to be a villain! I am no villain!"

"Indeed!" resumed Sir Arthur, with a look of contempt. "Indeed! Do you know this hand?" he added, producing the cheque, "as it yours, or is it not?"

"It is mine."

"I know it! There's the door. Leave instantly!—and never dare to enter the house again!"

"What is this?—what is this? what is it all about!" exclaimed Caroline.

"Silence, madam! I have something to say presently to you! Will you leave the house sir?"

"No, I will not until you have explained!"

Sir Arthur rang the bell with violence, and while Caroline and Darnley were looking at each other with an expression of amazement—continued to ring it till the servant appeared.

"Turn that fellow out!" he exclaimed, "throw him into the street"

"At your peril," cried Caroline, addressing the servant, who stood as if paralyzed, "touch him at your peril! Leave the room, sir, instantly, I desire you!"

"Infamous woman!" cried Sir Arthur, when, seizing at Darnley, he seized him by the throat and endeavoured to eject him.

Darnley, however, stood firm, and grasping the arms of his assailant, exclaimed, "Your age and infirmities protect you."

"Scoundrel," cried Sir Arthur, with desperate energy. "I require no protection from either!" and with far more strength than an old man could be supposed to possess, he struck him from his room.

Now that it never would do to be that conquered in the presence of Caroline, Darnley rallied and struggled fiercely, the old man's high blood and spirit gave him strength, and it was found to be no easy matter to subdue him.

"Why, what's all this?" exclaimed Caroline, to the servant, "why do you not part them?"

For a time, who was a powerful fellow, on the struggle continued, but his left arm between them, and striking out with the right as if he had had a bullock before him, sent Darnley flying down the stairs.

By the time the whole house had been raised; every servant in a state of alarm rushed to the spot, and as Sir Arthur the young commanded them to turn him out, they were about to do upon this, when as they knew himself up, and having had to Sir Arthur Cleveland, I were now gone, but the matter small not rest here." took up his hat and left the house.

Furnessing for desperation of Sir Arthur, Caroline for a moment seemed to have struck him. She therefore rushed with her maid to her window, and tried to conceive the cause of this terrible storm, while Sir Arthur, who then felt perfectly exhausted, sank upon a couch in the drawing room, and put on his forehead.

And that at remained for some considerable time, attended by his champion—whom Caroline now of course hated, but whom the occasion had rendered necessary to him from the couch, as was suddenly seized with pains of the most excruciating character. He soon found that he had received himself beyond his strength, that he had sustained some serious internal injury, but being determined to send for nobody, he endured it with patience, and by virtue of moving himself gradually to and fro for a short time, the pain partially left him.

Attaching no importance to it then, and believing it to be the usual effect of any violent exertion to which the frame had been subjected, the thoughts returned to the one great point, namely, Caroline's and conviction. He accordingly sent for her, and being told that she refused not only what fresh cause for jealousy had been conceived, but what had done to justify the suspicions of Sir Arthur, hastened the summons, and entered the room with an expression of the most lofty indignation.

"Now, madam," said Sir Arthur, sternly, "the time is come. Sit there."

"Well what now?"

"Do you know those diamonds?" he inquired, drawing the case from his pocket; and in an instant Caroline turned pale as death. "I perceive you do know them. you know them well. You also know that, when I gave them to you, I believed that you would be for ever faithful to me."

"I—I—" Caroline, recovering from the confusion induced by the production of the diamonds, "What can you mean by all this? I—I—"

"Is no agony bearing, madam, will not avail you now. The time is past for that. Look, look, I perceive some one more me."

"Confession and penitence! Are you mad?"

No, madam, no! I am calm and self-possessed, although stung to the heart by the part you have enacted."

"How dare you apply such an epithet to me?"

"I ask to use no more of words, madam! Though old, despised, and hated by you, I am still one that to the point. Those diamonds you pledged them. For whom did you redeem them?"

"I—I—"

"I say, I must know the money thus raised."

"I do. I am not to own to you that I pledged them for Darnley I sent him the money then raised, and now last you know the beginning and the end. I hope last you have proved what narrow grounds on which you have for indignant jealousy to resolve. But you shall know more. You shall know the motive which induced me to commit this act of folly. Darnley was in prison,—you have the cheque, I perceive, look at the date, that you had by currency assured of truth of this statement. I went to him—you know it, for you mean, watched me—he wanted this three hundred pounds."

"Was this the time?"

"It was, but mistry yourself!"

"The three hundred pounds that he required on that occasion he had from me!"

"I know not that. I only saw the cheque as you perceive."

"The pitiful scoundrel! And how long, pray, have you carried on this system of robbing me to supply him with money?"

"I treat the question with contempt."

"Is this the only sum with which you have supplied him? Answer me that!"

"With certain contempt do I treat that question."

"I know your ingenuity, madam, well, and am glad to perceive that you have just sufficient self-respect left to prefer prevarication to a falsehood; but I'll put you no longer to the torture. I see clearly that you have been supporting this profligate villain—actually supporting him!"

"Sir Arthur Cleveland," said Caroline, with consummate dignity, "you forget, sir, the character and position of her to whom you are speaking. If not, and you imagine for one moment that I was, mistaken, I beg to submit to you that your conduct to myself and to that man ever received himself yet. The pledging of these brilliants for Darnley, I freely confess to myself, under any ordinary circumstances, be justified; and knowing now that you advanced the money for his release, I am sorry that I acted as I did; here am at once, my confessional my penitence; but I can suppose that because he is a stranger to the purest principle himself, I commission was vent misconstrued, I will merely submit to you that I was unable, and determined, you do not know me! No, Sir Arthur Cleveland, then I never was, and never shall be, I hold to be less sacred than my honour!"

"I wish to Heaven I could believe it."

"It is true, Sir Arthur Cleveland—you know it to be false!—you do not wish to believe it. You wait for proof of my dishonour!—it is that for which you pant, but be assured, Sir Arthur Cleveland, you pant for in vain."

"Words, Lady Cleveland, have now no effect upon me. There was a time when—proceeding from your lips these effect was all powerful, but that time is past, Lady Cleveland. I more to look at acts! they alone can guide my judgment now."

"What, then, am I to understand?"

"That you are not to remain—"

"Of course!"

"Of your business, madam!"

"Then would I rather die than condescend to undeceive you!"

"And as I am actuated, it follows that we must part."

"It is so. I am content. Sir Arthur Cleveland, I perceive he drawn up at once! you will see with what alacrity I'll sign it. Heaven knows, my life has been one of wretchedness since jealousy took possession of your soul, and from that it will be happiness to be free. Therefore let us, without delay, part, and for ever. I will send for my father on the instant, for I feel that I have already endured too much. But, base as you conceive me to be," she added, perceiving that Sir Arthur was about to speak, "your cruelty cannot sear up my heart: I cannot destroy the sympathy which has so long existed: I feel for you, still you are in pain! I know it! I also know that your age and infirmities—"

"Are nothing to you, madam!" Sir Arthur groaned deeply, "I perceive."

"Sir Arthur Cleveland, I—"

"It will leave me soon," said Sir Arthur, faintly, "it is but a passing pang."

"I fear not," said Caroline. "Falkland," she added, as the servant entered, "desire William to run to Dr. Hawtree, on the instant, to request his immediate attendance: be quick! You have, I fear, injured yourself seriously."

Sir Arthur leaned his face in her bosom as she stood beside him and sobbed like a child.

And that they remained—she supporting his head anxiously, and giving away his tears, while he fondly endeavoured to subdue her apprehensions—for the space of an hour, who ordered him to be immediately put to bed in his room, and sent off to London.

(See Illustration on preceding page.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AT BIRMINGHAM.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Queen's College of Medicine, at Birmingham, took place on Friday, August 18, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the town, together with a large body of students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, incumbent of St. Peter's, offering up a prayer for the success of the undertaking. The Worshipful the High Bailiff, S. Kempson, Esq., deposited in the cavity of the stone a case hermetically sealed, and said, "I herein deposit copies of the royal charter of incorporation of the college about to be erected on this spot; of the Warneford prize trust deed; of the various addresses delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, Dr. John Johnstone, Mr. Sands Cox; the prospectus of the College, with the list of professors, and the fundamental laws of the Queen's Hospital; together with coins of her most gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria, the patron; and I feel the greatest pleasure in congratulating the town that a collegiate institution of such a nature is about to be established. There are, I am aware, similar schools for the education of medical youth in the metropolis, of the greatest utility, but they are not equal to meet the demands of sickness and disease which are constantly being made upon them; and I again repeat that I rejoice at the establishment of a building necessary indeed for the exigencies of the increased population of the town and midland counties." The Principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

This tablet is to commemorate the laying the foundation stone of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, on Friday, August 18, 1843.
SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, LL.D., Visitor.
EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D., Principal.
JAMES THOMAS LAW, M.A., Vice-Principal.
JOHN EDWARD PIERCY, Esq., Treasurer.
WILLIAM SANDS COX, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.
ROBERT DAWBARN and DYAS, Architects.
THOMAS PASHBY, Contractor.

The stone having been lowered, and laid by the Principal, assisted by the architect, G. Drury, Esq., with the usual formalities, the venerable doctor addressed the assembly, and observed that he would not enter into the many important points which were likely to accrue to the inhabitants of the town, the midland counties, and the country at large, from the establishment of that college, which had now received the royal charter of incorporation of our most amiable Queen Victoria, and the support of Adelaide, the excellent Queen Dowager; and that the noble patronage of the building necessary indeed for the exigencies of the increased population of the town and midland counties." The Principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

This tablet is to commemorate the laying the foundation stone of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, on Friday, August 18, 1843.
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atmospheric railway between Kingston and Dalkey took place in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday last, when the experiment was most successful. Three carriages ascended, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, in three minutes, and returned down the inclined plane, by their own momentum, in five minutes. A rate of 50 miles an hour may be easily obtained.——The object which is mentioned in some of the London newspapers, that Government has granted £160 to each officer of the Canadian provincial forces engaged in the American war of 1812, is quite erroneous. No money has been voted for this purpose by the Imperial or Provincial Parliaments.——It is stated from Rome, that the Pope is determined to put an end to the nefarious transactions of his Jewish subjects, and that the Ancona ordinance is only a precursor of more severe measures.——The select committee appointed to inquire into the smoke nuisance of the metropolis have presented their report to the House of Commons, by which it appears that smoke, which is the result of imperfect combustion, may in all cases be much diminished, if not entirely prevented, by means of a proper admission of atmospheric air and other precautions, so as to insure perfect combustion. It is intended to introduce a bill into Parliament on the subject next session.——A man named Peter Darley has been arrested in Ireland, charged with the murder of Lord Norbury. The police have been looking for him, it is said, the last four years.——A new line of railway is now in contemplation to run from the Brighton Railway at Croydon. It is proposed to issue from the Greenwich Railway near Deptford, and from thence to pass through Lewisham, Southend, Eltham, Addiscombe, and Bromley, ultimately falling into the Brighton Railway at its junction with the Croydon. The estimated cost is £300,000.——We learn that the proposal for arming and embodying the Chelsea out-pensioners, is to be immediately carried into effect; and that the district officers commanding the pensioners have already received orders to look out for suitable armories and stores for the clothing and accoutrements of the force.——The cuttle imported into Liverpool from the north of Spain, about three days since, were greatly superior in quality to any of the previous cargoes. They sold very well in the market, and realised the expectations of the Scotch dunmasers.——Baron Taylor, inspector-general of the fine arts, Paris, is about to make a scientific tour of the Mediterranean. The Government steamer Castor is placed at his disposal, and in it he will visit Athens and Malta, returning by Cadiz.——The receipts of the London and Brighton Railway for the week ending 13th August, were £ 291 15s. 1d. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £4679 ——Trade is continuing brisk at Paisley; every loom is now sending forth the joyous sound of the shuttle, and the state of the market is steady and favourable.

LITERATURE.

THE ERRORS OF EMIGRANTS, &c. By GEORGE FLOWER, of Illinois Grove, Shoe-lane.

The author of this shilling pamphlet is an intelligent and, what is better, an evidently honest-minded Englishman, who some twenty years since quitted his fatherland for the forest and the prairie of North America. He is, therefore, admirably qualified to warn such as desire to follow in his footsteps against the "errors of" previous "emigrants," and to afford them much wholesome, practical advice. His work, indeed, is an emphatically *useful* one. The accompanying sketch of the extent and resources of the new states of the American Union, and the description of the progress and present aspect of the *English* settlement in Illinois, is highly in[illegible]

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"Hamlet" has been translated into the Polish language; no doubt it must sound well in that sneezing dialect.

To be (*ski*) or not to be (*ski*)!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Benedict and Mr. I. H. Tully have been appointed by Mr. Bunn as musical directors to this establishment.—Cooper is to be stage-manager.

PROVINCIAL TRIP.—Grisi, Mario, Brizzi and Lavenu are on a musical *tournée* to Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Salisbury, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—With regard to this pretty and elegant house, the *on dit* is that Mr. Mitchell, who so admirably catered for our amusement with his French company, is at present on the Continent selecting an operatic company, with the intention of giving *opera buffa* during the winter.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—This house will open on the 2nd of October, with a new play, a new farce, and a new melodrama.

MADEMOISELLES CAMILLE SCHEFFER AND PLANQUET.—These beautiful stars, of the second magnitude, from her Majesty's Theatre are now engaged at Drury-lane. It is reported also that Sontag and Duprez will make their appearance soon after this opening.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—We regret to hear that [illegible] is some mesunderstanding between the proprietors of this popular place of amusement. [illegible] famous Italian Logic Wilkinson returns next season.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This gentleman left for the United States last season, it is stated, of giving a *behead*ing to the *ton* of Mr. Yeady's genius! "Coming events cast their shadows before," is an old saying, but, in this instance, we are inclined to think [illegible]

NOVEL MISCELLANY.—A Turkish *corps dramatique* has been lately annexed to the Musée [illegible]. We wonder what kind of reform the sock and buskin will have amongst the cannibals.

THE ORCHESTRATE TO HIS ART.—Rossini either never loved a woman as he does by which he has amassed considerable wealth, thinking them "base degrees by which he did ascend," or he is out of his mind, for, by a late account from Paris, we regret to learn that, such is his present abhorrence of music, that he has even banished his pianoforte from his presence. But of our readers are not acquainted with the many brilliant operas he has produced—probably a list of his more serious compositions may not prove uninteresting. 1. "Ciro in Babilonia." An oratorio composed in 1812. 2. "Ferraras, for the Lent season, and performed for the benefit of the Teatro Communale.—2. "Grand Mass." Composed at Bologna in 1819.—3. The celebrated "Stabat Mater.—Rossini is the author of many cantatas, of which the following are the principal.—1. "Il Pianto d'Armonia." Written for the Lyceum of Bologna, in 18[illegible] This, we believe, was the *maestro's* first public attempt.—2. "Didone Abbandonata." Written in 1811, for the celebrated Mombelli, the instructress of our inimitable Pe[illegible]. "Il Pianto d'Armonia." Composed at Milan, in 1814, for the Principessa Belgiojoso.—4. "Teti e Peleo." in 1816. Written on the occasion of the marriage of the Duchess do Berri; performed at the Teatro del Fondo, Naples.—5. "Cantata per una Voce." Composed in honour of his Majesty the King of Naples, and sung by Signora Colbran, at the San Carlo, February 20th, 1819.—6. Dirge in memory of Murat, performed in May, 1819, on the occasion of his Majesty Francis I., Emperor of Austria's first visit to San Carlo. The singers were Colbran, Davide, and Rubini.—7. "A National Hymn," written at Naples, in 1820.—8. "[illegible] canzone," a pastorale, of 4 *voci*. First performed for the author's benefit, at San Carlo, in December, 1821.—9. "Il vero Omaggio," *cantata*. Performed at Verona, during the congress, in honour of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Besides these Rossini has written various other *Cantate e Canzone di Camera*: if we mistake not, Wilhs and Co., of Grosvenor-street, publish a set of the latter, which are very beautiful. It is really shameful for a man whose works constitute him an undoubted and original genius to turn his back upon an art that [illegible] him with no niggard hand; but it may be that the *gran maestro* is not well in health, and we need not say that

Facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.

GRAVESEND.—Mr. Gratton Cooke and a goodly number of professionals will this (Saturday) evening delight the inhabitants and visitors of Gravesend with a *soir e musicale*, at the Literary Institution, Harmer-street.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE.—There has been only a moderate arrival of English wheat up to Mark-[illegible] On Monday nearly 500 quarters of new wheat were brought forward, while, owing to the [illegible] day, however, the atmosphere has become very changeable, and the weather is such, that the factors are demanding much higher prices for all kinds of wheat, but without effecting any [illegible] note the value of that article quite 2s per quarter lower. Barley [illegible] good [illegible] while flour has fallen 2s per sack.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3340; Barley, 390, Malt, 1710; and Oats, 4140 qrs.; Flour, 2403 sacks. Irish: Wheat, 200; Barley, 440; and Oats, 39,480 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 15,253; Barley, 1[illegible]; and Oats [illegible]

[illegible]: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, [illegible] 28s; malting ditto, 36s to 42s, Chevalier, 42s to 45s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt 56s to [illegible] ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, [illegible] good [illegible] Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 19s; poland ditto, 19s to 21s; potato ditto, [illegible] to 18s; ditto waxy, 19s to 20s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; [illegible] pease, 34s to 36s; maple, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 32s to 36s; [illegible] Town-made flour, 45s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 42s; Stockton and [illegible] [illegible] Barley, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Louis, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid £60, the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome, the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefèvre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his master-piece, the King of Rome, from life, Lucian, by Letniere, the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by M. Bulkeley, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d.

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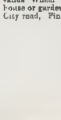

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CHANDELIERS for DRAWING-ROOMS, &c., of Crystal Glass, bold in outline, massive in effect, easily cleaned, and, when lighted, either by wax candles, oil, or gas, quite unrivalled, and at a price much lower than for inferior china or bohl. Manufactured by APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Show-rooms for engraved and cut Table Glass, ornamental China, Earthenware, &c. The above articles are in full operation every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. No establishment in the city.

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CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain It is a lenitive to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and effectually removing both Corns and Bunions.—Prepared by Jesse Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 362 Shoreditch-road, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine venders in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND

MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candle, the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Sold by G. E. PATRIX, Agent for Exportation, 31a, Bread-street, City, and by Sladden and Stocking, 1, High-street, Marylebone; W. Grimes Brindley-terrace, Blandford-square; W. EVANS, Italian Warehouse, Greenwich; George Hawkes, grocer, Pittield-street, Hoxton; John Hawkins, grocer, Deptford; Mr. Somes, Fish-street-hill; J. Jay, grocer, Berners-street; G. H. Hudson, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. Nicholas, 19, Bolingbroke-row, Walworth; and at the Manufactory, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining the BAZAAR, 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish will find the largest assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, ever offered to the public, consisting of Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils.—Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, Germans Silver Wares, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Baths of all kinds, shower, sod, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; Garden Engines, Watering Pots, &c. All these articles are made by the proprietors of this establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, and strongly low priced for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures. Patent Radiating Stoves

LOSS of TEETH Supplied without Springs, Clasps, or Wires, Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmoratum.—MESSRS. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, Removed from 60, Newman street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford street, continue to restore decayed Teeth with the celebrated Mineral Marmoratum, applied without pain, heat, or perfume, preventing and curing the Toothache, rendering decayed Teeth useful for mastication, and sweetening the breath. Teeth loose from scurvy, or other causes, or neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incorruptible, Artificial, or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following Paris charges: A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £6 6s.; a complete set, £10 10s.; a complete set of natural teeth, beautifully mounted in gold, £21 12s.; an entire set of these beautiful mineral teeth, fixed on the first stage, on gold, £21. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect mastication and enunciation. At home from ten till six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners street, Oxford-street.

WONDERFUL CURE!—The following interesting facts regarding a most extraordinary CASE OF CURE effected solely by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS—are respectfully submitted to public attention.

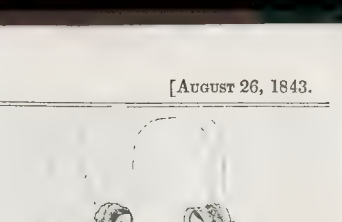
MESSRS. T. ROBERTS AND CO. I send you the wi[illegible] 5th, July 27th, 1843
Brunson. He certainly has most wonderfully improved in [illegible] since he began taking the PILLS. ROBERT DANIELSON, Druggist, Bishop Auckland.

Counden, near Bishop Auckland, July 4th, 1843

GENTLEMEN,—It is with heartfelt gratitude in God I have to [illegible] I was by a kind providence to make use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS in the spring of 1842. I had been afflicted for eleven years with the scurvy, so all that I could not make use of salt, nor anything that I used of it; and very often was lame of my leg. I took the pills for six weeks and I am so much restored that I sometimes fancy myself to be about twenty one years of age, but I smile at the mistake, for my age is sixty one years. I have to inform you also of my son, he was afflicted for ten years, from the effects of the Typhus Fever; he is also wonderfully restored. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

P.S. You may make use of this as you please. JOHN BRANSON.

Sold by all respectable medicine venders in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in white letters on a red ground, engraved on the Government Stamp.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, August 20, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—If the month of August finish as it has begun, and if the fine weather of autumn indemnify us for the cold and rainy temperature which we have had constantly to support throughout the whole of the summer, our bulletins will become less sterile, and the months of autumn will furnish sufficient interesting details to captivate the attention of our fair readers. In the meanwhile it may not, perhaps, be unmeaning to them if we recount our late visits to the ateliers of some of our fashionable artistes, where we have been for the purpose of gathering, if possible, some slight inkling of forthcoming fashions. Amongst the inventions of Lucy Hocquet, we observed nothing more striking or more coquettially simple than her negligée capotes in glazed gros de Naples, trimmed with a ruche of ribbons, from the centre of which is detached a little ruche of tulle to match, unless it be her hats of plaited crêpe, trimmed with small marabouts, and with foliage. Her great rival, Leclère, on the other hand, preserves in her hats and capotes a moderately horizontal form, which protects rather than hides the face of the wearer; her capotes—an plaited gros de Naples, trimmed with coquelicots and sprigs of barley or of wheat; and those with their passe of paille de riz, trimmed with garlands of varied flowers—or with glazed ribbons of rose colour or blue, accompanied with a small tuft of field flowers placed upon the side of them—are exceedingly pretty things. Amongst the compositions of another most distinguished artiste, we must notice several hats in crêpe, trimmed with ruches of Brussels tulle, and some others in sulphur-coloured poult de soie, with a biais in tulle, of which we propose shortly to send you a drawing. For out-door dresses, mantelets de bonne femme and others in India muslin, bordered with a festooned trimming, are much worn, as are also some very coquettish Aragonese manties in tulle lace, surrounded with a ribbon, which is permitted to be seen between another fall of lace. In our public promenades we observe still many light stuffs worn, principally transparent organdis and satin stripe barèges, and which we have remarked under two different forms. In the first of these the skirt was trimmed with a single flounce; the sleeves, demi-long, to the elbow; the corsage frilled, and open en cœur. In the second the skirt was single; the corsage plain, laced, and moderately open at the neck, and fitted with a fallback, forming a berthe, surrounded with a double mantilone basin; the sleeves short, plain, and terminated by a biais. Of redingottes, the forms most used have the corsages called Josephine, half high behind, and opening en cœur, whence they are carried down in front almost to the waist. The corsages à la Lucrèce, which very much resemble those à la vierge, still remain in great favour. The first comprehends under this name corsages formed with two coulisses at the top and at the bottom of the waist; and the others the corsages with narrow epaulettes, and in which care has been taken to make the bottom with strong stuffs, and with plaits distributed amongst the light ones. Black lace mantillas are now much worn; and the mugdalen cape has superseded the cardinal. Black lace flowers are also very fashionable. I have seen little else that can be called novelty and shall therefore bid you farewell.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CHESS.

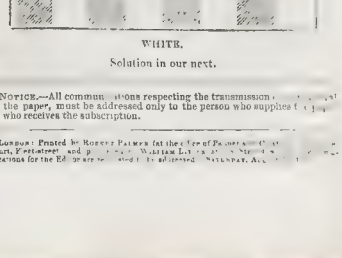
Solution to problem No. 35.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q Kt 3rd ch.	K to Q R 7th
K to Q B 2nd	K to R 8th.
K to Q B 2nd	R to R 7th
Kt to Q 3rd	K to R 8th
Kt to Q B sq.	P one
Kt to Kt 3rd, mates.	

PROBLEM, No. 36.

White to move, and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission [illegible] of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies [illegible] or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 70.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The public were in a great measure taken by surprise by the sudden announcement a few days past of her Majesty's intention to pay a visit to the King of the French. Two of the sons of Louis Philippe had suddenly arrived at our court, and as suddenly departed from its scenes of regal hospitality; and both the English and French press were busy with the conjecture that they preferred to sacrifice the *agrémens* of Windsor or Buckingham Palace, and to depart, somewhat *brusquement*, from the graceful presence of Victoria, to the chances of a *rencontre* with Spain's formidable Regent, with whose fallen fortunes they could not endure that we should sympathise, or that we should pay anything like impartial and hospitable courtesy to Espartero, the enemy of France. In a word, it was rife upon the lips of the million that the ex-Regent had scared away the sons of the King; when, *presto!* a morning paper, famous for the general accuracy of its intelligence, declared that the object of the princely visit had been to invite the Queen of England to the *Château d'Eu*, and that the object of the rapid departure was to inform Louis Philippe that the Queen of England had accepted the invitation, and would soon be upon the heels of those royal messengers in France!

It was a startling announcement, and the nation gaped wide. The speculations of the learned waxed many, and were mysteriously inquisitive amid the general amaze. Was it not contrary to the principles of the English constitution that her Majesty should leave her dominions without the consent of her Parliament? and, on the other hand, was not her Parliament prorogued? Had she even applied for the permission of her Privy Council? Could she go? Rumours were afloat that the Duke of Wellington and others high in office had strongly, but respectfully, protested against the step. Was it, then, an act of prerogative—a little bit of pretty wilful absolutism—a characteristic womanly determination—a royal *Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas?* To these speculations the French press sent back its echoes; but they were of gravity most important. France would welcome the English sovereign, but only as a part of the duty of politeness, and a matter of gallantry to a lady and homage to a Queen—not in a cordial national spirit, not with a "grasp of the hand," only with a "bend of the knee." The little designing Victoria, with her shrewd sense and her sweet winning presence, was coming to bamboozle the well-experienced old diplomat of the revolution of July. She was "coming with a hoop, and coming with a call," not to "wage bloody war," the young Bellona of the West, but to coax France out of a commercial treaty, and so improve the advantages of her own empire that the tail of the British lion should wag with delight! This was the delicious vagary of the French press responsive to the notes of admiration of the English public when it was reported that the Queen was going to France.

Let us try to look at the matter—for it *is* interesting, and may become important—in its true light. It seems, then, to us to be a very natural, a very undesigning, and a very unpolitical affair, save in so far as it is always political to promote the bonds of personal as well as national amity between the sovereigns of two such countries as England and France. But the story of the royal visit seems plain and unvarnished as that of *Othello* to the reverend seigneurs. It was known that her Majesty contemplated a marine excursion so soon as her Parliament should be prorogued—that she purposed sitting for a while upon her "throne of waters"—that for a time she would be England's sailor-queen, and win with a joyous gaiety all the fascinating *prestige* of such an association with the national feelings of her subjects. Should such a yacht—such a trim, fair, swift, and comely craft as the Victoria and Albert, her pet beauty of a yacht—be built for nothing? No! It should never be a mere puppet upon the waters. She would freight it with a freight of royalty, and float over it upon the billows

> "The flag that braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze."

Well, this being known, the courteous King of France sends—by messengers of no less consideration than his own sons—an invitation to his royal cousin of England to touch the hospitable shores of France. While cruising in her English waters, will she not receive the French monarch on board her beautiful vessel off Dieppe, and there shall he not persuade her to land and be permitted to escort her with all honour to his royal pleasure-box—his fair and poetical retreat—the picturesque *Château d'Eu*. Frankly and pleasurably her Majesty accepts the invitation. She is gone, and she is right. God save the Queen!

Now, for ourselves we rejoice in the frank and kindly spirit of this harmless and propitious visit; and we would have the two nations think of it as the two sovereigns do, not politically, but as the courteous interchange of a mark of private friendship, pleasurable and honourable to both. It is a nice incident—an episode of royal adventure—without precedent for centuries. The last meeting of the two monarchs of France and England was upon the memorable plains of Cambray, amid the gorgeous festivities of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. But, when Francis winced under the hearty grasp of young Bluff Harry, it was more like the hand-shaking of pugilists before battle than the honest linking of the fair chain of peace. Two years afterwards they fought like lions, and the field of battle succeeded the Field of the Golden Cloth. Not thus the meeting between Louis Philippe and Victoria.

The scenes and times are changed, and civilization has set its seal upon their altered aspect. The visit of our Queen to France—the result of an impulse—an invitation gracefully given, and frankly accepted — is one of the best adventures of a long peace. Arising out of a chance excursion upon her native seas, it assumes the colour of a friendly call upon a neighbour whom she knows and respects, and with whom she would be upon the best terms of good understanding. She is hospitably received, and with marks of honour; and the new personal amity which thus grows up between guest and entertainer increases the anxiety of each to preserve their friendly relations. As they are sovereigns, so does the spirit in which they act communicate itself to their subjects, and, in effect, the people of each country get a new impetus towards good feeling, which materially advances the cause of the general improvement and tranquillity of both. The two potentates, too, will meet with feelings of mingled affection and respect, much calculated to enhance the national amicability. Louis Philippe, now a wise and powerful monarch, will hardly fail to remember with fond

GREAT MEETING ON MYNYDD HELEN MOUNTAIN, CARMARTHENSHIRE, ON FRIDAY. —See next page.

association the time when, fled from the strife and blood of unholy revolution, he bent to the fiat of God, and with prudence, dignity, and virtue pursued an honourable calling under British shelter—[illegible] and welcomed among our subjects, [illegible] at then dreaming of the high responsibilities which now set the seal of anxiety upon his brow. The young Sovereign who will stand before him in her native grace and loveliness was not then born, but she has since sprung into the queendom of that people amongst whom he was taught to soften the sorrows of exile which he may now look back upon as glorious, because I conduct made it good. The sight of her, and of his own royal children in her presence, will awaken a tenderness of recollection akin to love; and, on the other hand, in the bosom of [illegible] young Victoria the feeling of respect must be strong. Naval, and Spanish; and strange emotions must fill her gentle heart, and flash through the aged frame of the kingly Louis, when, hand in hand, they make as it were the grasp of empires, and feel that, could the hearts of their people be so linked in love and harmony, *they two could control the destinies of the world!*

GREAT MEETING ON MYNYDD SELEN MOUNTAIN, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

By aid of one of our artists, who is now on a tour in South Wales, we shall be enabled to present to our readers a series of engravings of what are but too truly formed the "disturbed districts" of this very interesting country. We commence with a view of the great meeting, which took place on Friday, the 25th ult., on Mynydd Selen, in a mountainous district, about twelve miles from the town of Carmarthen, and six from Llanelly. The meeting was attended by from 3000 to 4000 men, chiefly operative colliers, farmers, and cadaers; many of the last class combining both the occupations of sellers of coal and cultivators of the soil. The assembling of the vast concourse was an interesting scene: at an early hour, dark groups of swarthy colliers were seen in the distance. Soon were observed on the heights descending the mountain, while others were slowly making their way upward, with bended form and outstretched step. But these broken masses of human beings, occupying such different positions, were all seen directing their footsteps to Mynydd Selen, as to a common centre. Nothing could be more picturesque than the spectacle thus presented to the eye of an observer.

At one o'clock there could not have been far short of three thousand persons assembled; and shortly after that hour the business of meeting began, the numbers momentarily augmenting. Its object was stated in the public notice to be, to take into consideration the dreadfully depressed and progressive deterioration of the people in the neighbourhood, with a view to remedial steps—to specify the particular grievances which they most hardly felt—to make known their wants and wishes in a legitimate and peaceful manner, as provided by the glorious principles of the British constitution, and also to "pronounce" against the present ministerial policy, and to petition the Throne for a dissolution of Parliament.

Amongst the persons present were the following gentlemen:—William Chambers, jun., of Llanelly; Dr. Thomas, Llanelly; William Chambers, James Buckley, Mr. Rees, Kilymaeullwyd; Mr. Rice, Mr. Rees, Llanelly; Rev. Mr. Rees, Llanon; Rev. Mr. Rees, Bryngwenia; Mr. J. Williams, Danybank; Dr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Williams, Penygenglyn; Mr. William Gard, Mr. T. J. Rees, Maesthanin; Mr. L. Thomas, Verwig; Rev. Mr. Richards, Pontyberem; and Mr. Gravell, Bankyfelin.

William Chambers, Esq., jun., having taken the chair, briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Hugh Williams then rose and explained the petition which it was his object to move the adoption of. He repudiated all party views. He did not care who was in office. What the country wanted was good government—a paternal government—a government powerful enough to protect the people from petty tyranny, such as had driven the hitherto peaceable population of South Wales into a state of incipient insurrection against the turnpike jobbers, the county "crabs," and the Poor-law officers. Mr. Williams concluded by reading a petition to the Queen, and moving its adoption. The petition was described as that of the freeholders, farmers, and other inhabitants of the parishes of Llanelly, Llanon, Llangendeirne, Llangunnor, and Llanddarog. It sets forth the [illegible] grievance, and it prays for a consolidation of the several trusts; the Poor-law's operation, according to the view of the opponents of the measure, operating as if the whole commutation is referred to as most onerous, unequal, and unjust. The next point is "the present distressed state of the country" in connection with the "increased amount of the county stock," magisterial costs and fines, and rent follows, with an assurance of the petitioners' loyalty and fidelity to her Majesty's sacred person and to the constitution.

The petition having been read, Mr. Hugh Williams moved that it be adopted by the meeting; Mr. Stephen Evans, of Cilcare, a farmer, seconded it. Mr. Rees, of Llanelly, a magistrate, spoke against its immediate adoption. A person of the same name acted with him, as we understood, contending that it was not consistent with reason for Welshmen to adopt an English petition. On this point there was a great deal of desultory conversation carried on, [illegible] and, or rather translated from Mr. Williams's discourse in Welsh; and an amendment followed, [illegible] that the petition contained errors and was too long; and that instead of adopting the petition before the meeting to her Majesty, a committee be formed to draw up another and a [illegible] amendment not having been seconded, a farmer, [illegible] rose and spoke in Welsh with great force and animation [illegible] original motion. The effect this untaught [illegible] ver produced was electrifying, and [illegible] by the declaring cheers of the meeting the amendment was negatived, and the petition was [illegible] only two dissentients, in a meeting composed of thousands.

The Chairman having declared the amendment lost and the original motion carried, he read a series of resolutions relating more particularly to the [illegible] similar to the town of Carmarthen, [illegible] Chambers in making a speech which was received with repeated cheers. This series of resolutions was [illegible] stated

[illegible] ams then proposed a dutiful and loyal demonstration [illegible] to the Throne. The suggestion was most cordially [illegible] ve meeting, and three cheers for the Queen were [illegible] enthusiasm which [illegible] ver exceeded at any [illegible] Mr. Chambers was afterwards carried, and the [illegible]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] —From our own Correspondent.—PARIS, Aug. 29.—We are very [illegible] Spanish news, as a casual observer would consider that country in a state of [illegible] quiet. It is [illegible] everywhere, and the forces of a far more [illegible] character are now carrying on there than in the worst days of the late insurrection. All parties are actively at work for the election campaign; [illegible] Christinos are distributing large sums of money, [illegible] supported from Rome. Agents of their agents, Messrs. Carriquiry [illegible] ain, in opposition to the Cortes, have formed [illegible] ira Liberals and their chiefs, Messrs. Olozaga, Duke de [illegible] na have approved the programme of the Lopez administration; [illegible] e not idle; they have issued a manifesto, in which they [illegible] the Queen will be treated [illegible] of October, 1841, and that the late insurrection be called "revolutionary." [illegible] in the field, and are determined on going *ex aurre* to [illegible] ections: many of this party object to enforce their pretensions at the point of the bayonet; others are, however, strenuous advocates for a military demonstration—the latter I am inclined to be love are the strongest, and that ere long you will find many guerilla parties in Catalonia, Aragon, La Mancha, and the Basq ne provinces. Galicia is still much excited; the dissatisfied, and they are in great numbers, are well provided with arms and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.—According to the bill passed in the late session of Parliament for the raising not 10,000 of the most effective of the Chelsea out-pensioners, a notice has been sent from the War-office requiring a pensioner to state in three days from the time they are now employed, and whether they are ready to go on full pay. The number of soldiers receiving pensions from 9d., 8d., to 1s. per day is upwards of 9,000. The present number of in-door pensioners at Chelsea College is 459. The youngest is 38, and the oldest vary from 60 to 80, and two of these veterans have obtained the great age of 101 years. The number of deaths has seldom been greater than usual, averaging from two to three a week. They are all well clothed, fed, and lodged in the college, and are allowed 1d. a day [illegible] ance, which is called "Her Majesty's Bounty."

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday.—Her Majesty's ship Favourite, from Lisbon, has signalised outward [illegible] ar, expected in the Sound this afternoon. The Apollo, government troop-ship, [illegible] sailed this morning with invalids from China; she sights and the Scilly and Tuscar [illegible] the Western Islands ten days since. The brig Mary and Harriet, Shannon, master, [illegible] on Sunday evening with timber for Morey's dockyard, reports having parted company in a fleet of men-of-war, consisting of eight sail, and a schooner, ten days previously, off Cape Finisterre.

The Regina, Neapolitan first-class frigate, arrived in the Sound on Monday afternoon, from the North.

The Apollo, troop-ship, Commander Frederick, which arrived yesterday from China, brought home Major Greenwood, C.B., and five rank and file of the Royal Artillery, invalided; Lieut.-Gen. H. Spencer, and 30 privates Royal Artillery; Lieut. W. H. Baddeley, 44th Regiment, invalided; Lieutenants Wilson, Woodridge, Dempster, and Whipple, R.N., of the Agincourt, and Major Hamilton, Captains Pearce, Markeley, and Ray, and Lieutenants Waite, Harvey, Forrest, Wynn, and Lennox, of the North Mayo Militia, invalided. A number of marines and seamen from the ships on the station came home in the troop-ship, and Lieutenant Swanston, of the Second navy.

The Erebus, Captain J. C. Ross, and the Terror, Captain Crozier, the surveying vessels which have been engaged in Antarctic exploration, were spoken by the Apollo off the Western Islands, on the 16th ult., all well. They may, therefore, be hourly expected at this port.

The Belvidere troop-ship, Capt. J. Kingcombe, sailed in company with the Apollo from [illegible] h of April. She was bound to the Isle of France, with provisions for the troops stationed there. She touched thence proceed to the Cape for the same purpose, and if her cargo was not exhausted there, would continue to Rio Janeiro.

The Dido, 18, Commander Hon. H. Keppel, was at Singapore when the Apollo left.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HULL, Aug. 28.—The Woodhouse, from Quebec, was in contact last night; the Woodhouse sustained considerable damage, and unfortunately her pilot, Mr. Violet for Hexham got on board the Hero, and died yesterday, but got off on the flood with loss of fisher's fleet, &c., and has put into Hull.

LEITH, Aug. 27.—The Jeune Baptiste, from Marseilles, was at anchor off Cape Blanc, coast of Africa, previous to the 18th ult., with mast, rigging, and rudder damaged.

KEY WEST, July 8.—The Margaret, from Cuba to Halifax, has been brought in here by wreckers having been on the Florida Reef.

The Lumena, from Liverpool, at Halifax, on the 18th July in lat. 44, long. 31, spoke the Jane Augusta from Liverpool for Quebec, with mainmast badly sprung.

The Acadia steamer from Hyres, at Liverpool, sailed from Boston on the 16th ult., and [illegible] h ult., at 3 p.m.; at 8 a.m., on the 19 h, was in contact with the American [illegible] que Merchant, of Newport, in ballast from Amsterdam, which sunk immediately; crew [illegible]

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Bridport theatre was entirely burnt down on Tuesday morning last, everything [illegible] destroyed, scenery, dresses, appointments, and even the [illegible] ners' private property; while they, to add to their loss, have by the destructive element suddenly thrown out of employment.—We are happy to state that the rumoured illness of Sir Matthew Wood has been contradicted by one of the Gloucestershire newspapers.—The cartoon exhibition was crowded on Saturday with fashionable company, no less than 1900 persons having passed in between eleven and six o'clock.——A jetty, similar to that at Margate, is to be erected at Dover, in consequence of the inconvenience attendant upon the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers. A meeting was held on Friday at the Town-hall, and it was determined to commence immediately.—The harvest is now making rapid progress throughout the country; and from all that we can hear, the crops appear to come in well, much better than was generally anticipated.——The Rev. Dr. Dakins, principal [illegible] dain of the forces, is on the eve of retiring from his active professional duties, after a period of more than thirty-three years' service, [illegible] to be succeeded by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, the present [illegible] of Chelsea College. Mr. Gleig's name is familiar to the literary world as the author of the "Subaltern."——A new Chartist convention, similar to that which existed in London in 1839 40, is about being formed, which is to hold its sittings in Birmingham. In furtherance of that object, a reorganisation of the Chartists of the United Kingdom will immediately take place, and delegates will be sent from every district to this convention.——An autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia to one of the directors of the Russian General Post department, shows that his Majesty is determined to afford all the facilities possible for the correspondence with India.——The Pentuan Harbour and Railway, situate on the southern coast of Cornwall, and connecting the harbour with the town of St. Austell, is announced for sale in the ensuing month.—— By a return of the [illegible] sittings of the House of Commons," it appears that from Feb. 2 to Aug. 17 the house met on 131 days; in committee, and 13 Saturdays; that the hours of sitting were 986½; hours after midnight, 169; on 89 nights; average time of sitting 8 hours and 17 minutes. The Saturdays' sittings occupied 13 hours; and on 11 days the [illegible] at noon as well as night.——Lord Brougham arrived at [illegible] on Hall (no more called the "Birch Vat"), in Westmoreland, on Wednesday last, after a short visit to his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Castle.——The northern lake districts were never known to be so thoroughly crowded with tourists as at present. The most distinguished of them are still themselves of the opportunity of calling upon William Wordsworth, the poet, at Rydal Mount.——The Rev. Dr. Pusey is at present at Dover, having engaged a house on the Marine-parade, and has not left England for the Continent, as stated by some of the London papers.——Queen Christina is at present (if we except Lady Franklin) the 15 on the 10th of October; the Infanta Louisa, her sister, is 11½ years old.——The King of Wirtemburg has a grand review at Ulm, in the course of the ensuing month, when from 15,000 to 20,000 troops are to assemble in the presence of his Majesty, the Duke of Wirtemburg, and a brilliant staff of military officers.——The Liverpool and Manchester Joint-Stock Bank, though but a small concern, and although it has been known for a long while past to be in a crazy condition, seems to have caused an immense sensation in the immediate locality of the [illegible] ons, and it is feared that the [illegible] will be productive of much [illegible] and inconvenience in the island. [illegible] n Deschamps, of the Royal Artillery, who was tried by court-[illegible] al Hall for conduct unbecoming an officer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from the top of the Bar-gate a splendid flag floated nobly to the wind. Triumphal arches of laurel and flowers were erected across several parts of the road; all the shops were shut, but the windows of every house were filled with gazers, who cheered the royal visitors incessantly. The marine band who accompanied the procession played the "Coburg March" and the "Prince of Wales's March," and thus the carriages and the procession moved on to the pier. The second scene chosen by our artist is about the middle of High-street, looking towards the Bar. We have received several other sketches of her Majesty's excursion, but too late to do justice to in this week's journal.

The royal *cortège* having arrived close to the yacht, her Majesty and Prince Albert sughted from the carriage and embarked at a quarter past 11. The royal standard was immediately hoisted, and was saluted by all the men-of-war steamers, and also by those belonging to the West India and Peninsular mail companies. Crowds of people lined the shore, the platform, the quays, and the pier, all anxious to witness the embarkation of the Queen and the starting of the royal yacht. It was, however, nearly three-quarters of an hour after the Queen had gone on board before the yacht left the pier, and although it was raining heavily all the time, the multitude still maintained their position. Shortly after twelve o'clock the moorings were cast off, and the vessel got under weigh, and proceeded down the Southampton water amidst the cheers of the thousands who had assembled to witness her Majesty's departure. The steam squadron manned their yards as she passed, and the admiral dipped his flag, which was flying on board the Fearless.

The whole of the steamers then got under weigh, and followed in the wake of the royal yacht. A number of the Royal Yacht Squadron which were lying off also made sail. From nearly an hour before her Majesty's arrival the rain never ceased, and it continued equally unfavourable during the progress of the yacht down the Southampton water, and the atmosphere was so thick and misty that the land on either side could scarcely be discerned. In addition to the men-of-war steamers which accompanied the royal yacht from Southampton, there were three merchant steamers, full of company. The Queen's yacht went only at half speed for some time after she left the pier, by which they were able to keep up with her, but as soon as she put a little more steam on they all dropped astern, with the exception of a new iron steamer, the South Western, which is considered the fastest boat that sails from Southampton, which contrived to keep in her wake, although at a little distance. Our artist was on board this vessel, and was accordingly enabled to make several advantageous sketches. All the others, including even the men-of-war steamers, could not keep up with the yacht, and were left more than two miles astern in little more than half an hour. After passing Calshot Castle the yacht directed her course to Cowes. The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay; the Modeste, 18; and the Grecian, 16, were lying in Cowes Roads; and as soon as the royal standard was descried at the mast-head of the yacht, they each fired a royal salute, and manned their yards. The battery at Cowes Castle also fired, and one was fired from the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house. There was a very numerous attendance of yachts. The commodore of the squadron, the Earl of Yarborough, had returned with Prince which went with him to the westward. From Cowes the royal yacht steered towards the Motherbank and Ryde, and again went at less than half speed, in order to enable the steamers astern to come up with her, and to give the immense fleet of sailing yachts, which were now trying to keep her company, the opportunity of doing so. It was a beautiful sight, but would have been even more splendid had the weather been fine. The commodore's yacht, the Kestrel, kept alongside the royal yacht for some time, but at length dropped astern. After passing Ryde, the yacht proceeded towards Spithead, and passed round the St. Vincent, 120, who fired a royal salute and manned her yards. This scene now was very imposing; there are few sights more magnificent than a first-rate line-of-battle ship with her yards manned. All the sailors were dressed in blue jackets and white trousers, and the officers in their full uniform, on board the St. Vincent and on board the whole of the squadron. Her Majesty, after leaving Spithead, returned to Ryde, where the royal yacht was brought to an anchor, and her Majesty and Prince Albert landed in the admiral's barge at the Ryde Pier, and proceeded to the town.

The royal party left the yacht in the Admiral's barge, and as soon as her Majesty stepped into the boat the royal standard was hauled down in the yacht, and hoisted on board the barge. The crews of the war steamers manned their yards, and the company in the South Western, Ariadne, and Monarch merchant steamers loudly cheered her Majesty and the Prince on their progress to the shore, which they courteously and condescendingly acknowledged. The rain at the time had given over, but the weather was rather squally, and there was a heavy swell. This, however, her Majesty who is an excellent sailor, did not appear in the least to mind, but stepped into the boat with as much indifference as though the sea had been as smooth as a looking-glass. The steps of the pier, where her Majesty and the Prince were to land, were covered with crimson cloth, and every preparation made for the proper reception of the royal party that could be effected during the short interval from the time it became known her Majesty would land there.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.

The landing of her Majesty at Ryde presented a very gay and animated scene. The pier, which extends a very considerable distance from the shore, was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, among whom were some of the first rank and fashion. A small battery fired a royal salute, and the assembled throng welcomed her Majesty and her royal Consort to the shores of this beautiful island with cheers. At a short distance from the shore, the war steamers were lying at single anchor, with their yards manned by their gallant crews, all dressed with a uniformity that had a very pretty effect; while in the distance, at Spithead, there rode one of the country's proudest and most magnificent objects, a first-rate English man-of-war, with her three tiers of heavy guns. Innumerable yachts of all sizes and descriptions, and of various rigs, some of them rigged as schooners, with square sails, others, fore-and aft schooners, yawls, cutters, &c., and all beautiful of their kind, were thickly scattered about in all directions as far as the eye could reach. The scene altogether was very splendid and interesting, and one that has seldom if ever been surpassed in these waters. The royal party, after landing, walked along the pier to the town, the parties on the pier forming a line on either side, to enable her Majesty to pass. The royal pair graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic but respectful greetings of the persons assembled on the pier, and by whom they had to pass. Her Majesty and the Prince then proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Lord Harcourt, whom they honoured by visiting. After staying there a short time the royal party returned on board the yacht, which immediately got under way, and returned with the rest of the squadron to Cowes Roads, and anchored there. Her Majesty dined and slept on board the yacht, and early on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Prince, went on board the Earl of Yarborough's yacht (the Kestrel). They were received on board by the noble earl, and conducted by him over the vessel. The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards landed at West Cowes, where the carriage of the Earl of De la Warr was in waiting to receive her Majesty, to convey her and the Prince to Norris Castle, where her Majesty formerly resided when Princess Victoria. Upon landing, a salute was fired from Cowes Castle, and another from the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house; and the yards of the Modeste were manned. The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, which was also at anchor off Cowes, having left the previous night, and gone in company with the St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, to the Downs, to meet the Camperdown, 104, whence the whole of them will sail down Channel together. As soon as her Majesty returned on board the royal yacht from Norris Castle, the vessel immediately got under way and went to the eastward, round St. Helen's and on to the back of the island. She was accompanied by the Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and other steamers, and also by Commodore the Earl of Yarborough, in the Kestrel, and a numerous fleet of yachts. The royal yacht only went at a quarter speed, to enable the sailing vessels to keep up with her, which, however, they could not do, and when off St. Helen's, they fired a salute, and the Victoria and Albert proceeded on towards Ventnor, the Royal Yacht Squadron following in the best way they could. Her Majesty is in excellent spirits, and appears to be much gratified with her excursion. Both the Queen and Prince Albert have expressed themselves highly satisfied with the yacht and her accommodations. She has proved herself an admirable seaboat, and does credit to her constructor. The weather on Tuesday, although not very clear, was fine, compared to that of Monday.

Captain Hall, the commander of the royal yacht, has (we are sorry to learn) been left behind sick with the ague and fever, which most officers having served in China are subject to on their return to England; in consequence of this, Captain Horatio Austin, of the Cyclops, has been appointed steam captain of the Victoria and Albert, and Lieutenant Schomberg is doing duty *pro tem.*, as Captain of the Cyclops.

Commander Sheringham, of the Fearless, had the honour of steering her Majesty from the pier of Southampton to the yacht on her embarkation, the Victoria drawing too much water to allow her to go alongside. The Fearless has returned to Portsmouth Harbour.

On Tuesday the Queen, and H.R.H. Prince Albert, and suite, safely anchored in Portland Road, the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, bearing the royal standard, floating gaily in the breeze, with four other steamers gallantly riding at anchor, close in under Portland. A very dense fog prevented the immediate knowledge of the arrival of the royal party, but as soon as it was known the greatest bustle and animation prevailed in every direction; flags were hoisted at every public place, and the whole shipping in the harbour and bay, as well as Portland Roads, assumed the gayest attire. Royal salutes were fired from H.M.S. Cutter Adelaide, and from the Nothe, at which point, and on the range of hills towards the Old Castle, thousands of persons were collected to witness the approach of the royal party. Her Majesty did not land either at Weymouth or Portland. There was to be a grand display of fireworks in the evening, and it was expected the royal *cortège* would leave for the westward the following morning early. Every preparation to receive her Majesty had been made by Captain Manning at Portland Castle, if circumstances had permitted her Majesty's landing at Portland. A. W. Horsford, Esq., the worshipful the Mayor of Weymouth, went in his barge to pay his dutiful respects to her Majesty; and the roadstead and bay were covered with yachts, &c., till the close of the evening.

On Wednesday morning, at a quarter before eight, a signal was made for weighing anchor, when they proceeded round Portland for Plymouth, at which time another royal salute was fired, and the colours waving in all directions.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the royal yacht hove in sight of the Mew Stone at Plymouth, and was immediately saluted by the Formidable, Caledonia, Incanatant, the Neapolitan frigate Regina, the guns in Plymouth citadel, and those on Mount Wise. On her nearing the eastern end of the Breakwater, a second salute was fired from all quarters, and the yards of the men-of-war, including the Neapolitan frigate, were manned. The sky was almost cloudless, and, there being no wind, the water was perfectly calm, the cheerful aspect of nature appearing in complete unison with the joyful feelings of the thousands of loyal subjects who lined the shores of this noble harbour. The royal yacht proceeded at a reduced speed to Barn Pool, and there anchored. On nearing Mutt Bay, her Majesty was seen on deck with Prince Albert, who seemed to be directing her attention to the crowds of people hastily following the course of the yacht.

The steamers Prometheus, Tartarus, Cyclops, Ariel, and others entered the harbour successively, about an hour afterwards. The calm hindered the arrival of the sailing vessels composing the remainder of the royal convoy.

Admiral Superintendent Sir Samuel Pym, the General of the Forces, the heads of the other Government departments, and the captain of the Neapolitan frigate, went on board immediately. Lord Haddington and the other Lords of the Admiralty (who arrived by land in the afternoon) also went on board, having, it is said, made arrangements for the reception of Prince Albert at the dockyard on Thursday morning at ten o'clock. All the naval officers received instructions to be on board the Caledonia, in the Sound, at the same hour, when it was expected that her Majesty would hold a levee.

Nothing is known with respect to future movements, but the royal yacht was to be supplied with coal next morning.

It is understood that her Majesty and the Prince will visit both Devonport and Plymouth this afternoon. All the shops are closed, and the inhabitants are keeping the day a perfect holiday.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION, HIGH-STREET, SOUTHAMPTON.

CELEBRATION OF PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

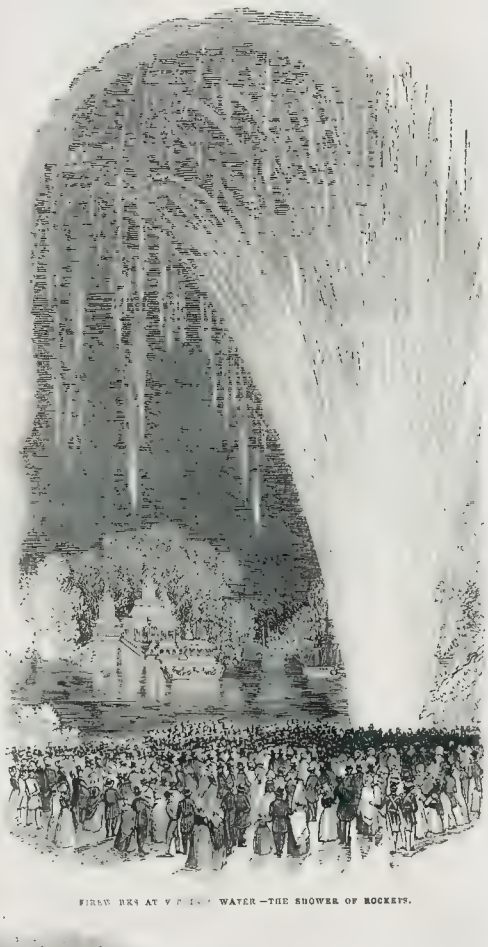
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Hail! welcome, royal day!
Which, like the annual May,
Gladdens the young heart-flow'rs
Of the most regal bow'rs
That ever Queen hath graced—
A Queen by VIRTUE placed
Upon a throne to be
Her land's idolatry—
A Queen, who, while she reigns
O'er all her wide domains
A sovereign of mighty pow'r,
Hath yet her calm domestic hour
To fondle her sweet babes, and be
The playmate of their infancy,
With him, beloved Consort! who
Can love, and bless, and kiss them too,
With all the truth and unaffected joy
That even Royalty cannot destroy!

A birthday in a village-green
Has ever something happy been!
MIRTH, pilgrim else through all the year,
Returns that day to grace the cheer:
Music and dance the night prologu—
Or, in the pauses of the song,
A grandsire tells some merry tale
That interrupts the circling ale,
And at its close obtains a laugh,
Which makes all thirst more ale to quaff!—
Such are a birthday's revelries
In nooks that splendour seldom sees!

Homely (and what more happy word
Hath human list'ning ever heard?)
Homely these pleasures—and could we
Bestow their pure simplicity
On regal tow'rs as cottage homes,
Where Death alike impartial comes
(As fearless FLACCUS once proclaim'd),
The gift we're sure would not be blam'd!

But hold! 'tis known, this happy day,
On fair Virginia's waters,
There's held a festive roundelay—
The Pride of England's daughters,
Fond as Rose of Nightingale,
ALBERT'S NATAL MORN DOTH HAIL
With delight as pure, I wot,
As ever bless'd the rustic cot,
Where only, as some sages tell,
We're sure to find CONTENTMENT dwell!



FIRE WORKS AT WINDSOR WATER—THE SHOWER OF ROCKETS.

FIRING THE PARK GUNS ON PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY, AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE YORK COLUMN

Invidious falsehood! She doth love
To 'bide within a lordly grove,
As well as in the shepherd's bow'r!
This day and hour,
'Mid Windsor's poet-consecrated trees
Her fondest fancy it doth please
The choicest blessings in her gift to share,
Between the world's most royal—happiest pair!

W.

On Saturday, the 24th anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was celebrated at Windsor Castle and Virginia Water, in magnificent style. From an early hour in the morning, the ancient bells of the chapel of St. George, and the modern peal of the church of St. John, rang merrily at intervals until late in the evening. Shortly before seven o'clock, the band of the 1st Life Guards arrived at the Castle, and stationed themselves in the Home Park, beneath the window of the chamber of his Royal Highness in the Augusta tower, and serenaded the Prince for upwards of an hour. Amongst the music performed by the band were two compositions arranged expressly for this auspicious occasion: one by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the other by Herr A. Kohl, organist to the Prince.

Her Majesty and the Prince left the castle at an early hour, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and proceeded through the slopes to Adelaide-lodge, where the Duchess of Kent had shortly before arrived from Frogmore-lodge, to offer her congratulations to the Prince. "Birthday gifts, rich and rare," from the Queen and her Majesty's illustrious parent, were displayed upon a side table, and affectionately presented to his Royal Highness. The royal party, after partaking of breakfast at the lodge, returned to the castle in pony phaetons and pairs.

At Virginia Water, the picturesque retreat upon the south western verge of the Great Park, extensive preparations had been made for a magnificent banquet and fête to celebrate the day, at the Fishing Temple. Similar preparations were also made at Belvidere on Shrubs Hill, a triangular building, having a tower at each angle, about half a mile distant from and directly opposite the Fishing Temple, and encompassed by a fine plantation of trees. It has a battery of 21 pieces of brass ordnance, which were used in the campaigns of William, Duke of Cumberland, now just a century since. At one o'clock in the day, a royal salute was fired from these cannon.

Soon after seven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the distinguished visitors and members of the household, who had been invited to the banquet, arrived at the temple in open carriages. At this time, on the bank of the lake opposite the temple, there were not less than 10,000 persons, who had been attracted to the spot for many miles round, as well as from the metropolis. On the Queen and Prince Albert appearing at the balcony of the temple, thousands of loyal voices burst into hearty congratulation. The band of the 1st Life Guards, which was stationed in the state barge on the lake, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, which was arranged on the lawn in front of the temple, performed the national anthem. The lawn was brilliantly and tastefully illuminated, and the bushes and shrubs were lighted and festooned with variegated lamps. These lamps, brilliantly reflecting upon the numerous fountains, which were in full play, gave a most fairy-like effect to the scene.

The royal banquet took place precisely at eight o'clock. The following is a list of the royal and distinguished guests:—

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Dunmore (Lady in Waiting on the Queen), Lady C Dundas (in attendance upon the Duchess of Kent), the Hon. Matilda Paget and the Hon. Georgiana Liddell (Maids of Honour in Waiting), the Earl of Liverpool, the Viscountess Canning, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., the Earl of Morton (Lord in Waiting), Admiral Sir Robert Otway (Groom in Waiting), Colonel Arbuthnot (Equerry to her Majesty), Colonel Wylde (Equerry to his Royal Highness), and Captain Francis Seymour (Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness), Prince Albert sat on the left of his Majesty, and next to the Prince the Duchess of Kent. Sir R. Peel sat on the right, and next to the Queen. The Earl of Liverpool, as the Lord Steward, sat at the side of the Queen.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the first toast proposed by the Lord Steward was, "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert," the band of the Coldstream Guards performing the Coburg March. The next toast was "The health of the Queen," and this was succeeded by the two bands performing the national anthem. During and after the banquet they performed alternately several pieces.

A superb pyrotechnic display (superintended by Mr. Fenwick, of Kensington), commenced soon after nine o'clock, with a royal salute from a battery on the bank opposite the Fishing Temple; this was returned from the battery at Belvidere. The blinds of the banqueting-room were then thrown open, and her Majesty and the Prince and their distinguished guests proceeded into the balcony, and thence witnessed this portion of the entertainments, which principally took place upon an elevated portion of the bank just across the lake. These included several hundreds of rockets, in every variety, coloured shells and stars, large shells with tail stars and golden rains, bright stars, comets, soucl suns, royal salutes, crimson, green, and blue fires, &c. On the lake there was a variety of water-rockets, water-fountains, crimson, green, and purple fires, &c.

The Royal Adelaide frigate was illuminated with upwards of 4000 lamps; the yard-arms, masts, rigging, portholes, figure-head, and, indeed, the whole of this beautiful vessel, (from stem to stern, aloft and on deck,) presented one brilliant blaze of light. The smaller frigate, the Victorine, and a third, were also similarly illuminated. These three vessels were, during the whole of the early part of the evening, moored up the cove, and kept completely from the view of the royal party, until after the fireworks had commenced, when they sailed out in a line, the Royal Adelaide taking the lead, and tacked about, up and down the lake, opposite the temple, during the remainder of the evening, each discharging at intervals volleys of rockets, royal salutes, comets, &c.

The splendid sight upon the lake, at this period, it is impossible to describe. The air was literally in a blaze with Bengal lights, clouds of rockets, discharged simultaneously from the battery at Belvidere, the banks on either side, and the vessels on the lake; whilst, at the same time, the banks and eminences for a considerable distance around the temple, and on the opposite shore, blazed with innumerable crimson, green, silver, blue, and other fires.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with their royal and illustrious guests and suite, took their departure at a few minutes past ten o'clock, in a close travelling-carriage and four, and reached the castle shortly before eleven.

Notwithstanding the immense concourse of persons who were present, this splendid fête passed off without the slightest accident; and the public behaved with the greatest order and decorum.

At Windsor, a royal salute was fired from the town battery by the corporation gunner, at one o'clock, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

In the metropolis, the morning was ushered in by merry peals from the bells of the royal parish churches of St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, upon whose steeples the royal standard was also hoisted. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, and the bells of most of the metropolitan churches rung during the day. In the evening his Royal Highness's tradespeople dined together in honour of the auspicious occasion, and their houses were brilliantly illuminated. Our engraving represents the firing of the guns in St. James's Park, in the walk leading from the York Column to the Parade. The sketch is taken from the gallery of the York Column, where the vibration is sensibly felt during the firing; and whence the volumes of smoke ascending through the trees have a most extraordinary effect, which our artist has endeavoured to convey to the reader.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left her residence, Frogmore Lodge, near Windsor, on Tuesday morning, at a quarter past eight o'clock, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Whitley Court, Worcestershire. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and Sir George Couper, Bart. Her Royal Highness, on leaving Frogmore, proceeded to Watford, and took her departure from that station by the Birmingham Railway.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9th.

SUNDAY, September 3.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.
TUESDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.
WEDNESDAY, 6. Blucher died, 1819.
THURSDAY, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.
FRIDAY, 8.—Nativity of B. Virgin Mary.
SATURDAY, 9.—Battle of Flodden, 1513.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 9.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
10 13	10 35	11 0	11 38	0 0	0 11	0 51	1 26	1 47	2 4	2 21	2 39

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Clergyman*" *is thanked. We will bear the subject in mind.*
"*W. A. M.*"—*It would not legalize the marriage by its being solemnized on the Continent.*
"*W. B.*," *Temple.*—*The first series of subjects would be too antiquated; and the others are equally inappropriate*
"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The price of Vol. I. is 21s.; of Vol. II. 18s.; price of the case 5s.*
"*Edina.*"—*Yes.*
"*Albert W.*"—*Is, we think, misinformed.*
"*G. P. R.*"—*The report shall appear next season.*
From "Dr. E. T. G."—Sir George Hewitt was commander of the forces in Ireland in the wardrobe of Charles Viscount Waltner-h, and, with the late Lord Manners (Chancellor), and Mr. Stuart (Primate), acted as Lord Justices on his Excellency's temporary absence in England from the 14th March to the 19th May, 1815.
"*A Faithful Subscriber*" *should use a larger wrapper for his copy of the paper.*
"*G.*"—*We have heard of similar cases to that detailed by our correspondent, but we are unable to advise him.*
"*A Friend to Charity*" *His request shall be attended to.*
"*Impatient.*"—*Certainly, out.*
"*S.*" *Killybegs*—*The binding prevents.*
Several correspondents have been replied to by post.
"*J. R. B.*"—*The People's Edition of Cooper's novels is published by Clarke, Warwick-lane.*
"*Dobbe's Relievo Maps,*" *we are heppy to find, have received the approbation of the savans at the British Association meeting, which they well merit.*
"*D. M. R.*"—*"The Sacrifice" is more suitable for a magazine than a newspaper.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin.*—*The interest is past.*
"*An Antiquary.*"—*We have at least forty subjects such as our correspondent suggests.*
"*B. B. F.*"—*It depends entirely upon the agreement.*
"*Terpsichore.*"—*A printer's blunder.*
"*F. M. P.*"—*The subject is not worth engraving.*
"*A Welsh Subscriber.*" *Carnarvon.*—*We will inquire.*
"*Hon. W. J. W.*"—*We have not room.*
"*K. N. T.*" *and* "*J. S.*"—*Although we have not yet been able to gratify our Plymouth friends we hope shortly to have an opportunity of doing so.*
"*Marlborough.*"—*Thanks for the drawing and description, which shall receive immediate attention.*
"*H. B.*"—*The drawing of the Sussex church would be more interesting were it accompanied by a sketch of the historian's tomb.*
"*J. F. F.*" *Dublin.* *The sketches are under consideration.*
"*A. B.*" *Great Dunmow.*—*We shall be glad to receive the proffered account of the proceedings on the 19th.*
"*W. S. W.*" *Weymouth.*—*In our next.*
"*A W.*" *Swansea.*—*We know nothing of the project.*
"*W.*" *Southport.*—*Thanks for the sketch; but the subject has no immediate interest.*
"*M. M.*" *Cheltenham.*—*We cannot insert the Salmon Leaps in Calcrgine.*
"*A Constant Reader.*" *Canterbury.* *The "Treatise on Brewing," published by the Useful Knowledge Society; and a volume, entitled "Every Man his own Distiller."*
"*W. G., near Exeter.*—*Will our correspondent forward the pen-and-ink map?*
"*J. G.*" *Plymouth.*—*Mr. Anstey Pellatt, Falcon Glasshouse, Blackfriars.*
"*W. E.*"—*To 1st question, Yes; 2nd. No; 3rd. We think not.*
"*W. H.,*" *post-office, Port-and.*—*In a week or two.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The sugges ion as to reviews shall be attended to; but we have no other worthy of their patronage, as well as of the notice of every person who is anxious to possess a handsome picturesque memorial of the greatest event in steam-ship building.*
CHESS.—"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Your solution is not correct. If the white King goes at the 2nd move to B 2nd, the black is stalemated.*
"*J. E. C.*"—*The result is the same whether the King takes the B or goes to B 2nd of the 2nd move.*
"*W. M.*" "*J. E. C.*," "*Cle ious Heb.*," "*M'Guffin.*" "*G. M. F.*," "*Edward.*" "*Dr S. Sutro.*"—*Solutions have been received to No. 35 from these parties, which are correct. There are two or three routes for the Kt.*

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Next week we shall resume our illustration of the Queen's very interesting Naval Excursion, with a splendid series of Engravings by Mr. E. Landells, who is now accompanying the Royal Yacht for the purpose of accurately sketching the most attractive "passages" of her Majesty's visit.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

Magnificent edifices, dedicated to devotional purposes, are part of the fame and grandeur of the country to which they belong, as well as prominent manifestations of homage to the Creator. They are inanimate evidences of its enterprise, resources, genius, and perseverance. They typify, and are embodiments of its power and stability. They seem to the popular fancy a meet abode for its tutelar deities; and the superstition was not an unreasonable one which peopled the splendid domes of the "Eternal City" with guardian celestial residents, and linked the fate of the Roman Empire itself with the duration of the Colosseum. Proportionate with the glory which they reflect on a country is the disgrace of their neglect; and to allow ruin to steal upon them, or to permit in ministering to them (if the phrase be an allowable one) any inadequate or derogatory practice, proves that the nation is unworthy of possessing them—that it is incapable of that feeling which they are calculated to excite, and which generous and noble minds must certain with regard to them, and places the present in striking and damnatory contrast with the age in which they were erected.

These observations, unfortunately too applicable to ourselves, are suggested by a hope that at length the public voice will lead to some improvement in the system of management with respect to St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. These edifices, the architectural boast of our country—and one of which presents so many associations full of noble solemnity—are fenced round by arrangements, on the part of our local dynasties, of a most unworthy character.

The officials to whom we allude seem to be guided by one fundamental error. They obviously deem it their duty to act with regard to those structures as if they were graves, the interiors of which ought, by every practicable method, to be concealed, and which only impertinent curiosity could suggest a desire to explore, rather than as glorious illustrations of the history and fame of Great Britain, which, with a laudable and natural vanity, we might wish the whole world to see. The regulations and arrangements can only be referred to some such delusion. An admission charge of twopence effectually prevents the poor man from coming with his family to behold and ponder over the contents of these stupendous buildings. The mode of admission, the circumstances attendant on the entrance, and the entrances themselves, are all characteristic of a grudging spirit, as if the object were rather to keep people out than to let them in. Surely nothing could be more desirable than that British subjects should see and reflect upon all the monuments of the greatness, and, consequently, the incentives to the admiration of their fatherland. Such sights tend to attach the subject both to his country and to its institutions.

It may be said that indiscriminate admittance would lead to the desecration of those temples by the frivolity of the idle, the thoughtless, or the scoffers. Now, there is no reason why such a result should be apprehended. We do not think so badly of even the lowest portion of the English public as to believe it, and all experience tends to establish the opposite assumption. But, even admitting that there were some grounds for this opinion, why not make a fair experiment—why not try whether any evil would arise from the free admission of the public in those places? One thing is clear, that a charge of one halfpenny would be sufficient—at least as much so as a charge of twopence—to prevent any groups of idle boys, or others whose irreverence of demeanour it might be anticipated would not consort with the solemnity of the place, from selecting it as their lounge.

On any grounds, therefore, except the fiscal ones, the present charges cannot be justified. But surely another system ought to be tried, and those attendants, who are now intent only on exacting admission fees, might more decorously be employed in maintaining order and quiet in the interior of those edifices.

We trust that the almost unanimous opinion of public journals expressed on this subject, and the strong feeling which undoubtedly prevails amongst the public, with those with whom the control lies to adopt a course, more liberal, or, we should rather say, more just towards the British subject—more creditable to themselves, and more consonant to the feeling with which such magnificent national possessions ought to be regarded.

APPALLING ACCIDENT TO LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

On Monday last the King and the whole of the royal family of France had the narrowest escape from destruction; indeed, so narrow that it may be considered miraculous. This circumstance has for a time superseded even the interest excited by the expected arrival of Queen Victoria, an event which might have plunged France into the deepest distress, and have greatly affected the interests of the whole of Europe. It appears that the King, the Queen, the Count of Paris, the Prince and Princess of Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and, in fact, all the members of the royal family now at Ville d'Eu, on Monday afternoon took one of their usual drives in the neighbourhood of the chateau. The carriage occupied by the royal family was a large open one, hung round with curtains, with seats across it, and capable of carrying a great number of persons. It is called a "*char-au-banc*," and is not unlike the pleasure vans so common in our own metropolis. To show its great size, it need only be mentioned that the carriage contained, upon this occasion, no less than ten members of the royal family, including Louis Philippe, the Queen, and the Count of Paris. The carriage was drawn by four very spirited horses. The party, it appears, has penned, in the course of their drive, to pass through Tréport, a small fishing village situated about two miles from Ville d'Eu; and it happening to be the first time the Count of Paris visited that place, the loyal inhabitants were desirous to consider by their future sovereign especial honour on the occasion, and they accordingly saluted his Royal Highness with a *feu de joie*. The guns were fired just as the carriage was approaching the neighbourhood of a bridge which spans the Bresle, a small river, at the mouth of which the village of Tréport is situated, when the whole party received unexpected fears the result. The horses, startled by the noise, commenced plunging furiously. The postilions lost all command of them, and they darted forward towards the bridge, the parapet of which the leaders cleared at a bound. The third horse was dragged after its companions, and for a moment the destruction of the whole party seemed inevitable; but fortunately the postilion was enabled to acquire some command over the fourth horse, and he did not follow. Had he done so, there could be no doubt of the result. Assistance, however, was happily at hand, and the whole party were released from their perilous position; not, however, before the traces had been with great difficulty cut, and the horses left to their fate. The three horses, of course, fell into the stream below and were dreadfully injured; but both the postilions escaped.

It hardly be said that the alarm of the whole party in such fearful circumstances must have been very great. The Queen was much affected, and wept bitterly after the danger was over. The King himself acted with great presence of mind. He held the young Count of Paris in his arms, and refused to leave the carriage till every member of his family was placed in safety on *terra firma*.

The following description of the locality will show the imminent peril in which his Majesty and the Royal family were placed:—

The only apology for a parapet on this bridge (which is a wooden drawbridge) is the very inadequate one of two small chains on each side, such as are usually seen in drawbridges which pull up, and which, in the present instance, are more than usually slight.

It appears that the royal party had passed the first of the two drawbridges, and was approaching the second, when the salute was fired which caused the accident. Immediately on the cannon being fired the horses plunged and reared, and coming immediately upon the wooden drawbridge, their alarm was so greatly increased that they blindly darted forward. The leaders sprung over the bridge into the water, breaking the chains in their course, and dragging the third horse along with them. At this moment the danger of the Royal Family was extreme, and it is almost impossible to conceive how they escaped. The wheels of the carriage were within two inches of the edge of the bridge, and had assistance not been near, and the traces p ovidentially cut, the carriage must have followed. It is entirely owing to the presence of mind and good management of the postilion who rode the wheeler that the safe y of the Royal Family is, under Providence, to be a tributed. Had he, by mismanagement or otherwise at that moment failed in his duty, nothing could have saved them. Fortunately, however, he was able to pull up, and further mischief was prevented. The place where the accident occurred is built up on both sides with brick, so that the whole has precisely the appearance of a canal lock on a large scale; and the banks being perpendicular for a distance of about fifty yards on each side of the bridge, it is evident that, had the carriage fallen into the water, a very frightful scene of life must have ensued, and the probability is that the lives of all would have been sacrificed. It is a curious matter of speculation what effect this miserable drawbridge in the obscure village of Tréport might have had on the destinies of Europe. The whole occurrence is but an unsatisfactory comment on the stability of human affairs.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.—His Highness the Duke of Victoria arrived at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway shortly before three o'clock on Saturday afternoon from town, and was conveyed in one of the Queen's carriages to the castle. His Highness was presented to her Majesty at an audience by the Earl of Aberdeen.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service within the castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated, and preached the sermon from the fifth verse of the second chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Philippians.

On Monday morning, at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the castle in one of her private riding carriages for the Eton borough station. Her Majesty's progress will be found detailed elsewhere.

BRIGHTON, Wednesday.—The Prince of Wales and his royal sisters were taken out in a barouche and four, for an airing, this morning, preceded by an outrider, at a quarter before nine.

The Queen Dowager, who, we rejoice to hear, is improving in health, takes daily drives and equestrian exercise, when the weather permits, in the beautiful grounds of Witley, and among the picturesque hills of Albury, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot,

left Apsley House on Tuesday for Walmer, where his Grace is expected to remain until the close of the autumn.

THE REGENT OF SPAIN.—The Duke de la Victoria and suite removed to his mansion in the Regent's Park on Wednesday.

HIS KING OF HANOVER.—The Baron de Nolcken, Russian minister at Copenhagen, paid a visit to her Majesty, at his residence in St. James's Palace. His Majesty left town afterwards for his residence at Kew.

APPROACHING ALLIANCE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that the preliminaries have been arranged for a marriage between the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, and the accomplished Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Mr. Algernon Gordon, private secretary of the Duke of Wellington, and great niece to the Duke of Portland. Lord March is in his 25th year. It is not yet definitely settled whether the ceremony will take place at Gordon Castle, the Duke of Richmond's seat in the Highlands, or in town.

The English Government has sent an order to Mr. Aston to recognise the new Government of Spain. Mr. Aston will quit Madrid immediately after having installed Mr. Jerningham, his secretary, as Charge d'Affaires.

The Duke de Palmel a transacted business at the foreign office.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES MORGAN.—Sir Charles died at his residence, in William-street, Lowndes-square, on Monday. He was the son of the late J. Morgan, Esq.; married, first, a daughter of the late W. Hammond, Esq., of Hertfordshire; and secondly, Sidney, daughter of the late Robt. Owenson, Esq., sister of Lady Clarke, and authoress of "O'Donnell," "Florence Mac Arthy," &c. Sir Charles, who was the author of several works upon literary and philosophical subjects, was created a knight bachelor by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1811

GENERAL ESPARTERO, REGENT OF SPAIN.

The Earl of Clarendon, who was for a lengthened period British Minister at Madrid, had a protracted interview with General Espartero on Saturday, previous to his departure for Windsor Castle. The noble earl was escorted with the Regent nearly two hours.

On Sunday the Regent and Duchess of Victoria, and most of the officers who accompanied the Regent to this country, attended at an early mass at the Spanish Chapel, returning to breakfast. Viscount Palmerston called upon his Highness, and was engaged some length of time in conversation with him. The Regent visited the Duke of Wellington at Apsley house, and the Earl of Aberdeen, at Argyle-house. His Highness during the day received Robert Peel about one o'clock, but had not an interview, as the right hon. Baron at that period arrived in town from Windsor. The Regent subsequently visited Lord Shaley and the Earl of Clarendon. A select private party dined with the Highness and the Duchess of Victory.

On Monday General Evans had an interview with the Regent at Miv. and afterwards Mr. Moore had an audience. The Regent remained in privacy for the rest of the day. The Duchess of Victory and Donna [illegible] accompanied by Colonel Gurres, went out in an open [illegible] Lord. Viscountess Palmerston visited the Duchess [illegible] Count and Viscountess Palmerston and his Highness and the Duchess of Victory, and their nieces, Donna Emilia, to dinner on Monday evening, when a small party had the honour of meeting the noble strangers.

METROPOLIT[illegible]

REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The regulations of the College of Surgeons have just been altered in the following points:—1. Students were formerly required to bring proof "of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during three anatomical sessions or sessions, extending from October to April inclusive." The latter part of the rule now runs thus:—"During three winter sessions, or of three winter months each." 2. Each course of the practice of surgery, physic, chemistry, materia medica, and midwifery, was formerly of the obligatory length of seventy lectures; this is now left undefined. Moreover, the following circular has been sent round to medical teachers:—"Royal College of Surgeons in London, August 15, 1843. Sir,—I am directed by the president of this college to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the examination for the purpose of ascertaining the professional education of candidates for their diploma; and, at the same time, to express the opinion of the council, that the examination of candidates for diplomas at the students should be interrupted by a vacation at Christmas, or at any other period of the winter, and to state that they strongly recommend that the winter session hitherto allowed should be discontinued.—EDMUND BELFOUR, Sec."

[illegible] HAMPTON DOCK COMPANY.—[illegible] the company took place on Thursday last at the [illegible] Bouverie street, Fleet, Joseph Liggins, Esq., in the chair, the secretary read the report, which commenced by s[illegible] that the directors had continued business with a very large reduction on their authorised rates and charges, and that on only one of these had they to complain such. 2. Each owner did not received the royalist sent out [illegible] at all. Its proprietors give the proprietors power to raise new capital to the extent of £250,000. The total receipts since the commencement of the company to the 30th June, 1843, amounted to £236,788 5s. 10d., the payments [illegible] £[illegible] old, leaving a balance with the treasurer. The report having been adopted, resolutions passed and the meeting dissolved.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD "BLOOD-MONEY" [illegible] Monday, at Worship street, James Spelman, a young man, and Thomas Nichols, a grey-haired, very plausible looking old man, both of Bow, were brought up, charged with having unlawful possession of counterfeit coin. The facts disclosed, however, afforded every reason to believe that the [illegible] were innocent, and that the prisoners had been entrapped into the commission of the offence for the sake of the money paid as expenses upon a Mint prosecution. Henry Charles Barker, police sergeant, H. H., deposed that at an inn on Clerk on Saturday night he was on one part to receive evidence against a [illegible] man came in, and asked for two of the constables, named Trew and Barbeau. The witness told him they were not there, at which he seemed disappointed, and said he would call again, and that he had come to make an appointment to meet him, but had not kept it. The witness asked him what was the nature of the business, and he said he had got a chap with counterfeit coin, and went on to state that the chap was a Leicester with three counterfeit shillings in his possession, whom he said he had quite enough to obtain a conviction. He then said to witness, "You may go and [illegible] does." The witness asked him what [illegible] you must bring me to the station-house too, and then let me go again." The witness said, "What is the use of bringing you to the station if it is all correct?" and he replied, "Why, if you don't bring me to the station-house I will say that I have sold him." The witness asked him if he did not tell that it was something like entrapping a man into a mint [illegible] out he could, and "I know that when you are in a scrape, and if you don't like to do it, there's others that will." The witness then told him to wait five minutes, and went out upon a little business, but, when he returned, Spelman was gone. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he saw Spelman and Nichols brought in by two of the constables, named Mann and Jackson, who charged him with having counterfeit money (three shillings) in his possession, and said, under what they had seen and heard, the witness told them and must find that other one, and while he was taking the [illegible] brought in, and was told by witness that he also should be detained. Mann said, "I charge you now with it, and have done." Nichols replied, and declared that he was quite innocent of the charge, and had been entrapped by Spelman, who had asked him to take a walk, and had put the three shillings into his possession under the pretence of getting change. Mann, after a short time, was followed presently after by the two constables, who took him (Nichols) into custody. Police-constable Mann, 74 H, [illegible] detailed the arrest of Nichols, and, while entering the charge against Spelman, he turned round, and saw Sergeant Tenkle and other officers struggling with the prisoner to prevent his swallowing coin which they heard rumbling in his mouth. The prisoner struggled violently, and while the prisoner succeeded in swallowing it. Several other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Broughton said he had hoped that the system of entrapping people into offences by means of bait was not allowed, the bloodmoney had many years since been entirely done away with, but the statements he had had heard made him fear that something of the kind still existed. It was a matter of which he could not take cognizance, but if any of the circumstances connected with the case now in question should be thoroughly investigated. He discharged Nichols upon recognizance for his attendance at the next examination, and remanded Spelman for a week. In reference to the above proceedings our able contemporary (the *Times*) makes the following observations:—"It is not always that matters of this kind so well come to light when abominations of this sort are attempted with success are, we are told, by no means rare. The Mint is liberal. It is well to be doing something, and convictions for uttering and passing false coin are always satisfactory. It is, therefore, worth while for these people to run the risk of occasionally *uttering* a few charges when real ones are not [illegible]. Besides, nothing is easier. A poor ignorant fellow is incautiously entrapped into taking a sovereign (knowing it to be done wrong) a bad shilling or two, and before he can tell how, or when, or where he got it, he is pounced upon, tried, convicted, and sent out of the country, leaving every body else, the accusers inclusive, in fits of virtuous indignation, perfectly 'shocked' at his enormities. Of course, we are far from charging the Mint with directly or knowingly encouraging such prosecutions. All we say is, that the system of trapping and swearing is, at the assistance of these informers, or of paying them very highly, in order to secure the enforcement of the laws, is one which defends itself, and ends not in order, but in [illegible]. It is like mending the highways in summer, when the roads are fair enough.' We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the authorities of her Majesty's Mint."

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the half yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held at the Nine Elms station, Vauxhall, Wm. Chaplin, Esq., chairman of the board of directors, in the chair. The report of the directors, which was brief, announced that the revenue account for the past half-year showed a net or gross increase of £1893 over the corresponding period of 1842, and that, although the aggregate expenses had be slightly increased, a considerable reduction had been effected in those branches of expenditure which were under the control of the directors.

WOOD PAVING IN THE STRAND.—Every passenger through the streets of London must have observed the continual picking up and laying down of specimens of wood pavement in our thickest thoroughfares. The nuisance has become intolerable in the Strand, particularly in that part of it that lies between Surrey-street and Arundel-street, where wood pavement has been taken up and laid down again three times unremovable, within the last few months. The whole conduct of the authorities (whoever they may be) in reference to these disgraceful obstructions, shows the most culpable and reckless indifference to the convenience of the public. Will some indignant correspondent favour us with the names of the parties at whose door the blame may be properly placed?

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This great triennial festival will take place on Tuesday, September 19th, and three following days, and promises to be unusually attractive. The great organ of the Town Hall has received numerous additions, and perhaps may be considered the finest instrument in Europe. Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Clara Novello, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Knyvett, Miss Maria B. Hawes, Signor Mario, Signor Fornasari, Signor Giubelei, Messrs. Manvers, Phillips, Bennett, and Machin are the principal vocalists engaged.

BRIGHTON.—MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—*James Gearing, Robert Tuddenham*, and *Henry Tuddenham* were placed at the bar for examination before Major Allen and a full bench of magistrates, on Monday last, charged with committing a violent assault and robbery on Mr. Edward Burt, of the Feathers Tavern, and Mr. Richard Cooper, the son of an extensive builder in Brighton. The officers was committed to the white hart, and the prisoners eluded detection until last week. They were fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes on the capital charge. They will have to remain in gaol until next March.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice at Brighton on Tuesday, the entrance into the town was lined with spectators from an early hour in the morning, to see the royal family. At a quarter-past three the carriages were descried from the top of St. Peter's Church, and the royal standard was immediately hoisted on the summit of the church by the Old Church, and the merry peals of the bells of the Old Church immediately struck up a merry peal, and the royal standard was hoisted at the Battery, and a royal salute fired. The party occupied three carriages, and entered the town without an escort. The north entrance of the Pavilion was lined by a guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards under the command of Colonel Holme, and the high constable and his posse were in attendance to receive the Sovereign. On the royal occasions, brought a number of the royal carriages and horses in the course of the day. The following were the arrivals in the three carriages [illegible] Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Lord Hardwicke, lord in waiting; Mr. Ormsby Gore, groom in waiting; the Dowager Countess of Lyttelton, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, and Colonel Arbuthnot, equerry in waiting to her Majesty. Dr. Pretorius also arrived at the palace in the course of the day, and the Marquis of Ormonde, who will succeed Lord Hardwicke as lord in waiting.

BUXTON.—Several persons of distinction are at present sojourning at this delightful locality; and, the weather being remarkably fine, the town has assumed a very gay appearance. The terrace and walks have been crowded with visitors.

COWFOLD, SUSSEX.—LAMENTABLE CIRCUMSTANCE [illegible] morning two youths, apprentices to Mr. Carter, grocer, of Cowfold, were, at five o'clock, with the intent of amusing themselves for a few hours, previously to commencing business for the day. [illegible] started one of them climbed a plum tree, for the purpose of [illegible] fruit, and, while seated on the branches, was desired by [illegible] to come down. He replied that he should not do so till he had gathered some more plums, upon which, his companion put a cap upon the nipple of the percussion lock, and then, pointing the gun at the other, and he would shoot him. This was not rely in jest, it being supposed the gun was not loaded. The reverse, however, turned out to be the case, for, on the boy putting the muzzle of the instrument of the barrel went through his temple, and he fell from the tree a corpse. The deceased was only seventeen years of age, and the inconsiderate cause of his death two years younger. The inquest, we understand, has produced a degree of consternation in the village never before remembered there.

DERBY.—A BRITISH JEHU.—Considerable sensation was caused in Derby on Saturday last by a voluntary discovery, on the part of the individual implicated, of an attempt to commit murder. Towards three o'clock in the morning a policeman on duty at the outskirts of the town "flashed his lantern" in the face of a youth who was approaching the force in a state of agitation. "Are you a policeman?" he immediately asked. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I wish to give myself up on charge of committing a murder," said the youth. The policeman was utterly astounded at hearing of this novelty of the proceeding, interrogated the young man at some length. The young man persevered in his statement, and the policeman then conducted him to the station, where he recapitulated the statement he had previously given, and asked the policeman to supply him with pen, ink, and paper. These having been granted, he wrote down in a clear hand, and in tolerably good English, the particulars of the act with which he charged himself, by which it appears that his name is Joseph Growcock, and that he is about seventeen years of age. He had kept a school at Leicester about the month of March last, but expiration of which period he suddenly discontinued in consequence of a charge hanging over him of having stolen some books. From Leicester he went to Nottingham, where his father, a pensioner on the Greenwich Company, resides, and with whom he remained until the night on which the deed was committed. He states that, during his stay at Nottingham, he was "frequently haunted with a fiendish desire to murder somebody," and that he had made many attempts to get to his children, into whose society, he says, he found great gratification for his extraordinary propensity. At length, on Friday morning, he had so far succeeded in his desire, as to entice a little girl into a corner of the market place, and he was just in the act of raising his arm to strike her down with a bludgeon, when he heard his father's voice a short distance from him. Growcock ran away, and proceeded towards Derby, his desire for a time overcoming him for a time. On arriving at Sandiacre, about two miles between Nottingham and Derby, he met some boys and a girl (the latter about sixteen years old), who had been gleaning. He asked the boys to give him some corn, and then, he says, his fiendish passion came over him again, and became irresistible. He entered into conversation with the girl, representing himself as a banker-over of a mill at Derby, and promised her good wages if she would accompany him. With this and other persuasives he prevailed upon the girl to accompany him, and they set off towards Derby, where they arrived in the evening, as the people were leaving the factories. His intention was to murder the first female in Derby, but a thought suddenly struck him, "that it was not a good place for such a job," and he persuaded the girl to proceed beyond Derby. On arriving in a secluded lane in the neighbourhood of Lord Harrington's seat, at Elvaston, the girl was so far off that she lay under a tree and went to sleep. Growcock laid himself down by her side, but did not compose himself to sleep, his mind, he says, being occupied with projects for putting the murder. At length, between one and two o'clock in the morning, he got up, took off one stocking, which he crammed into the poor girl's mouth one during all the while, "O man, what are you about? Don't kill me! Don't kill me!" Having succeeded in despatching his victim, he then took from his coat-pocket a small Lancet and struck her over the head repeatedly, making the blood flow profusely. He then left the body lying where it was, and, with the boots he had with his hands, jumped upon her, and left her for dead. He then returned to Derby with the intention of giving himself into custody, and concluded his statement by saying that his motive for committing the horrid deed was the desire of improving himself in his art. Latterly, however, the brain of the unfortunate gentleman became affected. He returned to England three months since, and then he contemplated that the horrid deed would be the occasion of his death. Such, however, was not the case; but, on the contrary, his disease became more confirmed. He was visited by most of our eccentric physicians, and as his last resource Sir Charles Locock was called in, and recommended that the strictest caution should be exercised in watching his movements, as he did not consider him to be safe at large. This advice was strictly attended to—he never being allowed to [illegible] himself. Since being considered necessary, Mr. Dadd took a [illegible] Kent, and reached the Ship tavern at Cobham, [illegible] Monday evening. There they had tea, and Mr. Dadd requested he might be provided for them both. At about half-past [illegible] house, as they stated, for a walk. It is needless [illegible] catastrophe that must have quickly followed. The police have scoured the country for miles, but not the slightest trace of the young man has been discovered. It is generally supposed that he has made away with himself.

IRELAND.—Mr. Howley, Queen's Counsel, and a Roman Catholic, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor Assistant-Barrister in the room of Mr. Kinahge, now judge of the Prerogative Court.

The *Kerry Examiner* says—"On Saturday, the depôt of the 30th Regiment, now stationed in our barracks, commenced beating up for recruits, but we understand it was 'too too.' Various were the shrewd and sagacious remarks passed by the peasantry, under the impression that Repealers were ineligible to fill Government situations."

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The Madrid *Espectador* of the 23rd publishes an interesting despatch from Senor Mendizabal to the Regent, after the battle of Ardoz, which the latter had intercepted in the course of his flight, and which he sent under the frank cover of the Regent's resignation into the hands of the Cortes, these Cortes to be convoked as soon as possible. But this do not suit the moderados, who declared to have full power over the army and civil and political authority, deferring as they have done the convocation of the Cortes for a convenient lapse of time. The Queen has arrived at La Granja, when which she appeared to be much pleased, as well as those who had the honour to [illegible] admitted to her society. The minister Lopez, M. Cortine, and a number of others, were daily repairing to La Granja. Barcelona was trusted on the 25th ult. Only one member of the junta remained in the city. The Patulea were still in possession of the fort of Atarazanas. The junta of Saragossa retained the character of supreme, and had raised three battalions of volunteers, who were to be at its orders. M. Guizot, minister for foreign affairs, and Count de St Aulaire, the French ambassador in London, had left Paris for the Chateau d'Eu. Lord Cowley has set out for that royal residence on a special invitation from the King of the Belgians.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MOUNT EDGECUMBE.

DEVONPORT, Thursday, Half-past One.

About half-past nine o'clock a royal salute announced that her Majesty had left the royal yacht, which, being moored in Barn Pool, was only a few yards from the private landing-place of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The noble earl had caused a temporary platform to be erected, and steps leading therefrom to the water's edge, for the convenience of her Majesty's landing. Her Majesty was attended to the shore by the Lords of the Admiralty in full uniform, who then returned to the royal yacht to wait on his Royal Highness the Prince.

Her Majesty then commenced a ramble through that "fair and famed domain, where stately beech, chestnut, and towering pines, appearing to outvie each other, upstretch their lofty heads, and scorn the wintry blast." Her Majesty, up to this time (one o'clock), was not aware that the grounds she was enjoying its own beauties, and the magnificent and infinite prospect which can be viewed from its grounds

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT THE DOCKYARD.

Just before 11 another royal salute from the ships and batteries announced that his Royal Highness had left the royal yacht, and about 11 o'clock the Prince, attended by the Lords of the Admiralty and their Secretary, in full uniform, arrived at the landing stairs of the dockyard. A long time before this, an immense number of spectators had gained admittance, although, to prevent confusion, the orders were that none but the friends of the resident officers of the yard should be admitted. A guard of honour (marines), with the marine band, were drawn up at the pier, and on his landing, the Prince was received at the top of the stairs by the Rear-Admiral Sir Byam Martin, K.C.B., the superintendent, and the heads of the departments, to whom presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem. The Prince was then conducted through the establishment, and embarked again at half-past 12. The men of the dockyard had a holiday granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It is said that her Majesty will visit the Caledonia, 120, Captain A. [illegible] in the Sound, although such, on board of which ship she will be [illegible] Majesty and the Prince will land at the dockyard at three o'clock, and after going over the establishment, will make a tour through the three towns of Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth.

When the royal party will leave this port is not yet stated. It is said that she will journey to Saltram, the seat of the Earl of Morley, and to "leafy woods," on the banks of the Lara, with her presence. The royal carriages are now near the spot in the dockyard [illegible] guard of honour is now drawn up, with a [illegible]

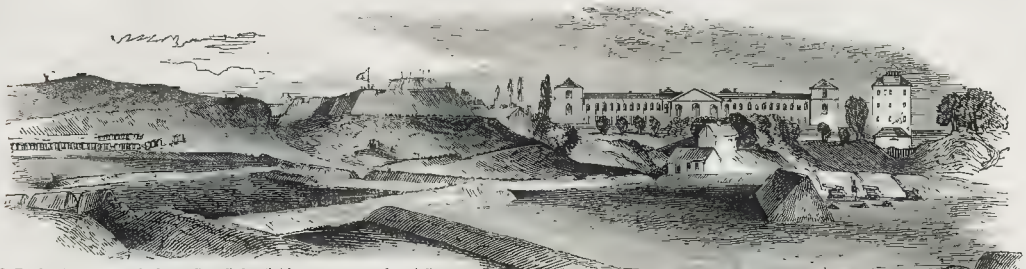
GENERAL ESPARTERO,—GUILDHALL, Yesterday (Friday).—A numerous meeting of the Common Council was [illegible] the Corporation. London was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting an address to the above-mentioned illustrious person respecting his visit to this country, and referring to the proceedings in Spain, the cause of his exile. The magnificent Guildhall was most splendidly decorated, and the enlightened assembly then ensued. Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. Lawrence, and other members having moved that the question [illegible] not be put. The motion, however, was finally carried by a large majority. Much discussion ensued as to what title the hero of Reus should be used. Several members remarked that they considered Espartero the Regent of Spain; (*de facto*,) a though illegally deposed; others remarked that he was not entitled to be so styled, having left the country of his own free will. The Recorder considered that it would be improper to recognise a foreigner while in England in such a manner. The Lord Mayor said that, as no other Government of Spain had been recognised by Lord Palmerston, he considered that it would not be in any way improper to use the title of Regent. After some further observations it was resolved that the title Regent should be applied in the address. The Lord Mayor then left the Hall, and his intention of inviting his Highness to dine with the members of the Corporation, the assembly broke up.

ESPARTERO AT NORWICH.—At the vestrial gathering at Bunhill-row on Thursday, Father Mathew stated that already upwards of 60,000 had taken the pledge at his hands since he came to London, and when circumstances permitted him to come again to the metropolis he hoped to induce it to double that number—(hear). He had intended to remain in London another fortnight, but an imperative engagement in Dublin for the 19th of September would compel him to leave early next week. Here he will finish, and he should have the honour of visiting, at Norwich, the right rev. Bishop of that diocese. From Norwich he should proceed to Birmingham and Liverpool, and thence to Dublin.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday (Friday) morning [illegible] before o'clock, a fire, which was not extinguished until [illegible] consumed property to the amount of many thousands of pounds was destroyed. The premises in question were occupied by Messrs. Staines, well known as the Stingo Brewery, situate in the New-road, Paddington. The premises in question were bounded on the north by the Regent's Canal, on the south by the Yorkshire Grey Tavern. Numerous other buildings abutted on the brewery, but owing to the great exertions of the firemen the conflagration was confined to the brewery, which was almost entirely destroyed.

DREADFUL MURDER AND PARRICIDE AT COBHAM PARK.—On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Abraham Lyster, a butcher of Rochester, with nephew, Mr. Robert Dadd, a young man who has been three years in the service of Mr. Lyster, was driving his pony-chaise down the park, on their road for Wrotham cattle-market, they discovered, just before entering the village of Cobham, a gentlemanly-looking man lying in the park on his face, with his arms extended, and his head in a pool of water. They stopped their gig, and Mr. C. Lyster proceeded to the spot to ascertain whether the person was asleep, as they considered it exceedingly strange that a person of so respectable an appearance should be lying in such a situation. On arriving at the body they found he was dead and covered with blood. On their turning the body over they found a deep wound in the neck, and also some extensive wounds on the left breast; in the deceased's pockets were three sovereigns and a gold watch. The two Lysters immediately gave information in the village of the murder, and the body was removed to a wheeler's shop in the neighbourhood, when it was soon recognised to be that of Mr. Robert Dadd, [illegible] of [illegible] residing in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, as carver and gilder. There [illegible] it is supposed, was about 50 years of age, and had come from London [illegible] private lodging. About nine o'clock in the evening the deceased, with his son, left the Ship, saying they should go for a walk. They went out, but did not return again. Every search has been made for him. A [illegible] during the same night, to within the scene of the operations at Chatham, and arrived at the Ship pub lic house, Cobham on Monday night, where they intended sleeping. The waiter, knowing Mr. Dadd, [illegible] private lodging. About nine o'clock in the evening the deceased, with his son, left the Ship, saying they should go for a walk. They went out, but did not return again. Every search has been made for him. A [illegible] during the same night, to within the scene of the operations at Chatham, and arrived at the Ship public

GRAND SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM, ON TUESDAY LAST.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WESTERN LINES BEFORE THE ATTACK.

On Tuesday afternoon one of the finest military displays that have ever been witnessed in this country took place at the Lines at Chatham. The day was peculiarly fine for a spectacle of this nature, being cool and dry; and there could not have been less than 40,000 persons present to witness the grand operations. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederic Smith, commander of the engineer department, was early on the ground, and was engaged upwards of six hours in making arrangements for the convenience of the visitors, who were stationed on the roofs of the casemates and on the esplanade. To the kindness of this skilful officer we our artist indebted for the privilege of a closer inspection of the works, as well on previous days as on Tuesday, than could be afforded to the public generally; and through this courteous aid, and the activity of our draughtsman, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed complete series of illustrations.

The scene of operations was the extensive area occupied by the military establishment at Chatham, enclosed by a strong line of fortifications on the land side, and extending from Brompton Barracks northward to the Marshes, the river Medway, and the sea embankment, which latter position was most advantageous for spectators. One of the principal points too was St. Mary's Creek, where the operation of pontooning was most advantageously shown. It is not, however, necessary to enumerate the several departments of the establishment, as the park, the ravelin, the redoubt, bastions, demi-bastions, and parallels, as their positions will be best seen in the progressive operations of siege, for showing which the locality can scarcely be surpassed. Meanwhile the interest of the scene is very considerable, and the views are especially attractive. Great labour and expense have been employed in fortifying the important port of Chatham, which, with the exception of Portsmouth, is now the strongest in Britain; and this reflection was not disturbed by the distinctness of Sheerness and the fleet in the distance; the Medway at the foot, with 13 line-of-battle ships laid up in ordinary; and Upnor Castle, serving as an historical background, and carrying the mind's eye to the age of Elizabeth, and her foundation of the Dockyard. Just before the commencement of the operations, too, a first-rate line-of-battle ship, the Anson, was seen majestically leaving the Medway, and reminding the spectators of "Britain's best bulwarks," and combining with the great event of the day to impress them with the vastness and effectiveness of our national defences. Our present business is, however, with the land service.

The operations, it should be premised, were performed by the Royal Engineer establishment, assisted by the garrison of Chatham, pursuant to the orders of Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., &c., commandant, in whose presence, on Saturday, a grand field-day took place. The troops consisted of the 58th Regiment, the 77th, and the Provisional Battalion, with the Royal Sappers and Miners. Upwards of 2000 men were in the field, and they satisfactorily went through the whole of the siege operations to be performed on Tuesday, the public day.

The principal arrangements on Tuesday were as follows:—One portion of the troops acted as the defenders, and another portion as the besiegers. Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, of the 58th, commanded the latter, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the Provisional Battalion, the party of defence; and the operations of both parties were conducted by officers of the Royal Engineers, under the directions of Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederic Smith, K.H.

BATTERY NO. I. COVERING THE ADVANCE OF THE ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

To explain the appearance of the ground, which was intersected with trenches and other warlike preparations, it must be assumed that the outworks, on the left of the position covering Chatham Dockyard, had been in the possession of the besiegers, and that their trenches had reached the glacis of the interior line, when the siege was suddenly raised by the advance of a relieving army; but that by the unexpected retreat of that army, the besiegers were enabled to renew the attack.

This being the assumed position of the two parties, the troops began to occupy their respective stations at one o'clock, and at two the operations commenced with the storming of the outer line by the 58th Regiment, who, on a signal flag being hoisted from the officers' casemates, advanced from the village of Gillingham, about half a mile distant, in three columns, their

ESCALADE OF ST. MARY'S FLANK OF THE OUTER LINE.

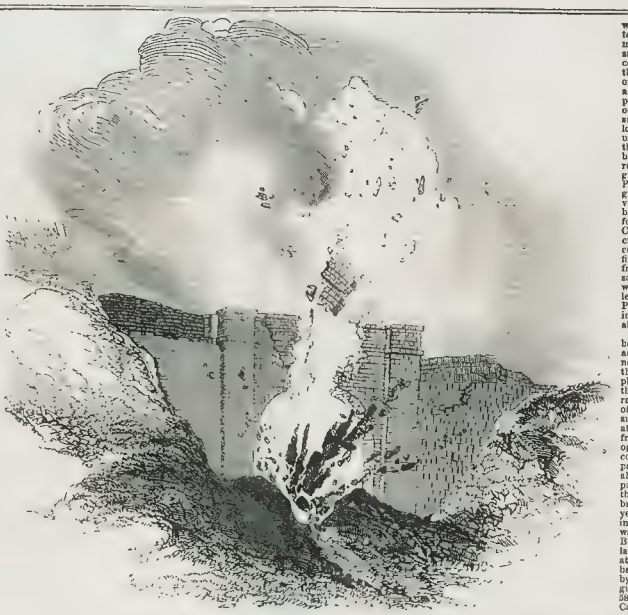
STORMING THE STOCKADE.

advance being covered by the light company of the regiment. The first column was turned upon the left of the position at St. Mary's Creek, headed by a party of Royal Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. King, R.E., who, by bags of gunpowder, breached the stockade, thereby closing the passage between the lines and the morass. The effect of this operation was extremely fine. The stockade, which was constructed of strong planks, was shivered to atoms by the explosion, and the fragments scattered to a considerable distance.

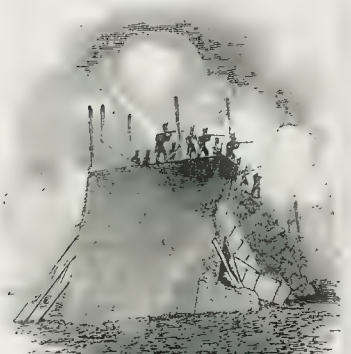
The creek, it being nearly high water, was crossed by a bridge of infantry pontoons, carried by a party of the Provisional Battalion. In the meantime the flank of the 2nd column was headed by a party of East India Company's Sappers and Miners, under Ensign Anderson, E.I.C.E.; and the 3rd column escaladed the face and flank of the lines, headed by a party of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieut. Fowke, R.E. The ladders for these assaults were carried by parties of the Provisional Battalion. The ramparts of the place were lined by troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Kelly of the Provisional Battalion, and Major Robinson of the 2nd Queen's, who fired on the assailants from the outer line; and as soon as the skirmishers of the 58th reached the post-and-rail fence at the fort of the glacis, the firing was returned by the skirmishers. The last volley of the defenders of the outer line was fired just before the ladders were lowered into the ditch. A battery of artillery, which had been employed against the assailants, upon the sound of the bugle, ceased firing and retired to the inner line; and the defenders then also retreated, covered by their skirmishers.

The escaladers having cleared the parapet, they formed, and after firing on the retreating columns, proceeded to occupy the trenches of the former attack, being led on by Lieutenant Chesney, R.E., and the officers and Royal Sappers and Miners of the 6th Brigade, whilst the light company of the 58th Regiment pressed upon the garrison. The batteries of the attack were then opened, under the direction of Captain Browne, of the Royal Marines, and the Royal Sappers and Miners, being under cover of that fire, and of a terrific fire of musketry from the advanced trenches, completed the approaches by flying sap, the workmen being directed by Lieutenant Chesney, R.N., and the officers of the 6th Brigade. Two simultaneous sorties, directed by Captain Whitmore, R.E., and headed by the officers of the Royal Engineers and the Sappers and Miners of the 2nd Brigade, were then made on the flanks of the left attack. The guards of the trenches gave way, and the workmen overturned a few gabions. The sortie then retired, and the arch of the bridge of communication was blown up by the 1st Brigade, under Lieutenant Rich, R.E. This explosion produced a magnificent effect, and may certainly be considered as the crowning piece of the day's proceedings. The bridge was no make-belief, theatrical affair, but a most substantial piece of brickwork, and its sudden annihilation was a complete specimen of the triumph of gunpowder. The guards of the trenches then reoccupied the third parallel, and kept up a smart fire from the advanced parallels and lodgments. A storming party then took post under cover of adjoining buildings, whilst the counterscarp and escarp of the ravelin were breached by the firing of mines under the direction of Lieutenant Murray, Royal Engineers, and the 15th Brigade. Lieutenant Pearce, Royal Engineers and the 7th Brigade, then headed the assault upon the ravelin, and the sappers crowned the crater by effecting a lodgment. A flying sap was then formed by the 8th Brigade, under Lieutenant Chesney, R.E., from the advanced work to the crater of the counterscarp, where they made a communication across the ditch, safe from the fire of the enemy, by carrying a flag of truce from the garrison, and "Cease firing!" was sounded. The batteries of defence were afterwards manned by a detachment of Royal Artillery and of invalid gunners, assisted by the Provisional Battalion. The breach was made in two places, each admitting twenty-five men abreast.

The spectators, who had, up to this period, been on the casemates and esplanade, as well as those who had been on the lines and marshes, near St. Mary's Creek, then moved round to the rear of the right attack of the body of the place. Meanwhile, the guards of the trenches of the advanced parallel and of the lodgment in the ravelin maintained their ground; and a reserve of the 2nd parallel and the remainder of the besieging force was gradually drawn off to the right attack. The trenches against the north-west front became manned, and a fire of artillery opened on the escarp from the trenches and counter-batteries, and of musketry from the parallels. A fire of artillery and musketry was also kept up by the garrison; during which preparations were made for a general assault. Upon the bugle sounding thrice, "to fire," the 4th brigade of Royal Engineers rushed up with a yell of reality, and the barrier-gate was blown in; the left wing of the storming-party, which was the 58th, with ladders, headed by the 3rd Brigade of Royal Engineers, advanced to escalade the Duke of Cumberland's bastion, when at the same moment, a mine by the voltaic battery was fired under the collateral bastion, by Ensigns Walker and Hemery, E.I.C's. Engineers; the right column of assault of the 58th Regiment was headed by Lieutenant Cooke, R.E.; and the 9th Brigade stormed



BLOWING UP OF THE BRIDGE OF COMMUNICATION.



DEFENCE OF AN UNFINISHED WORK.

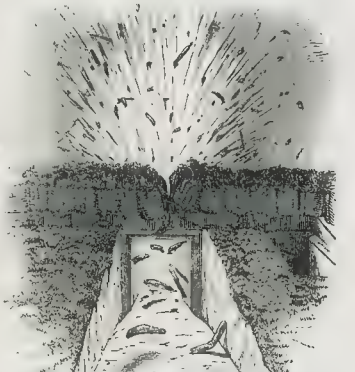
the breach, while the centre column passed the barrier, and "halt, and cease firing" was then sounded. The last attack was by far the most brilliant of the whole operations. The rapidity and accuracy with which the escalading party performed their duty attracted great admiration; while the broken surface of the ground, and the step escarpments of the works, gave an extremely picturesque effect to the groups of soldiers who lined them. The spectators, too, appeared to partake of "the gale of their glory," when, with the collected reserve, the officers, band, and colours, they marched up the breach, amidst loud shouts, took possession, and thus put an end to the siege.

The siege operations being closed, it was intended that a party of the Royal Engineers, assisted by the Sappers and Miners, formed into fresh brigades, should proceed to complete a pontoon bridge at St. Mary's Creek, already partly constructed, and over which the whole of the troops were to march. A submarine explosion was also to take place in the creek, to destroy a rock, which impedes the navigation of that part of the River Medway. Unfortunately, an accident prevented the accomplishment in full of either of these interesting operations. The preparations for the explosion had been completed, and the party of Sappers and Miners had begun to lay the pontoons, when the part of the bridge already completed, and which extended nearly half across the creek from the side of the marshes, was encountered by three lighters, lashed together, on the way from Chatham, down the stream; the collision compelled the party who manned the bridge to loosen the moorings, and let it swing round with the stream; and it was found impossible to replace it in its former position. At the same time, too, the galvanic arrangements for blasting the rock were so disturbed, that after an hour and a half's labour in attempting their re-arrangement, the party of the Royal Artillery abandoned the experiment.

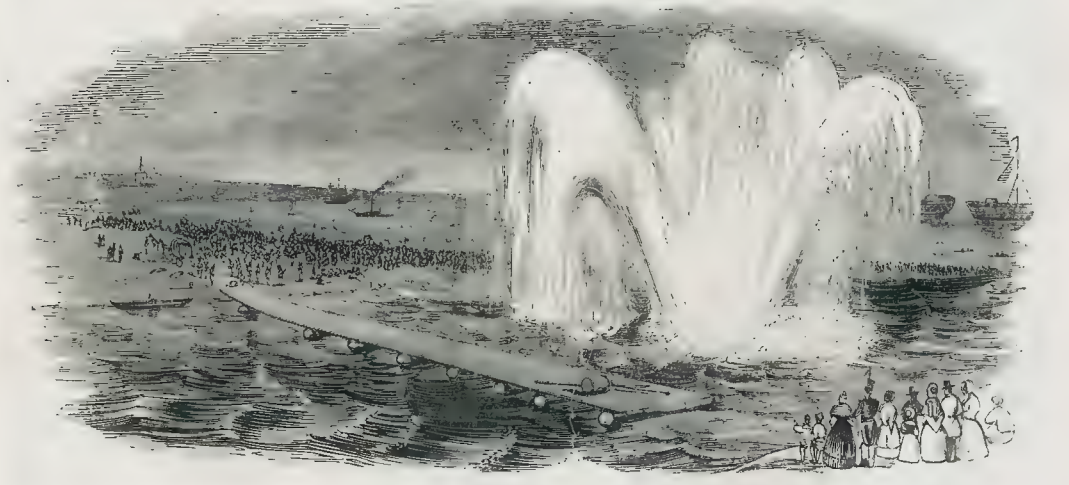
The charges of powder were not, however, lost; for the proceedings of the day terminated with some interesting experiments, testing the strength of various-built walls, and with blowing down the fragments of the piers of the exploded brick bridge, &c.

With the above exceptions, the operations of the day were highly successful; and afforded great gratification to the professional men assembled to witness them, as well as to the general spectators. The arrangements, civil and military, were equally complete; and the whole affair, for its skilful management, well merited the large share of popular applause which it received.

On Saturday the following distinguished persons from Russia visited the Guildhall of the city of London:—The Prince de Dolgorouchy, Colonel Ade Bestraw, Major Viscount de Wessotesy, Chr. de Hardie Lunonia. The visitors were conducted by Sir Chapman Marshall, Mr. Firth, of the Town Clerk's Office, and Mr. Temple, the hall-keeper, over the building, which, however, they by no means saw to advantage, as the old and new Council Chambers are undergoing repair. They entered their names in the visitors' book, and inspected the most curious records in the Library.



FIRING THE BREACHING MINE UNDER THE COLLATERAL BASTION.



PONTOON BRIDGE, AND FIRING AN EXPERIMENTAL SUBMARINE CHARGE.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, August 20, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Though there are not, ordinarily, in the month of August serious modifications in the fashions to be noticed, there are, nevertheless, frequent changes that ought not to be passed over in silence. In the first place we should remark the general substitution of veils for falls as one of these mutations; and really it is not difficult to imagine why the fashionable world has received this innovation with such favour, when we see the exquisite delicacy and beauty of the patterns which Violard has introduced this season. Barège robes are still to be seen everywhere, and the greater part of them are made with the corsages coulissés, and off the neck. The skirts have in general but few trimmings, and some of them even are made quite without them. Still we have remarked in the Champs Elysées several furnished with six and even eight flounces, gradually diminishing in width as they rise; but as regards the fashion every one must remark that it is a fancy that is neither right nor graceful. To give you some idea of the situation in which our fashions now stand, let me mention the ensembles of some of our town toilettes. Suppose, then, a robe of shot taffety, furnished upon the front of the skirt with a double falbala in bias, wide at the bottom, finishing in a point at the corsage, and bordered on each side by a trifling of the same stuff; the corsage half high, squared upon the bosom, fitting slightly over the shoulders, with double falback in bias, wide at the bottom, finishing in a point at the corsage, and bordered on each side by a trifling of the same stuff; the corsage half high, squared upon the bosom, fitting slightly over the shoulders, with double falback in bias, wide at the bottom, finishing in a point at the corsage, and gradually widening upon the shoulders in the form of a pelerine, closed by nine buttons behind, and trimmed all round it by a ruche of the same materials. The sleeves plain, coming to the wrist in the form of the sleeve, and fruled. A mantle of lucia muslin, lined with lilac taffety, long, and rounded behind, scalloped to the height of the arms, and descending all round in rounded ends, trimmed all round by a deep lace and the round the ends, but fruled behind, and with two other pelerines of unequal length, scarcely trimmed with lace, most in front at the height of the corsage. A hat of crêpe of a Cayenne colour, ornamented with a long white plume, shaded lilac, completes one of the most handsome costumes you can imagine. One other costume that I have seen deserves mention. It is composed of a robe of grained grey poult de soie, trimmed with a deep flounce covering the half of the skirt, and crowned by a trilling à la vierge of similar material. The corsage is high, and is made with three seams, all of which are covered by trims of the same stuff. The sleeves are plain, with trims forming jockeys. With this was worn a canaan in white muslin, open en coeur to the point of the corsage, and it was trimmed all round it, as were also the openings for the arms, by a ruche in muslin, fixed upon the canaan by a little rose tudety ribbon. bows of rose-coloured ribbon with long ends are at the waist, and a bat of rose-coloured crêpe, trimmed with a long white widow plume on the outside, and with two small bracelets of roses on the inside, torm, as you may suppose, a tout ensemble which is, I can assure you, in very good taste. I do not know that in the present dearth of novelty I can furnish you with any other details worth your notice, and shall therefore close my letter. Adieu. HENRIETTE DE B.

MODES D'HOMMES.

Paris, August 20, 1843.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS are at present in excellent taste: they are free from all exaggeration. The coats are slightly cut at the waist, forming lappels, and the laps are half cut, which gives freedom and grace to the figure. The corsages are very open, allowing the handsome waistcoat of marcella to be seen. The sleeves set easy, without being either too tight or too loose. Waistcoats are frequently seen of primrose, oil de chèvre (cashmere), with very small buttons.

FROCK COATS have the skirts short and rather full; the lappels are turned back the same as those of dress coats.

Trousers are made half-tight, and are fastened under the feet. Some are cut round without being fastened under the feet. These are worn in complete negligé, with variable colors, and striped or speckled silk stockings. Trousers, with narrow side stripes, are much worn.

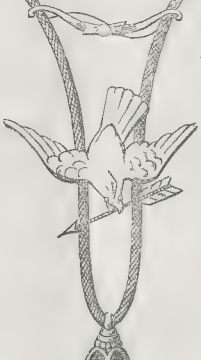
The shirt is no longer hidden by a large scarf, the cravat being now only half-long.

THE ATELIERS D'HUMANN are daily besieged by fashionables, who go to discuss what style of toilette they shall adopt for the sporting season. The period has arrived which produces the creating inventions of this fashionable tailor. Humann has already produced many novelties, and we can assure our readers that there can be nothing more elegant than the shooting dresses. The buttons are exquisitely chased, representing the heads of dogs, wolves, deer, &c.

The walking sticks, whips, cravats, and most of the articles of the chase, are imported from England by Verdier, where a large assortment may be seen.

ARCHERY FETE, AT ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA, NEAR HASTINGS.

On Thursday, the 17th ult., being the anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the annual meeting of the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers took place in their beautiful grounds, which are laid out with great skill and taste, and have been much improved of late. The shooting was better than usual this year, and great interest was excited by the contest for the beautiful Royal Prize, the donation of her Majesty the Queen., who condescends to honour the society as patroness, and the successful candidate with a valuable prize. This year it consisted of an elegant gold chain, of exquisite workmanship; the bird of red enamel and diamonds, the arrow set with brilliants, and the tassel of gold and pearls, the ornaments bearing appropriate inscriptions. The shooting continued until six o'clock, when the company separated to assemble again in the ball room, at a later hour in the evening, when the prizes were announced and distributed. After the first set of quadrilles, the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, who officiated for the president, Mr. Planta, addressed the company thus:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—In consequence of the indisposition of the Right Hon. the President of the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers, Mr. Planta, I have been requested to officiate for him this evening in distributing the prizes to the several successful candidates. The first, the best, and, indeed, the prize of the day, is one presented by her most gracious majesty. I may say that I feel as one of her Majesty's subjects residing at a distant part of the empire, where her Majesty reigns not only over us, but in our hearts and affections—that on this, as on every other occasion, we should consider it both a privilege and a duty at all to do honour to our loyal Queen. With us colonists this is always done in a bumper of wine; but as the arrangements of this evening do not admit of the same application, and as I should only be more unwilling than myself, at such a time as this, to indulge in cold water, I beg leave to propose three cheers for 'The Royal Patroness of the St. Leonard's Archers, the Queen.—God bless her!" This announcement was received with great applause and long-continued cheering. The excellent judge then addressed Miss Mackay, who had won the beautiful prize, and said, on the present occasion, Miss Mackay returned thanks. The next class of prizes, Mr. Haliburton observed, were called Challenge Prizes—four in number—and emanated from the kindness of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. "I have," he said, "a peculiar pleasure in delivering these prizes. His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent was for several years Commander-in-Chief of the forces in British North America, having his head-quarters in my native colony of Nova Scotia, where he has left a name behind him that tradition will preserve with affectionate regard long, very long, after all his contemporaries shall have passed away and been forgotten. After he resigned that command, and returned to Europe, he did not forget us, but ever afterwards continued our patron and friend. I am delighted to find that the St. Leonard's Archers are honoured with the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. It is a name that appeals directly to my heart, as it does to that of every Nova Scotian." After a congratulatory allusion to her Royal Highness's birthday, the learned judge proposed the name of "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent," which was received with great enthusiasm by the company. He then delivered to Miss Mackay and Mr. Wills each a first-class Victoria Prize, and to Miss Rose Wood and Captain Norton the second-class Victoria Prizes.



THE ROYAL PRIZE.

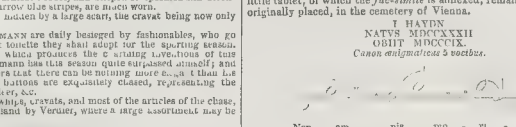
"The next prize," said Mr. Haliburton, "is the Society's Annual Prize, 'The Silver Cup,' won by one of our new members, Mr. Willis. I have witnessed, sir, this day, the great skill that have off this prize, and only regret that the 'cup is not filled,' as it ought to be, that I might have the honour and pleasure of drinking your health in it, and a similar success to your efforts on future occasions."—Mr. Willis returned thanks.—The judge then delivered to Miss Wood and Mr Willis the society's prizes; also to Mrs. Berkeley, the prize for the best gold in the scratch match; and to Mr. A. Borton, the prize for the best gold in the second match.

The Visitors' Prize was won by Mr. Tideus, a visitor. To this gentleman, Mr. Haliburton said:—"I cannot say, sir, I have great pleasure in delivering you this prize, because I regret extreme y that the society's present will fell to the lot of one of the first archers in all England. I have witnessed your extraordinary shooting this day with admiration and delight; and the only drawback to your superior skill that ingenuity could imagine, is a doubt whether you could miss the target if you were to try to do so."—Mr. Tideus returned thanks.—The learned judge then closed the ceremony with a few observations in admirable taste, concluding with his sincerest wishes for the prosperity of "the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers."

Major Jeffries then addressed the president, thanking the learned judge for the very kind and able manner in which he had officiated that evening; and the ceremony concluded by the band playing "God save the Queen," which the company joined in singing; after which the dancing was resumed with great spirit, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

ENIGMATICAL MUSICAL CANON FOR FIVE VOICES, INSCRIBED ON A TOMB OF HAYDN.

The following curious enigmatical inscription upon the tomb of Haydn has set all the musical genius of France and Germany at work to find out a solution. The difficulty of the problem has hitherto defied the learned efforts of the most celebrated harmonists to elucidate its point and meaning. Its history is as follows:—Professor Neukomm, the pupil of Haydn, in 1814, made a pilgrimage to the last resting-place of his great master, and having written the enigma in question on a small tablet of stone, caused it to be affixed to his tomb. The body of Haydn, after many years, was removed from Vienna to his native village, Rohrau, situated near to Bruck, on the Litha, in Austria, close to the Confines of Hungary. The Count of Harrach erected, at his own cost, a splendid mausoleum to the memory of the great genius and many virtues of the distinguished composer, but the little tablet, of which the *fac-simile* is annexed, remains where it was originally placed, in the cemetery of Vienna.



We shall give the solution in a future number.

On this subject, the composer of the canon in question has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Gazette Musicale*, of Paris, of which the following is an extract:—

On my return to Vienna in 1815, I made a pilgrimage to the tomb of my deceased master, Joseph Haydn. The grave digger was the only person who knew the spot where reposed, in unmerited neglect, the remains of that same Haydn to whom, a few years before his death, they had offered at Vienna a species of apotheosis. Thus superior man, from his extraordinary genius, his virtues, and all which is useful and great, erected to himself, whilst living, the best and most durable of all monuments; and, certainly, whilst living, he could not have prepared for himself a more honourable lot than to be honoured by posterity.

But I wished that the name of Haydn should mark the small space which contained his revered ashes, and I thought it might be permitted to the pupil to honour the memory of his master by an act of final piety. I had then placed on this humble grave the most unassuming of all monuments, a plain stone slab, with this simple inscription:—

I. HAYDN.
Natvs MDCCXXXII,
Obiit MDCCCIX.
Canon enigmaticus 5 vocibus.
D. D. D.
Discipvlvs eivs Neukomm, Vindob. Redvx.
MDCCCXIV.

Some years afterwards Haydn's remains were transferred to the place where he was born, Rohrau, a small village situate near Bruck, on the Litha, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. There, the Comte de Harrach, on whose estates the town is situate, has done honour to himself by erecting a noble monument on the new resting-place of the deceased composer.

The little stone slab has remained at its place in the cemetery at Vienna, and hence many errors have originated as to Haydn's actual grave.

The *Gazette Musicale* of Vienna gave a sketch of this tombstone. Unfortunately the little enigmatical canon was given in it so inaccurately as to make it impossible for the learned German harmonists, who had undertaken the task (not a very easy one) of solving this enigma, to arrive at any solution. The *Gazette Musicale* of Milan and other journals have reproduced this canon with all the faults found in the original of the Vienna journal.

Those who have patience sufficient to occupy themselves with these sorts of subtleties in counterpoint, know that the least error in the theme, a dot even more or less, renders the solution of the problem impossible. I have, therefore, felt desirous of giving the canon, such as it is to be found on the sepulchral stone. The *Gazette Musicale* of Paris will publish the solution in French and foreign harmonists may be willing to forward.

Paris, July 27, 1843. (Signed) S. NEUKOMM.

THE MAGAZINES.

MART "CRUIZZLEWIT, No. IX.

The present number is devoted to "More American Experiences" of Martin and our especial favourite, Mark Tapley. The City of Eden on paper, and its reverse, "in fact," is a powerful satire on the emigration bubble: here is a specimen of the settlement:—

THE VALLEY OF EDEN.

"What do you think of our prospects?" inquired Martin, with an air that plainly said he had decided the question for himself in the affirmative.—"Uncommon bright, sir," returned Mark. "Impossible for a place to have a better name, sir, than the Valley of Eden. No man couldn't think of settling in a better place than the Valley of Eden. And I'm told," added Mark, after a pause, "as there's lots of serpents there, so we shall come out, quite complete and regular."

After further dwelling upon this agreeable piece of information with the least dismay, Mark's face grew radiant as he called it to mind: so very radiant, that a stranger might have supposed he had said a single word pertaining to the society of sea cents, and now had set them all in a state of delighted anticipation on of his favourite wallers.—"Who tell you that?" asked Martin, sternly.—"A military officer," said Mark. "Confound you for a mischievous fellow of great wanton, laughing heartily in spite of himself. "What military officer? you know they swindle up in every land."—"As thick as scarecrows in England, sir," interposed Mark, "with a sort of pride in themselves, being entirely coat and sword, as it were. Never ate, sir,"—"Don't mind me, sir; it's my way sometimes. I can't help being jolly. Why it was one of them invading conquerors at Pawkins's, as told me. 'A,' I regularly informed, he says—not exactly through his nose, but as if he'd got a stoppage in it, very high up, 'that's where you're going to the Valley of Eden.' 'I heard sometnis on it,' I told him. 'Oh!' says he, 'if you should ever happen to go to bed there—you may, you know,' he says, 'in course of time as civilisation progresses—don't forget to take a nice with you.' I looks at him tolerable hard. 'Fleas?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'Wampires?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'Musquitoes, perhaps?' says I. 'And more,' says he. 'What more?' says I. 'Snakes more,' says he; 'rattlesnakes. You're right to a certain extent, stranger; there are some catawamptious clawers in the small way too, as grow upon a human pretty strong; but don't mind them, they're company.' 'Is snakes,' he says,' as you object to; and whenever you wake and see one in a upright position on your bed,' he says, 'like a corkscrew with the handle off a stump on his bottom rising, cut him down, for he means mischief.'—Why didn't you tell me this before?" cried Martin, with an expression of face which set off the cheerfulness of Mark's visage to great advantage.—"I never thought on it, sir," said Mark. "Here I am at one ear, and went out at the other. But Lord love us, he was one of another company, I dare say, and only made up the story to keep us right go to his lots, as I met the opposition one."—"There's some probability in that," observed Martin. "I can honestly say that I hope so, with all my heart."—"I've not a doubt about it, sir," returned Mark, who, full of the inspiring influence of the subject upon himself, had for the moment forgotten his private grievance upon his master: "anyhow, we must live, you know, sir."—"Live!" cried Martin. "Yes, it's easy to say live; but if we should happen not to wake next time we are napping corkscrews of themselves upon our beds, it may not be so easy to do it."

The office of the Eden settlement:—

It was a small place—something like a turnpike. But a great deal of land may be got into a dice box, and why may not a whole territory be bargained for in a little office? It was laid out handsomely enough for the Edenites were "going" to build a superb establishment for the transaction of their business, and had already got so far as to mark out the site; which is a great thing to have done. The office-door was painted in the usual doorway was the agent: no doubt a tremendous fellow to get through his work, for he seemed to have no scruples, but was swinging backwards and forwards in a rocking-chair, with his feet on his legs planted high up against the door-post, and the other doubled up under him, as if he were hatching his foot.

He was a gaunt man, in a huge straw hat, and a coat of green stuff. The weather was very hot indeed, the land no cheaper, and the office door wide open; so that every time he spoke, something was seen to twitch and jerk up in his throat, like the little hammers in a harpsichord when the notes are struck. Perhaps, under the truth feebly endeavouring to leap to his lips. If so, it never rose to them.

We cannot omit quoting Martin's "le-ver" after he has purchased a location at Eden.

Up they came with a rush. Up they came until the room was full, and, through the open door, a detail, pressure of people came in, so that even a dozen more: and ever and anon the captain's voice was heard above the —"here's more below; there's more below. Now, gentlemen, you that have been introduced to Mr. Chuzzlewit, will you clear, gentlemen. Will you clear? Will you be so good as clear, gentlemen, and make a little room for more?"

Regardless of the captain's cries, they didn't clear at all, but stood there, both upright and sideling. The gentlemen connected with the Watertoast Gazette had come express to get the matter for an article on Martin. They had agreed to divide the labour. One of them took him below the waist; and over. Each stood directly in front of his subject, with his head a little on one side, intent on his department. If Martin put one boot before the other, the lower gentleman was down upon him; he rubbed a pimple on the upper part of his person with his pocket handkerchief. He opened his mouth to speak, and the same gentleman was on one knee before him, looking in at his teeth, with the nice scrutiny of a dentist. Amateurs in the physiognomical and chronological sciences prowled about him; calculating eyes and itching fingers, and sometimes one, more daring than the rest, made a mad grasp at the back of his head, and vanished in the crowd. They had him in all points of view in front, in profile, three-quarter face, and behind. Those who were not professional or scientific auditors exchanged opinions on his looks. New sights shone in upon him in respect of his nose. Contradictory reports were shrouded in the subject of his hair. And still the captain's voice was heard—so stifled by the concourse, that he seemed to speak from underneath a feather bed, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, you that have been introduced to Mr. Chuzzlewit, will you clear?"

Here we must break off; although every page of the number abounds in that exquisite flow of truthful humour, which is the well-spring of the author's success.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE

Is an excellent number, opening with a paper on the "Letters of Mary, Queen of Scots," edited by Miss Strickland; although it is written upon the old "review" plan of *cramming* with a clever book, and then writing an original article on the subject. "The Things we don't know" is a good title, and the curiosity excited by it is well repaid. But the paper must be quoted in the "Reminiscences of Men and Things," from which we have quote the following opening column:—

"When first I saw the Duke of Orleans, now King of the French, he was advancing with light step, and the air of a *bourgeois gentilhomme*, towards the little ferry-boat of Twickenham. It was a delightful summer day in the latter part of July. Father Thames looked his brightest and his best. The old green Ait was covered with happy citizens, who and visited the then rustic habitation of the fisherman, now transformed into a spacious hotel, to quaff small ale and cheese cakes; the deep shade of many fine trees, and the broad and level flowers of gem parterres, formed the landscape on which my eyes feasted with repleasure, and it mattered at that time very little to me who were my companions in the ferry boat.

"Here comes the Duke of Orleans," said the owner of the old ferry-boat; who, to be a his perfect indifference to French language and French names, called him *Arlean* instead of by his real appellation. "Well he's got in, well push off; so don't be in no hurry, young gentleman." The ferry

was, that three young rogues, each one as roguish as myself, had been waiting full a quarter of an hour for the ferryman's departure; and an apparently wealthy merchant, looking all good-nature and smiles, had kept down our ill humour by some quiet jokes and mild remarks. As the duke approached the boat, the ferryman took off his cap, the merchant raised his beaver, and we three holiday youths sprung on our feet and smiled a good humour. The duke was not behind us in his civility; "I hoped that he had not detained us;" pointed to the surrounding scenery with evident sentiments of delight; raised his eyes, and his shoulders, and smiled, and looked quite graciously at the old man who forked along the "punt," as well as at a younger one, who helped his father. The duke was dressed in a summer and country attire. There was nothing of display or affectation in his manner; and I remember quite well that, when we landed, he gladdened the heart of the ferryman by a silver sixpence. At least the old man looked gratitude and satisfaction; for his *right* face was one penny, and you may be sure that "we three young rogues" made use of it.

I have thus commenced these reminiscences of Louis Philippe, the King of the French, because I have a striking anecdote to record connected with this acrid mal-rencontre. As we were all about leaving the ferry-boat to tread the verdant meads on the other side of the river, the Duke of Orleans took the precedence of landing; but, whether from a jerk of the boat, or from a slip of his foot, I cannot tell, his hat, which was in his hand, fell to the ground. The worthy citizen who had been our companion prior to the arrival of his royal highness, and who had likewise crossed the ferry, took up his hat, and presenting it to Louis Philippe, said, in a tone full and respectful voice "THOU SHALT BE KING HEREAFTER!" The duke evidently understood both the quotation and the application, and, shaking the worthy stranger most cordially by the hand, laughed heartily, walked a few steps with him, and then departed.

Next is "The Pearl of Bruges," "the quiet-coloured beauty;" pleasant enough in its way; but we think the taste for this kind of chivalry is on the wane. This is followed by the second portion of a view of the life of Addison, entitled "The Man and the Author;" doubtless, originating in Miss Aikin's recent laudable attempt to rescue the moral character of Addison from obloquy. The paper contains a curious attempt to show that Goldsmith formed his own narrative versification upon Addison much more than upon Pope; and the paper will altogether interest the literary reader. The next paper, "Men's Wives," attracted us by having often observed so great a difference in the tastes of married persons, as to puzzle us to imagine what could have led to their union; but the author does not enlighten us on this point. "Wonders and Marvels of the Session of 1843" is a droll article, such as we should not have been surprised to find in "Punch." The remaining papers will well repay perusal; and the number is altogether one of the best that we have lately seen.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 36.

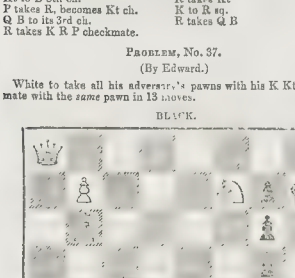
WHITE.	BLACK.
P one sq. ch.	K to R sq.
P one ch	K to R 2nd
Kt to B 8th ch.	R takes Kt
P takes R becomes Kt ch.	K to R sq.
Q B to its 3rd ch.	R takes Q B
R takes K R P checkmate.	

PROBLEM, No. 37.

(By Edward.)

White to take all his adversary's pawns with his K Kt P, and to mate with the *same* pawn in 13 moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Henry Caswall, M.A., author of the "History of the Mormons," late of the American Episcopa Church, having been admitted to the privileges of the English Church, under the provisions of a special act of Parliament recently passed, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the curacy of Downton, Wiltshire, on the nomination of the Rev. R. Payne. The appointment has been confirmed by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated, on Tuesday last, St. Peter's Church, Swallowcliffe. The ancient church was pulled down some time back, and the present elegant edifice erected in its stead.

The Bishop of Llandaff consecrated the new church at Llandaff, Anglesey, in the presence of Lord Boston and Hon. Misses Irby, Rev. Asseston Smith, and a large assembly of the gentry and clergy of the diocese, on Wednesday last. Lord Boston gave the site and stone for the building, and subscribed the handsome sum of £240 to cover the expense of its erection.

The Rev. Dr Tighe Gregory has been licensed to the cure of Hunstanton, near Lynn, diocese of Norwich.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has presented the Rev. John Cooper, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the incumbency of Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Carr.

The Rev. William Higson, M.A., of St. John's College Cambridge, perpetual curate of Crosland, has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Tean, in the parish of Checkley, Staffordshire.

The Rev. Alfred Pyne, B.A., of Trinity College, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of London to the vicarage of Lee, Middlesex, on the presentation of the Hon. Wellesley Pole, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. John C. Saunders, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been elected to the lectureship of St. John's Church, Southwark, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Davis.

The Rev. William R. Hippes, B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, has been instituted to the rectory of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Francis Courtney to the perpetual curacy of St. Sidwell's, on the resignation of the Rev. E. H. Browne.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon has instituted the Rev. Robert Aitken to the incumbency of St. James's Church, Leeds.

The Rev. Samuel Dupre has been instituted to the vicarage of Highley, Salop, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Samuel Burrows.

The Rev. William Hawkins, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Thenford, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Egerton Stedford, on the presentation of the Queen.

The Rev. Henry Snow, M.A., has been instituted to the vicarage of Bibury, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sackville Cresswell.

The Rev. Thomas Powell, rector of Tharcastone, has been instituted to the vicarage of Dorstone, Herefordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Prosser.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. Matthew Wilson, B.A., of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Calverly John Bewicke.

The Rev. James Wadby Holmes, M.A., of Corpus Hall, Cambridge, has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Newmill, Yorkshire; patron, the vicar of Burton-Kirth.

The Rev. Joshua Waltham, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the perpetual curacy of Out Rawcliffe, Lancashire.

The Rev. Charles Bowen, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester to the incumbency of the new church dedicated to St. Mary, in the Old Kent road.

The Rev. George Peacock, B.C.L., has been appointed to the ministry of St. Paul's Chapel, Portland Place, Marylebone, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Hobart Caunter, B.D.; patron, the Queen.

The dean and chapter of Ely have presented the Rev. J. Udney Robson, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to the vicarage of Wrinston, Suffolk.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT CORK.

We resume our illustrations of the proceedings of this highly important Association, as well remarked in the *Literary Gazette*, "the transactions have been, on the whole, of an important and scientific character, and many points of general interest have arisen out of the discussions."

On Thursday, Mr. Hunt explained to the chemical section a new photographic process, the chromatype: the paper is prepared by a very sensitive process, and an engraving, botanic specimens, or the like, being laid on the paper in a proper manner, it is exposed to the sun's rays for a period varying, with the intensity of the light, from five to fifteen minutes, in which time picture results from the exposure. It is then washed over with a tolerably strong solution of the nitrate of silver, which brings out a very intense orange coloured image, the light and shade being reversed. The only fixing required is to pour water and wash it over [illegible] pictures placed in sunshine will in a few minutes be rendered [illegible] however, is not obliterated; if the paper be laid in the sunshine for a few minutes, the images gradually come out and the picture is restored; but instead of being of an orange colour, it is now a fine blue. This variety requires no fixing. In a subsequent paper, Mr. Hunt noticed a remarkable property which had also been observed in the luminous rays, namely, that under their influence *sarcinæ* (mould) grow very rapidly, but not at all under the agencies of other rays; which fact appears to correspond with the experience of gardeners, who attribute great power to the moon's rays in producing this variety of plants.

Mr. Hincks described to the botanical section the singular and *curious* re-discovery of the *Neottia gemmipara*, one of the rarest plants in the world, of which two specimens were exhibited. It was first found in 1810, in Ceylon, at Berbeaven, by Mr. Drummond, and was quite lost sight of until 1841, when it was re-discovered; it found its way to Dr. Woods of Cork, who had sent it to him in London. It is a curious plant, as this is the only one of the kind in the world in which it is known to have grown. It was next incidentally mentioned in a discussion on saxifrages, that the London pride of the English gardens is incidental with the London pride of the Pyrenees.

In a paper on the application of some laws of sound to the construction of buildings, read to the mechanical section, by Mr. J. S. Russell, he mentioned the fact of about 700 new free churches being about to be erected in Scotland, for which this theory was very interesting.

One of the most striking papers read to the geological section on Thursday, was that on earthquakes, by the Professors Rogers, of Philadelphia and Virginia, in which the authors infer that, when earthquakes produce any *permanent* elevation or depression of the land, the tracts so affected will generally have the shape of elongated pear-like belts, as exemplified in the Ullah Band in the Delta of the Indus, the elevation of the coast of Cutch, and the local arching of the surface across the bed of a river in Chili, mentioned by Darwin. Referring to their memoir on the Appalachian chain, the authors contend that the structure of those mountains (and, by analogy, those of other countries) implies the operation of far greater and more sudden forces than the gentle secular changes observed in modern times, and they consider it impossible to avoid the conclusion, that all the more extensive revolutions of the earth's crust have involved, to a greater or less extent, the *agency of vast earthquake waves*. To the action of these waves, in different geological epochs, they attribute the formation of the vast masses of conglomerate and detrital deposits distributed in the various ages of strata; also the transport of the great northern drift, and the grooved and furrowed surfaces of rocks both in Scotland and England.

At the sectional proceedings of Friday, Dr. Pickells read a paper on *Agrostis arcuata*, one of the most virulent poisons of the Indigenous British Flora, and which grows in great abundance, particularly in York. Dr. Pickells collected nearly thirty cases of death by eating the root, the quantity in one instance not exceeding "the top of the finger;" he described the symptoms as exhibited by those cases—insensibility, convulsions, locked jaw, delirium, and insanity; and pointed out the proper mode of treating such cases. He thought that this might have been the plant used to destroy Socrates, and not the *Conium maculatum* of modern botany; and from the symptom of insanity, he thought that this was the plant designated as the "insane root," by the poet. This plant, Dr. Pickells stated to be equally injurious to black cattle and horses, as to man; he believed there was no direct antidote known; melted butter was given in some of the cases which recovered, and is popularly deemed a preservative against its effects.

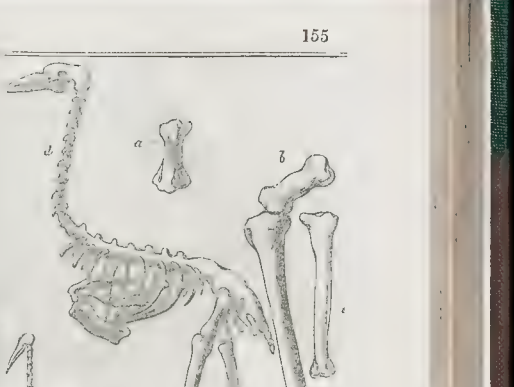
On the same day, the premium of a piece by Dr. W. C. Taylor, "On the Irish Silk Manufacture," which was to be accompanied by specimens of the finest poplins and tabinets produced by the looms of Dublin, [illegible] unanimously awarded in the affirmative section. [illegible] of the manufacture, Dr. Taylor stated, there are at present about 280 men and 750 women employed in poplin manufacture, assisted by 130 children employed in winding the bobbins or quills for the shuttles. In Prussia and Holland, cotton is very freely introduced; and though they are there [illegible] much cheaper than the Irish, they are obviously inferior in richness and beauty, and they have not the same amount of permanence of colour and durability of material. The Irish poplins are highly esteemed abroad, and they are occasionally ordered in limited quantities for the principal continental courts, the United States of America, and the East and West Indies. There are about 240 poplin looms in Dublin, 20 velvets, and a few furniture tabarets; so that the poplin may be regarded as the only branch of the manufacture which has a lively existence in Ireland. The [illegible] of the fabric must always restrict the manufacture of poplin within what limited bounds would consider exceedingly narrow limits, particularly as it is believed impossible to apply power successfully to the looms of cotton. In a discussion which followed, it was stated that large quantities of muslins are now sent from England to be worked in Ireland, one establishment alone paying more than £90,000 annually for needlework in Ireland.

The [illegible] sections on Saturday were of considerable scientific [illegible] Professor Forbes announced Mr. J. S. Russell's "Report on the Tides of the Frith of Forth, and the East Coast of Scotland;" and the results of the observations were most important and satisfactory. Two distinct sets of tide-waves visit together the east coast of Scotland, but one of them has hitherto been entirely neglected. One proceeds from the north of Scotland and runs south; a second comes northward from the Straits of Dover. These were demonstrated on two charts: the progress of these were exhibited. The first wave is seen in the middle Frith and Forth down to the open sea; but in the upper part of the Channel, these double tides were therein distributed, and rendered more visible. These tides had opposite hours, and [illegible] least clear age and origin. The paper was of very considerable interest; and it was stated by Mr. Russell that the Admiralty had just been contracting a series of similar observations in Ireland.

A paper from the Rev. Mr. Heath "On the Inhabitants of the Navigator's and Margesas Islands" excited much attention. A short vocabulary was framed of the Samoan dialect, which was also common in that locality. A very interesting discussion ensued, when it appeared that one peculiarity in the Samoan dialect is its having a distinct language of compliment made use of to address superiors.

In the statistical section Mr. Baines read a novel and interesting paper "On Travelling by Cars." At present, an establishment of 1,800 horses, &c. which travel from eight to ten miles per hour, at the same fare for travelling being about 1½d. per mile. The number of miles over which the cars travel daily is 3800, passing through 140 stations for the change of horses. His annual consumption of hay is from 3000 to 4000 tons, and of oats from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels. None of the cars travel on Sunday, with the exception of those connected with the mail; the Irish people, with much respect to religious observances, would not travel on business on Sunday. He also finds a saving of 13 per cent. by not working the horses on Sunday, finding it much easier to work a horse until eight days one day in place of six times four, an additional six miles on Sunday. The establishment has been in existence 28 years, and employs 1300 horses.

We return to Professor Owen's interesting lecture on the Dinornis (*Dinornis*), (briefly mentioned in our last week's Journal), as our artist has supplied us with the annexed illustration. His first volume of the Transactions of the Zoological Society contains the information on the causes which led to the discovery here, that about three years ago [illegible] called to the [illegible] of Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand. At the first inspection, however, which he made of it, Professor Owen declared that it was part of a bone that belonged to a bird, but not a bird of flight, as it wanted the air cells with which such are furnished. It was rather larger than the bone of the ostrich, and differs very much from that of the apteryx, a bird whose wings are reduced to the lowest rudiments. In the course of three years, Professor Owen obtained further information on the subject, through a gentleman who had gone out to New Zealand, and was at the house of a church missionary, saw large collections of the [illegible] these birds, of which he sent many specimens to the Professor. They said that their grandfathers formerly [illegible] them several existing varieties. The largest ostrich is [illegible] the largest of the Dinornis, comparing the bones in existence, must have been [illegible] high. This bird is confined to New Zealand, and it appears only in the north of that island. In other parts of the world, large birds have also been found, and the footsteps of birds as gigantic as that of the dinornis have been discovered—but in no instance that their existence has been received with a considerable degree of doubt and hesitation. It was thought that they belonged to some extinct reptile race, but the light which science has shed upon the subject, attests the truth of their real origin.



a—Fossil bone of the dangerbird. d—Skeleton of the cassowary.
b—Leg and [illegible] of ditto. e—Bone (tibia) of the ostrich.
c—Bone (tibia) of the [illegible]

The subjoined engraving shows the newly-discovered relic of the dangerbird, in comparison with a similar bone of the ostrich; also, the skeletons of the New Holland cassowary, or emu; and of the apteryx of New Zealand, in which country the bone of the danger-bird was found. The apteryx is also called the *kiwikiwi*, and is one of the most extraordinary birds of New Zealand. Professor Lyell, who followed, in some observations said that in America were footmarks of a frog, which did not try, like Æsop's frog, to swell itself to the size of an ox, but was as large as an ox itself.

We should not omit to mention that, on Saturday, Mr. Binney announced to the geological section the discovery of an upright tree, nine feet high, in the coal strata at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, identical in species with some of the New Holland cassowary, or emu; and of the apteryx of New Zealand, in which country the bone of the danger-bird was found. The apteryx is also called the *kiwikiwi*, and is one of the most extraordinary birds of New Zealand. Professor Lyell, who followed, in some observations said that in America were footmarks of a frog, which did not try, like Æsop's frog, to swell itself to the size of an ox, but was as large as an ox itself.

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PLEASURE EXCURSION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CORK.

To the statistical section Captain Larcome read some extracts from the Census of 1841, which the Lord-Lieutenant had forwarded, and which excited considerable interest, considering that it had not yet reached the House of Commons.

In the mechanical section, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lalor Cooke, for his description of a new clock movement, marking half seconds, the system of escapement being quite new. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Leahy, for his new instruments for measuring the distances of objects, both by sea and land; their principle being that in a right angular triangle, you have given the base and all the angles. Thanks were next voted to Mr. A. Deane, for the following ingenious and practical mode of raising a sunk steamer of 400 tons burthen. He first made a cofferdam round the vessel, which was pumped out: he next excavated under her, till the breach was to be got at, which was then covered with plank and cow hide. The cofferdam was taken away, and with the tide she rose, and was floated to passage. The whole operation only took about four tides. She was sunk in about fourteen feet of water, the expense was about £400. Mr. Purser exhibited two new Fire Escapes, and a Cork Jacket and apparatus, for saving from drowning—the whole weight was 18lbs.; when the President asked Mr. Purser if he were a *Cork* man? (Laughter.)

On Tuesday evening, the second *soirée* was held at the Commercial Rooms and Imperial Clarence Hotel, and was brilliantly attended. Although it was arranged that the business of the sections should terminate on Tuesday, so great was the number of papers laid before them, that several continued their sittings on Wednesday.—We have only space to report the following, from the proceedings of the mechanical section. Mr. White read a paper by Mr. Starkie, "On a System of Filtration by Sponge in a compressed state." The sponge is lessened in bulk by one-tenth or one-fifteenth of its size, and will be capable of filtering from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. The method is to get a vessel of the above magnitude, in the middle of which there are two layers of sponge placed, which are squeezed together by two platforms of iron, worked by a screw in the centre, the plates being full of holes to allow the water to pass through.—[This we believe to be the principle of Stuckey's Filter, so highly commended by Lord Brougham.]

Mr. Hawkins described an account of a mode of the filtration of water, which he had adopted at Philadelphia. It was by passing it through a layer of sponge, of sand, and charcoal. There was also a slight decomposition of charcoal, which supplied the water with carbonic acid gas.

In conclusion, the president of the section reported on the important and powerful impulse given to mechanics by the proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. It contained as members many working mechanics, while it also embraced numbers of the nobility, who were not ashamed to identify themselves with the progress of mechanical science. Prince Albert, and that illustrious Irishman the Duke of Wellington, were enrolled amongst the list.

A meeting of the general committee was held in the afternoon, when grants of money to the amount of £1389 were awarded.

The final general meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the great room at the Corn Exchange, which was very well filled by the fashion of the city of Cork. The platform was occupied by the members of the association, and at half-past eight the chair was taken by the Earl of Rosse, amid loud and prolonged acclamations; after which Dr. Robinson, "the Irish Argo," as he was felicitously termed by Mr. Murchison, gave a luminous summary of recent scientific operations in Ireland, concluding with a most interesting description of the "leviathan telescope," constructed by the noble president, the Earl of Rosse; of which triumph of science we hope next week to present our readers with a series of illustrations. The Earl of Rosse then rose and delivered a brief valedictory address, and the assemblage separated.

THE PROMENADE AND SOIREE.

The largest of the annexed illustrations represents the promenade and *soirée* of the members of the Association and their visitors, in the superb saloon of the Imperial Hotel, which was magnificently appointed for the occasion. It is 75 feet long by 35 feet broad, and 25 feet high; and we agree with the *Cork Examiner*, that, "except at Mivart's, Long's, or some of the temporary *sejours* of fashion in the great Metropolis, we doubt if a finer or more elegantly furnished room could be seen." When filled with company in full evening dress, and profusely lit, the *coup-d'œil* was extremely brilliant. Our next engraving shows

THE EXCURSION

of the Association, on Thursday, the seventh day, to the far-famed harbour of Cork—the *statio bene fida carinis*, as it is well and truly called, *par excellence*—when a very large number of the members availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing its beauties, and examining its zoological, botanical, and geological treasures. The Prince steamer got under weigh amid the cheers of spectators who lined the quays; and the salutes of guns from the vessels in the river, particularly the London, Dublin, Bristol, and Liverpool steamers, whose gayest colours floated in the breeze. At Monkstown, the scientific portion of the company divided themselves into a dredging and a geological party, and proceeded in boats. Professor Forbes headed the dredging party, and Mr. Murchison, the geological. They remained for upwards of three hours dredging and "hammering;" and were taken on board again at Haulbowline, whence the Prince steamed onwards to the Carrigaline river, and, having gone through the different islands around the harbour, touched on Eastferry, Aghada, Rostellan, &c. &c., returned to Haulbowline, where a sumptuous *déjeûner* was prepared by Mr. M'Cormack of the Victoria Hotel. The Prince returned at seven o'clock, all on board being highly pleased with the trip.

In the course of the day, Mr. Purser experimentalised with his cork "Life-preserver." He jumped into the sea, and continued in the water perfectly safe and buoyant. He smoked a cigar, exhibited signals, fired a pistol, and performed other feats in the water, and could have easily gone over to Cove.

On Thursday evening, the much-looked-for ball came off in the great room of the Corn Exchange, and was attended by twelve hundred richly and elegantly dressed persons, among whom were more than one hundred naval and military officers, in their varied and gorgeous uniforms. The noble hall

THE EARL OF ROSSE, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1843.

covers an area of 75 feet square; at one side of the square an enormous orchestra was erected, in which three bands were stationed. Never were there assembled in a Cork ball room so many lovely and attractive women.

We have left ourselves but space to name the cattle show and dinner of the Cork Agricultural Society, at which the leading members of the council were present; the horticultural show, on Tuesday; and the exhibition of the Cork Art-Union, all "got up" in honour of the brilliant visit of the British Association. The meeting over a great number of the members left Cork to visit the romantic scenery of Killarney, Glengarriff, Gougbneberra, the beautiful Blackwater river, &c.

"In wishing them farewell," says the *Cork Examiner*, "we trust the day may arrive when they will again pay us a visit. We know that they have been taught to see and appreciate the virtues of the Irish people, brief as has been their sojourn on our shores; and that though their advent was dissociated from politics, they have not wilfully excluded the evidence which observation gave them of the condition of Ireland and her people."

We subjoin a portrait of the Earl of Rosse, who has in so able and accomplished a manner presided over the meeting of the British Association. His lordship is the son of the second earl: was born in 1800, and succeeded to the title in 1841. He is lord-lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the King's County, and colonel of the Militia. His devoted attachment to scientific pursuits and especially to the improved construction of the telescope, pre-eminently fitted him for the presidency of an association "for the Advancement of Science." He resides at Birr Castle, King's County, where he has built himself an excellent observatory, and where he devotes himself to the improvement of astronomical apparatus with an intensity which has few parallels in the records of science.

PROMENADE AND SOIREE, AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, CORK.

SCENE FROM "WHO'S YOUR FRIEND; OR, THE QUEENSBURY FETE;" AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE. "LORD LEATHERHEAD," "LADY BAMBOOZLE," AND "GILES."

Never did pastoral poet attempt to upset the MYTHOLOGY more effectually than did the court swains in the commencement of the eighteenth century. Moschus, Bion, Theocritus, and a few others of antiquity, described Nature as they found her; Master Virgil thought that HE would make a *courtier* of a shepherd, and accordingly Tityrus and Meliboeus talk Latin as if they "lisp'd in numbers;" but our late moderns have been more outrageous still, inasmuch as they made those who were tired with the debaucheries of a court, seek the ruralities of the village or the plain, and insult the simplicity of both by pretending to *masquerade* their innocence.

This vice has long since died, and we question the propriety of satirizing it after its decease; but we cannot, in justice, but say that the little comedy entitled "Who's your Friend?" is a most pleasant production, full of excellent mirth, principally arising from ingenious and well-contrived situation, a requisite in good drama, which Mr. Planché, the author, knows so perfectly well how to supply. Nothing can excel the affectation of shepherd life, which was portrayed in the first set by Madame Vestris, Mrs. Glover, and Mr. Strickland, unless it may be the truth and natural force exhibited by Mr. Charles Mathews in his performance of the simple, honest-hearted *Giles Fairland*.

Whoever had the "getting up" of this pastoral burletta is a consummate artist, for the "*mise en scène*" is altogether equal, if not superior, to anything we ever witnessed. There is an old saying, that too many in the culinary department spoil the *pottage*, but not so here, although we think we can detect more than one style in the colouring of this dramatic tableau. There is the same mindful attention to details and accessories which used to characterise the productions at the Olympic, and no doubt the same fair hands have had a finger in the pie. Our illustration represents a portion of the last scene in the second act, most inimitably acted by Madame Vestris, Mrs. Glover, and Strickland. Take "Who's your Friend?" for all and all, we have not seen its fellow for many a day. It is one of the neatest productions of the fertile Planché, and acted *à merveille* as it is, cannot fail to have a long run.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BERLIN OPERA-HOUSE.

The Opera House at Berlin, one of the principal ornaments of the finest part of the city, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult., after having stood somewhat more than a century. Nothing positive can be stated as to the origin of the fire; and although in a performance of the evening, a ballet called "The Swiss Soldier," there was some firing of muskets and cannon, there is no reason to believe the fire to have been caused by negligence in this respect. It appears that the watchman, who resided in the building, on going his rounds about ten o'clock, perceived nothing; yet immediately afterwards, towards half-past ten o'clock, the fire broke out, probably in the wardrobe, with incredible rapidity. The alarm was instantly given, and was spread throughout the whole city. An officer on guard, who first saw the fire, immediately hastened with his men to the theatre, and saved a small part of the furniture, and the greater part of the very valuable music; but the rapid spread of the flames, fed by the easily combustible materials, made it impossible to remain long in the building, which in less than ten minutes presented one mass of flames. The fire-engines were soon on the spot, and the most judicious measures were adopted. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was one of the first that appeared, and gave the necessary directions for placing the engines and the soldiers who had been sent for to prevent the flame spreading to the neighbouring buildings. His Royal Highness the Prince Adalbert, Albert, and Waldemar, and also the Archduke Stepson of Austria, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, were soon on the spot, and seconded the exertions of the Prince of Prussia, and of the military and police, and of General Colomb, the Governor of Berlin. As there was no chance of saving the Opera-house, every effort was made to save the buildings most exposed to damage; and above all the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and the royal library, and its immense treasure. As the damage could only come from without, every exertion was made to prevent the roof from taking fire, and within the building everything was prepared to remove the valuable books, &c., if it should be thought necessary; but not a volume was conveyed from its place. Between two and three o'clock, the danger being over, the greater part of the assistants and officers could be dispensed with, and the last retired between four and five o'clock; at seven, the people began to clear the rooms; and at nine, the library was opened to the public as usual. The palace of the Prince of Prussia was also protected in the same manner, and very little damage was done to it, or to any of the neighbouring buildings. Fortunately, no lives were lost, nor individuals seriously injured.

This superb theatre was the work of Frederick the Great, who, it seems, had long projected it, for he made a sketch of the building when he was Crown Prince. Immediately after his accession, in June, 1740, he gave orders for its erection, but he was prevented laying the first stone by his engagement in the Silesian war. The foundation-stone, which lies under the concert saloon, has the following inscription:—"Fredericus II., Rex Borussorum Ludis Thaliæ et Melpomenis, Sororum Sacra hæc Fundamenta ponit. Anno MDCCXLI., die quinto Septembris."

It was one of the most magnificently built theatres in Europe, 226 feet in length, and 106 in width. In the principal front was a portico, with six fluted Corinthian columns; and an enriched pediment, surmounted by three emblematic figures, and the tympanum embellished with sculpture. The other entrances were likewise surmounted by figures. Immediately adjoining is the Catholic church of St. Hedwig, an imitation of the Pantheon in Rome, and just seen in the distance of the engraving. The Royal Library, which so narrowly escaped destruction in the late fire, has an apartment 263 feet long, and 59 feet broad; and contains more than 400,000 volumes, besides manuscripts. The theatre contained three tiers of boxes, and accommodation for 3000 spectators. It stood in the Dorotheenstadt, or new town quarter, between the Friedrichswerder quarter and the northern bend of the Spree.

THE OPERA-HOUSE, BERLIN.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXII.

PRISONAGE

CAROLINE, during the whole of that night, remained by Sir Arthur's bed-side, and as for several days he was scarcely able to move, she continued to be unremitting in her attention, and did all in her power to alleviate his sufferings, which were occasionally acute in the extreme.

But even the anxiety thus manifested by her past conduct, having shattered her faithlessness, he ascribed her present conduct to hypocrisy, and even when he did not—when he could not but feel that the motives which prompted her tenderness were pure—he dwelt upon the happiness of which she might have been the source, but which had then been in his view for ever destroyed.

Having lain for ten days almost constantly in one position, Sir Arthur, by virtue of the consummate skill of Dr. Hawtree, aided by the excellent nursing of Caroline, so far recovered as to be allowed to sit for several hours during the day in an easy chair, and to receive short visits from Grenville and Major Palgrave, but not a word on the subject of his struggle with Darnley was mentioned to either. Dr. Hawtree knew of it: Sir Arthur had felt himself bound to explain all in confidence to him, but as the Doctor, being anxious to keep his mind tranquil, advised him to conceal his suspicions, and endeavoured to induce him to believe that they might after all be without any real foundation, he resolved to withhold them from Grenville.

"Falkland," said he, to his servant on one occasion, Caroline being from home, "Falkland, you have been with me several years, and I have not the slightest reason to believe that you ever told me a falsehood. Now, I wish to put a serious question to you, Falkland, and on doing so, I charge you to keep it a secret."

"You may depend upon me, Sir Arthur."

"I do depend upon you; and, therefore, I at once ask you whether, since the day on which I injured myself, that man Darnley has been here?"

"Why, Sir Arthur, I can't say that he has been *here*."

"Why do you lay so strong an emphasis upon the word 'here?' Have you heard of him since?"

"Why yes, I have heard of him, because he has written to my lady, and my lady has written to him."

"How do you know that, Falkland?"

"Ma'amselle Julie, Sir Arthur, told me; but I hope, for her sake, it will never be brought on the carpet. I am sure she would never tell any one else, and she only told me because she tells me everything."

"I perceive. It shall never be known that you revealed the secret. But how come she to know that they had written to each other?"

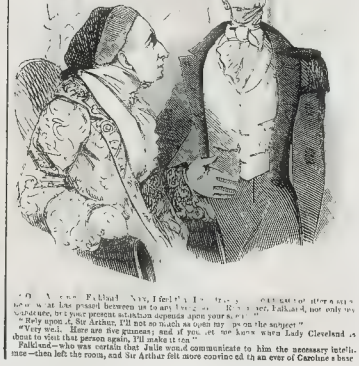
"Oh, she took the first letter and waited for an answer."

"How soon was this after that affair in the drawing-room?"

"Oh the next morning. But she has been since then with my lady to see how he is."

"To see how he is! What is the matter with him?"

"Why, Sir Arthur, Ma'amselle tells me that when he had that fall he hurt the spure of his back."



"O, Sir Arthur Falkland, Sir Arthur, I feel I have been guilty of great error in not having told you how much has passed between us to any extent, but only to a trifling extent, but your present estimation depends upon your secrecy."

"Rely upon it, Sir Arthur, I'll not so much as open my lips on the subject."

"Very well. Here are five guineas; and if you let me know when Lady Cleveland is about to visit that person again, I'll make it ten."

Falkland—who was certain that Julie would communicate to him the necessary intelligence—then left the room, and Sir Arthur felt more convinced than ever of Caroline's base

bess, although from his adherence to his former resolution to take no further steps in the matter at present.

On [illegible] free from pain, while his strength was in a great degree restored. He [illegible] to leave his room, and while he was engaged in conversation with Major Pulgrave and Falkland, with a most mysterious aspect, begged permission to speak [illegible]

[illegible] Major, was at the [illegible] rest refer [illegible] ceased himself to the Major and retired to the room adjoining, where Falkland, and [illegible] Meanwhile Arthur [illegible]

"I have not yet seen [illegible]

"My dear [illegible] a coach, and let me know when you have brought it to the door. You can get upon the box when I am in, and tell the coachman where [illegible]

Arthur then returned to the Major, and having briefly explained to him all that had occurred since their [illegible] consternation of mind at the [illegible] he would be [illegible] and, leaving Falkland with the coach, knocked gently at the door.

"I shall find Mr. Darnley in his room," said Sir Arthur to the servant, by whom he was [illegible]

"He is engaged, sir, at present [illegible]

"I know that [illegible] engaged, but I [illegible] important business to [illegible]

"Please, sir, [illegible] engaged with [illegible] he begged that he might not be disturbed [illegible]

"Oh, well then, sir, I'll [illegible]

"Oh, we'll take our chance," replied Sir Arthur; "she's here."

The next moment he burst into the room, and behind her and Darnley conversing at one of the [illegible]

Miss Darnley [illegible] starting with as much terror as if a spectre had appeared [illegible] Palgrave and Sir Arthur. "for the last time allow me to present you to Lady Caroline Cleveland," replied Caroline, [illegible] you are here [illegible]

"Sir Arthur Cleveland," repeated Darnley, [illegible] appealed to Major Pulgrave, [illegible] the fact is, I am, [illegible] will not appeal to we [illegible] potato question, [illegible] I perceive [illegible] therefore cannot expect to have justice from [illegible]

She then, with an air of dignity [illegible] who felt ready to sink, when Darnley, [illegible] "Caroline, my love, [illegible] Oh, you couldn't be [illegible] reclaimed Sir Arthur, "I could not you like a dog—[illegible] I feel prompted to say [illegible]

"Rise, sir, Sir Arthur [illegible] cried Darnley, "for your own sake keep off: I tested [illegible] honour as to trust me [illegible] I [illegible] Sir Arthur [illegible] my honour as to [illegible] honour scoundrel! [illegible] If I had a weapon here I'd [illegible] through the head!"

"No coaxing," said the Major, "the fact is, we had better not let [illegible]

"I am willing," said Darnley, "to explain my conduct! I shall be glad at any time to [illegible] Will you hear me, Sir Arthur?"

"No! I [illegible] listen to a word you have to say. I cannot believe a

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

BANKRUPTS.—G. THWAITES, D. Factory Green, and of Brunswick Cottage, City road builder.—J. PELL, Oakley-street, Lambeth, Surrey, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, and Wellington, London, coal merchants.—J. JEANS, Poole, pianoforte.—W. TIMMIS, Longton, Staffordshire, draper.—T. H. JACKSON, Sheffield, glass cutter.—J. KNIGHT, Preston and Longsdon, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. ARNOT, Edinburgh, merchant.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1.

Commissions by the Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire.—C. A. Meir, Esq., for H. J. S. Stewart, Bart.; W. R. Ramsay, Esq.; and Peter Blackburn, Esq.; to be Deputy-Lieutenants, August 8.

Commissions by the Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk.—Prince Albert's Own Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry: W. Freeman to be Cornet. August 14.

Commission by the Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.—Holmepierrepont Troop of the Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry: The Hon. G. A. Byron to be Lieutenant, vice T. B. T. Hildyard, promoted. August 21.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. T. SUMPTER, mason, Bradensell-place, New North-road, St. Oliver.

BANKRUPTS.—J. ELLIOTT, builder, C. schester.—A. BAKER and G. LOCKWOOD, plate manufacturers, Tavistock-court, New-road.—H. H. HOLLIS, lodging house keeper, Jubb-street, Bethnal-green.—F. M. MORTON eating house keeper, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.—J. R. MONTEFIORE, merchant, Nicholas lane, City.—J. PICKFORD, plumber, Hedgetove, Cheshire.—J. ALLEN, shoemaker, Aldershot, Derbyshire.—J. J. R. M. M'GIFT corn-merchant, Liverpool.—P. HITCHCOCK, worsted-manufacturer, Alverca, Staffordshire.—G. PARSONS, apothecary, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.—J. LYTHGOE, cooper, Lower, col.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending August 26, is 36s. 2d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

In Trinity-square, Mrs. Bass, of a son.—A the Grove, Richmond, Yorkshire, the lady of [illegible] a son.—At Bromall, the lady of the Hon. W. Wellesley, of a daughter.—At [illegible] Mrs. Robert Sewell, of a daughter.—At Thornton [illegible] a son.—At [illegible] a son.—In Bedford-square, Mrs. [illegible] a son.—At Lee, Kent, the lady of William Wreen Reade, Esq., of a daughter.—At No. 16, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of Thomas Lovell, Esq., of New Orleans, of a daughter.—At Polygreen, near Southampton, Mrs. Joseph Laph, of a daughter.—At Chelsea, Mrs. [illegible] Esq., of a son.—At Chelsea, the lady of Captain Walter Warde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At the [illegible] Thomas Dawson, of the Middle Temple, to [illegible] ter of the late Thomas Banks, Esq., of Lambeth.—At [illegible] Mr. Go. frey Bardett, of Walden, to Henry William Wilson, Esq., of [illegible] Cuxwold Church, Richard Gates, Esq., of Eckton, to Jane, the second [illegible] Wentworth.—At [illegible] Stephen, third son of R. L. Thompson, Esq., of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of Sir John Guise, Bart., of Dudlington, Essex, and Cox-ing Hall, Yorkshire.—At Stroney Old Church [illegible] Denson Trew of the Balsamick, to [illegible] Annan, Wilson [illegible] Esq., of Pitfirrane, [illegible] Esq., of Dunfermline.—At [illegible] Mr. James [illegible] of Dorworth, Surrey.—At the New Horry Sydenham, [illegible] Mr. Brown, of Lewisham, of a son.—At Chelsea, [illegible] Richard Mathew Pattern, jun., Esq., only son of the late [illegible] Esq., of Cheltenham, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Henry Kern, [illegible] Esq., of Cheltenham.—At Stanstead, Joseph Gurney Esq., of Lancaster-hill, to [illegible] Henry Tritton, Esq., of St. John's-hill, Battersea.

DEATHS.

At [illegible] Miss Sales Baden, in the 19th year of his age.—At Rue Basse Barrenghien, of the Sixth Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. Ell a Burroughs, of Long Stratton, Norfolk.—At the Palace de Vaville, in the Pyrenees, James B. Mew, Esq. of Tooting.—[illegible] aged 80 years.—At Milford Hall, near Stafford, the Rev. Richard Jones, aged 7.—At the house of his father, Heywood Hall [illegible] Peter Patten Patten, Esq., Bexton, [illegible] daughter of [illegible] At the house of her son, Monk Mortimer, [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lucy, relict of Mr. William Lucy, of Walcot.—In [illegible] Mr. Samuel, of Walcot.—In [illegible] Mr. Samuel, of Walcot.—In [illegible] Mr. Samuel

ABYSSINIAN MULE.

PRESENTS TO QUEEN VICTORIA FROM THE CHRISTIAN KING OF SHOA.

Captain Harris, the celebrated African Nimrod and traveller, who carried an embassy from the British Government to the court of Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, arrived in this country in the Oriental a few days since, bringing a blood mule from the royal stud, with various emblazoned shields, silver swords of office, pieces of armour, decorations for the warrior, female ornaments, costumes, peltries, and manufactures, sent as a present to Queen Victoria; together with a highly illuminated scroll in the Æthiopic language, addressed to her most gracious Majesty by the Christian King, who traces his genealogy, through a long line of ancestors, to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. In our last issue, the Court Circular noticed the delivery of these presents at Buckingham Palace, during an audience of her Majesty, to whom, after the Privy Council, Captain Harris was presented, by the Earl of Aberdeen.

CROWN OF THE QUEEN OF SHOA.

The mule, tricked out in all its gorgeous trappings, was paraded a considerable time in the park, for the inspection of the Queen and Prince Albert; and we deem ourselves most fortunate in being thus enabled to present our readers with an accurate portrait of so rare a curiosity. "Tishal," *i.e.* "without any rival," was selected, we understand, from the royal stud for the especial use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and is as docile as she is beautiful. The colour is jet black, and the legs and ears are rather those of an antelope than of a mule. No subject is permitted, in the despotic kingdom of Shoa, to possess one of the same breed; and the furniture sent with it pertains equally to royalty alone. The saddle-cloth is of scarlet and blue, richly embroidered; and the high-peaked saddle, of green and crimson leather, displays the lion of Æthiopia on a swallow-tailed flap, reaching mid-leg, so as to conceal the stirrup, which is a mere ring of sufficient dimensions to embrace the great toe of a shoeless equestrian. The head-stall, breastplate, and crupper are of correspondent colours; and a profusion of silver collars, bells, chains, and jingles, which cover the neck, complete one of the most unique caparisons we have ever beheld. The beautiful animal grazed on the cold green meadows at the sources of the Nile in February last, and has suffered nothing in appearance from her weary journey across the parched deserts of Africa.

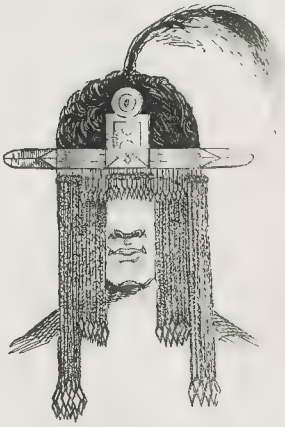
Many of the ornaments that we saw do eminent credit to the taste and invention of the savage. The Abyssinian Queen's crown—a tiara, which serves the purpose also of a veil—and a certain decoration, with a tail two yards longer than any Turkish bashaw's, which is conferred upon the warrior who has slain forty enemies with his own hand, are really perfect models in their way; and two shields, covered with devices in gold and silver, form very striking objects in the novel group. One of these latter, said to be 700 years old (for the Abyssinians would seem to deal in antiquities), has been carried by the present king, and by all his ancestors, in their numberless bloody forays. Then there are gauntlets beautifully worked, massive silver armlets and bracelets, ivory rings such as were fashionable in Egypt in days of old, spears, silver falchions, forming badges of distinction, but used in eating raw beef; and a complete set of ornaments, designed to enhance the native charms of the lady of distinction, together with magic zones, to preserve her against the influence of witchcraft!

Amongst the costumes, we were particularly struck with a tippet, or rather cloak, made of the sable fleece of an alpine sheep, the hair of which measures nearly two feet in length. There is also a robe fashioned of the spoils of a lion; and one of the hide of the black leopard, a species of the feline race which has not yet found its way into the Zoological Gardens, and which graces the shoulders of none but the governors of provinces. The ample cotton robes, decorated with broad crimson stripes, proclaim the low temperature of the country in which they are worn; and although we cannot pronounce the ladies' petticoats to be models of all that is becoming, we were delighted with the texture of the regal mantle, which speaks volumes in favour of the superiority of Abyssinian cotton, were it but placed in the hands of more skilful weavers.

Several primitive-looking baskets, variously fashioned of plaited grass, and covered with a vandyke network of party-coloured beads, were ticketed as forming a portion of the dowry of a princess. What they may have been designed to contain on such an important occasion as a royal wedding we cannot venture to surmise; but they are filled, at present, with myrrh, civet, and wild coffee, sent as specimens of the staple commodities of the rich country of Shoa. Captain Harris is said to have concluded with the King a treaty of commerce on the part of Great Britain, and, if properly acted upon, this convention ought to lead to highly important results. While we are stupidly thumping our heads against the western coast, which spurns the European with its deadly foot, others, who reap the harvest which should be our own, are fostering the traffic in human flesh in the most salubrious portion of Africa!

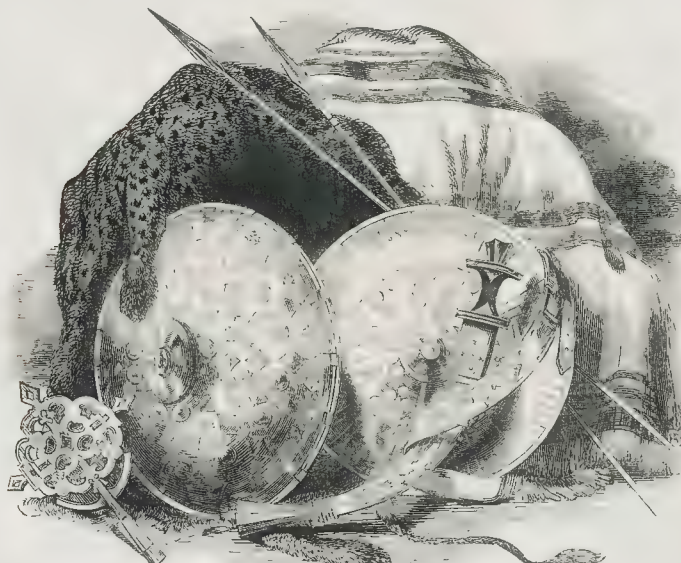
Not the least conspicuous object in the group was a monstrous tusk, hewn out of the jaws of an elephant killed by Captain Harris, in order to convince the despot to whom he had been sent, of a fact previously ridiculed alike by king and subject, namely, that one rifle-bullet would suffice to lay low the monarch of the forest. The skill displayed in the hunting field was rewarded by marks of royal approbation, such as are conferred upon the boldest warriors. The bare-footed Christian ruler of Shoa appears, in short, to have been not less adroitly measured for *his* shoe than was the tyrant with a long name, who figures in the frontispiece of the captain's "Wild Sports in Southern Africa;" for, so completely was the ear of the King gained, that, in spite of the pernicious influence exercised by a bigoted priesthood, his Majesty consented to the emancipation of seven thousand slaves, at British intercession, and even went so far as to liberate his own unfortunate brothers, who had for years been the pining inmates of a dungeon, not for any fault committed, but because such had been the usage of two thousand years.

The most interesting objects of the whole collection, if regarded as one from heathen Africa, undoubtedly consists in the antique-looking crosses, and other emblems of Christianity. The people of ancient Abyssinia, although barbarians in every sense of the word—who subsist almost exclusively upon raw flesh—profess the tenets of the Christian faith, and their naturally strong country is said to have afforded an asylum to a church since the beginning of the fourth century. Captain Harris, with whom we have frequently conversed, accompanied the King on several of his wild forays, when the undisciplined and barbarous soldiery fought under the sacred symbol of Christianity, like the crusaders of old, and were led to victory and to every species of atrocity by the Holy Scriptures carried before the army in a consecrated ark! On these occasions the influence of our countryman was again successfully exerted, to his lasting honour, in order to bring about the liberation of the numerous heathen captives taken in war, who had been doomed to perpetual slavery.



CROWN OF THE KING OF SHOA.

Abyssinia, although closely bordering upon the Equator, where the sun's despotism ought to equal that of the sanguinary tyrants who wield the sceptre of the land, can yet from its great elevation boast of a European verdure, an Italian sky, and an alpine climate. Fires and blankets and great coats are in demand during the greater portion of the year, and the range of the thermometer varies little during summer or winter. Captain Harris, whose works are so highly popular and attractive, is, we are informed, on the eve of coming again before the public in three volumes, devoted to Æthiopia; giving a complete history of that *terra incognita*, and of its isolated church, and detailing the proceedings of two years, during which the British embassy were entertained at the court of the Christian monarch. The work cannot fail to prove highly interesting, as developing a splendid country, of which no information has heretofore been acquired; and we believe that our readers will not look with diminished impatience for its appearance, from the little foretaste of the contents now afforded, and which we have contrived to glean in conversation with the gallant and gifted author.



GROUP OF ABYSSINIAN ARMS, &c.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—Sir Robert Gordon is on the eve of proceeding to Kongswart, where Prince Metternich is residing on his Highness's Bohemian estates, having come direct from Ischl. His Excellency Count Sebastiani, the French ambassador, will arrive at Kongswart about the same time, also to meet Prince Metternich. His Excellency Baron Canitz, the Austrian minister, leaves Verona at the end of this (August) month for Berlin, to be present at the annual military reviews in Prussia, and will also, en route, pay a visit to Prince Metternich. His Excellency Count Medem, it appears, will not take part in the conference on Spanish affairs, as his Excellency is about to leave Ischl for a tour, of pleasure it is said, in Upper Italy.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

VICTORIA AT CHATEAU D'EU.

The visit of her Majesty to the Chateau d'Eu has progressed almost literally in the spirit in which we wrote of it in our last number. Our appreciation of the event has proved in all respects correct, and our forebodings of its innocent and happy character have been verified to the hearts' content of the subjects of both France and England. To ourselves it will afford the peculiar pleasure of abundant illustration upon a subject of intense public interest, and one likely to afford the highest gratification to all classes of our readers. The topic, moreover, is too cheering and rife with pleasant reflection to be hastily abandoned; and we shall make no apology for keeping it a little longer, and still in all its freshness, before the world.

The fact is, that the rendezvous of the Queen Victoria with the King of France is a very significant national adventure—we mean national as regards both countries. It has completely settled the loyal alarmists of London, and jealous politicians of Paris, by proving that confidence—by the moral march of civilization—may be justly and generously reposed between monarchs and countries whom the less trusting spirit of more tainted periods of history would not have permitted to have come into free social contact—into the happy collision of personal friendship—for any stake short of the prize of empire itself; and then only with such simulated courtesy and cold stately hospitality as would have banished truth from the meeting, and imbued it with all the insincerity of diplomatic guile. Men are by this time convinced that this modern consummation of confidence is the wisest and happiest at which to have arrived.

It is true that in England we had many serious doubters, and loyal subjects full of affectionate fears for their young Sovereign. Forgetting that Parliament had repealed the act which formerly required its sanction to the temporary absence of the Sovereign from Great Britain, even in a time of profound peace, the "doubters doubted" if Victoria was not, in accepting the friendly invitation of a neighbouring state, exerting an absolute power to violate the constitution of her own. Those who feared conjured up more dreadful visions. They did not think, as they would have done in times of old, that Louis Philippe would treat our monarch to a "*surprise*," and make a political captive of the flower and chief of England's rank and beauty; but they regarded with terror the revolutionary spirit of the democratic party in France, and half shuddered lest it might seize so favourable an opportunity to strike a double blow at the principle of monarchy, by hurling some fatal bolt at the French and English Sovereigns, even at the interchange of their act of friendship itself. There might be an infernal machine to undermine the happiness of the Chateau D'Eu! In France, any little jealousy that prevailed about the circumstance was purely political. It resolved itself into a fear of the fascination of the English Queen giving deceitful grace to the hidden machinations of perfidious Albion, and annihilating the promises of French commerce by a fair-extorted treaty that should strike it to the dust! Now all the classes of persons we have named are practically convinced of their error; and upon the subject of the royal visit there are now no doubts, no fears, no political jealousies, on either side of the Channel, upon which our spirited Victoria has made so animated and beautiful a trip.

The truth, as it has been elicited by facts, has proved completely in accordance with our last week's prophecy, and with the spirit of national feeling here and in France, among all the loyal, peaceable, cordial, and well-thinking of the two dominions. It is to this effect:—that a civilizing spirit has so attuned national animosities to a more friendly tone—the interchange of commerce, and the progress of learning, and the arts, have so softened political hatreds into amity and repose—that the advance of mental cultivation has so cleared away mean asperities, and harmonized the general interests of nations and societies, that monarch may visit monarch in each other's territories, in a spirit of simple neighbourly affection; that they may embrace without deceit, shake hands without treachery, and indulge the graces of friendship without a thought of their being tainted with political ambitions. And to have achieved such a condition of pure and holy trust—to have pushed the principle of human brotherhood even unto thrones; to have elevated the heart of society in its highest spheres of action—is one of the noblest moral results of advancing intelligence, and sets a seal of pride and glory upon the better philosophy of the age. This is the high religious light in which we would regard this interesting subject apart from national considerations, which involve the friendly communion of countries—the averting of bloodshed, and the Christian diarelish for war.

And who, after reading the excellent and creditable reports of the late royal meeting which have appeared in our daily journals, will say that the cordiality of France and England has not been mutually promoted and advanced? Look upon the picture. See how our dear lady Victoria has been received. With what a princely anxiety to blend the chivalrous gallantry of a former time with signs of the more sincere virtue of modern domestic feeling—of honoured friendship and affection—has the noble and venerable Louis, with his glorious family, displayed his determination to do honour to the gentle though courageous creature who responded to his generous invitation with so much honest freedom, and reposed her life—the hope and happiness of her country—with such a perfect confidence in the honour of his subjects, and the devotion they have bestowed upon his guest. It must be gratifying to us to know that the name of Victoria was never more loudly greeted than upon the shores of France. It is an epoch to record in the history of civilization.

The whole visit has been one grand gala—a continued interchange of gratification between hospitality and its guest—of good feeling between the people of the two Sovereigns—an enthusiastic burst of friendship — beautiful, overflowing, and essenced with the finest amiabilities of life. When the gallant old King led the confident happy Victoria into the bosom of his family, and presented her to his own consort, crowned with years and virtue—when that venerable Queen folded our own treasure to her bosom, and covered her, not with cold and courtly salutes, but with kisses of sympathy, in the genuine emotion of maternal love; when the rude and honest joy of the excited populace was stilled into silence for the moment, by a deep respect for the impulse which laid bare the heart of Royalty before a crowd—we ask emphatically, and the answer will come to us from the French and English people in a single breath—did not the two nations then join hands and hearts? Was there nothing symbolical of a national friendship in that beautiful personal embrace?

We have given elsewhere all the details of the Chateau d'Eu, but we cannot here resist the record of our earnest gratitude to France—her noble King and glorious people—for the honour and hospitality which our Queen has received from their generosity; and we have only to add a hope, that we may not be found backward in seeking to imitate so cheering an example when the fine old Monarch and his faithful consort shall pay their now promised visit to our longing English land.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND DUC D'AUMALE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

We this week present our readers with a series of picturesque illustrations of her Majesty's Marine Excursion, extending from the embarkation at Southampton to the royal squadron quitting Falmouth

for the French coast. Next week we shall complete the illustration of this important event by another series of splendid and heart-stirring scenes from "Her Majesty's Visit to France," with portraits of the royal personages, the several stages of the progress, &c. In addition to the talents of our own artists, on this occasion, we have secured the able services of Mons. Morel Fatio, who has received the express commands of his Majesty Louis Philippe to execute a grand series of paintings of this important international event. Meanwhile, we annex two faithful and striking portraits of two of the illustrious Princes who were recently on a visit to this country for the special purpose of inviting our Most Gracious Queen and her amiable Consort to visit Louis Philippe, at the Chateau d'Eu.

Francois Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans, Duke de Joinville, was born at Neuilly, the 14th of October, 1818. He entered the royal navy at an early age, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Saint Jean d'Ulloa. The young Prince, by the affability of his character, and his great nautical and literary acquirements, soon gained the love of every French sailor, but particularly those of the sailors.

In 1841, he was sent by the Government in the Belle Poule to transport to France the remains of Napoleon. Whilst on his return from St. Helena, learning that serious disputes had arisen between Lord Palmerston and M. Thiers, he made use of the following heroic remark:—"Should I be attacked, rather than strike I would blow up my vessel: the ashes of Napoleon shall never fall into the hands of the English." In 1843, the Duke was married to Donna Francisca de Branganza: the marriage ceremony took place at Rio Janeiro. The Duchess is a most amiable and accomplished lady, of a very sensitive turn of mind. It is related of her that on learning the death of her father, she opened the doors of her numerous aviaries and set all her birds at liberty, observing, "that the songs of the little warblers rent her heart asunder on a day of so much grief."

Marie Eugene Philippe d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, was born in Paris on the 16th of January, 1822. He entered the army as a subaltern, and was soon after sent to Algiers, where he partook of the fatigues and dangers of his countrymen. He particularly distinguished himself at the recent capture of the Smala of Abdel Kader, being then under the orders of General Changarnier. During his stay in Africa, he was present in many actions, and showed great determined bravery. The Duke may truly be considered "The beloved Child of the Army." It is said that he is about to take the command of the province of Constantine, and that ere long he will be appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Sept. 5.—The special reporters and excellent artists that you have sent to the Chateau d'Eu, will have forwarded you full and interesting details of the interview of the King of the French and the Queen of England. I shall confine my narrative to all that has taken place in Paris. The whole of the population of the capital were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Queen; every one was desirous of assisting to render her every honour, and her visit as agreeable as possible. The National Guards prepared their best uniforms; even those who never attend review, and as seldom as possible mount guard, resolved on this occasion to be present, for none doubted that they would be reviewed. Our shopkeepers lain in the most fashionable stocks; our tailors and dressmakers were at work night and day; operas were ordered; in short, Paris was determined to be gay and brilliant. At Versailles and St. Cloud, all was movement and bustle—all were in expectation of getting a sight of England's Queen. It is generally believed that the French looked on the visit of the Queen to Paris as a pledge of a future good understanding between England and France, and felt proud of the alliance; even our journals threw aside their rancorous and unjust reproaches against the British Government, determined to lend their aid in forwarding so desirable, so important an object. Imagine then the sensation of the Parisians on learning this morning that her Majesty could not go to England without visiting Paris! I have lived long in France; I never witnessed such a disappointment! Yesterday, in every café, in every salon, on every promenade, the conversation was the Queen. "She will be received with her yacht at Havre," was the general remark, "and return to England with a high opinion of our hospitality and great desire to form a staple friendly alliance with her." To-day everybody is sad and *triste*, and the directions, from the highest to the lowest classes, might be heard, in doleful tones, "She is not coming." Politically speaking, the presence of the Queen in Paris would have done much good, and it is to be lamented that the opportunity is lost. Let us hope that no distant period her Majesty may be induced to honour our capital with a visit: let her be assured that her presence will tend more to consolidate in one bond two of the greatest powers in Europe, than all the diplomacy of our most eminent statesmen.

I am, my last I forwarded you an account of a seditious rising in Naples. I am now enabled to send you particulars which appear that for some time past secret societies have formed in every principal town, and that a favourable opportunity only was wanting for a general insurrection. The conspirators having, however, suspected that the Government had some suspicions of their intentions, were forced to take immediate measures; they therefore raised the report that "the French were coming to Ancona to rescue the liberals of Italy"—the country of the younger branches of noble families. The revolt was to have broken out at Naples and Bologna; but the Government, informed in time, arrested the principal conspirators, and the insurrection was confined to the *brigandage* system of several petty guerilla parties. The following letter will give you the latest news from Italy:—

"Bologna, Aug. 28

"It is now officially known that at the beginning of the present month a revolution was to have broken out in Naples, and to have been followed up throughout Italy. Our police, having received timely information, took the necessary precautionary measures, receiving their orders from the Cardinal Legate. The conspirators, on learning that their projects were known, retired into the mountains, pursued by our troops. The first day they succeeded in surprising one of our captains of gendarmerie and five men, whom they murdered, and then fled, to avoid our soldiers, from mountain to mountain. Their numbers have now considerably diminished. The conspirators imagining that an insurrectionary movement would have broken out in our city on the 22nd, on the occasion of a grand procession outside Porte Maggiore, approached within two miles of Bologna, and encamped near to Monte Paterno. A detachment of infantry, under the orders of a sergeant, were sent against them, but they not only perfidiously caused them to attack the conspirators, they were enabled to retire without the loss of a man. The detachment pursued them as far as Pianoro, where the insurgents are now surrounded, it is said, by our troops. On the 24th 800 of the insurgents were brought in prisoners. On the 27th, Cardinal Spinola issued a proclamation, creating a military commission for the trial of the conspirators—the verdict to be final, without appeal.

"Letters received yesterday from Rome state that the Pope, notwithstanding his great age, being 78, and having reigned 13 years, continues to enjoy the most perfect health. The Holy College is at this moment full of members, of whom six are cardinal-bishops. (Cardinal Testaferrata is dead)

"Our mines of gold are in a most flourishing condition. Of all the mines in the kingdom of cardinis, and which are to be found in the valley of Aizasca, in the province of Pallenza, the most flourishing are Meiserone, Cavero, Pezzo, Pergone, Pezzoni, and Pozzo Sepauli. The total product of these mines is about 1500lb. of gold.

"Some miscreants have been guilty in Naples of setting fire to many distinguished ladies' dresses, by throwing over them, as I do combustible matter. The Duchess of Castoletta and the Princess Candito are amongst the victims. The police is actively at work, and great hopes are entertained that the conspirators will be discovered, and receive the punishment they so justly merit."

SPAIN.—"The only new [illegible] the recognition by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tioned unfortunate officers, and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending out the Rev. Mr. Wolff to Bokhara. At two o'clock the chair was taken by Captain Grover, who opened the proceedings. He said he was of opinion that no authentic information had ever been received by the members of the Government, or any other persons, that either of the officers had been murdered. Statements were certainly sent forth, the production of some of the natives of Bokhara, which gave a very lengthened account of both gentlemen being put to death by having their heads cut off before a large concourse of spectators. Now he (Captain Grover) could show, from the letter of Dr. Wolff, that such accounts, under the circumstances, were not at all customary in Bokhara. Captain Grover next announced, at great length, the conduct of the Government, and gave a lengthened detail of the facts respecting the appointment of Colonel Abbott by the British Ambassador at Persia, for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the state of the country. After other observations the gallant Captain concluded by hoping that, as the Government had refused pecuniary assistance, the public would come forward and cause the required information to be obtained.—Mr. S. Buckingham supported a resolution for the appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions in order to have the Rev. Dr. Wolff immediately sent out. Mr. Buckingham denounced the appointment of Lord Ellenborough to the post of Governor-General, he being wholly ignorant of the affairs of the Eastern empire.—Several other gentlemen next addressed the meeting, and the resolution being put and carried, the proceedings terminated.

The steam-ship Caledonia sailed on Tuesday evening, shortly after six o'clock, and carried out 85 passengers; amongst them, Judge Halliburton, of Nova Scotia, the reputed author of "Sam Slick;" Mr. Macready, the actor; Mr. E. G. Wakefield, an American manager, and others connected with the theatrical profession.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Her Majesty's Government having decided that Southampton shall be made the port of arrival and departure for the Peninsular, Mediterranean, Oriental, and West India mails, instead of Falmouth, the following are the arrangements which have been sanctioned, and which will come into operation on and from the 15th instant, on which day the next West India packet will be despatched from Southampton. The respective mails to be forwarded by the packets from Southampton will be made up in London, and transmitted from London to Southampton by the morning, instead of the evening mail, as at present, upon the under-mentioned days:—Several regular mails, viz., Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, every Thursday. Mediterranean, viz., Malta, Greece, and the Ionian islands, the first of the month (when the first of the month falls on a Sunday, the Mediterranean and East Indian mails will be made up in London, and despatched on the *previous* morning), and the Thursday nearest the 15th of the month. Egypt and India, the first of the month. West Indies, the 2nd and 17th of the month (when the 2nd or 17th of the month falls on a Sunday, the West India will be made up and despatched on the *following* morning). The Brazilian packet will continue to be despatched from Falmouth, as at present. Letters to and from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, &c., intended to be forwarded by the direct packet, instead *via* Marseilles, should henceforward be addressed *via* Southampton.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ANDOVER.—Partridges are so very plentiful this season on the various farms around Andover, that a party of gentlemen, consisting of four in number, on the 4th instant, who arrived from London on the previous day, after traversing the grounds of Munxton, Thruxton, and Quarley, succeeded, after a few hours' shooting, in bagging seventy-five brace, besides four coveys, the latter very rare at this season of the year. Some of the coveys are remarkably strong, containing from sixteen to eighteen, including the parent birds.

BRIGHTON.—The Fearless Government steamer arrived again at Brighton on Tuesday morning from Treport, with despatches from the Queen to the Pavilion. The Fearless returned again in the course of two or three hours with letters from the Queen for her Majesty. We are happy to state that the royal children continue to enjoy uninterrupted good health.

DOVER.—The Duke of Wellington rode over from Walmer on Tuesday morning to preside at a meeting of the Harbour Board, to consider any application from the South Eastern Railway for more harbour land on which to erect two hotels at their terminus. The duke entered the town at twelve, and was received by a guard of honour of the 19th Regiment from the Castle, commanded by Colonel Jones, and under a salute from the guns at the Redoubt. His grace, after surveying the new harbour works, left about one for Walmer, with the same honours as awaited his entrance.

EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.—The days for holding the courts for the revision of the lists for this part of Surrey have been thus appointed by Mr. Fish, the barrister:—Town-hall, Reigate, Friday, September 15; Court house, Croydon, September 18; Assembly house, Kingston, September 18; the western parishes there, September 20; the Eagle, at Wandsworth, September 23; Golden Lion, Camberwell, September 28; the Workhouse at Bermondsey, September 30; Horns Tavern, Kennington, October 3. The revision is expected to be of great political interest, as each side has a vast number of objections and claims.

EXMOUTH.—The following melancholy accident occurred at this place last week. A boatman put up a sail, and a man's hat was blown off. The whole party, a man, two women, and the boatman, were overturned in the water by leaning all much on one side. One woman was drowned, and her body has not yet been found; the others were saved by some boats which went to their assistance, and rescued them with difficulty. The woman lost was a cook, and left a widow and married daughter with a large family.

HALIFAX.—DREADFUL MILL ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a shocking accident occurred at the Hollins-mill, near Sowerby-bridge, through one of those dreadful machines so justly called "the child-eater." Several little girl (whose name is Harriet Bates) went to the mill to tell a widow her tea was ready, when she was caught in "the drum." The woman boldly attempted to rescue her from the horrible machine, but the child dragged herself too strong. Both of the unfortunate females were dragged within its iron teeth, from which only their lifeless bodies were afterwards rescued. So dreadfully had the merciless engine done its horrid work, that the body of the girl could not at first be found, until it was discovered literally doubled up in that of the woman.

HASTINGS.—A SAD ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—The family of the Rev. John Pratt, of Seddlescomb, near Hastings, was on Friday last plunged into deep affliction by the untimely death of a son of the venerable gentleman, the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Wartling, Sussex. Friday being the 1st of September, the younger Mr. Pratt left home in his chaise for the purpose of enjoying a day's partridge shooting on the estates of his father at Seddlescomb, and the society catastrophe by which he was deprived of life arose from the incautious removal, on his arrival at that place, of a fowling-piece he had brought with him from the vehicle. The gun, which was already loaded, by some casualty not explained, went off, and the whole of the contents of the barrel entering the body of the unfortunate gentleman, his death was instantaneous.

HEXHAM.—A SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN REAPERS.—A most distressing and fatal conflict occurred on Wednesday week amongst a band of reapers, on the Grange Farm, at Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford. It appears that a trifling dispute arose between them, and they speedily proceeded to blows, in the course of the party assaulted defended himself with his reaping-hook, and the death of one of the combatants terminated the affray, while another reaper was so dreadfully wounded that he was obliged to be assisted home. The name of the unfortunate man who was killed is John Stephens. An inquest was held on his corpse at the house of Mr. Richard Titt, of Leintwardine, before N. Lanwarne, Esq., one of the coroners for this county, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Thos. Turner, and he was committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

MACCLESFIELD.—We lament to state that on Wednesday morning last Mr. Thomas Bullock, farmer, of Gawsworth, received deadly injury from the attack of a bull, under the following circumstances:—It was about half past five in the morning, and he had just seated himself on a stool in the yard, for the purpose of milking, when the enraged animal rushed towards him. On seeing it approach he ran towards the shippon, but though the bull was three times the distance from him which his seat was from the entrance, it overtook him before he found shelter, and gored him against the wall. His screams alarmed the family, who rushed out in their night clothes to his assistance; but their efforts to rescue him were fruitless, till the infuriated animal, having left the mangled body, with a small shot, which he had broken his leg, and otherwise injured him, was driven from the premises. Before the furious animal would give up his victim it had been too late, for it had torn open his body, and deeply penetrated the lungs, leaving not the slightest hope of his recovery.

MAIDSTONE. REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—A few days since a man named Thomas, in the employ of Mr. John Thomas, landlord of the Barrow public-house, Bearsted, went in the back yard, to draw water from the well, and having let the bucket down to the depth of upwards of 100 feet, he by some means accidentally fell into the well, which is 160 feet deep. A woman who witnessed the accident immediately gave an alarm, when, to the astonishment of all, the man was found raising himself up by means of the rope, which he had succeeded in catching hold of close by the bucket. He was severely bruised and cut about the head, shoulders, and legs, and has suffered very ill from the effects of the fright, and injuries he sustained; but his escape from death is most wonderful.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held at Clare, Suffolk, on Monday, on Joseph Martin, aged 20, who was killed on Saturday while fighting with John Perry. Evidence was brought forward, which completely exonerated Perry from any blame, and which proved that Martin died from a rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased died from a blow given him by John Perry, who was provoked into a conflict with the deceased by the conduct of the deceased himself.

WINCHESTER.—A lamentable accident occurred at Winchester on Sunday evening last. A private of the battalion of Foot Guards, a fine young man, while bathing in the meadows near the city, was suddenly seized with cramp, and drowned in sight of a number of his comrades who were on the bank. Previous to which, a drummer of the same corps fell down a steep part of St. Giles's-hill, and was taken to the County Hospital senseless and with little hope of recovery.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—DEMISE OF THE DEAN OF GUILD.—We regret to state the demise of MR RAMSAY, the Dean of Guild, which took place a few days since. He formerly filled the office of Bailie, and his period of service (two years) as Dean of Guild would have expired in a few weeks. As a public and private man, MR. RAMSAY was generally respected, and his death will be as generally lamented.

GLASGOW.—MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A respectable tradesman's family in Bridgeton, Glasgow, has been thrown into the deepest affliction by the following melancholy and unaccountable event. One of the daughters was to have been married in a few days, and the family were busied with the preparations. On Monday night they were occupied in this way, and retired to rest, all in the most cheerful spirits, with the intention of rising early in the morning to resume their labours. During the night the door was heard to open, and it was immediately found that the intended bride had left the house. Her absence occasioned great uneasiness, as there was no apparent reason for her departure at such an unseasonable hour. Her continued absence for two days gave rise to the gloomiest apprehensions. Thursday her dead body was taken out of the river, near Rutherglen Bridge. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery. The young woman was a well-disposed person; her contemplated marriage was of her own free choice, and had the sanction of the friends; and the end the other members of the family were known to show an amiable disposition towards each other.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On the evening of last Tuesday a young boy, residing in Tarelo-street, Calton, rose out of bed in the night time, while in the rage of fever, and threw himself out of his room window—a height of three stories from the ground. It is somewhat remarkable that the youth, who was quite insensible during his descent, escaped with only a few slight bruises. He only "came to himself" when he had mounted the stairs and applied for admission at the door of his dwelling!

IRELAND.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin on Monday last, the rent for the week was announced to be £1097 6s. 8d.

AN AFFGHAN CHIEF IN TIPPERARY.—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following. The hoax appears to have been well played off:—"The town of Tipperary was in great commotion last Wednesday evening, a report having spread that an Affghan chief and his wife were to arrive—some said Akbbar Khan. Numbers of persons assembled, and about eight o'clock a one horse carriage was observed approaching, in which were seated the chief and his lady, dressed in full costume, and certainly nothing more beautiful and lovely could be imagined. In one minute the town was illuminated, and persons of all classes rushed into the streets. The demeanour of the chief and his lady was most courteous, but, as they unfortunately could speak no language but their own, it was impossible to carry on any communication but by signs. They signified that they had travelled an immense way, and were obliged to land on the west coast of Ireland—they were on their way to the Queen! After satisfying every curiosity that was made, as far as they could, the chief and his lady drove out of town, and, if we are informed correctly, found a warm and hospitable welcome at S——n. They left this morning on their way to London. We have not been able to ascertain the chief's name, but it is not Akbbar Khan: the dress of himself and lady was beautiful, and quite in character."

MR. GREEN, the aeronaut, made a successful ascent from the Botanic Gardens, at Belfast, on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of 4000 persons. He attained an altitude of above two miles (12,911 feet), and intended to have crossed the Channel to Cumberland; but, finding that he could not get over the water before nightfall, he descended in a field at Craigavad, not far from the seacoast.

The ball of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland took place, on Friday night, in the Pavilion at Belfast, and was attended by upwards of 1000 persons, the rank, fashion, and beauty of the province. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till four the next morning, and everything passed off most agreeably. Mr. Gordon was master of the ceremonies.

RICHMOND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

On Saturday, the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the first stone of a new building for this institution was laid by William Selwyn, Esq., Queen's Counsel, amidst a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighborhood. The preparations made by the committee of management were highly creditable to them. The enclosed space, over the entrance to which was erected a rural arch covered with evergreens and flowers, was decorated with flags and banners for the occasion. A procession, which included the resident clergy, magistrates, and influential inhabitants, preceded by the children of the National School, and followed by the officers and members of the institution, met Mr. Selwyn at the entrance of the town. On reaching the enclosure an appropriate song was sung by the children. The song, to the air of the Savoy in which was inserted, in the usual way, some coins of the current year, &c. &c., was then lowered to its destined place, amidst the cheers of the meeting. A prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Edward Hoare, the curate. Mr. Selwyn next addressed the meeting, and the appropriateness of his speech, as well as the occasion, with which it was delivered, elicited the warmest applause. Mr. E. Collins then, on the part of the trustees, requested Mr. Selwyn's acceptance of the handsome silver trowel provided for the occasion.

The new building, of which we annex an engraving, is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of a library, above 40 feet by 27 feet, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 300 persons. On each side of the theatre are rooms 20 feet by 16 feet, intended, the one for a museum, the other the library. The design is altogether the production of the architects, Messrs. Wardell and Littlewood, of Bishopsgate-street. The cost of the building is, we understand, to be defrayed by donations, and we sincerely hope that the sanguine expectations of the committee of management will be fully realised.

The stone laid by Mr. Selwyn bore the following inscriptions:—

"This stone was laid by William Selwyn, Esq., August 26, 1843. Wardell and Littlewood, architects.

"The site was the gift of her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lady of the manor."

ROYAL IRISH ART-UNION—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Royal Irish Art-Union has now been in existence nearly four years; and it is gratifying to see in Ireland, where party spirit is so rife with evil, an institution like the present in the most flourishing condition. The anniversary meeting took place on the 29th ult., in the Great Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. The interior of the building was thronged with a highly fashionable and distinguished assemblage, amongst whom the ladies were accommodated with the best seats, and appeared to take a great interest in the proceedings. Amidst those present we recognised the Lady Mayoress, Lady Blakey, Lady Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. Misses Plunket, Lord Mayor, Lord Talbot, Hon. and Rev. Dean Maude, Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart., Sir J. Kingston James, Bart, Sir William Betham, &c. &c. The beautiful prizes to be distributed were admirably arranged—the pictures on the wall, and the statuary forming attractive groups in the area. Amongst these may be seen, in our illustration, the charming statues of "The Girl Reading" and "The Girl at Prayer," by P. Macdowell; the clever groups of the "Boys and Dog" and "Boys and Goat," by T. Farrell; "The Andromeda," by Kirk, and "The Rescue," by Panormo; and "The Child at Play," by Burnet; in fact, we have seldom seen a *coup d'œil* more gratifying and cheering.

At one o'clock precisely, on the motion of Sir George Hodson, Bart., seconded by Walter Sweetman, Esq., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was called to the chair.

Mr. Stewart Blacker, the honorary secretary, then read the report, which stated that in the year 1840, this society brought £1235 to bear upon the neglected department of the fine arts in Ireland; in the succeeding year the income increased to £2330; in 1842, the public contributed their increasing confidence and approval by placing £3903 in the society's hands for the national object in view; and that this confidence has not been relaxed or approval forfeited may, we think, be fully gathered from the fact that we stand before you this day with an ascertained income of very near £5000 (cheers); making in the four years already mentioned a grand total of upwards of £12,400. Comparing it with the fourth year of the principal societies in the sister countries, the receipts stand thus:—England, 4th year, £2214; Scotland, 4th year, £3248; Ireland, 4th year, £4965; making a total for England, in four years, £4786; Scotland, in four years, £7318; Ireland, in four years, £12,433. The fund for this year has been thus apportioned:—Prizes for distribution, £2700; engravings, printing, paper, carriage, and other expenses attending same, £1600; for current expenses, £300; for premium fund, £100; making in all, £4700, which will leave about £250 for a reserve against contingencies not calculated on. (Hear, hear.)" The report then adverted to the improvement in the exhibitions, but regretted that the suggestion of the society as to moderation in prices had not been attended to by the artists—no less a sum than £14 024 being asked for the 580 works for sale this year—and besought them, for the sake of encouraging the growing taste in this country for modern art, to take the suggestion into serious consideration.

The engravings in progress for the society were then noticed. For 1841. "The Young Mendicant's Novitiate," ably engraved by S. Sangster, from the original picture by R. Rothwell.

1842. "The Peep into Futurity," by the eminent engraver, R. Golding, from Maclise's.

1843. "The Arran Fisherman," engraving by F. Bacon, from the original by Burton—all in satisfactory progress. And for

1844. It was stated that arrangements were making for a leading and popular line work, by their distinguished countryman Mulready, which elicited much applause.

After announcing the names of the artists who had gained the premiums—for Lithography, H. O'Neill and G. Du Noyez; Modelling, T. Farrell and J. Kirk, jun.; Wood-engraving, W. Walker; and Etching, R. Pilsellie, of Paris—the report noticed the plan proposed for the formation of a society having for its object a national gallery for Ireland, and recommended it strongly to the notice of the members, which called forth much applause.

After some formal business the drawing commenced. The reels on the table, the boxes were broken, and two blind boys from the Richmond Institution drew the lots for the whole society, one from the box containing all the numbers on the tickets of members, the other the numbers of the prizes. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the arrangements, and the various numbers came out very well mingled; the audience gave occasionally cheers as names were recognised. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of a prize of the statue of "The Reading Girl," by Macdowell, to his Excellency Lord de Grey; they were repeated when Lady de Grey obtained one of the casts of "The Andromeda." "Young Kirk; but the merriment of the meeting was excessive, amongst the ladies especially, when a £50 prize, entitled "Love; or Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," fell to Andrew Searle Harte, a Fellow of the College. The name of George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P., was loudly cheered when he obtained "The Deserter."

The £200 prizes were as follows:—Scene on the Thames—Distant View of Erith, J. Tennant, £100; G. H. Gallagher, Ballina. Statues of the Vocal Memnon—Thebes—Sunrise, D. Roberts, £100; Wm. Fishbourne, sen., Carlow. We regret that we have not room for the entire list of prizes.

The prizes in all amounted to 236, valued at £2700, of which there were several casts from the works of the sculptors above mentioned; as also medals, in silver and in bronze, of Francis Johnston, Esq., the eminent architect, who so liberally presented the artists of Ireland with the academy house and exhibition rooms.

At the conclusion of the drawing, thanks were voted to the committee, and to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Stewart Blacker, to whom is due the credit not only of originating this institution, but of working it to its present highly promising condition.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Lord Mayor, for the care and attention devoted by his lordship to the duties of chairman.

The meeting then separated, the fortunate prizeholders who happened to be present being the objects of much congratulation, and those who did not obtain any consoling themselves that they had at all events secured the beautiful engraving of "The Arran Fisherman's Drowned Child," by Burton.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE BOUDOIR.

LETTERS were now received almost daily by Charles. Dr. Hawtree and Major Palgrave were his constant correspondents, and although they declined to put the case in the most favourable light, they managed between them not only to explain the chief circumstances connected with Caroline and Dunbley, but to make it clear to him that his uncle's recovery was hopeless.

Before this unhappy intelligence arrived it was perfectly evident that Charles was sinking: but now that he contemplated darkly his future prospects, when Sir Gerard should be no more—seeing himself as a wretched man with all his prospects blasted, a prisoner without the power to struggle for advancement—his spirit was utterly broken, and he sunk at once into despair.

Lucrece—whom he now loved more tenderly than ever, and whom he viewed as his only angel indeed—saw the lamentable change which the cruel intelligence had produced with alarm; although her heart was wounded to the core at the thought of losing him whom she adored, she failed not to make every effort in her power to cheer him. Often while contemplating her beautiful face would he clasp the worst position in her arms, and exclaim in despair and pleasure, and make it, in imagination, seem with happiness. She could not, however, effectually rouse him. He would on those occasions embrace her with the most ardent affection, and promise to look at the bright side of things; but he soon relapsed into his former state: his mind clouded the brightness of every prospect: in his view it soon became dim.

Charles attended as much as possible at Lucrece's house, when she did not please if he was not present, invariably refused to accept any invitation unless she were accompanied by him. On one occasion, however, having promised to go to a *soirée* of Colonel Richardson, one of his fellow prisoners whom he highly esteemed, and feeling when the evening arrived unusually depressed, he succeeded in persuading upon her, as she knew the Colonel's lady exceedingly well, to go alone. Lucrece yielded of course, solely for his sake—knowing his anxiety to pay the Colonel as possible respect—and went to the *soirée*, and during her absence Fred. brought a piece of escape, which could not, he felt certain, fail.

"Now," said he, having explained the broad outline of the plan, to which Charles most attentively listened, "what is your opinion of it? Do you think that it is not only practicable but easy to be accomplished?"

"Certainly," replied Charles, "the plan itself is excellent: your escape by such means would be almost certain: but have you forgotten that you are now on parole?"

"I have not; but allow me to argue that point for a moment. Honour, of course, ought to be held sacred: that's admitted."

"And, being admitted, there the matter ends."

"Nay, but what description of honour is that which binds me to this accursed place?"

"That which ought to keep you within the walls of the darkest dungeon, if by virtue of the pledge the door were opened to admit light and air."

"But you have not look at the matter too strictly."

"Have you not pledged your honour that you will not attempt to escape?"

"Certainly I have, and I cannot escape without violating that pledge: nor in any other case would I dream of escaping; but look at the position of poor Alice! a young and lovely female, who has sacrificed everything for my sake, who is mining in consequence of me into the grave with her fondest hopes withered, and her reason impaired. Charles, it amounts but to this—I must either break that pledge, or break her heart; either must I sacrifice my honour or lose Alice."

At this moment Lucrece unexpectedly returned, and entered the room so gaily that they were not aware.

"So soon returned," he exclaimed as he embraced her.

"Have I returned too soon?" she inquired. "How I broken in upon one of your clavering reveries? Did you anticipate the pleasure of brooding over wretchedness the whole of the evening?"

"My dear Lucrece," said Charles, gazing at her with an expression of surprise; "but tell me, love, why have you returned so soon?"

"Would it be displeasing if I did not tell you?" What if I were now to say, 'Charles! be reconciled' for here you must remain?"

Fast in the mind of a man in despair a single germ of sacred hope, and instantly rich crops of blessings spring and wave and bloom—to be indeed too often blighted!—still, let the germ but once strike root, and the imagination seems with joy.

Lucrece! exclaimed Charles, suddenly starting. "These words from you—and with a smile!"

"Charles I dear Charles," cried Lucrece, as she fell upon his neck, and gave vent to her tears, "I am so happy! We shall all be happy soon. But," she added, with an effort to control her emotion, "it is cruel to keep you so long in suspense."

"It is the war at an end?" cried Fred.

"No, dear; but listen—on entering the principal room this evening I was presented by the Colonel to an extremely handsome person whose name I understood to be Barrington, and with whom I exchanged a few unimportant remarks, and passed on; but soon after the—leaving in the interim made certain inquiries of the Colonel he approached me again, and at once spoke of

"Renaharnois!" said Charles, "I never heard of him."

"Nor had I before heard of you. The Colonel, it appears, informed him of your position, and also of your being extremely ill in consequence of some severe domestic affliction. Well, having expressed his regret at what he had heard, he encouraged me to enter into a full explanation. I did so, and then he proceeded to dwell upon the kindness of the Emperor, and to assure me that if the case were known to him, we should be released forthwith. I leave Charles, emphatically adding that if I and my brother were to proceed to Paris, present a petition to the Emperor embodying all the facts, and support that petition by an appeal to him in person, he would state his life upon the result. I could have blessed him! Oh! Charles, what were my feelings at that moment! My heart was filled with gratitude and joy, and although he would scarcely allow me to thank him, he must have seen that I was grateful indeed."

"But, how can I go to Paris?" cried Fred. "And how is the interview with Napoleon to be obtained?"

"Here are two letters," replied Lucrece, "which he kindly wrote at once, that there might be no delay: this will secure special permission for you to accompany me, and by virtue of this the interview will be obtained."

"Excellent!" exclaimed Fred., in rapture: but the spirit of Charles had sunk again: he was thoughtful and silent.

"My dear!" said Lucrece, "you do not appear to be much elated by this happy new"

"I am not, my dear girl, in that quarter I have not the slightest hope."

"Nor would you have," said Fred., "if even this Renaharnois were to stake his life on the result."

"Who is he?"

"I was too anxious, my dear, to return to you," replied Lucrece, "to make any minute inquiries about him, but the Colonel assured me that he was a person of great influence."

"And that is sufficient," cried Fred., "is it not?"

"No," returned Charles, "he may be one of those pernicious fools who boast their influence, but have none, and the result of your journey to the capital may be the proof that he is nothing more."

"But will not his influence be tested before we start?"

"How can it be tested?"

"For Heaven's sake, do not perpetually look at the black side of everything thus. If this letter—which I shall take as early as possible in the morning—obtain special permission for me to accompany Lucrece, will not his influence by that alone be sufficiently proved?"

"It may have enough influence for that; but the other is a very, very different matter."

"Dear Charles," said Lucrece, "be assured of success. I have heard that the Emperor is easily accessible, but, whether it be so or not, I feel sure that the letter will have great weight. Come, dear, at least, have hope!—say, believe at once that we shall succeed. If the Emperor have the heart of a man, I feel that I shall not appeal to him in vain."

"Do not be too sanguine, Lucrece; reflect upon the tyrannous character of the man! at all events, do not be too sanguine."

"Well, what time to-morrow shall we start?" said Fred.

"Why, if you go at all—"

"If we go at all! Charles, Charles! However, if we go and are to start without delay, the petition must be drawn up to-night: therefore, let us at once set about it."

"We can't do it," said Charles, "we must employ some lawyer, and have it drawn up in due form, and engrossed."

"Will that be necessary?"

"Charles, my dear," said Lucrece, "will you leave the management of the matter in my hands? I have not generally much confidence in my own judgment, Charles, but in this case I have the very highest. I will draw the petition! It should not, I submit, come from you, but from me. It should be in reality my petition—couched in my own language, and written in my own hand; and I feel that the more simple the language the more effect it will have."

"An excellent thought, Lucrece," cried Fred.—"the very thing!"

"That will be better, certainly," said Charles, "much better: yes, I think that that might perhaps have some effect."

"I am sure that it will—quite sure," said Lucrece, "and therefore, I'll leave you—for I must be alone—and set to work upon it once."

She then retired, and was absent for nearly two hours, during which she drew a sketch of the petition, embodying all the facts in the most touching strain, and combining with an appeal to the feelings of the Emperor, which she believed could not fail to reach his heart. Having finished the sketch she submitted it to Charles, who, much to her satisfaction, shed tears while he read it. It was then given to Fred., who on reading it wept also, and thereby confirmed the conviction of Lucrece, that the Emperor himself would be moved.

"Admirable!" exclaimed Fred. "Admirable indeed."

"Thus, remember, is but a sketch," said Lucrece. "I want you now to suggest improvements."

"That will be impossible," said Charles. "No, my dear, let it go just as it is: do not alter a word."

"If he be insensible to that," cried Fred., "he's a fiend! Now, let me make a fair copy, Lucrece."

"It had better, I think, be in my own handwriting."

"But you must, my dear," said Charles, "feel dreadfully fatigued."

"Oh, not in the slightest degree. Dear Charles," she added, as the tears gushed forth, "how can I feel fatigued!"

He embraced her fondly, and blessed her with fervour; and having pictured the delight of which the power to communicate to him the intelligence of his being free would be productive, she resumed her task with an expression of joy

"Now," said Fred., "let us have a bottle of champagne, and drink success to our enterprise, like Englishmen full of hope!"

Charles summoned the servant, and the champagne was quickly produced, when the toast was formally proposed by Fred., who included the health of Beauharnois.

A long conversation having reference to the position of Beauharnois then ensued; and as this was naturally led to the character of Napoleon, and the assumed probability of his listening to the appeal, they continued to converse until Lucrece produced the petition, which she had written in a beautifully legible hand, when it was read again both by Charles and Fred., who were then more ardent than before in their expressions of admiration, and soon after that, at the suggestion of Lucrece, it being then past midnight, they retired.

In the morning, albeit they had scarcely closed their eyes, they had an unusually early breakfast, and immediately afterwards Fred., having begged of Lucrece to be in readiness on his return, proceeded to the office of the functionary to whom the letter was addressed, and who, to his unutterable delight, at once gave him the necessary order to pass.

"Now," he exclaimed, displaying the order on his return, "now, what think you of the influence of Beauharnois?"

"He certainly," replied Charles, "appears to have some influence."

"It was given to me in a moment!—without the slightest interrogation—almost without a word."

Lucrece then announced herself ready to start, and as Fred., on his way back, had ordered a carriage to be brought to the door, with all possible despatch they prepared to take leave.

"My dear Lucrece," said Charles, taking her aside, "in speaking to the Emperor, use nature's eloquence: do not task your memory: speak from the heart, and may Heaven firmly nerve your utterance."

"Fear not, dear Charles," replied Lucrece, "I feel that, in pleading such a cause, I shall be firm."

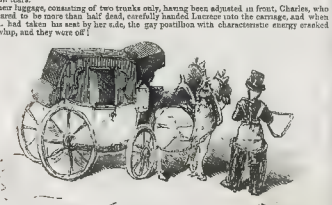
"And if you be, you will not plead in vain."

"Oh! Charles, how happy I am to find that you think so!"

"Bless you, Lucrece!—God bless you!"

The lumbering carriage—which seemed to have been built at least a century, and which evidently had not been cleaned within the memory of any living man, drawn by heavy cart horses by virtue of ropes, and guarded by a gaudily-dressed postilion half buried in his boots—then appeared at the door, and as Fred., who was standing impatiently at one of the windows, announced it on the instant, Lucrece and Charles embraced each other in silence and in tears.

Their luggage, consisting of two trunks only, having been adjusted in front, Charles, who appeared to be more than half dead, carefully handed Lucrece into the carriage, and when Fred. had taken his seat by her side, the gay postilion with characteristic energy cracked his whip, and they were off!



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

This institution, for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, originated in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury; the committee first appointed to carry out the plan having been materially assisted by the co-operation of the noblemen, clergy, and gentry connected with the county of Wilts and the adjoining counties, as also with the counties of Oxford, Devon, and Cornwall. The distinctive features of the plan are:—Providing the best possible education and maintenance at cost price; constant superintendence and sound theological teaching, according to the doctrines and formularies of the Established Church; watchful care over the morals of the boys, as well as over their education; and admission to the privileges of the school by means of nomination only. The establishment has been planned for 200 boys (to be increased hereafter, if required, to a number not exceeding 500), of whom two-thirds shall be the sons of clergymen, and one-third the sons of laymen. The right of nomination is acquired by donations towards the general fund, to be appropriated to the providing and maintaining of buildings and accommodations, furniture, and articles of outfits; and the residue to the foundation of exhibitions at the universities, or for annual allowances for fixed periods, upon entering either of the professions of law or medicine, to be open to the whole school, and distributed according to merit. The institution is managed by a council, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, as president; the bishops of England and Wales, as vice-presidents; together with trustees, treasurers, and life governors, of whom one-half are clergymen: the Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

The preliminary arrangements being completed, the institution have located themselves in the noble mansion represented in our engraving; and which, in the early part of the last century, was the residence of the Marquis of Hertford; in later times, it has been better known as the Castle Hotel; and has just been fitted up to accommodate 200 scholars. The situation, immediately adjoining the town of Marlborough, is very desirable, especially to the south-western counties. The mansion, of which the engraving shows the south front, with St. Peter's Church to the right, is a massive red brick edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a terrace walk, and very fine trees and shrubs. In the rear, or north front, are spacious grass-plots, and a covered play-ground; and the extensive offices have been converted into a school and class rooms.

We are happy to add that the school was opened on the 26th ult., with 200 scholars, the full number intended to be received at first. As became the importance of the occasion, the president, the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Williams, Bart., Rector of St. Peter's, several members of the school council, viz.: the Earl of Eldon, the Venerable Archdeacon Berens, the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Rev. J. G. Brett, Robert Few, Esq., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P., the Rev. R. Gorton, Christopher Hodgson, Esq., the Rev. B. Harrison, F. A. M'Geachy, Esq., M.P., Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., the Rev. C. E. Plater, T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq., M.P., the Rev. John Ward; the auditors, John Shepherd, Esq., William Pott, Esq.; and the masters and scholars of the foundation, went in procession to St. Peter's Church, where, after divine service, the Bishop of Salisbury preached a most eloquent and admirable sermon, explanatory of the great and important objects such an institution is calculated to attain, if based, as all education must be to ensure success in its results, on the sure foundation of the Christian religion.

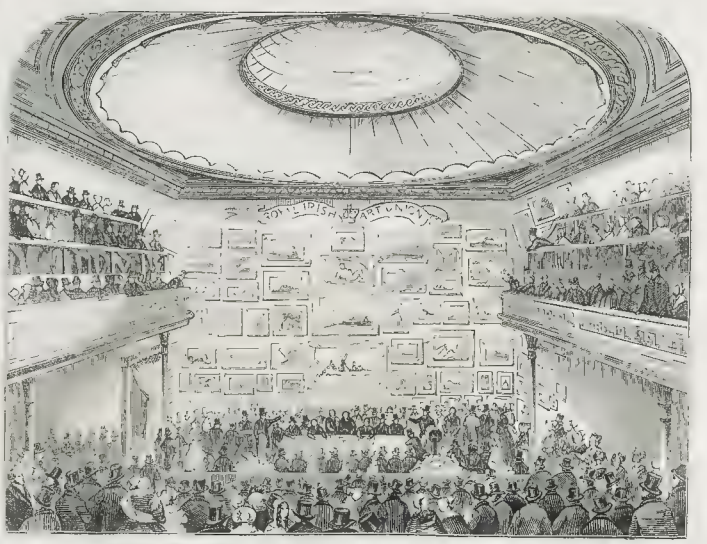
A more important movement in the cause of education has scarcely occurred in these times; it will give to that large and influential body of men, the clergy of the country, the means of providing for their children that measure of classical instruction which before could only be obtained in our great public schools; but at an expense which entailed upon them far greater sacrifices than in many instances their limited incomes rendered prudent or even justifiable. The same education is also offered to the sons of laymen at a comparatively small expense.

The establishment consists of a master and five assistants (besides masters for modern languages and drawing), who are to instruct the scholars in classical and mathematical literature, so as to qualify them either for admission into the universities, or for any profession their parents might design.

RICHMOND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—See preceding page.

The arrangements for the domestic comforts of the boys, and for discipline and superintendence on the part of the masters, have been carried out to the admiration and satisfaction of those parents and friends who accompanied the pupils on the days of their admission; as well as of those noblemen and gentlemen who visited every part of the buildings and grounds on the day of opening.

The good feeling of the inhabitants of Marlborough was testified by inviting the council to a public dinner on that day, at which the mayor presided. The speeches delivered on the occasion by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Eldon, and F. A. M'Geachy, Esq., M.P., were listened to with the greatest attention.



ROYAL IRISH [illegible], DUBLIN—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. See preceding page.

THE EARL OF ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE, AT PARSONSTOWN.

The annexed series of engravings illustrates the history of one of the greatest scientific triumphs of our time—the construction of the LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD, by the Earl of Rosse, at his residence, Parsons-town Castle, in King's County Ireland, about 87 English miles from Dublin. Of his lordship's able presidency at the recent meeting of the British Association, at Cork, we spoke in our last number; where, also, our readers were promised the very interesting illustrations we now introduce to their notice.

A pleasant history might be written of Parsonstown castle; the changes it has been subject to since the time of the O'Carrols, its original possessors, being not a few. In 1642, it was besieged by the Irish, and relieved by Sir Charles Coote; in 1643, it was taken by General Preston; in 1648, it was attacked by O'Neile; in 1650, it was taken by General Ireton from the Irish, who, for some time, had possession of it; in 1688, Sir Laurence Parsons was besieged in it by Oxburgh, and it was garrisoned by his so diers for some time afterwards; after the defeat of King James, Sir Laurence was again established in the castle, which was again besieged by Barsfield, &c. &c. The present appearance was given to it some years ago, after it had been severely damaged by fire. These actions and events might be made interesting to our readers; but we are sure we shall meet their wishes more fully by attending, for the present, to the scientific pursuits of its possessor. His lordship has gained for himself a name of much celebrity; his high talents are combined with great perseverance, and both are happily guided by sound good sense. He seems to love science for its own sake, and, unprompted by any desire for applause, he has been working silently and for himself, until the magnitude of the results have forced themselves on the notice of the world. He has particularly distinguished himself by attaining an end, which has been for a long time a desideratum to scientific men—the production of large metallic reflectors. Until he accomplished the casting of his speculum,

THE TELESCOPE ON THE LAWN.

six feet in diameter, it was thought to be impossible; and the difficulties and obstacles he met with in the prosecution of his object, would have deterred a smaller mind. For the last ten or twelve years there has been erected on his lawn, a reflecting telescope, made by himself (a view of which we give), the concave speculum of which is 3 feet in diameter, and whose focal length is 27 feet. It is elevated and depressed with the greatest ease, being accurately balanced by heavy weights over pulleys; and it is turned to any part of the heavens by means of wheels running on a graduated iron circle, fixed in the ground. The casting, grinding, and polishing of this speculum, and the machinery of the tube, and its suspension, were all accomplished under his lordship's eye, and by his own direction. We give a view of the exterior of his workshop, and of the house where, by help of a steam-engine, all the processes connected with the producing of the speculum were performed. It will be interesting to know more exactly what are the operations carried on in this laboratory. We will attempt a description, necessarily very brief, and as much on the surface as possible: a more scientific and elaborate one will no doubt be soon given to the world in its proper place. A detail of the several steps taken in the making of the large speculum will suffice for our purpose.

Lord Rosse has discovered that the only metals which should be employed in forming speculum metal are copper and tin, and that the proportion should be, copper 88 9 to to 126·4. Of these metals, for his large speculum he melted three tons, in three cast iron crucibles. In his first trial to melt the metal, he found that the weight was so great that it insinuated itself into the heated crucible, and oozed through it at the bottom. To remedy this, his lordship had crucibles cast with their faces upwards. Crucibles are always cast with the bottoms up; and so, the air rising, makes these parts porous, and caused the oozing of the metal. The plan he adopted of getting them cast face upward—allowed the air to lodge at the top; and he completely succeeded in his next attempt. Having sunk in the ground three large furnaces, each about 4 feet in diameter, and 6 feet deep, and connected with a chimney about 19 feet high, and four feet broad, tapering slightly to the top, he heated them with turf fires, which he preferred to coal.

PARSONSTOWN CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE.

One crucible, holding one ton of metal, was placed in each, and for 19 hours was subjected to an intense heat. The shape on which the metal was to be cast being made ready, and three sleepers being rightly placed to receive the crucibles, they were lifted, by means of an immense crane, from their furnaces; and at nine o'clock on the evening of the 13th of April, 1842, without accident or delay, they simultaneously poured forth their glowing contents—a burning mass of fluid matter, hissing, heaving, pitching itself about for a minute, and then calmly settling into a monument of man's industry for ever. There were a great many witnesses of this scene, and not one can forget the entire composure of Lord Rosse's manner. While every other person seemed anxious and fearful, he directed the men as collectedly and easily as if it was one of the most ordinary occurrences of life; and his only answer to the many proffered suggestions of the by-standers was, "There's no fear—there's no hurry." When the metal had settled, it was drawn by a capstan into a heated oven, and built in, where it remained for sixteen weeks, annealing. The great difficulty experienced in producing large reflectors is, that in cooling the metal generally cracks; and when this does not occur, the number of holes often found in the solid mass renders it of no use. Lord Rosse has the merit of overcoming completely both these obstacles. The plan usually adopted in casting is to make the shape in sand; this substance, however, in his lordship's experiments, allowed the under portions of the metal to remain heated as long as the upper, and both surfaces setting together, left the central portions the last to cool, which thereby caused warping and cracking in the speculum. Lord Rosse thought that if the metal was cast in a shape of iron, its high conducting power would cool the under surface rapidly, and that the cooling would extend itself gradually to the top. This he found, on trial, to be the case; but the air and gas that is always mixed with the fluid metal not having the porous sand to allow its escape, rose through and filled with holes the speculum, and consequently destroyed it. The problem now was to find some substance of sufficiently high conducting power to cause rapid cooling; but, at the same time, sufficiently porous to allow the escape of air when the metal was poured on it. In a happy moment the noble mechanic solved it. He thought that by binding together layers of hoop-iron, and turning the requisite shape on them edgewise, that the interstices would be too small to let the metal pass, and large enough to give the air exit. The existence of the six-foot speculum is a magnificent proof of the truth of the calculation. Nothing could have answered more fully. We should be proud to think that the greatest scientific triumph was not the creation of a happy chance, but the result of reason.

The speculum being cast, was left for sixteen weeks in the annealing oven; and we may well envy, but can scarcely imagine, the feelings of its maker when, on removal, it was found without spot or blemish. The surface had now to be ground and polished. The figure required for the surface of a reflecting speculum is that of a parabola. There is, in general, very great difficulty in producing this curve; and it has been such a terror to opticians that few can be found willing to undertake a speculum of larger diameter than six or eight inches. However, Lord Rosse, by a combination of motions, both of the speculum and polishing tool, easily produced the desired effect. The speculum was placed in water, and turned round by the steam-engine, while the polisher had a horizontal motion given by the same means: these two motions were the most apparent, but there were others, into the consideration of which we could not enter sufficiently briefly. The grinding-tool was made of iron, turned to the required shape in his lordship's workshop; it was then cut by grooves into octagonal-shaped pieces on the surface, and holes bored through it in different places, to allow sand and water to run from the upper surface between it and the speculum: the supply of sand and water was constantly kept up. The entire weight of the grinder was not allowed to rest on the speculum; it was partly counterpoised by a weight hung to an attached lever. It required six weeks to grind it to a fair surface. The polishing generally requires only six hours. The same tool that grinds it is, for the purpose of polishing, covered over with pitch, on which crocus is spread: nothing else is necessary. The division of the tool into small parts on the surface by grooves is requisite for producing a good shape. If an even surface of pitch were used, the heat that is produced by the friction making the pitch soft, it would accumulate in some places more than others, and so destroy the right shape; but, when the surface is divided into those small portions, the pitch cannot be pushed to any distance from its original position, and, of course, the surface must be constantly true.

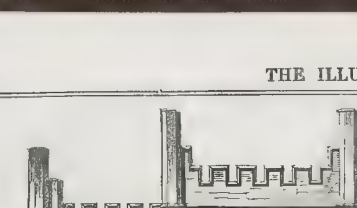
In the view of the tower of the workshop there is seen a long pole running up from the top. On the summit of this is a little crossbar, to which is attached a small dial of a watch. It is directly under this that the speculum is polished. The body of the tower serves as a tube, and the dial is reflected in the speculum below; the polishing is continued until the picture produced is absolutely perfect. When this process is finished, the speculum is ready for the tube; and such a tube as is prepared for it: a company of soldiers might go through their manœuvres in it. It is 59 feet long, and 7 in diameter. It was built in a long gallery, over a range of outhouses, and this had to be thrown down to take the leviathan away. It is made of wood, and hooped with iron. The mechanism by which it is to be suspended and moved is the result of deep calculation, and is not the least meritorious of Lord Rosse's works. When we see this enormous instrument moved about and regulated by one man's arm, and placed in its position with more ease and certainty than a hand instrument can be, he will then appreciate the plan and the mind that conceived it. We could not at all enter into a detailed account of the several pieces of the machinery: they would require a diligent study. The chief means employed is a large cast-iron hinge, which is attached to the bottom of the tube, and which allows it either to be elevated or depressed, or turned from side to side. This hinge will be supported on and fixed into solid masonwork in the ground, and will keep one end of the tube stationary. The walls which support the machinery—a sketch of one of which we give—are built exactly in the meridional line, so that the telescope, which will lie between them, will only take in objects as they pass this line. They can be kept in the field of view for half an hour on each side of the meridian. The speculum is 6 feet in diameter, with a

LORD ROSSE'S WORKSHOP.

focal distance of 53 feet; its power of magnifying may be judged of by the fact that a portion of the moon, the size of a common house, will be visible. Before being placed in the tube it will be fastened to what is called an equilibrium bed, a support made of triangular pieces of iron which have a motion among themselves, and be so disposed that they will adapt themselves to every change of state of the speculum produced by variation of temperature and other causes, and so prevent warping and its consequences. The iron pieces are to be lined with frieze and pitch.

We have been tempted into a longer paper than we at first anticipated, and still we have left a great deal unsaid. We could with pleasure have given a more detailed account of his lordship's labours—of his difficulties and successes in overcoming them. We would like to speak of his first speculum, made in pieces, and attached to a compound metal of zinc and copper, in proportion exactly suited to the contractions of itself. We had much to say concerning the magnificent instrument at present in use, only to be eclipsed by the coming colossus, and to describe his lordship's workshop with its thousand contrivances; but these things would fill a volume, and would be obviously ill adapted to a place like this. But we hope we have said enough to raise sufficient curiosity on the subject to excite a wish for more: and we can fairly promise that a visit to the noble lord's demesne will amply repay any trouble attendant on it. When we were there, we were astonished and amazed at the magnitude of the large instrument, and were lost in wonder when we thought of the results likely to be the consequence of its successful use. But we confess we were more *pleased* with examining an equatorial instrument—which his lordship has also erected: it is eighteen inches in diameter, the largest ever made, and, by its peculiar mechanism, the truest ever used. Sir James South laid out £7000 on erecting one, and had to break it up afterwards because it did not answer. Lord Rosse has been entirely successful. This instrument alone is a wonderful piece of work; but, taken in connexion with all the rest, it is truly marvellous how much and how well one man has done. When we sat down to this paper, we were determined that not one word of eulogium would we pass on Lord Rosse, as he needs no panegyric from us; but the mind should be dead to feeling and to justice, if it could contemplate the vastness of an intellect like his, and withhold its tribute of applause. We are proud to say he is our countryman, for we feel

VIEW OF PARSONSTOWN.



WALL FOR THE MACHINERY OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

that the works which have placed him at the head of all the mechanicians in the world will, with his great powers, enable him to be the first astronomer in existence; and we offer him our most hearty congratulations on the success that has hitherto attended him.

Lord Rosse's pleasure-grounds are most elegantly and tastefully laid out. A large lake has been lately added to the other beauties of the place, and has given his lordship an opportunity of trying his skill as an engineer; the water for the lake being supplied from a distant part of a river which runs through the demesne. As the bed of the river was low near where the lake was intended to be, an aqueduct was cut communicating with the river high up its source, and when it was brought to the required elevation, a tunnel was sunk under the original bed of the river, and thus one stream runs over the other, both supplied by the same source. The tunnel answers its purpose completely. There is also a wire bridge of light and elegant appearance, suspended over the river close to the castle, which is likewise the produce of his lordship's workshop.

It would be an injustice to the Countess of Rosse were this short notice of the demesne concluded without acknowledging the debt the people of Parsonstown owe to her. She has with most exquisite taste improved and made delightful the grounds about the castle, and freely opens them for their accommodation. She has made the town the residence of all who can command the means, and the envy of those who cannot. She has raised the tone of its society; but she has done what reflects much more credit on her mind: she has taken the most lively interest in the poor, and is constantly improving and changing in order to afford them work. The lake was commenced solely to give them employment, and, since then, hundreds have been daily hired to do what but for beneficence might well remain undone. The consequence of this conduct is, that she is universally esteemed and looked up to, and that her town is almost entirely free from the discontent and distress that is so rife in other places. The people are quiet and contented, and well disposed, and are as much indebted to the good sense that produced all this as the world is to the talent that has astonished and is so likely to benefit it.

The town of Birr, or Parsonstown, is the prettiest inland town in Ireland. There are more private fami lies live here than in any other town of the same size. There are public libraries and a mechanics' institute; first rate markets, and everything that money can purchase. In fact, we think the town likely to progress rapidly, and we wish it God speed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16th.

SUNDAY, September 10.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 11.—Daybreak, 3h. 17m.
TUESDAY, 12.—Old Parr born, 1483.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Fox died, 1806.
THURSDAY, 14.
FRIDAY, 15.—Huskisson killed, 1830.
SATURDAY, 16.—Founding Hospital built, 1742.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 16.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 24	3 53	4 8	4 35	4 52	5 18	5 36	6 1	6 20	6 46	7 5	7 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*F. J.,*" *Rochester, is thanked for the information, of which, he will perceive, we have availed ourselves in the account of the grand siege operations at Chatham in our last number.*

"*C. H. B.*" *must await the first meeting of creditors.*

"*A Half-pay Officer's*" *suggestion shall be attended to.*

"*British Swimming Society.*"—*The ticket has been received, although we could not attend*

"*Murby's*" *first conjecture is correct. See* "*Walker's Dictionary.*"

"*J. R O'F.,*" *Bermuy, co. Cork.*—*The sketches did not reach us in time for our illustration of the meeting of the British Association.*

"*F. O. G E.*"—*The lines on the site of Phænicia are ineligible.*

"*J. W.,*" *Camberwell.*—*We have more than once explained our inability to engrave the price cartoons referred to by our correspondent.*

"*R. T.,*" *Weymouth.*—*The views did not reach us before other arrangements had been made.*

"*E. A. A.*" *is correct.*

"*J. B.,*" *Upper-street, Islington.*—*We have not room for the illustration at present; besides, the invention appears to be in dispute.*

"*J. W. W.,*" *Leeds.*—*General Quarters is the Duke of Victoria.*

"*H. S. B.*"—*Sir I. K. Brunel is a native of France.*

"*H. B.,*" *Charles-street, Covent Garden.*—*We regret to learn that no tomb has been erected to the memory of Gibbon, the historian, although his remains rest* "*in the family vault of the Earls of Sheffield.*"

"*H. W. H.*"—*The price of the Colosseum Print and Supplement is* 1*s. Our correspondent has omitted to pay the postage of his inquiry.*

"*Mermaid.*"—*We do not feel disposed to entertain the idea of the existence of such a creature as a mermaid, notwithstanding the tales related by a correspondent.*

"*Cockledemoy*"—*The derivation of the word* '*News from the N. E. W. and S. of the weathercock, we have ever regarded as an ingenious conjecture.*

"*D. R.*" *Perth.*—*The present Lord Mayor of London is not an attorney or solicitor, but a wharfinger.*

"*A Welsh Subscriber,*" *Carnarvon.*—*We have made inquiry, but cannot hear of the* "*Andalusian Melody.*" *Possibly, our correspondent refers to the popular song,* "*It comes not.*"

Hours of Business.—*We are glad to hear the linen drapers, &c., recommenced closing their shops at eight o'clock (exact time) on the 1st instant. Arrangements are also in progress for closing at seven o'clock during the winter months of November, December, January, and February.*

"*F. C. C.,*" *Gillingham, Kent.*—*The height of St. Paul's Cathedral from the ground without to the top of the cross, is* 340 *feet. The height of the Monument from the pavement is* 202 *feet. The ascent to St. Paul's Whispering Gallery is by* 280 *steps.*

"*L. M.*"—*The* "*learned man*" *must mean four-leaved.*

"*Colloney,*" *Drogheda.*—*We think about forty.*

"*A. L.,*" *Sheffield.*—*On the chameleon's faculty of changing colour so much has been written and said, that we cannot find room for an abstract of it. Mr. Milne Edwards is considered to have solved this puzzling phenomenon, by tracing it to the displacements of two layers of membranous pigment in the skin. His results will be found in the* "*Penny Cyclopædia,*" *vore Chameleon. Its food is insects; and a living specimen has, we believe, been possessed by the Zoological Society.*

"*Canterbury.*"—*The* "*Dane John*" *public walk at Canterbury, is stated to be a corruption of Donjon; others maintain it to be from the defensive works thrown up here by the Danes; but the subject is much disputed.*

"*Cheltenham.*"—*The Queen Dowager, Adelaide, was not married before her union with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The statement referred to by our correspondent must, therefore, be an error.*

"*W. R. S.,*" *Macclesfield.*—*The word game in our statute book is declared to include hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.*

"*J. S. G.*" *Sheffield.*—*Waterloo Bridge was commenced in* 1811, *October* 11, *John Rennie, F R S., engineer. It was finished and opened Jun.* 18, 1817, *on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages passing over the bridge in procession. Canova pronounced it the finest bridge in the world.*

CHESS.—"*M. G.,*" "*H. S.*"—*Our solution to No.* 35 *is correct. It is quite obvious, that at the* 3*rd move of Black, the R has been substituted for K, and that it is a typographical error. We give the three first moves over again:*—

White.	*Black.*
1. *Kt to Q Kt* 3*rd, ch.*	*K moves.*
2. *Kt to Q B* 5*th*	*K moves,*
3. *R to Q B* 2*nd*	*K moves.*

The remainder as before.

"*W. Walker*" *and* "*J. E. Green.*"—*See the above answer.*

"*Clericus Delgovitiæ.*"—*Received.*

"*Zeno.*"—*It cannot checkmate.*

Solutions to No. 36, *received from* "*G. M. F.,*" "*Edward,*" "*Decanus,*" *and* "*Euclidius.*"

"*J. H. Piper,*" "*R. C.,*" *and* "*J. W. Sr.*"—*Received.*

*** HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—We have the pleasure to announce that our series of Drawings of the above interesting event are complete. We have the combined talent of English and French artists. Amongst the variety of sketches, we have several by the celebrated Mons. Morel Fatio, who has received the express commands of his Majesty Louis Philippe, to execute paintings of this great event. We are obliged to defer these engravings until next week, having already devoted so much space to her Majesty's excursion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.

The locality of Knightsbridge, near the barracks, has been the scene of a disgraceful conflict between the military and the police. There have been two statements of the affair, each exceedingly contradictory of the other. One, the first published, and taking in rather a strong spirit the part of the civilians against the military, proclaims a horrible outrage committed by the latter. It states that some drunken soldiers entered the room of a public-house in the neighbourhood where some peaceful citizens were taking refreshment, and at once provoked indignation by wantonly insulting a modest female, then in quiet companionship with a respectable young mechanic or tradesman to whom she was engaged. Blows shortly ensued, and in a general *melée* of disorder and riot, in which the chairs and tables were broken up for weapons, the house was at last cleared of the soldiers, who then roused their comrades from their barracks. These rushed to their assistance in numbers, armed, and only half dressed, and, going back to the house, where a mob had now collected, plunged into a general riot of a most violent kind, cutting and wounding those about, and maintaining so serious a conflict that the guard were at last turned out to march the soldiers back into their barracks, and so terminate a very dangerous affair. It was particularly mentioned that one woman was carried into an hospital with her head cut open, and was lying at the point of death. This is the first statement; but since its appearance a letter has been found its way into the *Times* from the pen of a "Private in the Blues," so well written that, if he be a "private," he must either be superior to his class, or the Blues are a very educated regiment. It gives a very different colour to the whole affair, and we present it to our readers with very trifling abbreviation. The "Private" writes thus:—

It is a well-known fact, sir, that there is in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge a group of the most daring and ruffianly characters, known by the name of the "Forty Thieves," who are, and have been for several years past, the terror of the inhabitants of Knightsbridge: they live entirely by plunder, and their nefarious doings are well known to the police. They meet at the public-house called the King's Head, which is a sort of concert-room, and is filled almost to suffocation by this gang and their pals, as they style them, with here and there a sprinkling of respectable tradesmen. Whenever an opportunity occurs they pick a quarrel, a sort of fight is got up, and then robberies of the most barefaced nature are perpetrated on the respectable portion of the room. Both the Blues and the Life Guards when at Knightsbridge have several times been obliged to interfere to protect people from being plundered, and in consequence have incurred the enmity and vengeance of these ruffians. Some of the "Blues" use the house, which is, till between nine and ten o'clock, tolerably well conducted; but about that time the gang begins to arrive; at ten the soldiers are obliged to be in barracks, and after that hour the most scandalous outrages are committed, and several soldiers who have been unfortunate enough to be alone have been shamefully maltreated. The shopkeepers in the neighbourhood, to their great injury, are obliged to close much earlier than is convenient to them, owing to the outrageous behaviour of these blackguards.

On Friday night two or three privates of the Blues were at the public-house in question, and several insulting expressions were made use of respecting soldiers, of which no notice was taken. One of the men got up to leave the room, when a fellow, surrounded by others, exclaimed, "These — soldiers are off, now we shall have more room." The soldier quietly turned round and inquired the reason of the insult, and received for answer a still more insulting expression. Some more words ensued, which ended in a fight; this was the signal for a general attack by the whole party on the soldiers, who were severely injured, the scoundrels breaking the legs from a table to beat them with. Several of the regiment in the street, who were going into barracks, hearing the noise, rushed up stairs, and with great difficulty rescued their comrades, and brought them into barracks, followed by the mob, whose yells were terrific; and, being foiled in their prey, commenced breaking the windows of the barracks.

The comrades of the man who was most hurt felt greatly excited, and several of them got over the wall, and proceeded to the King's Head, with the intention of clearing the house of the desperate gang that so long infested it, in the execution of which they experienced considerable difficulty, the mob having a superiority of numbers, being joined by several of the lowest characters in the neighbourhood, armed with every description of weapon they could obtain. Being directly opposite the barrack-gates, the noise attracted the attention of the guard, who were implored by several respectable inhabitants to turn out, and put an end to the fray. The guard at last turned out to bring in the men, but not, as your reporter states, armed; not a man was allowed to take his arms; the guard were immediately pounced upon, and several were severely hurt. The men in the rooms facing the Knightsbridge-road, who had retired to rest, hearing the noise, got up, and seeing from the windows that the guard and a number of their comrades were being ill-used, they very naturally rushed to the barrack-gates with the determination of rescuing them, but they were not allowed to go out, until all hope of the disturbance being over, without their aid, and then the guard was given up. They then went out and cleared the road, and every man came peaceably into barracks, but not one of them was armed with either sword or pistol. As far as the latter are concerned, we have not one in the regiment, they having been cast a twelvemonth ago. I will not deny that during the confusion two or three innocent persons might have been struck, but it was not wilfully done; in disturbances of this nature it is almost impossible to avoid it. The men were much excited at witnessing the ill-usage of their comrades, and would not any community or family have expressed the same praiseworthy feeling with regard to one of its members? That it was an attack on the people of Knightsbridge is a complete falsehood, as many of the inhabitants fled to the barracks for protection from the violence of the mob, and have expressed their admiration of, and gratitude to, the men for their conduct.

Now, we have drawn attention to this subject for the purpose of "inquiring why there has been no inquiry." First, we want to know, admitting the truth of either story, where were the police before the outrage began to assume its desperate aspect, and when their presence would have made the whole affair a matter for civil jurisdiction? Next, if there be a woman lying at the point of death in an hospital of a sabre wound, why nobody is brought for a magistrate—why no warrants are issued, no civil authority displayed, no step taken for public satisfaction? Thirdly, is there any military inquisition going on; and, if so, why the public are not made cognizant of it? If the military committed the outrage, if the first statement be true, clearly they should at once be made amenable to civil justice, otherwise a cause is left open in the locality of the excitement why the civilian should execrate the soldier. On the other hand, if Knightsbridge be the den of the "forty thieves well known to the police," and the terror and disgrace of the neighbourhood, that is a matter which speaks little for the vigilance of the civil force, and requires to be looked to also. Again, it is not meet that soldiers should be held dressed, and, after barrack hours, in a mob conflict, or that a guard should be turned out to bring them in without a seemly military investigation succeeding such an event. In any case, and whatever story be true, the matter, for the sake of justice, should be put in its proper light, and inquiry be imperatively demanded by the public at large. Should there be any attempt to withhold it, let an appeal be made to the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. They are both bound to sift the causes and rights of any murderous collision between the citizens and the troops.

A case has been during the week brought before one of the police magistrates which seems to require passing commentary.

An unhappy wretch, in a plight of destitution and disease, described as being in rags and covered with vermin, was admitted into the parish workhouse, and there, with a view of attaining to something like cleanliness, and shaking off the loathsome annoyance which was inflicting upon him such disgusting personal misery, he hit upon the expedient of totally destroying his already tattered garments, and thereby levying upon the parish a contribution of something like decent clothing. The man's *ruse* had the effect, and more than the effect. The authorities gave him a parish jacket, but first painted upon it a brand of theft and slavery—of theft in the words "*Stop it,*" which made its miserable wearer everywhere cognizable by the police, and liable to be taken before a magistrate, as he actually was—and of slavery in the name of the workhouse whence it came, one of the local prisons of the bad law with which no thought of freedom can be with safety associated. Thus attired, the poor wretch was sent forth to the hootings of the mob, for crowds to trail at his heels and salute him with jeers and obloquy—the brand of a felon upon his back, and the prisoner of any busy policeman who might wish to take him in hand upon the public behalf. It was in the latter capacity that he figured before Mr. Henry, the magistrate, who at once expressed his decided disapproval of the course adopted by the parochial authorities, and evinced his warm indignation at its impropriety, particularly as the new poor-law itself contained an express prohibition for the punishment, in different terms, of the offence with which the wretched pauper was charged. We would be foremost to deprecate the wanton destruction by paupers of their clothes when once admitted to the workhouse, though we can find some palliation for the wretched being whose rags were swarming with loathsome vermin, and might be said to be "stopping to his flesh;" but we would not have even a far more unpardonable refractory culprit visited with the infliction of the badge and brand of slavery and theft, and so sent forth to the wild derision of the streets. We rejoice, therefore, that the magistrate should have expressed himself strongly against this un-English expedient, and that the folly and cruelty of the workhouse legislation should have ended only in the following beneficial result:—

Mr. Henry said he must repeat that it was most unseemly to have a person like the prisoner traversing the streets of the metropolis in such a dress. In the first place, it led to public inconvenience, as crowds of people followed him about; and in the next, independent of the odium it would bring on the parish, its officers would have to attend to the different police-courts to which the pauper would be taken by the police, on account of the words "stop it" which were placed so prominently on the jacket.

The gatekeeper said he could not help that, and repeated he had only acted under the sanction of the board of guardians.

The governor of the workhouse was one of those who had actually painted the jacket.

Mr. Henry said he could not think, for the sake of the public, of turning the man into the street in such a state, and directed a constable to go to Whitechapel workhouse and obtain a coat and shirt for him.

This was done, and Mr. Henry told the gatekeeper he might take the jacket home with him.

The well-dressed functionary seemed by no means to relish his worship's direction, and said he had other places to call at, but would send for it.

The offence of entrapping innocent parties into apparent crime, so as to subject them to the penalties which the law provides for the guilty, in order that the false informer may profit by the success of his accusations, is one of the grossest and most detestable that can possibly be committed. It is an offence which every public body, however anxious for the vindication of justice and the maintenance of the law, should by every means discountenance, for it is perfectly akin to and co-ordinate in villany with another offence, that of extorting money from an innocent party under the threat of false and abominable charges. Both are crimes of the deepest dye, and deserve to be punished with the utmost rigour. The man who treats another with violence, who waylays or robs him, does not, at all events, deprive him of the sympathy of his fellow-creatures; but the man who entices a person into the commission of crime, and then seeks to make the law, which was designed for the protection of the innocent, a means of the cruellest injury and oppression, and deprives at the same time his victim of the solace of character and commiseration. A case to which these remarks are applicable appeared in this paper last week, in a report of certain proceedings which took place at the Worship-street Police-office. A man named Spellman inquired at the police station for two constables, whose names he mentioned, and with whom, from that circumstance, it might be supposed he had some acquaintance, and, not finding them, he informed another constable that he could conduct him to an utterer of base money. The person to whom he alluded was a boy named Nicholls, who was arrested, and three bad shillings were found in his possession. It was afterwards, however, clearly shown that this

bad money had been previously given to him by Spellman, with a request to keep it for him for a short time, and that Spellman thereby sought to entrap him into the alleged violation of the law, and all the concomitant horrors of trial and transportation. Spellman's object would appear to be to procure money from the authorities at the Mint, as a reward for the information and successful prosecution of the supposed offender, as well as to obtain the usual expenses allowed to witnesses attending at the Old Bailey on behalf of the Crown, and possibly to recommend himself to the notice of the commissioners of police by his activity and zeal. In either case the motive and means of its accomplishment would exhibit the lowest baseness and most unscrupulous perfidy on the part of the principal agent, as well as great laxity and a radical fault in the system which would admit of the possibility of its success. On the reappearance, however, of the parties at Worship-street, on Monday, it was stated by the solicitor for the Mint that no encouragement had been given by the authorities in that department to such practices, and that Spellman, under any circumstances, would have received no reward from them. The statement of the inspector of police also went to exonerate that body. However, we trust that the miscreant will not escape the proper reward of his Machiavelian ingenuity; and, however little anxious for severity or punishment in ordinary cases, we think that crimes of this class and nature require a most rigorous treatment for their repression.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, Thursday Evening.

From an early hour in the morning the cliffs were lined with thousands of well-dressed spectators in expectation of greeting her Majesty, whilst numerous ships appeared in the offing, and myriads of pleasure boats, filled with gay parties, studded the roads. The Grenadier Guards were drawn up so as to afford an uninterrupted passage to the royal *carriage*, and the 7th Hussars were kept in readiness as an escort at the Pier. At one o'clock the guns were heard in the direction of Beachy Head, and expectation from the moment was all on tiptoe. At three o'clock the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, which had outstripped all the rest of the squadron, arrived, and in half an hour afterwards her Majesty, with her illustrious Consort, landed in the royal barge, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, &c. It is unnecessary to state that her Majesty was hailed by the assembled multitude with the most heartfelt marks of loyalty and enthusiastic regard.

Her Majesty was evidently improved in health by the voyage. The Queen wore a blue gown, over which was a black pelerine, and a worked straw bonnet and single feather, and held in her hand a blue and white striped parasol. Prince Albert was in a morning dress, but the Prince de Joinville was in full uniform as a French admiral

A walking procession was soon formed at the pier-head, and her Majesty proceeded towards the royal carriage on the Esplanade, having Prince Albert on the right, and the Prince de Joinville on her left, followed by Lord Aberdeen and the lords and ladies of her suite, Marshal Count Bertrand, Gen. Pechel, the clergy, magistrates, and other public bodies, uncovered. The Coast Guard presented arms as she passed.

The approach to the shore was the signal for the loudest hurrahs of the thousands on the beach and on the cliffs. The bathing women and the fishermen ran over the sands, up to the knees in water, waving their hats, and treating the utmost joy. Her Majesty met them more than once, and bowed and kiss her hand. Prince Albert walked with hat in hand, and the Prince de Joinville found it much more convenient to take his hat entirely off than give it the general salute. Never was a more sincere picture of joy and hearty, stirring, and appeared to make a deep impression on her Majesty.

As soon as the Queen reached the Esplanade the band of the Grenadier Guards struck up the national anthem, and the men presented arms.

The Esplanade was quite clear for the royal progress; the inhabitants, however, crowded the bagnets on one side and the beach on the other, and continued cheering along the whole line.

At the entrance gates were placed the royal standard and the town colours. The Commissioners, with white wands, were present, to form a body guard walking at the side of the Queen's carriage; under a detachment of the 7th, or Queen's Own Hussars, formed the escort thence to the northern entrance of the Pavilion. The Steyne and the Pavilion Parade were crowded, and the balconies were all filled with well-dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs in token of their loyalty and attachment.

At a quarter-past four o'clock the royal carriages arrived at the Palace in the following order:—The first—containing her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince de Joinville. The second—Lady Canning, lady in waiting; and Miss Liddell, maid of honour. The third—Colonel Wylde, equerry in waiting; and Lord Charles Wellesley, clerk marshal. The fourth—Sir E. G. Arbuthnot and Sir Charles Clarke.

Monsieur Touchard has arrived as an attendant on the Prince de Joinville, and had the honour of dining at the Palace on Thursday evening.

The Earl of Liverpool, immediately after his arrival, took his departure for Buxted, the seat of the noble Lord Steward.

The Earl of Aberdeen returned to town by the half-past six o'clock train.

Sir Edward Sugden visited the Palace as deputy lieutenant in waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected on a visit to her Majesty.

Several of the visitors and resident gentry paid their respects to her Majesty by calling at the Palace immediately after her arrival, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Chichester, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Admiral Lord Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord W. Thynne, Lieutenant-General Upton, Colonel Bell, M.G.; Colonel Horne, the Commanding Officer of the Grenadier Guards, &c.

In the evening the yachts illuminated, and sent up fireworks. The steamers displayed blue lights, and the royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

The Prince de Joinville leaves for Ostend this morning (Saturday). The royal yacht goes to Portsmouth to take in coals, but is to return immediately; and there is a rumour that her Majesty will accompany the Prince to Ostend on Saturday, but it is only a rumour, founded on the fact that the Victoria and Aluert is to come back to the roadstead.

THE MURDER AT COBHAM PARK.

A rumour was prevalent during the week that the wretched parricide, Dadd (the particulars of whose atrocity appeared in our late editions last week), had been arrested at Calais by one of the old Bow-street officers, on Monday last, and brought over to Dover; but this is not the case. The savage maniac is still prowling about in quest, perhaps, of other victims. We observe, with the greatest abhorrence, that already the most disgusting exhibitions and announcements are being made, in order to excite the morbid curiosity of the public in reference to this unnatural and tragical event. We were in hopes that the enlightened good sense of the British people had put an utter extinguisher on this raw-head and bloody-bones school of art, but it pains us to perceive, by the newspaper advertisements, that there may still be found persons ready to perpetuate the horrors of such occurrences, even in defiance of public opinion. We trust that the police will exercise a strict censorship over the performances at those juvenile haunts of crime and profligacy, the "Penny Theatres;" and, to prevent the contagion of any higher priced representation of the loathsome scene, we still think that conventional decency affords the best protection.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRISTOL AND DUBLIN STEAMER "QUEEN."

We regret to announce the total loss of the above steamer, belonging to the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, which took place on Saturday last, on the north-east part of the island of Skokholm. In proceeding down the channel we had the most beautiful weather that ever shone from the heavens, about twenty minutes past, and very near weather, as clear as day. We were abreast Smalls Light, and steering a direct course for Saint Bride's Bay, between Skokholm and Skomer; and as we were entering the Roads it came on a dense fog, so much so that we could not see the ship's head. We immediately put the ship's helm hard a-port, and brought her head S.S.E. to make the Milford Lights, and there is my course found to be correct. I gave my orders to the engineer directly to slow the engines quite slow. The orders were strictly obeyed, at the same time sent Mr. Reeve, the chief officer, to the engineer, to tell him he had better be ready to stop or reverse her, as I thought request, at the same time going quite slow. Scarcely had these orders been given, before the ship went on shore. I had a good look out on the right ahead. It was immediately attended to, and immediately she struck. At the same time we should not see what it was until we saw the breakers against the rocks. We reversed the engines, and she hauled off, and we directed our course for Milford, thinking to save the ship. About the distance of one mile from the island we saw a sloop, and called her along side to assist us. At this time there were ten feet water in the hold, and she was fast settling forward, when I immediately put all the ladies on board of the sloop. By this time I had a great lat to port and very much by the head. I sent the sloop from alongside and remained by the ship as long as prudence would allow me to do so. In about a quarter of an hour from this time she sunk in from ten to sixteen fathoms of water. We have saved nothing but the plate, two compasses, and the boats. The losses were all or nearly all, in their night clothes, and so arrived at Milford last evening at six o'clock, the fog being so dense she could not find the harbour. We have had every attention paid to us since we arrived here. The crew I sent up by the Pembroke steamer this day. I keep the chief officer and steward with me until I receive orders from you. To-morrow morning we go out to the spot where the ill-fated vessel went down, to see what can be done. If we can find her, it may be possible to raise her. at all events we may remove the valuables on board.

I remain, &c. "C. G. GARDINER.

"P.S. Myself, Mr. Reeves, and Rowles have saved nothing but what we stand in."

SLOOP WRECKED.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On the 22nd ultimo, as the sloop Good Intent, burthen 47 tons, Captain Thomas Moverley, of Thorne, was proceeding with a cargo of coals for South, when off Cleeness and the Bull Light (the vessel being in stays; there came on a heavy squall of wind from S.S.W., which capsized her, and two men, and the captain's son, aged seven, were unfortunately drowned, and all the wearing apparel of the captain and his wife lost, in addition to the cargo. When the vessel went down, the wife clung to a boat oar, having on her gown unfastened, and her shoes, which were washed off by the sea. The captain swam about until he got hold of two bulkhead boards, and seeing his wife floating at a short distance, he with difficulty got to her and righted the boards, after drifting about for an hour, they were saved, being picked up by Robert Drewery, of No. 7 pilot boat, of the port of Grimsby, when they were safely landed on Sunday morning. The remainder loss is upwards of £200. The hull of the vessel, in which the boy was found, has been brought into Grimsby harbour, and his body has been interred in the churchyard.

FOUR VESSELS RUN DOWN AT SEA.—During the last four or five days accounts have been received of the unfortunate disasters at sea, announcing the total loss of four valuable vessels, by being run down by others, happily unattended with any loss of life. On the night of the 19th of last month, during a dense fog, the Acadia steam-ship, Captain Lott, which, on her homeward passage from Boston to Liverpool, ran down an American barque, called the Merchant, from Amsterdam, bound to Quebec. The fog at the time was so thick, that those in charge of the Acadia did not perceive the unfortunate vessel until she was close under her bows; and to prevent a collision was, it is said, perfectly impossible. The engines were instantly stopped, and in the next moment she struck the Merchant. The commission is reported to have been truly fearful, and for a time the passengers on board the Acadia were in a state of great alarm. The crew of the barque, finding the sea was rushing in torrents into the hold of the vessel, instantly took to the long boat, but it was as much as they could do to get away before the ship pitched forward and directly disappeared in deep [illegible]. The crew were afterwards picked up by the Acadia, which brought them to Liverpool. The Merchant is about 400 tons burden. On the 25th of the same month another [illegible] took place between the barque Grahamville of Rideford, in Devonshire, and the ship Leviathan, which terminated in the loss of the former vessel. It occurred off Cape de Monte, and the Glenburnie sank almost immediately. She was laden with coals, and was bound to Rio Janeiro. The crew were saved, and have since arrived in safety at Bahia, from which place they belong. A third vessel was lost in a similar way in the Atlantic by coming in contact with a brig, called the K. T. E. which has arrived at Bristol with the intelligence. The crew were rescued.—On the 10th ult. in lat. 49° 48, long. 16° 15, the Mercy, from Algoa, ran foul of the Mersey, belonging to Newtonabbey, causing such serious injury that in the course of an hour the Mercy went down. She was laden with [illegible] and the crew were preserved.

MERCHANT VESSEL LOST.—On Tuesday morning last, during a heavy squall, the Good Intent, Captain Moverly, was upset whilst in stays, between the Bull Light and the Spurn, and almost immediately sank. The crew, consisting of two men, [illegible] drowned; also her master's son, aged seven years, with Mrs in bed in the cabin. Captain Moverly kept himself and his wife afloat on an oar until they were rescued by the crew of a pilot cutter belonging to Grimsby, in a quarter of an hour after the accident.

RAMSGATE, Sept. 5.—A box containing newspapers and letters, and destined for Sydney (bearing her Majesty's post mark, October 21, 1842, has been picked up twelve miles east of the North Foreland, and brought in here. Attached to the box are two square iron several pound weights, with a piece of [illegible]

ST. HELENA, July 18.—The Cascade, Lake, from Mauritius to London, which put in here on the 19th ultimo, has been condemned. 16th.—The Regular, Barney, from London to Bombay, was abandoned, in a sinking state, May 13, in lat. 32° 8, long. 33° E. [illegible] saved.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The Lady Isabella, Dobson, from Liverpool to Santa Martha and Carthagena, ran on Belfast Reef on the 7th inst., and bilged; greater part of the cargo saved; but mostly in a damaged state.

We have been informed, on good authority, that the Regular, Budd, from London to Bombay, which foundered off the Mauritius on the 13th of May last, had on board 10,000 sovereigns, 3,000 dollars, £6,000 worth of copper, and £1,000 worth of steel

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WARWICK RACES

FRIDAY.

First Race.—A match, 100 sovs, half forfeit. A mile and a half

Mr. Colbeck's b h Rory O'Moore, aged	... ...	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Haworth's b m Chanoe, 8 yrs	... ...	(Bradley) 2

7 to 1 on the winner. Won easy by a length.

Second Race.—The Gay Stakes of 40 sovs each, h ft. The mile course.

Lord G. Bentinck's b c Gaper	... ...	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Peace's br c Firetrick	... ...	(Templeman) 2
Mr. Isaac Day's b c Somerset, by Sligo	... ...	(Marlow) 3

6 to 4 on the first. Won easy by a length.

Third Race.—The Leamington Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and five only if declared on or before the 16th of July. Two-mile course.

Sir F. L. H. Goodricke's ch c Tim, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs	... ...	1
Mr. Gough's b g Greenbush, 6 yrs (a b) (5st over)	... ...	2
Mr. Forth's ch f Lucy Ellen, 4 yrs (5st extra)	... ...	3

Won by a length.

Fourth Race.—The Warwick St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 30 sovs added by the Race Committee, for three years old. Once round

Mr. G. Rose's b c Bessarabian	... ...	(Wakefield) walked over

Fifth Race.—A Maiden Plate of 50 sovs, given by the Members for the Borough, for maiden horses.

Mr. E. Peel's ch g Cano, 3 yrs	... ...	(Whitehouse) 1

Walked over.

First Race.—A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each

Mr. Mellish's br c Pic Nic, 4 yrs	... ...	(Templeman) 1

Beat [illegible] the field. Won by a length

[illegible] Lord Warwick's [illegible]	... ...	[illegible] 2
Mr. J. Day's ch c [illegible]	... ...	[illegible] 1

Won by a length and a half

Third Race.—A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 30 sovs added by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county.

Sir C. Corkerell's ch f Whitelock, 3 yrs	... ...	(Kitchener) 1

7 to 4 agst the winner. Won by two lengths.

Several other races took place during the day, and were well contested. The stewards were Viscount Villiers and the Hon. Captain Rous.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, whose parents live at 7, Apollo-court, Fleet-street, was burned to death on Monday evening, under the following circumstances:—The child, which was six years of age, and named Eliza Sophia Jackson, had been left by the mother, together with two other children, locked up in a room, the mother being compelled to go from home. The deceased, in her mother's absence, was playing with the fire, when her clothes caught the flame. Mr. Baker, the beadle of St. Clement Danes, happened to be passing through the court, and his attention was attracted by flames bursting from the room, and by cries of "murder," and "fire." Upon reaching the room he found it enveloped in flames, and the little girl in question on fire, and in the most excruciating agony. The little sufferer was immediately conveyed to the King's College Hospital, where she died in two hours. This is one of the thousand similar accidents that occur from the very bad habit of parents locking in their children when they go abroad.

In the case of Mr. Briggs, the upholsterer, who was killed by his gig running into collision with a butcher's cart on London-bridge, as mentioned in our last, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against George Crisp, the driver of the latter vehicle.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday one of the men engaged in sculpturing the slab under the balustrade surmounting the top, and in front of the Exchange, lost his balance and was precipitated with frightful rapidity to the bottom, when he was taken up in a dreadfully mangled state. The most prompt surgical assistance was procured, and the wretched sufferer was immediately removed to the Hospital, where it is said he expired about half an hour after admission. Curiosity

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

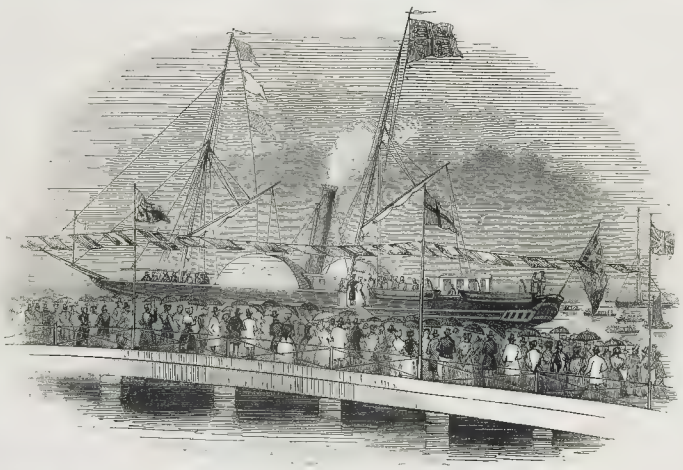
THE ROYAL YACHT OFF SOUTHAMPTON.

Our illustration of this most interesting and eventful "progress" has hitherto only extended to "the passage of the Bar," and the "High-street, Southampton." We now resume our agreeable task of chronicling the events and incidents of the royal *voyage pittoresque*, premising that all the sketches for the annexed engravings are from the pencil of Mr. Landells; and we feel confident that the skilful effect with which he has here pictorially recorded the royal excursion will be at once acknowledged by our readers, whilst our artist's general success in marine subjects will be the best guarantee for the fidelity of his present labours.

Before the details of our engravings, we proceed to the arrangements at Southampton, as narrated by our correspondent at Cowes:—"At about four P. M. on Sunday, the 27th of August, the day previous to the embarkation of her Majesty at Southampton on her marine excursion, H. M. S. Warspite, 50 guns, Captain Lord John Hay, came to anchor in Cowes Roads from Portsmouth; and shortly afterwards H. M. brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Smythe, took up her station about a quarter of a mile astern of her to the eastward, in readiness to do honour to England's Queen. The greatest bustle and excitement prevailed on shore and afloat, on its being made known for certain that the Queen was, for the third time, about to honour 'the Island' with her presence. During the whole of the day, the R.Y.S. yachts kept arriving from the westward, whether they had been to give eclat to the Torquay and Plymouth regattas, in the preceding week, causing the roadstead again to assume its summerlike appearance.

"On the following morning (Monday), at an early hour, the loyalty of the inhabitants became more and more conspicuous; and, although the weather did not augur a very promising appearance, being dark and lowering, with a Scotch mist falling, that would wet an Englishman to the skin, it could not damp the loyalty and excitement which was evinced by the fair daughters of Vectis to give her Majesty a warm reception, and who on any other less important occasion, would have remained safely housed within their respective domiciles. Notwithstanding the dulness of the weather, the hearts of her Majesty's subjects at this 'Queen of watering places' (Cowes), were lit up with joy at the thought of 'the Queen is coming,' and that she would again visit the Island, and show her Royal consort the once favourite abode where 'Victoria' sported on the lawn of 'Norris' as the gay and joyous girl. And could there be anything more natural, while there remained so many links to connect her Majesty's youthful history with the Island? For here it was that Victoria experienced the beneficial effects of its climate during the summers of 1831 and 1833; and here it was that her Majesty chose a wetnurse from her subjects for her first-born.

"We could recapitulate many incidents connected with the former visits here of her Majesty when Princess; but, as our object is to condense as much as possible, and confine ourselves to her Majesty's present brief sojourn among us, we shall return to the morning, when the booming of cannon announced the embarkation of the Ocean's Queen on the waters of the Solent, and when all eyes were eager to catch a glimpse of the royal yacht, freighted as she was with so precious a gem."



EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

HEAVING THE LEAD.

ENTRANCE TO SOUTHAMPTON PIER.

Our first engraving represents the royal yacht off Southampton, and shows the beautiful proportions of this superb vessel to great advantage. Her boats are seven in number, consisting of the Queen's barge, which is 35 feet in length, and built diagonal, with comle deals from New Zealand, and only five-eighths of an inch in thickness, the knees and thwarts are not observable, and yet she is strongly kneed together, so that there is an entirely flat surface inside, beautifully gilt and varnished. Its fitments are entirely mahogany; the outside is painted pure white, with gilt moulding, and having the royal arms emblazoned on her bows in purple and gold. She is fitted with canopy awnings of rich silks, supported by copper standards; the cushions are also of rich silk. The sculls are painted white, and 14 in number; each scull bears the royal arms on the handles, and the blades have the dolphin in gold in bold relief. There is one dingy, 14 feet in length; two gigs, 28 feet in length; and two pinnaces, 32 feet in length; with a life-boat, 26 feet long, with air-tubes, made of copper, which are placed round the seats of the boat, so that it will be impossible for any accident to happen. The whole of the boats' fitments are entirely mahogany, and each bears on its bows the royal arms.

The next scene is the embarkation of her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the royal yacht, having been steered thither in the admiral's barge, by Commander Sheringham, of the Fearless. Her Majesty was received on board the yacht by Lord Haddington, and other lords of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, and Major-General Sir Hercu es Pakenham. Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool were on board the royal yacht, and accompanied her Majesty. The Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the pier, having handed her Majesty from the carriage into the admiral's barge, returned to the temporary house on the pier, evidently very wet, and returned to town by railway. Immediately on her Majesty ascending the deck of the royal yacht a royal salute was fired. Her Majesty did not long remain on deck in consequence of the rain.

The fourth engraving shows the entrance to Southampton Pier, near the quay, at the south-western corner of the town. The pier is a structure of considerable extent and elegance; it was erected some years since, and called "Victoria Pier," after her Majesty, by whom, before her accession, it was opened.

Shortly after twelve o'clock order was given to weigh, and the royal yacht proceeded down Southampton Water, towards Cowes. She was followed by

PASSING THE FLAG-SHIP ST. VINCENT, OFF SPITHEAD.

CALSHOT CASTLE.

ROYAL YACHT IN SIGHT OF COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

the Sovereign steamer, and by the Ariadne, having on board the mayor and civic authorities; and also by many other steamers, which, with the Commissioners' yacht, and the Oriental steam-ship, engraved on the next page, were gaily decked for the occasion.

The vessels in Southampton Water, which were unprecedentedly numerous, were dressed in their colours, and produced a very lively effect. There were, besides many private yachts, and a vast number of steamers of different commercial and other public companies, the following Government steamers,—Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and Fearless.

The steam-squadron manned their yards as the royal yacht passed, and the admiral dipped his flag, which was flying on board the Fearless. The whole of the steamers then got under way, and followed in the wake of the royal yacht. A number of the Royal Yacht Squadron who were lying off also made sail.

The third engraving on the opposite page shows heaving the lead on board the royal yacht, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence explaining to her Majesty the use of it.

Having passed Calshot Castle, which is shown on the lower right-hand corner of the page, the yacht directed her course to Cowes. It was not until some time after the men-of-war in Cowes Roadstead had announced, by their firing, that her Majesty was in sight that the royal steamer could be descried through the haze, abreast the Red-buoy apparently, and on, approaching the westernmost part of the roads. At one o'clock the royal standard became visible from the castle, and the castle guns, which for the previous ten years had been silent—indeed, ever since the Queen, as Princess Victoria, left her residence, Norris Castle—then discharged their contents with a report that completely deafened the ears of the bystanders. On the smoke clearing away a most magnificent spectacle presented itself; a whole fleet of steamers following in the wake of the royal steamer, and on either side the Royal Yacht Squadron in two divisions; the commodore, Earl of Yarborough, in his beautiful yawl, the Kestrel, leading the starboard division, and the royal yacht going at less than ordinary speed, to enable the whole fleet to keep up with her, and progressing slowly onward towards Ryde and Spithead.

An accident, fortunately attended with no serious consequences, may be mentioned here. This was the Monarch steam-ship fouling the South-Western, the vessel in which was our artist, who has sketched the collision.

As soon as the royal yacht approached Spithead the flag-ship St. Vincent, 120, manned yards, and fired a salute in excellent style. This inspiring scene is shown in the uppermost engraving. Salutes were also fired from Monkton Fort, from the garrison at Portsmouth, and the Victory, 100, in the harbour. The two opposite engravings show the royal yacht in sight of Cowes, and the Royal Yacht Squadron club-house on the Marine Parade, the fashionable promenade, and, from its situation, commanding the entrance of Cowes harbour and the roadstead. At the northern extremity of the parade

PASSING NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

is the castle originally built by Henry VIII., but almost modernised into a mansion, and now the residence of the governor of the island. Cowes is situated on the east and west sides of the entrance of the Medina. The town is seen to greatest advantage from the roadstead; and the houses command delightful views of the coast of Hampshire, with the New Forest, Calshot Castle, Southampton Water, Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, and Spithead in the distance. As a proof of the maritime importance of Cowes, it is selected as the port of rendezvous, where vessels of every denomination and of every flag call for orders, as to their ultimate port of destination; and, with some improvements, Cowes would be one of the finest harbours in the kingdom.

The royal yacht having passed the St. Vincent, returned to Ryde, where her Majesty and Prince Albert landed in the admiral's barge at the pier, under a salute from the Grecian, 16, to which a steamer was lashed at Cowes, in order that she might keep company with the yacht. The details of the landing were narrated, at some length, in our last number. Approaching the town from the sea, the effect is very imposing: house rising above house to the top of a hill, considerably elevated above the sea-level, interspersed with trees and evergreens, give it a very inviting appearance. The pier stretches out into the sea 1740 feet in length, or one third of a mile. To the right is a handsome terrace, behind which rises the elegant spire of St. Thomas's Church; further to the right are the market-house, town-hall, and chapel of St. James; while, near the shore are some beautiful marine villas.

In taking water off Ryde Pier, the barge, from the yacht rolling about, got under the accommodation-ladder, and broke off the lower part, on which Mr. Frederick Warren, mate, and son of Admiral F. Warren, was standing as a sidesman: he was, consequently, thrown off into the water, to the great alarm of her Majesty, who, in the extreme agitation till he was picked up, which, being an expert swimmer, was speedily done. The young gentleman has been assured of his promotion.

We may here quote (from the *Times*) an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht:—

"Her Majesty, who enjoys her marine excursion amazingly, has been entirely free from any attack of sea-sickness. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, however, who is extremely liable to an attack of this nature, was somewhat indisposed during the slight breeze which blew in the course of Tuesday; but during the whole of to-day the Prince has not had, nor indeed is he likely to have, any return of this odious malady. It is most gratifying to observe the great urbanity and kindness manifested by the Queen and her illustrious consort to every one of the crew with which the royal yacht is so efficiently manned. Her Majesty and the prince, in pacing the decks arm in arm, enter into conversation with the

ROYAL YACHT CLUB-HOUSE AND PORT.

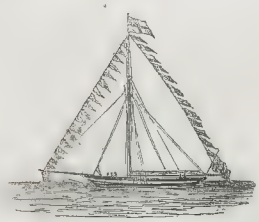
sailors on the subject of naval tactics, making various inquiries connected with various matters concerning the discipline of the vessel. We have some powerful telescopes on board, which are the source of great amusement to the Queen and his Royal Highness. Her Majesty's health is exceedingly good. The Queen and the Prince rise early, breakfast between eight and nine o'clock, partake of luncheon about two o'clock, and dine about the usual hour. The Sovereign generally retires to rest between ten and eleven o'clock. The internal decorations of the royal yacht are of the most chaste and magnificent description. She is replete with every convenience, and with respect to her steaming and sailing capabilities she may be said to be unrivalled. The number of hands on board is upwards of three hundred. This number includes the Marines and the Marine Artillery. Should the weather continue as favourable as it is at present, it is quite a matter of speculation how long her Majesty will be 'the Queen of the Ocean on her own proper element.'"

At a quarter past two the spectacle was hailed for a while by the East Cowes Castle Point, having been nearly an hour in passing through the roads; and it was not until about half-past five o'clock that the royal standard again hove in sight, her Majesty being on her return from Ryde to Cowes. The weather had now become more cheering, the rain had ceased; still there was a gloom over head, and a mist on the horizon, that gave it more the appearance of November than August. The Parade was soon thronged with people, and numerous boats, filled with fashionables, were placed in requisition, wending their way towards the royal yacht to get a peep at the Queen. Her Majesty's ships Warspite, Modeste, and Grecian, again saluted the royal yacht, and as she passed outside the Warspite the sailors who were on the yards gave her Majesty three cheers. An Austrian merchant barque, the Jenny, Captain Francovitch, lately arrived from Bahia, was also dressed out in a profusion of colours, and fired a royal salute with such precision that it would have been difficult to have guessed her other than to be a man-of-war; her symmetry, appearance, and rig deceiving the keenest eye. The royal yacht continued her course through the roads to the westward, and proceeded as far as Egypt House, where Lord Durham, during the summer of 1833, resided, and where his lordship gave a magnificent banquet and entertainment on the 1st to her Majesty (when Princess), and the juveniles of the nobility then stopping here. The royal yacht, after viewing the spot, returned to the roads; and at twenty-six minutes past six let go her anchor off the castle, amid the cheering of the populace and

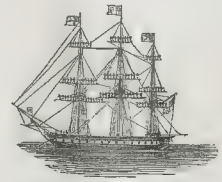
RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Continued on page 172.)

[We here group a series of interesting scenes and objects of the royal passage, in the order referred to in the narrative in pages 168, 169, 172.]



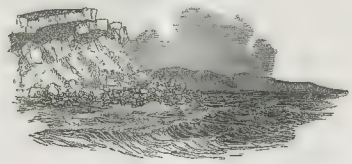
THE COMMISSIONER'S YACHT.



THE WARSPITE—MANNING THE YARDS.

QUARANTINE VESSEL, AT THE MOTHERBANK.

THE FLOATING LIGHT, SOUTHAMPTON WATER.



ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.

LORD YARBOROUGH'S YACHT KESTREL.

THE MONARCH STEAM-SHIP FOULING WITH THE SOUTH-WESTERN.

THE ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP.

THE QUEEN'S BARGE.

THE NEEDLES.

THE LUMPS AT THE ROYAL GEORGE.

THE LANDSLIP, LYME REGIS.

HER MAJESTY IN FRANCE.

CHATEAU D'EU, Saturday, Sept. 2.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in the royal yacht in the roads of Treport at five o'clock this afternoon. The flotilla escorting her Majesty came to anchor under a salute from the battery on the beach and the French war-steamers in the roads, and shortly afterwards his Majesty the King of the French arrived in an open carriage drawn by eight horses, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, and the Princess Clementine, the Princes de Joinville and Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Aumale and Montpensier escorting the royal carriage on horseback. Several other carriages, conveying the French Ministers and great officers of state and the household of the King of the French, followed in the train. On arriving at Treport his Majesty Louis Philippe embarked on board the barge of la Reine Amelie, and proceeded to the royal yacht to escort her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the French shore. On the arrival of the barge at the Victoria and Albert her Majesty descended into it, and, together with Prince Albert, was conveyed to the landing-place under a salute from the whole of the vessels in the roads, as well as from the battery on the beach.

Their Majesties Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe entered a tent that had been erected on the jetty, where the ceremonial of introduction was gone through between the royal personages present; after which their Majesties and Prince Albert entered the carriage that had conveyed the King and Queen of the French to Treport, and, amidst the mingled cries of "Vive la Reine Victoria," and "Vive le Roi!" together with shouts of the military, the salutes of the cannon, and the general acclamation of thousands of spectators who crowned the heights and crowded the windows, drove off to the Chateau d'Eu.

On the arrival of her Majesty in the court of the chateau, where the 1st Regiment of *Carabiniers à Cheval* and the *corps d'élite* of the 1st, the 24th, and the 66th Regiments of Foot were drawn up, the bands played "God save the Queen," and the troops presented arms, whilst her Majesty descended from the carriage. The Queen graciously bowed to the civil and military functionaries who were assembled in the grand portico to receive the royal party, and was conducted by King Louis Philippe to the balcony thrown out from the state apartments, where her Majesty again graciously saluted the troops, and retired amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of welcome from the soldiery as well as the spectators assembled.

At eight o'clock dinner was announced, when his Majesty the King of the French, with her Majesty Queen Victoria at his right, and the Queen of the Belgians at his left, proceeded down the grand staircase to the *salle à manger*, which is situated on the ground-floor of the chateau.

The royal dinner party consisted of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were respectively seated at the right hand of the King and the Queen of the French, who sat opposite to each other, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Joinville, the Princess Clementine, Madame Adelaide, the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier; Viscountess Canning, lady in waiting on her Majesty; Lord Cowley, the British ambassador; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool; the Marshal Count Sebastiani, M. Guizot, ministre des affaires etrangères; M. Lacave Laplagne, ministre des finances; Admiral Mackau, ministre de la marine; General Athalin, intendant de la maison du roi; the Marquis de Roure, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel Wylde, the Hon. George Anson, Colonel Chabannes, &c. During dinner the band of the 24th Regiment of Infanterie Legère played several favourite airs from French and Italian operas.

The Mareschal de Camp, the Marquis de Roure, has been appointed chevalier d'honneur to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Colonel Chabannes, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King of the French, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The King has signified his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the civil and military authorities charged with the preservation of order and the prevention of accidents during the ceremony of Saturday.

Lord Cowley, the British ambassador at the court of the Tuileries, was in attendance at Treport to receive her Majesty on her landing on the shores of France.

Mr. Gordon, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Havre, also repaired to Treport, to pay his respects to the Queen of England.

The Prince de Joinville joined the royal squadron in the war-steamer Pluton, in which he embarked at Cherbourg. Her Majesty having despatched a steamer to inform the Prince that it was her intention only to pass within view of Cherbourg, where there is a very extensive breakwater, his Royal Highness hastened to meet the squadron, and at three A.M., on Saturday, he encountered the yacht Victoria and Albert, on board of which he immediately went, and was thus conveyed to Treport.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward; Lord Cowley, ambassador at the court of the Tuileries; Lady Canning, Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel Wylde, and others of the royal suite, heard prayers this morning in the saloon appropriated to her Majesty's use.

After prayers the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the royal family of France, and escorted by a numerous cavalcade of ministers, generals, court and state officers, took an airing in the grounds of the chateau and the neighbouring forest.

The royal dinner party comprised nearly the same personages that were assembled at the table of King Louis Philippe yesterday.

MONDAY. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, with the other royal personages, and a numerous suite, left the chateau this morning at two o'clock, and repaired to the Forest of Eu, when their Majesties took an airing in the drives and avenues of the wood.

At four o'clock a collation was served at the Mount d'Orleans, of which her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the royal family of France, and the distinguished and noble guests partook. The band of the *Carabiniers à Cheval* played during the collation several favourite airs. After the collation her Majesty, conducted by the King of the French, repaired to a tent close by the great tent, when, surrounded by the royal personages present, and by the officers of state, and the members of the household and court, the Queen of England held a levee, at which there were presented the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who had repaired or been invited to pay their respects to her Majesty.

The royal party returned to the chateau at six o'clock. At eight dinner was served in the principal *salle à manger*, her Majesty being conducted, as before, by the King of the French.

In the evening a concert was performed at the chateau in the *salle des gardes*, the particulars of which will be found under our musical head.

Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits; Prince Albert, also, is quite well.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—This morning, at seven o'clock, Prince Albert, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Montpensier, accompanied by Colonel Wylde, Mr. G. Anson, Colonel De Chabannes, and other French officers, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers, in a plain distant about four miles from Eu, in the direction of Dieppe. This superb regiment went through various manœuvres and experiments with great precision and despatch, for nearly two hours. Prince Albert then rode along the line, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen," and gracefully made his acknowledgments to the French Princes for the military treat they had afforded him, and expressed his pleasure at the soldierly manner in which the regiment performed its several evolutions.

The Princes and suite then inspected the infantry in the "Caserne de Montpensier," a fine barrack, newly erected in the town, and, having gone over the building, and seen the soldiers go through their exercises, the Princes returned to the chateau to breakfast, having been absent about three hours. Prince Albert wore his field marshal's uniform, and looked well, though a trifle fatigued, on his return. The group of princely cavaliers were loudly cheered by the people and strangers whom they encountered during the morning's ride.

In the afternoon the entire royal party visited the ancient collegiate church of Notre Dame, which adjoins the chateau, and which is dedicated to St. Laurence of Dublin, its founder. It was known but to a very few that their Majesties were about to visit this church, and, consequently, there were not half-a-dozen persons therein when they arrived. The party, consisting of nearly all the members of the French Royal Family, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, M. Guizot, and suite, entered by the side door on the western side just at four o'clock, the Queen of England leaning on the arm of the King of the French, and the Queen of the French upon that of Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a tartan dress, with black mantle and white silk bonnet; the King was in plain clothes, the Princes in *mufti*. The Duchess of Orleans appeared on entering the church to be affected by some sudden recollection, and was about to retire when the Queen of the Belgians, taking her by the hand, led her towards the great altar. Her Royal Highness, the Queen of the French, and the Queen of the Belgians then kneeled and continued for a short time in prayer, on rising from which it was apparent that the Duchess of Orleans had shed tears. The whole of the Royal party then walked round the church, examining the various curiosities, &c., and afterwards descended into the crypt, in which the monuments of the Counts d'Artois are placed. The crypt was lit by candles, so that everything it contained was easily to be inspected. Her Majesty Queen Victoria appeared very much interested in what she saw, and his Majesty Louis Philippe in his explanations acted as an experienced antiquary, evidently pleased in answering the questions put to him.

After leaving the church the illustrious party proceeded to Treport for a drive. When her Majesty had taken her place in the *char-à-banc*, King Louis Philippe pushed Prince Albert forward, who said, "he could not precede his Majesty." "Ah! there is nothing of 'Majesty' necessary here," replied the good-natured monarch, "get up." "But your Majesty will not have room beside the Queen." "True, true," said the King, "I am a little stout, but I will sit sideways."

The festivities ordained at the chateau in honour of the royal visitors of England, and the out-of-door recreations succeed each other with happy rapidity. Every day and almost every hour brings round some amusement, and "the feast of reason and flow of soul" are ever followed by healthful exercises, which thus make the appetite of pleasure grow by that it feeds on.

The Prince de Joinville was rallied on the *ennui* he displayed while waiting for the royal party in the forest. It seems that he threw stones, patted children, sat on a heap of flints, chatted with soldiers and spectators, and, finally, took to pulling the ropes by which the tents were drawn up, and was near performing feats with less of physical force a feat similar to Samson's. The Duchess of Orleans, who has on this occasion appeared in public for the first time since her bereavement, was an object of deep interest. Her presence at the promenade and the luncheon was in compliment to our beloved Sovereign, who seems to have the power of charming all who approach her. It was her Majesty's attention to the Princess Clementine of Coburg which suggested to King Louis Philippe the idea of inviting her Majesty to visit France. It appears that the Queen's kind and endearing reception of the Count de Paris (and the other grandchildren of his Majesty the King of the French) made such an impression on the Duchess of Orleans, that she

broke through her resolve to remain secluded for yet some time, and she joined the gipsying party. At dinner her spirits appeared even still better, and she joined in the gay conversation, which lasted throughout the banquet.

The concert of last evening, which, by royal caprice, or by still more imperative artistic whim, had been substituted for the *opera comique* originally commanded, was chosen with taste and executed with skill. It was composed of *morceaux* from *Armide*—specimen of concerted instrumental pieces, and a few choruses, the words of which were so altered as to allude delicately and judiciously to the present joyous occasion. Our Queen and Prince appeared charmed with the performance. The concert was held in a small *salle*, fitted up for the purpose, which does not comfortably contain above fifty persons. It was occupied exclusively by the select few sojourning at the chateau, and was a strictly private *réunion*.

The breakfast at the chateau this morning was marked by increasing gaiety and friendship. Among the innumerable works of art to be seen in this *gem* of a chateau, are some splendid pieces of tapestry, and specimens of the far-famed Porcelain de Sevres. Two of the former, "The Death of Meleager" and "Diana Hunting," were particularly admired by her Majesty Queen Victoria. The King, delighted at an opportunity for gallantry, prayed her Majesty's acceptance of them and a superb casket of Sevres china with so much warmth, that refusal was impossible

Everything is so new and so gay, that her Majesty is said to find amusement in everything that passes around her. I know not exactly how her Majesty felt after the first moment of her interview with King Louis Philippe, but the manner of his Majesty must have caused her some astonishment, for, in the outset he gave a specimen of his finesse, which very much alarmed the Jacks who were witnesses of it, and who began to think of cutlasses and handspikes, and coming to "the rescue." The moment the King set foot on deck he took her Majesty in his arms, saluted her on each cheek, and without waiting an instant for recovery from the surprise, descended into his barge with his precious burden. This produced the first laugh, and it has been reproduced almost every moment since.

A very elegant dinner was given on Monday evening by the captain of the Pluton French war steamer to the British naval officers and the French officers of the land and sea service present at Treport. It was done in the best possible style; and the very best possible feeling was apparent throughout.

A very good painting, by a clever French artist, has already been made of the royal squadron lying off Treport. The gentleman's name is Jugelet. There are also several artists here from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, taking sketches of the various places, so that there will be no fear of the history of these events being misrepresented.

At Treport it had been designed to have taken inspection of the vessels in the port and road, but the tide being low, and these running rather roughly, this little manœuvre was not proposed until too-late-now. The royal party drove to the jetty of Treport, and returned to the palace to dinner.

Covers are daily laid for about seventy persons.

There is another concert this evening.

It was expected that the Queen would leave the Chateau d'Eu, and embark on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on Thursday morning at at eleven o'clock

WEDNESDAY.—The royal diversion of this day consisted of a drive through the forest of Eu, and a cold collation in a part selected, distant about twelve miles, and called Mont Catherine. The wands and attendants having been despatched in advance at an early hour, the royal party followed, leaving the chateau about two o'clock. Passing along the same road as that which they took on Monday to the *fête champêtre*, until they got embedded in the forest, then turned into what is called the Route Madelaine, and, halting at those points which afforded the best *coup d'œil*, they at length arrived at the spot destined for the honour of being the refective table of royalty.

In this excursion the Prince de Joinville, the Duc D'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Cobourg and suite, led the van on horseback, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the King of the French occupied the first seat of the first *char-à-banc*; the three Queens, of Great Britain, of France, and of Belgium, being seated in the second *banc*. In the first seat of the second *char*, M. Guizot, sat as usual with Lord Aberdeen on his right, and Lord Liverpool on his left. The remaining carriages, six in all, contained the other guests, and strangers, and officers now staying at the chateau

The party returned to the chateau at about seven o'clock.

It was a magnificent day, the sun shining effulgent, and without a cloud to dim its perfect lustre.

This evening a vaudeville is to be performed at the chateau, a temporary stage being fitted up for the purpose. The actors have been brought expressly from the Opera Comique, at Paris, another set of actors (from the Gymnase Dramatique) was engaged in the first instance, and a play was bespoke, which was rehearsed, and all the preparations made to have it performed, but the last moment it was discovered that in the play ("Jean de Paris") there were some rather *mal à propos* allusions to a wandering princess, and it was immediately stopped, the unfortunate company of comedians sent back to Paris, and a new set ordered, who would take care to select a performance that would not clash with crowned heads. This was the reason of the change in the *fête*.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left the chateau at a little after eight this morning in the large and splendid *char-à-banc* which conveyed her to the chateau on her arrival. She was accompanied by all the members of the royal family, including the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adelaide, the Princess Clementine, the Prince and Princess of Joinville, and the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier. The escort consisted of a troop of the splendid regiment of Carabineers. The 1st Regiment of the line was stationed upon the pier at Treport, and the 54th occupied the court of the Chateau d'Eu. The royal party were received by the line with cheering and every demonstration of respect.

On the arrival of the cavalcade at Treport, they were received with loyal shouts, the yachts in the harbour manned their yards, and gave three animated cheers, which were enthusiastically responded to by the multitude. The royal party entered the tent prepared for their reception, where they remained for some minutes in friendly discourse. Upon leaving it the King, taking the hand of her Majesty, led her on board of the barge which was prepared for the occasion. The King, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke of Montpensier, together with M. Guizot and some others, accompanied her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the yacht. On leaving shore, shortly after nine o'clock, a royal salute was fired from the batteries, which was returned by the ships, the people cheering the party loudly until they reached the yacht.

The King of the French and his suite remained on board for a short time, and on leaving was saluted with a royal salute from all the English ships. Immediately afterwards the royal squadron sailed. The royal squadron consists of the royal yacht the Victoria and Albert, the St. Vincent man-of-war, and four steamers of war. The Duke of Aumale accompanies the squadron; the former being commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, who escorts her Majesty to England.

The following impromptu is the production of a young enthusiast, written on witnessing the landing of her Majesty at Treport.

HOMMAGE A LA REINE.

BY AN ANGLO-GAUL.

STROPHE.

Salut! Souveraine de l'Océan,
Le Ciel bon chemin a paré.
Mêlons, oh! mêlons en reuleinent
La rose, le lis, le violet,
Que le tricolor fils de la Gloire,
Etende ses bras victorieux,
Pour faire hommage à VICTOIRE
Dans le pays de ses Aieux.

Salut! c'est bien ta Normandie,
Des héros la noble patrie,
Du grand Conquérant la patrie;
Mais, oh! mille fois plus beau
Ton sort que celui du Conquérant,
Lui—foudroyant la guerre;
Mais toi—tous les cœurs enchaînant
Dans le nœud de tes frères!

ANTISTROPHE.

Voilà le Roi d'un peuple entier,
Le jouet du sort trop longtemps;
Voilà ses Enfans, de la Nation fiers,
Et la Nation fière des Enfans!
Ah! viens voir ce splendide Paris,
Qui t'ouvrarait son cœur avec ses portes;
L'amour et la joie dans chaque cœur ont jailli,
Et l'ancienne Lame est morte!

Voici l'Asile! Reine des Ondes!
Oh dorment les foudres etents,
Vo.à le tombeau du Guerrier inconnu!
Et tu courres les yeux de ta main!
Oh! que de gloire de pleurs et de sang!
Son ombre perd tout ses courroux.
Français! Anglais! oh! serrons nos rangs,
Et la terre entière est à nous.

Mais bâtons! le devoir te réclame de nos champs,
Et les flots ont reçu le sr Maîtresse;
Le canon gronde ses adieux éclatants,
Au chêne a succédé la tristesse
Elle passe la main, elle la passe encore,
Comme autour d'elle murmurent les vents:
La Reine a retourné à son peuple qui l'adore,
La Mère à ses Enfants.

CHŒUR.

Salut! Souveraine d'Albion;
Salut! à ton digne Epoux;
Salut! aux tendres Régitons
Qui rendent tes jours si doux;
Qu'ils embellissent le trône de leur Mère,
Et soient eternels dans l'histoire,
Qu'ils marchent toujours dans les pas de leur Père,
Vivent Albert et Victoire!

NEW MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONY, a Collection of Three Hundred and Fifty Standard Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Ancient and Modern, for One, Two, Three, or Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, Organ, or Seraphine. By J. A. Hamilton. D'Almaine and Co.

In the preface to this work the author observes that "one of the noblest uses to which music can possibly be applied will be found in *devotional* and *congregational* singing, as psalms, hymns, chants, anthems, &c." He is further of opinion that "this sort of exercise tends more than any other pursuits to enlarge and elevate the mind, both in a moral and religious point of view; to wean us from low and sordid ideas and habits; and, particularly in youth, to open the heart to kindly and noble sentiments, by cultivating and refining the taste." All this is very true, although to anti-Platonic, for, as everybody knows, the Athenian bee banished music from his republic hive, in which proceeding we will not, with Cicero, agree to *errare cum Platone, &c.*, but, on the contrary, prefer to be right with those who think that music, and particularly sacred music, is the most divine art that can be studied. In this work Mr. Hamilton has collected a great number of magnificent psalm and hymn tunes, the best of which are the oldest; from what cause we will not presume to say, unless it be that *choral* harmony was better understood a century ago than at present, on account of it having been obliged to depend upon itself so much more than in the modern *remplissage* —orchestral days. The best constructed, and consequently the most agreeable, are those by Ravenscroft and Battishal, for they carry internal evidence of the purpose for which they were written; not so those distortions from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, &c. If a melody have once been sinner enough to allow itself to be ushered first time into the world in a theatre or concert-room, it is all useless to try to reclaim it: you can never make a saint of it. Association with its early recollections will always detect and expose its masquerading reformation, and, whatever beauty it may have had in its pristine state, it can never pretend or aspire to the "beauty of holiness." Any composer or compiler who attempts to proselytise in this way will invariably fail in his design, for of him we must say,

Ex Græcis bonis Latinas fecit non bonas.

This work is handsomely printed, and no doubt will be eagerly sought after by all amateurs and professors who love genuine psalmody.

1. THE EXILE. Romance. Written by G. Soane, Esq.; the music composed by W. Lovell Phillips. Mori, Lavenu, and Co.
2. FAINT HEART NE'ER WON FAIR LADY. Ditto, ditto.
3. 'TIS SO, BECAUSE 'TIS SO. Ditto, ditto.
4. CHATTER, CHATTER, CHATTER. Ditto, ditto.

Mr. Phillips, we believe, is a distinguished performer on the violoncello, and controls the musical department of the Princess's Theatre. His compositions are marked by attention to his subject, and a pleasing, smooth, if not very original style of melody, accompanied by unobjectionable harmony. Of the four productions we prefer No. 3, "'Tis so, because 'tis so."

THE MONK (Der Mönch.) Song sung by Herr Staudigl. The music by Meyerbeer. Mori, Lavenu, and Co.

This is a grand composition in the author's happiest *verve*; eloquently descriptive of the remorse of a monk, who, in his hopeless anguish, exclaims—

"Accurst accurst the moment he for ever
Where I pronounced the dreadful fatal vow;
'Twas false to swear that from the world I'd sever,
To IT and joy my heart's devoted now!"

Sash, we suspect, are the sentiments of many a recluse when it is too late. The passage into the major at the close of each verse exhibits Meyerbeer's fine notion of effect; altogether, particularly in the hands of the great Staudigl, it is a most powerful production, full of learning and beauty.

CRIVELLI'S ART OF SINGING.—The author of this work, who is the son of a celebrated singer, and inherits from him all the knowledge of "the beautiful" in his charming pursuit, has produced a thing most inimical to his own interests and those of his brother professors, that is, if it were read and studied with that attention which its merits deserve, *no other master would be necessary!* It is a most compendious treatise on every department of science, care, and study necessary to the development (and even formation) of the *vox humana*, so expanded by experienced and well-founded rules, both of the knowledge and taste which we frequently distinguish themselves above mere physical endowment, and which make the singer of mind the singer *par excellence!*

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

WANTED!—A POET LAUREATE!—His Majesty the King of the French wishing to compliment Queen Victoria in a peculiarly nice manner, on Monday last sent for M. Auber, and receiving him with his usual affability, said, "*Eh bien!* M. Auber. We must have by to-morrow night, or Wednesday morning at farthest, an ode" (his Majesty's exact words were *une cantate*) "to celebrate and commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu." "Sire, it is impossible," replied M. Auber, astounded. "Why?" "The time is so short." "Ah! your are always thinking of time." *Au reste*, it must be done." "But I have no theme." "Pooh! pooh! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration." "I mean, Sire, that I have no poem." "No poem. *A la bonne heure.* Let us have a poet forthwith." And, according to the royal mandate, an *impromptu* scribe *was found forthwith*, plainly showing that *Poeta nascitur et fit*, or at least made to fit on occasions.

GRAND OPERA, PARIS.—Donizetti's opera "Les Martyrs" has been reproduced at this theatre with greater success than on its first appearance some seasons back. Duprez and Dorus Gras sang and acted magnificently, as did also Massol in his original *rôle* of *Severus*.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES ASHLEY.—This veteran violoncellist expired suddenly on Tuesday, from apoplexy, in the 72nd year of his age. He was one of the principal performers at the commemoration of Handel in 1786.

CARLOTTA GRISI.—This *vocalist-danseuse* has been engaged by Mr. Bunn for Drury Lane. A M. Petipa, from the Académie Royale, Paris, has also been engaged.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—This charming *cantatrice* will appear in the course of the ensuing Drury season in some novelties now in preparation for her.

PAGANINI.—This accomplished singer and actor has just taken his leave of the public of Marseilles by a gratuitous performance of *Figaro* for a public charity. He thence proceeds to St. Petersburg, to meet Rubini, Lablache, and other distinguished vocalists.

A NEW PIANOFORTE.—A Monsieur Montal has just made a discovery in the mechanism of the pianoforte, which he calls "*mécanique à répétition expressive*," by which the touch will be enabled to give the most delicate gradations of tone and sentiment, without raising the finger from the key. The improvement was publicly exhibited last week at Paris, in M. Montal's new *salons*, to a crowd of scientific and artistical *distingués*, and met with unqualified approbation.

The celebrated historical painter, Paul Delaroche, had been summoned to Eu by the King of the French, to paint a picture of the first meeting between his Majesty and the Queen of England. The eminent marine painter, Morel-Fatio, had also been summoned to the same royal residence, in order to record the landing of her Majesty at Treport. Both pictures are intended for the Versailles gallery.

On Monday last a court-martial was held by the officers of the troops stationed at Carmarthen, to try a private of the 4th Light Dragoons, and a private of the 76th Infantry, for getting drunk and striking their superior officers.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SPEAKING-MACHINE.

A Hamburg correspondent of the *Athenæum*, gives an account of an invention which is attracting great attention there—"the sprach-machine," or speaking-machine of M. Faber, a native of Freiburg, who has, he states, overcome the difficulty which so many have experienced in their attempts to construct an instrument which should imitate the tones of the human voice. It consists of a caoutchouc imitation of the larynx, tongue, and nostrils, a pair of bellows worked by a pedal, and a set of keys by which the springs are brought into action. The weather affects the tension of the India-rubber, and though M. Faber can raise the voice or depress it, and lay stress upon the particular word or syllable, still, he says, there is room for improvement, and this is even more evident when the instrument is made to sing.

FLATTERING PREFERENCE.

Two natives of the Marquesas (cannibal) Islands, have been carried to France. The story runs, that on the voyage one of their fellow passengers asked which they liked best, the French or the English? "The English," answered the man, smacking his lips, "they are the *fattest*."

LORD STOWELL AND SIGHT-SEEING.

Lord Stowell used to boast that there was not a sight in London he had not seen, and, according to a current story, he had seen some more than once. He was paying his shilling to see a new mermaid, when the man at the door, apparently ashamed to cheat so good a customer, refused to take the money, saying—"No, no, my lord; it is only the cold say sarpent!"

MAD DOCTORS.

It happened that, in 1787, Miss Boydell, the niece of Alderman Boydell, was shot at in the street by a man who was arrested on the spot. Her clothes were set on fire, but she suffered no serious injury, and, indeed, it was never proved that the pistols were loaded with any thing destructive. The prisoner turned out to be a medical practitioner named Elliot. On his trial the defence set up was insanity, in proof of which Dr. Simmons, physician to St. Luke's, came forward among other witnesses. The doctor, in order to show the disordered state of the unhappy man's mind, produced in court a paper which Elliot had sent to him, for the purpose of being presented to the Royal Society, but which the doctor thought too visionary for that learned body. He called the attention of the court particularly to a passage, in which the author asserted "that the sun is not a body of fire—but been hitherto supposed, but that its light proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which surrounds it and emits light to the inhabitants of that body's surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to annoy them. No objection," he proceeds to say, "arneth to that luminary, being inhabited, and vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and, as the light, so the season must be eternal; consequently it may be easily conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system." Here then we find adduced as a proof of the madness of Mr. Elliot the very doctrine which Herschel promulgated with much applause eight years later.

DEATH OF GREAT MEN.

To thinking minds, time is seldom so unpressively marked, its clock seldom heard so audibly and solemnly, as when the successive removal of our great men of an age. The constellation which ushered in the present age was gorgeous one by one—Goethe, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Lovedpeared, and now Wordsworth has gone after them. Wordsworth, indeed, remains yet a little while, but he is now bereft of all his great companions, of all those with whom he has passed his active years. There is something, we say, supremely sad and solemn in these departures. It is not merely the exciting feelings of an age, and what lives are removed, as of course over us, the ground seems taken from under our feet, we feel as though a charge of desperation were at hand, as though all future opening before us.

HOGS AND WAX CANDLES.

At the presentments of the British Association of Science in Cork, a curious method, recently adopted in the United States, of bringing their hogs prime to market, was mentioned by one of the sections. It appears that as the pigs, near the vale of the Mississippi, cannot be brought to profitable market as an article of food, they are converted by a chemical process into wax and oil, in which form they are readily transported, and the pigs of the Mississippi are thus converted into wax candles for illuminating our drawing-rooms! The oil is of excellent quality and well adapted for lubricating machinery, for which purpose the bear sperm oil has hitherto been most used. The custom of the North Americans, who carry on the business of converting pigs into wax candles, is to drive the animals into the woods, where they feed for some months on the acorns, &c., and they are fattened for one month on Indian corn, by which time they are quite ready for the process of conversion, and they are boiled *en masse*, fat and lean together, when the state of the provision market make it profitable to spare some of the hams.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

There are few of our fellow-citizens, we should suppose, but must have been more or less familiar with the sight of the old half-witted individual who, for a long series of years past, has been known about town under the cognomen of "Sir Peter Simon." We have also heard that he died in the Royal Infirmary on the 1st of the present month. As his only known source of livelihood for the last thirty years was a species of begging, it has been generally supposed that, after what the outward man certainly indicated him to be—very poor; but, on opening his house the other day, in Lochend's close, Canongate, bank receipts were found in his possession for nearly the sum of £30 of which had been deposited in the month of March last. Besides the money we have referred to, there was found in his house a large collection of old hats and shoes, which he had collected from his "friends," as well as an excellent stock of black cloth coats, which he apparently never had worn. He had also about a cartload of stones in his room, in the shape of geological specimens. Considering the comfortable manner in which our knight managed to provide his living, and the sum which he contrived to accumulate, some of our readers will be apt to suppose that Peter's composition was not deficient of a certain amount of cunning—a conclusion which, we dare say, will not be far from the truth. We understand that a brother has just arrived from Australia to look after his affairs.—*Edinburgh paper.*

FISHING EXTRAORDINARY.

The *Dumfries Courier*, which is rather remarked for dealing in the marvellous, but yet obtains a wonderful degree of credence, contained last week the following:—"A few days ago the Isle of Tiree was visited by a shoal of whales, which were no sooner observed than several boats put to sea to surround them. The 'leaders' were shaving a creek, when a native, Mr. D. Maclean, who chanced to be riding by, jumped off his horse, taking with him the bridle and his trusty dirk. It is well known that, if one whale heads, and is stranded, the rest of the shoal, by some fatality, follow, and are easily secured. Mr. Maclean, seeing the leader quite close, jumped into the water, and stabbed it in the belly. The monster plunged back to the saline element, it turned belly up. Donald put his bridle about its tail, and swam with it to an adjacent boat! In this manner the unequal fight continued for about an hour; when Mr. Maclean, after having secured eleven whales, felt exhausted, and had to give up the contest."

QUESTION OF PRIORITY

Our worthy contemporary, the *Post*, has lately set up the following paragraph:—"POPE OR PRIOR.—There is a silly article in the *Examiner* of the 19th of August about the Church, which contains a paragraph beginning thus:—'Pope's gentle dying of the sarfeit of salmon, calls with his last breath for the jow, so the Church, &c. As the *Examiner*, if clever in anything, is so in its allusions to well-known plays and poems, we beseech to call this an unfortunate blunder. Every one, however, may remember, that in the first of the moral essays of Pope, occur the following lines:—

'A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;
The doctor call'd declares all help too late:
Mercy, cries Helluo, mercy on my soul,
Is there no hope? Alas! then bring the jowl.'"

Facile hic plus minus est quam olim fuit in Eva," as he genteelly classics himself, borrowed many a good thing without acknowledgment.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

We learn from Cicero and Pausanius, that there was a Temperance Society established in Sparta under the name of *Philitia*, which word in its Greek derivation may be traced to *frugality*, or sobriety. We should like to know if our modern reformers are acquainted with this historical fact?

THRESHED INTO MATRIMONY.

It has been often and very much deplored by many a match-making mamma (like *Lady Bumbazede* at the Haymarket), that bachelors have segregated themselves from all agreeable society, and formed themselves into CLUBS. What a pity they do not revive the old Lacedæmonian law, by which the women were allowed to publicly insult and beat every old "single fellow!" visit, "*ex defensionde*," in case he was last obliged to double himself and his expenses too by taking a wife

A CONSIDERATE THUNDERBOLT.

We find the following in *Gentleman's Mesenger*:—"The electric fluid entered a house, near Clermont (Haute-Marne), on the 20th ult., and went three times round the kitchen. It then took off the cap of the woman of the house without doing her any harm. From there it passed to a stable, and killed two fowls and a cow, leaving several other animals untouched. It finally disappeared through a hayrick, but not setting the hay on fire."

PLATES

John Walsh, a philomath of Cork, where the British Association lately held their meetings, threw down his glove to the whole of that body, defying them to prove that any one proposition of geometry had been correctly demonstrated before his new elements of the science made their appearance. Newton (according to this new light) "never invente l a single fact in mathematics and astronomy, but by false reasoning and quackery had seriously retarded the progress of both;" and as for any modern dabbler in the dark, "I will meet him," saith Walsh, "in the Cork papers, and *slate* him as I *slated* the late Dr. Lloyd, provost, Dr. O'Brien, now Bishop of Ossory, and the Rev. Mr. Luby, in the University of Dublin." *Slating*, in Cork, has been found before this to be rather an unpleasant operation.

the many heartfelt demonstrations of respect, all that could be was done, to give her Majesty that reception which should show how much they valued the honour conferred on them. The whole of the depôts at Parkhurst Barracks, about 600 strong, comprising those of the 42nd Highlanders, the Rifles, Fusiliers, &c., were marched into town at an early hour to form a guard of honour, and were stationed along the edge of the Parade, extending themselves from the Club-house to the Marine Hotel causeway, and presented arms when the royal *cortège* was passing. The evening displayed every kind of rejoicing on shore. Fireworks and illuminations on an extensive scale, both ashore and afloat, wound up the day, and gave the whole the appearance of a fairy scene. Her Majesty remained on board, where she dined and slept.

One of the most conspicuous objects of interest on first arriving in the roadstead from the eastward, is the never-to-be-forgotten "Norris Castle," a view of which from the roads we present our readers. Here it was that her Majesty spent many of her happiest moments; and we can easily conceive the delight of our Sovereign on again visiting this her once favourite and endeared residence.

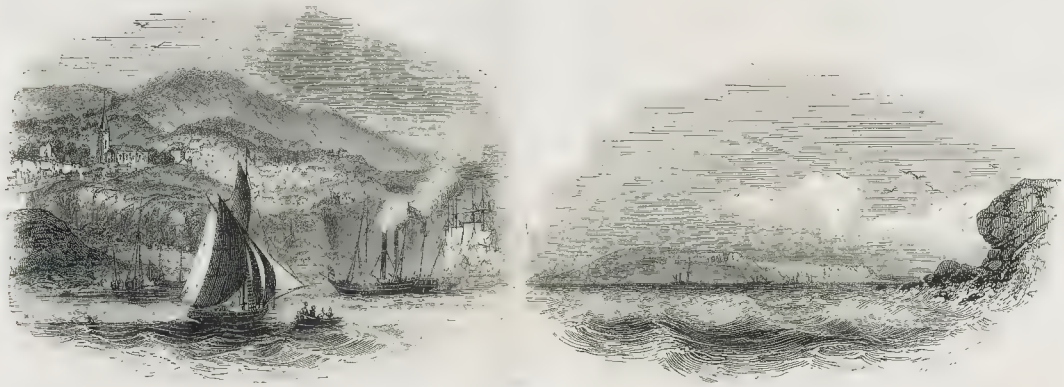
On Tuesday, at early dawn, her Majesty rose, and, without any state or ceremony whatever, embarked in the royal barge, and proceeded on board the Kestrel, where the royal party was received by the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and conducted by him over the vessel. Her Majesty, at half-past eight, again embarked in the royal barge, and was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence towards the harbour. On passing the Castle and Squadron House, salutes were fired from each of the batteries. The R. Y. S. causeway or landing-place was soon covered with carpet, in the expectation that her Majesty would probably land thereon; but the royal party *did not land at West Cowes*, as has been stated in the various papers; and the royal barge proceeded up the harbour along the West Cowes side of the river, and then was pulled across to East Cowes, where her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and suite disembarked at the landing-place in front of the Medina Hotel and Royal Thames Yacht Club House, amidst the cheers of the inhabitants; where carpets had been spread for the royal visitors to walk upon to the carriages of Lord Delaware and George Henry Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, which had been sent over in readiness to convey them to Norris Castle. So unexpected was the early visit of her Majesty, that neither the corporation of Newport, as conservatives of the Medina, nor the harbour-master, were prepared to accompany the royal barge, or pilot it between the mud banks of the East and West Medina; and thus her Majesty was received on landing by the only naval officer at the port, Lieutenant John Spurin, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard station at East Cowes, who had the whole of the Coast Guardmen drawn up as a guard of honour, and who presented arms to the royal visitors when passing to and from the landing-place.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NORRIS CASTLE.

Her Majesty entered the carriages at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, and in a few minutes was again in her favourite Norris, on entering which, her Majesty required no assistance in finding her former apartments, but immediately pointed out to her Royal Consort that "this was my room, and this was mine also." What were the feelings of our beloved Sovereign at this moment pen could not describe; but every person of mind and taste will frame to themselves an idea of the feelings of our Island Queen at these happy moments, and the various reminiscences which must, in those few moments, have crowded on the mind of her Majesty; in a word, "all the joys of childhood."

On the return of the royal party her Majesty took the new road, and came through the "Duchess of Kent's Gate," the entrance to the splendid estate of George Eyre Brooks Esq., and having taken a view of the improvements now progressing on that estate, and the numerous villas in the course of erection, the royal party proceeded along the "Albert and Victoria Groves," and passed close to the church designed by the royal architect Nash), the foundation-stone of which was laid by her Majesty when Princess, in company with her illustrious mother, in September, 1831.

At twenty minutes past nine her Majesty again alighted from her carriage amid the cheers of her subjects, and embarked in her barge, and was soon alongside the royal steamer, which at about ten o'clock got under way, followed by the Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and other steamers. Her Majesty's ship Warspite and brig Grecian left the roads the previous night, and proceeded towards Plymouth. Her Majesty's ship Modeste saluted the royal yacht *en passant*, and then got under way. The royal yacht, accompanied by the men-of-war steamers, proceeded towards the eastward, round the back of the island, with the intention, it was rumoured, of landing at Ventnor, to which place a despatch had been sent overland, and where carriages were in readiness to convey the royal party to Appuldurcombe House, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The royal yacht, accompanied by the steamers, continued its course onward, keeping as near as possible to the shore, to afford the royal party the opportunity of seeing the variety of beauties and miniature landscapes, as well as the gigantic scenery of the Undercliff, with which this part of the island abounds. At noon the royal steamer neared Ventnor, followed by four men-of-war steamers, and accompanied by several yachts, among which we observed the Xarifa, belonging to the Earl of Wilton, and the Gem, the Marquis of Ormonde. At first it was thought, from the yacht approaching so near the shore, that her Majesty would land at Ventnor, and the Breakwater Committee were in readiness on the cliff to give her a welcome. On observing the Royal Standard, a royal salute was fired from the heights, at the same time the hills reverberated with the salutes from the private battery of the castle at Steephill, the seat of J. Hambrough, Esq., and from the fort of Lord Yarborough, at St. Lawrence. Flags were flying in all directions, and the hills of the Undercliff were thronged with people. From the immense concourse assembled, it was evident that all, but the bedridden, had abandoned their homes. The whole sight was splendid in the extreme, such as never before had been witnessed in that locality. Her Majesty did not land, but the royal fleet continued its course after leaving the Needles for Weymouth, where the royal yacht came to anchor in Portland Roads for the night.



VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT. PORTLAND ROADS.

Prince Albert, attended by the great officers of state, next visited Portland Castle, and was received on the beach by Captain Manning, who was attended by Lieutenant Inskip, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard station; the men being in full uniform, and presenting arms on the landing and departure of the royal party. The illustrious Prince and his distinguished attendants were conducted over the castle by Captain Manning, after which they walked through one or two of the principal villages. About a quarter before nine, a brilliant display of fireworks took place at the castle, in honour of the Queen's visit. Captain Manning had the honour of accompanying Prince Albert back to the royal yacht, when the gallant officer was introduced to her Majesty's presence, and presented the Queen with a copy of "Buckingham's History of the Towns of Weymouth and Dorchester, with Portland, Maiden Castle, &c.," superbly bound in crimson morocco, with the following inscription on the cover:—"An humble tribute of respect to her Majesty Queen Victoria, from her faithful subjects of the royal manor of Portland." Immediately on its being known that her Majesty had arrived in Portland Roads, the mayor and corporation of Weymouth, with the civic regalia, put off in the corporation-barge for the Roads, and approached the royal yacht. After being announced, her Majesty signified her royal pleasure to receive the mayor of Weymouth, on which his worship went on board, and was immediately conducted by the Lord in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Albert, who expressed their sense of the loyalty and attention of the mayor and inhabitants, and said that the want of time alone prevented their landing at Weymouth. Admiral Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B., and Admiral Hancock went off to pay their respects to their gracious Sovereign and Prince Albert, and were presented by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

In the evening, large bonfires were lighted up on the Nothe and other heights facing Portland. At ten o'clock, there was a grand display of fireworks on the Look-out, and also from the Adelaide and Peterel cutters, in Weymouth Roads, which had a brilliant effect. Shortly after, the royal yacht came to anchor in Portland Roads, as seen in the engraving, the Ariel received orders to proceed to the westward with private despatches.

On Wednesday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert rose at six o'clock, and at five minutes before eight o'clock the yacht got under way for Plymouth, receiving a royal salute from the battery of Portland Castle; and salutes from the Nothe station and the Adelaide revenue cutter. The royal yacht was accompanied by several steamers. Her Majesty was in excellent health and spirits, having enjoyed a good night's repose. Prince Albert was also in good health, and, with the Queen, looked happy and well. The royal yacht went down channel in good style, and as the day turned out beautifully fine, her Majesty and the Prince must have been highly delighted with the whole line of the coast.

[We regret here to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident. It appears that the royal yacht, on arriving off the harbour of Lyme Regis, shaped her course for the landslip, towards which point a general movement was made by a large number of persons, who had congregated to see her Majesty. Among other equestrians thus proceeding towards the landslip, was J. Jacques de Bruen, Esq. His horse, a spirited animal, went at a rapid pace towards the cliff, and on approaching the brink, made a sudden stop; and it is supposed that Mr. de Bruen, on perceiving the danger, and in disengaging himself from the horse, rolled over the frightful precipice—a depth of two hundred feet! The unfortunate gentleman survived but an hour and a half after the accident. The feelings of his brother and friends, who

THE ROYAL YACHT IN BARNPOOL.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE HOUSE.

witnessed the awful scene from the private carriage of the deceased gentleman, may be more easily conceived than described. The deceased was a remarkably fine young man, a wealthy merchant of Holland, and only in his 24th year. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of — Accidental death.]

To return to the royal progress; of which we shall now speak more in detail, as the narrative of the excursion, after the departure of the royal squadron from Portland Roads, appeared only in our late edition of last week.

The royal squadron coasted as near the Dorsetshire shore as they conveniently could, under the careful pilotage of Lieutenant Crispin, of the Vulcan steamer, who embarked in the yacht at Weymouth. The Queen was highly delighted with the scenery, and with great animation made constant inquiries as to the names of places, and the owners of houses which met her view. The neighbourhood from the Exe to the Start attracted her notice; and when off Dartmouth the yacht was brought to, the royal barge was lowered, and her Majesty and Prince Albert and their suite entered, and, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, made a tour of the harbour. After remaining off Dartmouth for about an hour and a half, the yacht was again got under way; and still keeping the awful cliffs in the vicinity of the Bolt Head and Bolt Tail close aboard, the vessel rounded the Plymouth Mewstone at half past five, and passing round the east end of the Breakwater, took up moorings in Barnpool, under salutes from the Caledonia, Formidable, Inconstant, a Neapolitan double-banked frigate, the Apollo, Virago, Dolphin, and her own escort; as well as so as the batteries of the Citadel, St. Nicholas Island, Mount Edgecumbe, and Mount Wise. The authorities immediately paid their respects; in the evening a magnificent bonfire, of some hundreds of tar-barrels, was lighted up in the Hoe; and all the ships in the Sound were illuminated and decorated with blue and other lights, and threw up flights of rockets.

BONFIRE ON THE HOE, PLYMOUTH.

At about half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning, a royal salute announced that her Majesty had left the royal yacht, which, being moored in Barnpool, was only a few yards from the private landing-place of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The noble earl had caused a temporary platform to be erected, and steps leading therefrom to the water's edge, for the convenience of her Majesty's landing. Her Majesty was attended to the shore by the Lords of the Admiralty in full uniform, who then returned to the royal yacht to wait on Prince Albert.

Her Majesty then commenced a ramble through that "fair and famed domain, where stately beech, chestnut, and towering pines, appearing to outvie each other, upstretch their lofty heads, and scorn the wintry blast."

Just before 11 o'clock, another royal salute from the ships and batteries announced that Prince Albert had left the royal yacht; and about 11 o'clock, his Royal Highness, attended by the Lords of the Admiralty and their Secretary, in full uniform, arrived at the landing stairs of the dockyard, at Devonport. A guard of honour (marines), with the marine band, were drawn up at the pier, and on his landing, the Prince was received at the top of the stairs by the Rear-Admiral Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., the superintendent, and the heads of the departments; the guard presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem. The Prince was then conducted through the establishment, and embarked again at half-past 12. The men of the dockyard had a holiday granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty held a levee on board the royal yacht, which was attended by Lord Haddington, Honourable Sydney Herbert, Admiral Sir George Seymour, the Hon. G. L. Corry, Admiral Sir David Milne, Lord Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, &c. Among the presentations to her Majesty were Sir S. Fym, the Admiral, superintendent of the Dockyard; Capt. Sir F. Fellowes, superintendent of the Victualling-yard; Col. Beattie, commandant of Marines; the clergy of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport; the mayors, aldermen, and councils of Devonport and Plymouth; and all the officers in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Sound and the harbour, the captain of the Neapolitan frigate La Regina, &c. Addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the corporations of Devonport and Plymouth were presented by Lord Aberdeen.

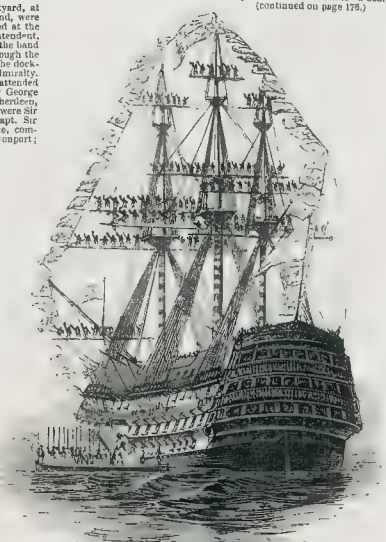
A few minutes after three o'clock, the hunder of the ships-of-war gave notice of the Queen having left the yacht, and the first chime of the half-hour had scarcely struck when the guns of the garrison proclaimed that her Majesty had landed. The Queen and Prince Albert were received upon their landing by the naval authorities of the dockyard, and by Gen. Murray, the military commander-in-chief of the district, who was attended by a very numerous body of officers, all mounted. Her Majesty and the Prince having taken their seats in one of the royal carriages, which was an open one, drawn by four horses, immediately left the dockyard, escorted by the general and his staff. As soon as the Queen and Prince Albert made their appearance outside the dockyard gates they were received with enthusiastic cheering by the assembled multitude. The first carriage was occupied solely by the Queen and Prince Albert, the others contained the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, and others of the household.

The royal *cortège*, after passing through Devonport and along the Union-road, was met at the boundary of the borough of Plymouth by the mayor, the town council, and corporate officers, accompanied by the borough police, who preceded her Majesty through the streets leading to the Hoe; and returned thence by nearly the same route to the borough boundary, on the Stonehouse-mill-bridge, where the authorities of Plymouth took their leave.

After leaving Plymouth, the procession returned through Devonport, headed by the mayor, to the dockyard, when her Majesty re-embarked, and went on board the yacht. Her Majesty remained a short time on board;

(continued on page 176.)

ILLUMINATION IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CALEDONIA.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROTESTANT MISSION TO JERUSALEM.—The rector of St. Thomas, Winchester, the Rev. W. D. Veitch, has been appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, and also head master of the Missionary College of that diocese.

OXFORD, Sept. 5.—This morning intelligence was received of the death of the Rev. J. E. Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College. Dr. Bridges died on Sunday last at Hyères, in the south of France, where he had gone in the hope that change of air would benefit his health, which for some time past has been very indifferent. The rev. doctor was elected president of his college in 1813.

OXFORD, Sept. 6.—This morning died the Rev. Anthony Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall. Dr. Grayson was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, and was appointed principal of the hall in 1824. The right of nomination, unlike that of the other halls, is vested in the Society of Queen's College; a senior Fellow of which generally succeeds to the appointment. It is supposed that the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., nephew of Dr. Grayson's predecessor, will be the new Principal.

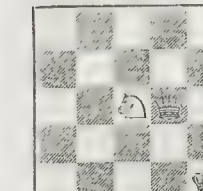
CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 37.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R to K R 3rd ch.	P takes R
P takes P	P moves
Kt to K Kt 5th ch.	K moves
P takes P	K takes Kt
K to K Kt 3rd	K to K B 3rd
Q to Q 5th	K to K R 2nd
B to Q B 2nd	K to B sq.
P becomes Q	K to K R 2nd
2nd Q to K B 8th	K moves
B to Q Kt 3rd	K moves
1st Q to K R 5th ch.	P takes Q
P takes P	Pawn moves one or two squares.

P takes P, either direct or en *passant*, and mates

PROBLEM, No. 38.
(By J. W., junr.)
White to move, and mate with the Pawn in four moves.
BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Providence," says a trite axiom, "supplies the victuals, but ——," worse luck, sends the cooks!" If old Scratch furnishes the Yorkshire *cuisine*, he's a better fellow than prejudice makes him. Should the reader be sceptical we ask him to try one specimen, and then to give his opinion on an honest man with an honest palate. Let him only have accustomed morning's meal, a slice (or slices) of a roasted York ham, the *first* cut of the antecedent day's dressing. By the spirit (or essence) of Mrs. Glass, it maketh our mouth to water the very thought of such matters are fatness! a most favourable opportunity for the experiment will be the race meeting at Doncaster in the ensuing week, for, of all the savoury merry-makings in Europe, *that* is the place for the flesh-pots. Nowhere in England is the course of feeding more orthodox, and, if there be a solitary exception to the general rule of our readers who have never been to the great northern races, let him depart by that night's train (if haply he inhabit the great city), and should the running not come up to his standard, our word for it, he shall find something *crazy* enough to content him.

Thus having despatched the company, it becomes us to advertise them of the entertainment they may expect. The approaching meeting at Doncaster will partake of the *éclat* of the last—that is to say, the 1000*l.* squeezed out of the corporation last year by the indolence and good-nature of the Jockey Club will be also forthcoming in the present on the same principle of *pecus forte et dure*. The present anniversary closes the five-day meetings; in future the number will be, very wisely, restricted to four. As usual, the two great days will be the Tuesday and Thursday, the former so elevated by its Leger, the latter by its Cup. Either through natural or unnatural causes, there is always a sensation upon the St. Leger; very often a robbery, if, indeed, that ought to be considered anything out of the common on the turf. This year a very handsome premium for a shindy has been held out since Epsom. If backing a horse odds all through the summer over the St. Leger cannot ensure us a row at Doncaster, then let the glory of the north for ever be departed. The Cup is ordinarily a more smooth affair, as the entries for it are only made a few days prior to the event; still we must not despair even of it, for not long since Harkaway assisted us to an energetic *émeute* that gave great zest to the Thursday's flavour. Lord Eglinton, the steward, has announced his determination to war to the knife with all defaulters who shall attempt to pollute the spots where rainy gentlefolk congregate, with their nauseous presence. Should this resolution be carried upon, without favour or affection, his lordship will help us to the most *select* m.eting ever known in this land. Most perilous dealings of promoting the success of races announce the facilities for reaching as inducements for visiting them. In our desires to supply Doncaster with company, we have to show how the visitor can get away. Those who only wish to be present when the Leger is run for may leave town by the mail train on Monday night, bonking themselves to Rotherham. Thus they will arrive at Doncaster to breakfast (and let them forget the roast ham) on Tuesday morning, have lots of time for the rooms, and, having seen the event decided which brought them down, they may return to London by 8 A.M. on Wednesday morning; or, if they will find the excursion to their taste we undertake to ensure, if haply it jumps with their humours to flavour good fare with good sport. Such promise of pleasure for the coming week at Doncaster offers: its business on Thursday at Tattersall's stood thus:—

ST. LEGER.—6 to 4 on Mr. Bowes's Coltherstone (take 7 to 4); 10 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Priizefighter (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Wrabter's Nutwith (take 12 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (take 25 to 1).

Latest betting at Warwick, Thursday:—7 to 4 on Cotherstone; 10 to 1 agst Lucetta c.; 11 to 1 agst Nutwith; 11 to 1 agst Prizefighter; 20 to 1 agst Dumpling. Lucetta c. and Prizefighter in great force.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DRILLING IN THE ARMY.—It is stated that, in consequence of the recent tragical occurrence in the 4th Regiment at Parramatta, an order is to be issued from the Horse Guards, directing a uniform system of drill for the entire British army.

Officers commanding regiments, whether abroad or at home, may in future profit-onally mention the name of good-conduct drill immediately after they shall have fully satisfied themselves, by careful inspection of the Returns of Service, and of the Regimental Defaulters' Book, that the respective claims are properly entitled to that reward.

HER MAJESTY'S Lug Pantomo was lost on the 24th ——— June, on a reef called Las Pepas, below Colonia. The crew were all saved, and the gu- had been landed, and taken to Lobos.

RETURN OF THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—Captain Sir John Ross has just returned from his voyage of exploration to the South Seas. He transacted business at the Admiralty on Tuesday, having run up to town, leavin. his ship at Portsmouth. The gallant sailor was in excellent health and spirits, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result of his voyage.

ON TUESDAY detachments of the 2nd Light Dragoons and 9th Lancers, consisting of one field officer, one second officer and 34 ranks and file of the 3rd, and an officer (Cornet King), two non-commissioned officers, and ninety-eight rank and fi ——— left quarters from the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, to Gravesend, to embark on the Queen, for Bengal, to join their regiments.

FRANKFORT.—The approaching review of the 10th Corps of the Army of Hanover will be very brilliant; a considerable number of Princes are expected to be present, at which the King of Hanover will command. Besides the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, they expect the King of Bavaria, the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg and Oldenburg, the Dukes of Brunswick and Nassau, and the veteran British hero the Duke of Wellington, besides many members of the German princely families.

ARRIVALS.—Commander Samuel Winford, to the Sea Josef guard-ship, vice Hoskins. Commander R. C. Rustead is appointed to the Apollo, 20, troop-ship, vice Frederick. Master James Underwood, to the ——— ship.

PRIZE MONEY.—Iris, Cambrian, Rattlesnake, Zebra, and Cameleon.—The officers and crews of those vessels, as also of the Sirius of January, and list of February, 1826, were paid in the capture of goods from a nest of pirates at the island Carabuse, will have the following respective proportions of the net proceeds paid to them on and after the 15th inst.:—Flag (the lion's share), £617 15s. 9d., first-class £15 18s. 11d., second £3 11s. 8d., third £1 11s. 10d. fourth 18s 3d., fifth 9s. 7d., sixth 4s. 9d., seventh 2s. 2d., eighth 1s. 7d

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Poor-law Commissioners have decided that the payment of the salary of vestry clerks is illegal where any such payment is made out of the poor-rates.——A branch railway is now in contemplation to unite the town of Salisbury with the South-Western Railway at Bishopstoke. It will take two years to construct.——It has created some sensation amongst the capitalists of Frankfort that the United States Government has withdrawn its agency from the firm of the Rothschilds, and has transferred it to the Barings. The mistrust which the Rothschilds expressed on occasion of the last American loan is said to be the cause of this measure.——The King of the Belgians arrived at Frankfort on the 26th ult., on his return from Aschaffenburgh, where his Majesty had been on a short visit to the King of Bavaria.——Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has presented the munificent donation of £50, through the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, towards the building fund of the Queen's College at Birmingham, for the residence of medical students.——A young man was drowned a few days ago at Nottingham through trusting to a life-preserver, which slipped down about his middle and held his head under water.——Two mechanics were suffocated by foul air near Ripley in Yorkshire last week whilst attempting to descend in a well for the purpose of sinking a pump.——The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued orders that from henceforward the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead of at Falmouth, by which the steam-ships will be allowed to proceed direct to their destinations, and the delays that have hitherto occurred will be avoided.——It is understood that Lord Aberdeen's absence with her Majesty in France has occasioned the negotiation for a new commercial treaty with Brazil, as likewise the tariff question with Portugal, to be delayed; but that on his lordship's return both will be commenced in earnest.——A letter from Athens, Aug. 10, states that a gang of twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and French, have been discovered and arrested in that city, and handed over to justice. They had been occupied in the fabrication of Greek crowns and French two franc pieces. Other parties connected with this gang, to the number of upwards of 200, have been since arrested, many of whom by birth and fortune belong to the higher ranks of society.——The same epidemic which last year infected a great number of cattle has again manifested itself. The early symptoms of the disease are difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a slight cough; and, if not taken in the first stage, and early remedies procured, it is almost sure to prove fatal.——The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds £90,000. Of this sum 530 individuals have contributed not less than £70,000.——We understand that the noble-minded individual who, under the title of "Minimus," lately gave £500 to the City Mission, is Mr. Buget, of Totteridge.——Mr. Callaghan, M.P., has offered his services as one of the 100 "delegates" to form Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Parliament.——The Duke de Rovigo, who has recently incurred the ire of Mr. O'Connell, for his animadversions on the repeal movement, is married to the niece of Mrs. M'Crea, wife of the Rev. J. B. M'Crea, the independent minister, formerly of Dublin, now preaching at the Congregational Chapel, Arundel.——The last audit of the Government Danes savings' bank presents the following figures:—Deposits, £353,358 8s.; payments and disbursements, £212 956 1s. 1d.; paid to Government by way of annuities, varying from £4 to £20, the sum of £190,407 1s. 11d.——An Act of George III., c. 85, sec. 8, enacts that all who neglect to pay the rate for the relief of the poor, due and demanded of them, are not entitled to vote or be present at vestries held for making such rates, is being revived, and the parochial authorities of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, have given notice that they will enforce a rigorous adherence to the provisions of the Act.——The Brighton and Dieppe Company have determined to add another splendid steam-ship to their line of vessels, already so remarkable for everything to be desired in ships to be employed in in such service. The new vessel is to be the same size as the Biberma.——It is rumoured that Louis Philippe will return the visit of her Majesty to the continent, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury gave an entertainment on Tuesday at Addington Park, to the ministers of his diocese and their wives.——There are about 260 prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and between 300 and 400 in Whitecross-street. In the former the inmates are only allowed one quart of porter a day each, and the visitor can be admitted for six in the evening, but may continue until nine o'clock.——Considerable numbers of Irish reapers have made their appearance in Liverpool within the last few days, on their way back to Ireland—a proof that the harvest is pretty nearly ended in the south.——The excavations for a nunnery, to contain thirty inmates, between the village of Sibsey and Ratcliffe Hall, Leicestershire, were commenced last week.——The third annual dinner of the subscribers to the British Swimming Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The dinner was well attended.——Thomas Hart, beerseller, Hailwell, near Leeds, christened his twenty-ninth child on Sunday. Of that number twenty-five are still alive.——It is said to be intended to hold a Dissenting Convention at Birmingham, as soon as the arrangements can be matured, the object being to cement more closely the union of the sects, as it respects advices and remittances; for in consequence of the established regularity of the arrivals for so long a period, bills are drawn and accepted to correspond to the dates with the utmost confidence.

EXPENSIVE RETURNS.—As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the country is yearly put by members of Parliament moving for returns, it may be stated that during the last session one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, the dietary of 1 lb. loaf per day for every prisoner, although that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about £2000.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—By the latest accounts it appears that the disturbances in South Wales, it appears that toll-bars are now sinking in importance as a grievance; in fact, most of them are either down or abolished, and objections to the New Four Pay and no tithes, and to high rents, are beginning to stand in the front rank. The tithe-payers now say, "We are determined that no clergyman shall receive more than £100 a year from tithes." In nine cases out of ten they do not receive so much, and very often from every source united not £100 a year in the aggregate.

It is rumoured that a grave has been dug in Dynevor Park, near Llandilo, the seat of Lord Dynevor, the father of Colonel Trevor, the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and a notice has been sent to Colonel Trevor that it is intended for him, and that he is to be laid in it before the 10th of October. As may be easily supposed this has given rise to very serious apprehensions.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—A young woman of respectable appearance, named *Hannah Augusta Brimley*, alias *Horton*, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Hall, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. Inspector Otway said the prisoner had been convicted about two years back, at Brighton, on a charge of forgery, and received sentence of transportation for seven years; but, in consequence of the intercession of certain influential persons, the punishment was commuted to two years' imprisonment in Lewes jail, from which place she had only a few weeks been discharged.—Mr. Levinson, outfitter, 61, Cockspur street, stated that on Thursday last the prisoner came to his shop and asked for an outfit for a person about to proceed to the East Indies. She gave her address, 13, Paragon, Kent-road, and on a reference being required, also gave the name of the Hon. Fitzhardinge Henry Berkeley, Spring-gardens. In a further conversation she said the outfit of the vessel was the Bellerophon, Captain Evans, but declined to give the name of the broker. Witness said it was usual for him to provide boxes on receiving an order for goods going abroad, but she replied that she had procured them at Goddard's, in Cheapside, from whom she had purchased a piano; in fact, she was about to become the wife of a captain in the 21st Regt. Madras Native Infantry, for whom she would require a complete outfit, and as it was a delicate matter to describe the quantity and quality of the articles on the night want, she was shown into the drawing-room to hold a conversation with witness's wife upon the subject, but ultimately no order was received. On her return to the shop she selected an silk handkerchief and a satin scarf to show to her "intended," which were to be returned on the following day if not approved of; and witness having some misgivings as to the truth of her story, sent his lad after her when she left, when she was traced to a gin-shop, and then to a pawnbroker's, in Long-acre, where she pledged the articles.—Ordered to be remanded for a week.

THE SEQUEL.—*John Thompson*, a genteel-looking youth, was charged before Mr. Cottingham, with attempting to rob Mr. Foster, a commissionagent, of a purse, containing nine sovereigns and some silver. The complainant stated that about eleven o'clock that morning, as he was crossing Blackfriars-bridge, he felt a tug at his coat-pocket, and was just in time to prevent the prisoner from snatching his purse out. He immediately seized the prisoner, who found him hugging a friend of his associates, who struck and kicked him. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that he never had a lock turned on him before. Two policemen, however, said that the prisoner was one of the "swell-mob." He was committed for three months to the treadmill.

LAMBETH STREET.—BRANDING PAUPERS.—A most wretched-looking object, whose only articles of wearing apparel consisted of trousers and jacket, the latter having the words "Camberwell parish," and "stop it," painted over different parts of it, was brought before Mr. Henry, by a policeman, who found him hugging an iron lamp-post, in Whitechapel. The unfortunate man, in reply to the questions of the magistrate, said he was a "navigator," and a native of Cheltenham; and after being employed for some time on the Cheltenham and Gloucester line of railroad, had gone to Dover to seek for another job. He got employment for some time, but was again thrown out of work. He wandered about for some time, and being without the means of procuring a lodging, had applied to Camberwell workhouse for a bed. He was admitted amongst the casual poor, and on the following morning was given the jacket he then had on.—Mr. Henry: The truth, I suppose, is, that you destroyed your own clothes while in the workhouse?—The man, who said his name was Thomas Wood, replied that such was the case, and he had done so on account of their filthy state.—Mr. Henry said it was most unseemly to have a person like the prisoner traversing the streets of the metropolis in such a dress. In the first place it led to public inconvenience, by crowds of people following him about; and in the next, independent of the odium it would bring on the parish, its officers would have to attend at the different police courts to which the pauper would be taken by the police on account of the words "Stop it," which were placed so prominently on the jacket. The worthy magistrate then directed a constable to go to Whitechapel workhouse, and obtain a coat and shirt for him. This was done, and Mr. Henry told the gatekeeper he might take the jacket home with him. The well-dressed functionary seemed by no means to relish his worship's directions, and said he had other places to call at, but would send for it.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last statement a fair average supply of English wheat has been received up to Mark-lane, in, for the most part, good conditions. On each market-day the show of samples has been good, yet the demand has proved rather dull, though at a reduction, in some instances, of from 1s to 2s per quarter. For all kinds of foreign wheat, both free and in bond, there has been scarcely any enquiry, and prices may be considered somewhat nearer. The duty having reached its lowest point for the present, or 1s per quarter, some anxiety has been manifested by the importers to realize from vessel. Barley, owing to the large quantity of free foreign grain now in the granaries, has met a dull enquiry, at barely former rates. The sale for malt has proved heavy, but no material variation can be noticed in its value. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have remained about stationary.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2041; Barley, 480; Malt, 870; and Oats, 1940 qrs. Flour, 6963 sacks. Irish: Wheat, ——; Barley, ——; and Oats, 7770 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, ——; Barley, 1450; and Oats, 1760 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 46s; ditto white, 45s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 44s to 47s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; Lincoln and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Scotch ditto, 56s to 58s; potato oats, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to ——; Sligo, ditto, new, 16s to 16s; ditto, old, 24s to 25s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 32s to 35s; boilers, 42s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, —— to ——; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per sack. Dublin and Waterford, 35s to 36s; Cork, 34s to 35s; Limerick, —— to ——.

Foreign.—Barley, 22s; oats, 15s to 17s; rye, 30s to 32s; beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s; Egyptian wheat, 40s to 42s; Marianopoli, 42s to 44s; Taganrog, 42s to 44s; Polish Odessa, 42s to 44s; Petersburgh, 42s to 44s; Archangel, 42s to 44

Hats, and the market for them has closed in a very sound and healthy manner, indications of a further advance being very evident in many of these securities, which are founded on enterprise and on capital invested in them in the United Kingdom.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cents. Consols, 93¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, shut. Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, shut; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. 1726, 109¾. Bank of England Stock, shut; East India Stock, 265 to 267; London and Westminster Bank Shares, 23¾; Union Bank of London Shares, 10¼. London Joint Stock Bank Shares, 12¾; East India Bonds, 76 premium. Exchequer Bills, 68 58 to 60 premium. Consols for the October Settlement, 93¾. Long Annuities, 12 3-16 to 13 3-16.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES.—London and Brighton, 48; London and Birmingham 278 to 281; London and Dover, 2¼; London and Greenwich, 12¾; London and Southampton, 49. London And Croydon, 15¾; Birmingham and Derby, 49 to 50; Birmingham and Gloucester, 93 to 94; Birmingham and Manchester, 98 to 99; Great Junction, 20¼; Great Western, 87 to 88, Bristol and Exeter, 59 to 60; Eastern Counties, 8¾, Scrip 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 50, Great North of England, 65 to 67½; Manchester and Leeds, 80, Manchester and Liverpool, 260. North Midland, 79 to 80. Midland Counties, 79 to 80. Leeds York and North Midland, 103 to 104; Chelten'ham and Great Western, 26; South Western, 64¾ [illegible] Scrip, [illegible] United Mexican [illegible]

FOREIGN NATIONAL SECURITIES.—French Five per Cent. Rentes, [illegible] exchange 1 French Three per Cent Rentes, 62¾, exchange 25f. 65c.; Russian Bonds, 118 to 119; Austrian Bonds, 144 to 145; Neapolitan Bonds, 100 to 102, Belgian Bonds, 104; Danish Bonds, 87; Spanish Five per Cent. Certificates, 21¼; Ditto Threes, 21¼ to 22¾, Portuguese Bonds, 42¾ to 43¾; Dutch Five per Cents, 101¾; Dutch Three per Cents., 68, Colombian Bonds, 23¾ to 23¾; Chilian Bonds, 100 to 102; Peruvian ditto, 91¾; Mexican Fives per Cents., 39¾ to 38; Brazilian Bonds, 74 to 75, Buenos Ayres Bonds [illegible]

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 5.—1st Life Guards, Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Henry Lowther to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander; Edward Colvin, gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice Lowther.—4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. John Gore Townsend to be Lieutenant, vice Blake.—12th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Maurice Lynch Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Townsend.—1st Foot: Lieut. Charles Phillipps to be Lieutenant, vice Byrne; Ensign Spencer Vansittart to be Lieutenant, vice Phillipps; Gentleman Cadet Henry Christopher Mildmay to be Ensign, vice Vansittart.—11th Lieut. Edward Lynch Blosse to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign John Wemyss D'Oyly to be Lieutenant, vice Bosse, John Alexander Hunter, gent., to be Ensign, by D'Oyly.—2nd: Brevet Col. Earl of Uxbridge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Johnstone; Major Duncan Alexander Cameron to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Earl of Uxbridge, dead; Brevet Major Charles Augustus Somerset to be Major of the Regiment, vice Cameron; Lieut. Charles Murray to be Captain, vice Duncanson; Ensign Joan Walter Weddeburn to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; Ensign Charles Fraser, to be Ensign, vice Weddeburn.—63rd: Sergeant-Major Charles Fraser to be Ensign, vice Lieut. and Adjt. Arthur J. Le Gros, qui pro.; to be Ensign, vice Fraser.

STAFF.—Major Peter Farquharson, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces serving in Jamaica (vice the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army). Vice Turner; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Pett, to be Deputy Adjutant General to her Majesty's troops serving at Malta, vice Mc[illegible]

CAVALRY.—Brevet Major C. Dalton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Capt. Grant, and Brevet Major O. Pilkington to be Major.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-Gen. J. J. Clarke, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Lounger.—Deputy Surgeon-Gen. J. Robertson, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Clarke

COMMISSARIAT.—Deputy Assist. Commissary-Gen. W. F. Meade, to be Assistant Commissary-General.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 5. With reference to the note added to the *Gazette* of the 23rd December last, the undermentioned have taken place, in consequence of the recent war in China. The commissions dated 23rd December, 1842:—

Lieutenants to be Commanders: H. J. Johnson, J. C. Byron, W. A. Mesmer, and J. C. M Tonzeau, T. Woodgate.

Mates to be Lieutenants—S. S. Shore, J. Reed, W. F. W. Parkinson, W. P. Johnson.

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] H. ANGIER, Philpot-lane, City, bookseller.—B. BACON, Aneberstreet, Shoreditch, silk-manufacturer.—G. H. BUSH, Edgware-road, upholsterer.—T. GUNN, jun., Chelsea, basket-maker.—J. NOAKES, Meadow, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—T. TAYLOR, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer.—R. HODGSON, Sunderland, draper.—T. and H. JONES, Birkenhead, Chester, grocer.—J. A. C. CROSPER, Kensington, Worcestershire, draper.—N. MORRELL, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision-dealer.—J. FALKINGHAM, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—J. BUMBY, Malting, Yorkshire, butcher.—G. THORNEYCROFT, jun., and G. THORNEYCROFT, jun., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. STEWART, Leith, merchant.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 8.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Captain and Brevet Major I. Whitty to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stewart. Second Captain G. H. Hyde to be Captain, vice Whitty; First Lieut. J. N. A. Fraser to be Second Captain, vice Hyde; Second Lieut. E. J. Paterson to be First Lieutenant, vice Fraser.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—R. BRANDIS, Wapping, rope-maker.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. FOSTER, Alegate Hall-street, tailor.—A. LESLIE and W. SMITH, St. Dunstan's hill, City, merchants.—L. FENNER and W. FENNER, Fenchurch street, merchants.—M. MURPHY, Manchester, draper.

PRICE OF SUGAR. The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Sept. 5, 1843, is 34s. 0½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

On the 31st of Mr. Charles Harris, jun., of 35, Bow-street, and 68, Commercial road, Lambeth, of a daughter.—The lady of William J. Nash, Esq., of Bedford, of a daughter.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Alfred A. Bedford, of a daughter.—At Oxford, the wife of John P. Judd, Esq., of a son.—At Leamington, the lady of Wareham Peyton, Esq., of Wareham-court, Kent, of a son and heir.—At Hagley, the wife of Robert Hodgson, Esq., of a son.—At Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter.—At 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Mr. Henry Wall Dobson, Jun., Westbrook, Lady Gresham Ryder of a daughter.—At Kensington, the lady of J. Forbes, Esq., of a son.—At Beech-hill, near Haddington, North Britain, Mrs. W. [illegible] of a son.—On the 1st of the Rev. W. H. Jones, of Harle-street, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Jones, of Harle-street, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.—At Co.d-harbour, Gosport, the wife of Lieutenant R. Elworthy Tracey, R.N., of her second son.—At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieutenant Hopewell, of a son.—Mrs. Frederick Capes, of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas Mansfield, Esq., of Sopwell, Essex, of a daughter, Mary Anne.—At Hackney-road, Portland-place, the lady of J. Marston, Esq., of a daughter.—In Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of Mr. Charles G. P. Windsor, of a son.—In Lyndhurst-terrace, Peckham, Mrs. Ann Seward Hopewell, of a son.—At Chatham Brewery, Mrs. Charles Pearson, of a daughter.—At Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, the wife of T. H. Fraser, Esq., of a son.—At Penrith Dalton, of a son.—At Inverness, the lady of Mr. Alexander Mackintosh, of a daughter.—At Crescent-lodge, Stockwell-park, Mrs. D. W. Lucas, of a daughter.—At Bath, Mrs. Hay, of a son.—At Westbrook, Lady Gresham Ryder,

and the royal party then went to view that stupendous national work, the Breakwater, upon which they landed, and remained some time ere they returned to the yacht.

In the evening, there were bonfires and fireworks. The column on Mount Wise was illuminated, and looked very splendid. On the Hoe a very large bonfire was kept alight for several hours. It was fed with tar-barrels, and gave an immense light. But by far the most magnificent sight of the whole was afforded by the men-of-war in the Sound. At nine o'clock, when the gun fired, the whole of them manned their yards, each man having a blue light in his hand. Few who have not witnessed an illumination of this description on board a man-of-war can form an adequate idea of its splendour. Two of our illustrations represent these old English rejoicings.

The patent of his Royal Highness Prince Albert's appointment as Lord High Steward of Plymouth was presented to his Royal Highness in a marble box, made from a portion of the Breakwater. It was not given into his own hands, but presented, with the address, through the Earl of Aberdeen.

On Friday morning, at nine o'clock, the royal yacht got under way from her moorings at Barnpool, and proceeded at half-speed through the Sound and Cawsand Bay, and out to sea by the western passage of the Breakwater. While passing through the Sound, her Majesty was saluted on her departure by all the men-of-war in the port, and by the batteries on shore. The yards of the shipping were manned, and their crews, as the royal yacht passed them, gave three hearty cheers.

When off the Breakwater, the yacht hove to for a few minutes, to enable her Majesty and Prince Albert to view the whole scene before putting out to sea. A few minutes before ten o'clock she took her departure, steering towards the Eddystone Lighthouse, which the royal party was desirous of closely inspecting. From the Eddystone, the yacht steered to the westward, towards Falmouth, which she made about half-past one o'clock, and came to an anchor off St. Paul's Castle. Her Majesty did not land at Falmouth, but proceeded from the yacht into the harbour in the barge, accompanied by Prince Albert. Salutes were fired from the forts and shipping, and the crowds which lined the shore cheered most enthusiastically. The mayors and corporations of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, put off in boats to wait upon her Majesty, and were most graciously received; and the Queen expressed herself much gratified with the manner in which she was received at this port, particularly with the immense number of boats which awaited her on her entering, and attended her *détour* in the barge around the inner harbour.

While her Majesty was here, she, together with Prince Albert, paid a visit to the Caledonia, 120. The Queen and the Prince were received on board by the gallant commander-in-chief at this station, Admiral Sir David Milne, and by the Lords and Secretary of the Admiralty. The officers were all in full uniform, and the men dressed in blue jackets and white trousers. The Marines were drawn up in line on the poop, and formed the guard of honour, to receive her Majesty upon her coming upon the quarter-deck. Lady Milne, Lady Dobson, and Miss Mary and Miss Euphemia Cochrane, who were on board, were presented to her Majesty, and most graciously received.

THE ROYAL VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

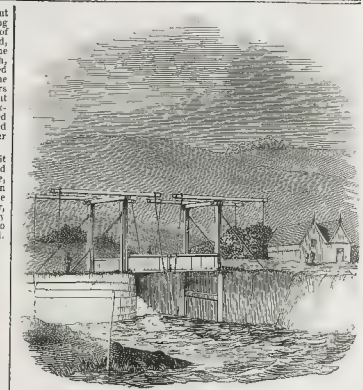
The royal party, attended by Admiral Sir David Milne and Captain Milne, went over the lower, middle, and main decks of the ship, which they minutely inspected, and expressed themselves in terms of high approbation at the admirable state of the vessel. One of our engravings illustrates the royal visit of inspection.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, after inspecting the Caledonia, returned in a barge to the royal yacht, the men-of-war saluting and manning their yards as her Majesty went to and returned from the Caledonia. Between five and six o'clock, the St. Vincent hove to in the offing, and telegraphed with the Caledonia, which was then lying in the Sound. After which the Caledonia and Formidable got under way and joined the rest of the squadron, and the whole of them proceeded over with the royal yacht to Treport, on the coast of France. She was accompanied by a fleet of men-of-war, consisting of the St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, with the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley; Caledonia, 120, Captain Milne; Camperdown, 104, Captain Brace; Formidable, 80, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan; Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay; Grecian, 16, Commander W. Smyth; Cyclops, steam-frigate, Captain H. Austin; Tartarus, steamer, Captain F. Bullock; and Prometheus steamer, Lieut.-Commander Lowe.

There were several yachts of the various royal yacht squadrons at Falmouth to receive her Majesty. From the hour of the royal yacht first taking up her moorings in Barnpool, on Wednesday evening, until her leaving, there was an immense fleet of boats laden with well-dressed persons constantly surrounding her, with the exception of a very limited time during the night, when all would be clear; but they would assemble again at daybreak, and remain until a late hour at night.

The two engravings, with which we, for the present, conclude our illustration of "Her Majesty's Marine Excursion," are the Royal Victualling Establishment, and the Breakwater. The Sound is a considerable inlet of the English Channel, three miles wide at the entrance from Penlee Point on the west, to the opposite headland on the east, and extending inland about three miles to the citadel and town of Plymouth. Across the middle of the Sound stretches the Breakwater, or dyke, formed of loose stones, having a total length of 1700 yards, or nearly a mile, viz., 1000 yards in the centre, which runs nearly from east to west, with a continuation of 350 yards at each end, turning more to the north, and forming a considerable angle with the direction of the centre. The efficiency of the Breakwater as a protection to the harbour, has been proved in many severe gales. The splendid range of buildings known as the Victualling-house, was built some years since, under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie, and is, in design, one of the handsomest of the Government establishments.

PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.



DRAWBRIDGE AT TREPORT.

Annexed is a sketch of the drawbridge which crosses the Brezle, a small river, at the mouth of which the village of Treport is situated. The bridge is of wood; and the only protection at the approach on each side is two chains. It was in attempting to cross this bridge that Louis Philippe and the royal family of France narrowly escaped being plunged into the river beneath. We repeat a few of the details of the accident.

It appears that the royal party had passed the first of the two drawbridges, and was approaching the second, when the salute was fired which caused the accident. Immediately on the cannon being fired the horses plunged and reared, and coming immediately upon the wooden drawbridge, their alarm was so greatly increased that they blindly darted forward. The leaders sprang over the bridge into the water, breaking the chains in their course, and dragging the third horse along with them. At this moment the danger of the royal family was extreme, and it is almost impossible to conceive how they escaped. The wheels of the carriage were within two inches of the edge of the bridge, and, had assistance not been near, and the traces providentially cut, the carriage must have followed. The sluice where the accident occurred is built up on both sides with brick, so that the whole has precisely the appearance of a canal look on a large scale; and the banks being perpendicular for a distance of about fifty yards on each side of the bridge, it is evident that, had the carriage fallen into the water, a very frightful sacrifice of life must have ensued. On Tuesday this bridge was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who appeared to take considerable interest in the scene of the providential escape of the royal party.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, September 5, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In giving you, this week, some ball-dresses which I have remarked, do not consider that I am committing an anachronism. The month of August, I assure you, has also its balls and soirées, in spite of its fiery sky, its scorching days and suffocating nights. I shall, therefore, make no apology for describing two of these toilettes, which I hope you will think merit the few lines which they will occupy. In the first place I shall mention a white crêpe robe, with a double skirt, the first of which is ornamented with a sort of embroidered pattern in green silk, which surrounds the upper part of the edge, and which is repeated in the second skirt, returning en tablier in the front of it. The sleeves are short, open, and embroidered all round them. The corsage is à la Grecque, and is embroidered round the shoulders. To complete this toilette requires an extremely simple coiffure, without any other ornament than a green and gold ribbon. The next dress is composed of a robe of a rose-coloured barège, embroidered in white silk. The skirt is surrounded by a light embroidery, which widens at the front, where it covers the whole width, returning to a point towards the corsage. The second skirt, which is much shorter, is open in front, trimmed with an embroidered facing, and surrounded with embroidery precisely similar to that on the first skirt. The sleeves are wide, very short, and embroidered with exquisite delicacy, as is also the

corsage à tunique. Add thereto a plain coiffure with a bunch of roses, and you will have one of the most graceful ball toilettes you can possibly conceive. I do not know that I can add anything of great importance to my present communication beyond the description of a few things which I have seen in our streets, and which deserve mention for their elegance and good taste. Some of these were exceedingly pretty caracous of embroidered batist; others were in white barège, trimmed with five wide tucks, or with three deep flounces en biais, bordered with a fringe; while others, again, were in white organdy, with two skirts, both of them embroidered, and the second trimmed with lace; and I should here, perhaps, observe, that nothing is more fashionable than lace, which may be observed in every possible variety, and employed in every possible way. As regards headdresses, the generality I have remarked are hats of paille de riz, or of crêpe trimmed with Valenciennes lace, or canotes in puffed tulle, of which those for morning wear have the passe in paille de riz, and the other part in poult de soie. Nothing here strikes me as very pressing. I shall, therefore, say adieu.

GENERAL NOGUERAS.—The following letter from Lord Ranelagh to the Lord Mayor is said to have created considerable embarrassment at the Mansion-house:—"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.—My Lord,—You have invited General Espartero and his suite to partake of the civic hospitality. Are you aware that one of the generals composing that suite is named 'Nogueras,' ex-Minister of War, and that it was the same 'Nogueras' who ordered the execution of the aged and infirm mother of Cabrera at Tortosa, of which deed Lord Palmerston says in one of his despatches:—'It is impossible to express in adequate language the disgust and indignation which this atrocious crime has produced in the minds of all persons in this country?' Your lordship, I am sure, will feel obliged that I have pointed out this fact to avoid the disgrace consequent on the presence of 'Nogueras' at the hospitable board of the first magistrate of the corporation of London. I have the honour to remain, your lordship's obedient servant, RANELAGH.—3, Bolton-row, Sept. 5."

A LONG SHEET OF PAPER.—Mr. Limbird, of the Strand, has a sheet of paper 6 feet 7 inches wide, 600 yards long, and weighing 137 pounds. It is of fine texture, and has been made expressly for the purpose of taking impressions from monumental brasses.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED TOBACCO.—On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, some officers of the Excise, with assistants, proceeded to the premises of Mr. Toplis, tobacco manufacturer, in Bermondsey-street, Southwark, and on inspecting the stock found a considerable increase, and as permits could not be produced to account for the same, the officers seized the overplus, consisting of several bales of leaf or manufactured tobacco of the best quality, such as is used in the manufacture of cigars, the weight being about two tons, and stated to be worth from £500 to £600. At one o'clock the whole was placed in a van drawn by two horses, and conveyed to the tobacco warehouse at the Excise-office.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—The expense of the wood pavement in Regent-street during the year ending Midsummer, 1843, as ascertained by a Parliamentary return just issued, is stated at £3900. The return states that this amount was paid out of the general fund of the commissions, and without calling on the inhabitants for any special contribution.

BREAD-STREET WARD.—Alderman Lainson has resigned his gown as alderman of Bread-street Ward, owing, we understand, to indisposition. It will be recollected that the worthy ex-alderman declined serving the office of lord mayor during the present civic year from the same cause.

CITY POLICE COMMITTEE.—On Saturday upwards of seventy summonses came on for hearing before Alderman Sir J. Key, against drivers of cabs and omnibuses for furious racing, loitering, and ill-treatment of their horses. The alderman fined two or three of the parties, and then discovered that the clerk at the Mansion-house had issued the summonses under the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, which was repealed by the 5th and 7th of Victoria, which came into operation on the 22nd ult. He was, therefore, bound to dismiss the whole of them (about sixty) for the informality, and ordered the money of those fined to be returned to them.

NEW REVISING BARRISTERS.—Messrs. Walpole, Shadwell, and Arnold have received a joint appointment for Middlesex; and it is understood Mr. Shadwell will revise the city of London lists; Mr. Arnold, the metropolitan borough lists; and Mr. Walpole, the county of Middlesex lists; commencing, on the 18th instant, with the polling district of Brentford. The Tory party have taken from six to seven hundred objections, and the Liberal party nearer two thousand.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—This once-celebrated fair was opened on Monday last by the Lord Mayor, but the fair was but a skeleton of its former self. There were no booths for the exhibition of animals, the representation of "plays," no crowds in holiday clothes, and even very few gingerbread and other stalls. On the outskirts there were a few penny exhibitions to attract children. In a few years this fair is likely to live only in the history of metropolitan antiquities.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 72.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

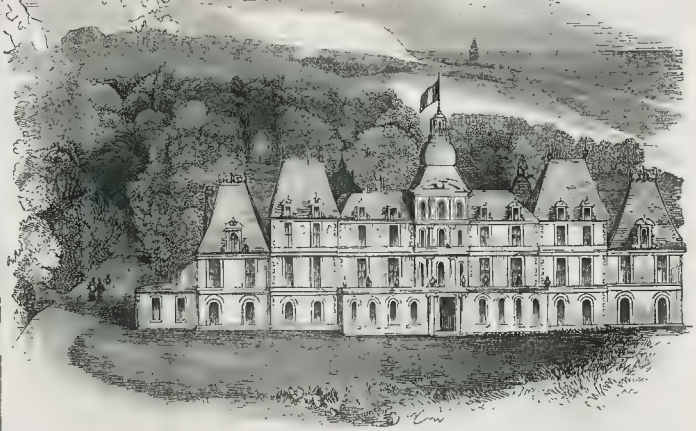
THE Medallions which we here present to our readers bear the portraits of the respective sovereigns of the two most powerful, most enlightened, and most civilised nations amongst the kingdoms and states of the earth.

The event that has justified, and, indeed, imperatively necessitated, the association of the portraits of these august monarchs within the limits of one little picture, and lead us to hand them down to posterity in this form, is one which may well call forth the reflective powers of the publicist, and give rise to meditations of a far more satisfactory character than could have occupied his mind had the state of Europe remained such as it threatened to be when Louis Philippe first entered on the busy, and then sanguinary and turbulent, theatre of life. Let us look back a little and trace the incidents of his career, such as they have been developed since the period when the present King of the French first fleshed his sword and won his epaulettes under the brave but unfortunate and injudicious Dumouriez.

The tide of revolution followed the footsteps of Rochambeau and Lafayette across the Atlantic, on their return from the war of independence in which those officers took part. Society, demoralized and corrupt to its very core throughout the whole of France, was beginning to exhibit those symptoms of decay and convulsion, which, in bodies politic as well as in the cases of individuals, generally give signs of approaching dissolution. The universal licentiousness, avidity, price, and rapacity of the nobles of France; the sufferings of the people; the tyrannical *caprices* to which the peasantry were subjected; the enormous and annually-increasing imposts levied upon them in the shape of *gabelle* and other hateful and most iniquitous taxes; together with the defalcation in the revenue, which was swallowed up by the greedy pensioners of the improvident predecessor of the unfortunate Louis XVI.; all these, and numerous other deep-seated, and, as they proved, incurable disorders, had reduced the kingdom to such a state, in the year 1788, as to render some *coup d'état* not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, in order to enable the King's Ministers to carry on the Government. The step resolved upon was, the summoning together, in a grand national council, of the three grand divisions of the community, namely, the nobles, the clergy, and the *tiers état*, or, the representatives of the burgesses and citizens at large. Of the results of this measure, it is not our present business to write—they are matter for the pen of the historian; but we shall confine ourselves to the bare statement of the fact that they led, as a preliminary consequence, to the departure of the eldest son of the Duke of Orleans, the first prince of the blood, for the army of the north; and, ultimately, after the Duke of Chartres (Louis Philippe) had become apprized of the murder of his father, Philippe, surnamed Egalité, to a prolonged exile from his native country, and from the tomb of his ancestors. It was during the twenty years that the present King of the French wandered, a homeless but always honoured emigrant, from the land of his birth, the wonderful and brilliant series of achievements that characterised the wars of Napoleon were accomplished. The Duke of Orleans took no part in them. The Emperor of the French sought assiduously to destroy every trace of the royal family of France, and to substitute his own dynasty in its room; and it was not until the final defeat of that extraordinary man that Louis Philippe again trod the scenes of his youth, and resumed the possession of such portions of his family inheritance as had escaped the rapacity of the revolutionary chiefs and their adherents.

During the early periods of the Restoration, and whilst the nation was recovering from the state of exhaustion into which the constant drain of men and money during the palmy days of the Empire, had thrown it, Louis Philippe confined his attention to the re-establishment of his fortunes, the

(Continued on page 179.



CHATEAU D'EU

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

One of the most humiliating spectacles to contemplate, in the present advanced state of European civilization, is the dire condition of distracted Spain—a country without wisdom, virtue, or national greatness—without art, literature, or science of any modern growth—without *status* in the respect of nations—evermore plunged into the bloodiest revolutionary conflicts, and wasting its strength, and beauty, and power amid the deadliest commotions of unnatural civil wars. Spain is a truly dreadful picture, rendering no happiness to her own bosom, and no blessing to any other land save that which may be extracted by philosophy from the bitter moral which she is teaching to the rest of the world. Yet does she present a spectacle from which the Christian and the moralist should not turn away their gaze. It is full of interest—full of instruction—full of example, and the deepest and noblest elements of thought.

Spain is one of the loveliest of the Edens of the world—more gifted with natural beauty and function than any other land under the climes of Europe. Her scenery is a picture of blended loveliness and grandeur. Her glorious sierras, her bold passes, her fine far-spreading valleys, her rich gleaming rivers, her luxuriant forest verdure, her magnificent lap of fruit, her mines of unearthed gold, the riches that are beneath her soil: in a word, all the lavishness of nature—have made her essentially a country of most flowing resources, of wondrous and enduring capability of giving waste than the blessings which she has got from God. Yet has she a more narrow harvest, a more restricted agriculture, a more confined commerce than countries that have not a tithe of her resources, or more than a very shred of her dazzling means of wealth. Her literature, once rich and promising as her soil, has, like that soil, gone out of cultivation; while her glowing and glorious art, those deep pictures of poetry with which her ancient artists have wrapped the admiration of mankind, have ceased to be emulated now; the colours have faded from the easel, and the eloquence of the pencil is no more. Science, too, is dead in Spain: she contributes nothing to the philosophical advancement of the world. Her music has passed away, or comes to us only like a voice from the past—the melody of vanished time echoed in the memory of the world. Her drama is prostrate—or only revels in the living tragedy of war. Her race of heroes—fine chivalrous spirits, with honour set as the very jewel in their souls has changed into a race of hireling desperadoes; her soldiers are banditti—her citizens have forgotten their brotherhood—her laws are powerless—her constitution is a farce. Where is her domesticity or where her social affection? where the happiness of her beautiful peasantry? where the sweet presence of innocence upon her soil? Nowhere! Her heart is a desert, whereon have gathered all the black passions of humanity, with no fountain save blood at which to slake their unholy thirst. But of blood, Heaven knows, they drank their full.

And with all nature's beautiful gifts lost upon her—with Heaven's providence wasted with a wicked prodigality by her children with a race of people casting from them the constitutional elements of pride in a virtuous nationality—with the voice of history stimulating her with the loud glories of the past—with the world of living nations teaching her with the example of peace,—she consummates this degradation with a raging of eternal fury—a never-dying struggle within herself, which we can hardly dignify with the name of even civil war.

It really seems as if, in Spain, the causes of internal commotion would never die. Unfortunately selected by the ambition of Napoleon as the land on which to fight the great battle of European destiny, her people became entwined with the fatal web of war. Their homes became barracks, their fields camps, their cities fortresses, their plains the scenes of battle and of blood. Among them sprang up fierce hatreds alike of foreign innovators and of [illegible] the worst

very centre of the village. They stressed and broke open the blacksmith's shop close by, after which they tore down the turnpike gate, which is a very stout one and on the main road. Having fired the desk room of the first, the rioters advanced upon them, and command them to desist; instead, however, of doing so, the Rebeccaites fired a volley at them. The latter then ran, the people were ordered to do the same thing, which they did with a will, not stopping even to look behind them. A regular battle took place for a short time, and the police succeeding in capturing six prisoners, three of whom are wounded, two severely. Captain Napier conducted was remarkably the bravest person. While the fight was going during the prisoners the rioters returned to the attack, with the view of rescuing them; but two of the magistrates having risen off for the troops, a party of the dragoons from Swansea, who were out on the road, and some of the 75th Foot, arrived, and the Rebeccaites fled. Three of the prisoners have been sent to Carmarthen, and three are brought into Swansea. They were found in their disguises, with faces blackened, and bonnets and smock frocks on.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

(Last month page 127.)

restoration of the ancient appanages of the house of Orleans, and to the patronage and encouragement of the fine arts and their professors. When, however, the insane perfidiously of Charles X., to his endeavour to restore the ancient state of things, and to enslave the clergy with all their former privileges, as well temporal as spiritual, threatened to overthrow the monarchy, and to throw the kingdom into confusion and anarchy, to the profit of any adventurer who might start up amongst the soldiery, the Duke of Orleans, encouraged by those who were formost among the liberal and moderate adherents of the existing order of things, and prompted by his own decided preference for the establishment of a republic, which would not endure even under the fact of its existence equal consideration to the nations of Europe, seized the opportunity; and, by accepting the proffered crown, at once averted the impending convulsion, and ensured to the surrounding states as long as his own country should remain free, the peace which has since so admirably preserved, notwithstanding the constant and importunate demands of the turbulent and ambitious amongst the French for war.

The accession of Louis Philippe to the French throne was the occasion of bitter animosity and unceasing jealousy on the part of the more [illegible] Europe, which has been the constant exception to the policy of his Government, and the subsequent ratification by other states of the act by which he was seated on the palace of the ex-dear branch of the Bourbons, gave a stability and force to his position, which has been increased every day since his election. The recent cordial interchange of friendly demonstrations, and the mark of unbounded confidence reposed in the King of the French and his subjects by her most Gracious Majesty, cannot but materially strengthen the throne of Louis Philippe, and avert those convulsions which would inevitably result from an attempt to replace the present exiled [illegible] of the house from which he sprung.

We shall in this light, the visit of Queen Victoria cannot but be regarded otherwise than as an event of deep and permanent interest, and we therefore deem it no [illegible] of that event and some illustration which we have given in the preceding and following pages.

First in our picturesque scenes is

CHATEAU D'EU.

In the broadest part of the English Channel, and seated deep in a bend of the coast of Normandy, there was a narrow valley, flanked on each side by bold and elevated cliffs, and crowned in the distance with the pinnacles of an antique church, which rises here barely perceptible above the lofty and thick and well-developed cluster of ancient elms. The foreground of this fine rural spot, as it is seen by the voyager who approaches it from the sea, is occupied by two private houses from the boundaries of the Bresle, a small river that has its embouchure at this part of the coast. The one is extensive, ornamented by a light tower, a battery, a noble ecclesiastical edifice which is seated on the ridge of a hill immediately beneath, embedded in a thick and well-developed cluster of ancient elms. The foreground of this fine rural spot, as it is seen by the voyager who approaches it from the sea, is occupied by two private houses from the boundaries of the Bresle, a small river that has its embouchure at this part of the coast. The one is extensive, ornamented by a light tower, a battery, a noble ecclesiastical edifice which is seated on the ridge of a hill immediately beneath, embedded in a thick and well-developed cluster of ancient elms. The other is the [illegible] houses in the level part of the valley, until [illegible] the [illegible] of the two rocky points already distinguished as bounding the view on each side. The port, or rather [illegible] harbour, the entrance to which has, by dint of human industry, been hitherto preserved with [illegible] of small burden, is Treport. The picturesque [illegible] in the extreme distance [illegible] the spire of Notre Dame d'Eu, and the high [illegible] of the chateau beneath form the most [illegible] of the whole. Philippe, the Sovereign of the French, and recently the scene of the courtly and kingly observances of which our Queen Victoria and her consort were at once the honouring and honoured guests.

The Chateau d'Eu—such is the name of this princely building—has long been celebrated as the spot whereon events of the highest importance have been planned and transacted; and as [illegible] been the favourite residence of the most potent and magnificent of the grandees of the ancient times, as well during the barbarous ages as during the existence of the various institutions of the [illegible] centuries, and the more recent periods when the [illegible] was in full vigour.

The reason to which our readers' attention is especially directed derives its name from the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the palmy times when the bizarre architecture of the sixteenth century still prevailed; but, at the same time, the critical observer will at once distinguish [illegible] and alterations in the details of the edifice that at once [illegible] of a master mind in planning and directing the execution of [illegible] additions, as have been made to the edifice within the last twenty-six years, during which time it has been in the possession of Louis Philippe.

The last scion of the house of Lorraine expired in 1675, at the early age of five years, and the Chateau d'Eu was transferred by [illegible] to the [illegible] the celebrated Mad'le de Montpensier, daughter of Gaston Duke of Orleans, of the royal branch of that name which immediately preceded the founder of the present house.

The traces of the long residence which Madlle de Montpensier made at the chateau are everywhere visible, as well in its internal decorations as in the arrangement of the grounds, and even in the structure itself. At her death in 1693, her favourite residence was transferred to the Duc de Maine, a [illegible] son of Louis XIV. It does not through his line to the collateral branch, in the person of the Duke de Penthievre, maternal grandfather of the King of the French to whom it came by inheritance on the decease of the Dowager Duchess of Orleans in 1821.

The Duke of Orleans, on visiting the ancient seat of the Guises and of Madlle. de Montpensier, in 1821, was so charmed with its situation, and with the historical recollections that [illegible] it, that he determined upon restoring the edifice; and for the purpose called in the aid of the [illegible] architect, M. Fontaine, and the result was the complete restoration of those parts of the chateau that were necessary to render it again the unique and beautiful palace that it formerly was.

In the decoration of the [illegible] the richest costly works of art and of virtu are so lavishly scattered throughout the noble [illegible] of the princely [illegible] that we cannot find room to [illegible] them in detail, therefore, confine ourselves to giving a summary description of the two principal [illegible] and illustrating by the pencils of our artists, Messrs. Morel [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] ery by a glazed gallery, which [illegible] above. Advancing through the grand vestibule, the visitor perceives a series of busts ranged on [illegible] of the walls, the persons here entombed being of the family of Artois, Counts of Eu, and [illegible] of the Guises, and [illegible] through a swilling-room, adorned [illegible], whose names are in every instance [illegible] the busts and deaths of the persons represented,) to the [illegible] and to the [illegible] of Queen Christine of Sweden, whose [illegible] given by her to Madlle de Montpensier, is [illegible] by the walls display a series of portraits of the royal family of France, from the year 1600 down to 1843. The grand [illegible] is the next apartment that attracts attention, and a touch [illegible] to the effect of being disproportionately [illegible] is likewise [illegible] to it, as [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] room, and most appropriately furnished with rich [illegible] and [illegible] of the heroes, statesmen, and other worthies of France [illegible] the [illegible] The dining-room has a richly-ornamented ceiling, divided into compartments, and beautifully painted in [illegible] the [illegible] chief [illegible] of the generals of the Empire, and other recent [illegible] [illegible] The grand [illegible] which is approached by a passage on the right, is [illegible] well [illegible] [illegible] which the architect was limited not permitting the angle of [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT YACHT OFF TREPORT. DEBARKATION OF THE QUEEN.

the dinner-table in France being ranged lengthwise, and the host and hostess always taking their seats in the centre, and not at the head and foot of the board), had Prince Albert at her right, and her son-in-law (the Duke Auguste of Saxe Coburg) at her left hand. The band of the 21th Regiment of Foot was stationed in the court-yard, and played some favourite airs during dinner.

In the evening, the ancient church, dedicated to "our Lady of Eu," which rises in front of the chateau, was illuminated; and a very general display of lights on the principal buildings of Ville d'Eu testified the satisfaction felt by the inhabitants at the presence in their town of the Queen of a nation whom, for so many centuries, they had been accustomed to regard with so much jealousy and animosity. The evening passed over in hilarity and festive joy; and thus ended the first day of her Majesty's sojourn in the dominions of King Louis Philippe. The "Illumination" is engraved at page 185.

The several scenes of the departure of the Queen from Treport, for Ville d'Eu; of the chateau, from the Treport road; and the Queen's arrival at the chateau; are pictured at p. 181.

SUNDAY.

Guided by those innate feelings of piety and religion, which have characterised Queen Victoria from her earliest childhood, her Majesty dedicated the morning of the second day of her sojourn in France to those duties of prayer and thanksgiving which, in common with the humblest subject in her dominions, she is ever ready to perform. Divine service was performed in one of the noble saloons of the palace, which had been prepared for the purpose; and it is a curious circumstance, well meriting record, that three different forms of worship were celebrated in the Chateau d'Eu at the same hour on Sunday the 3d of September, namely, the Anglican service, by her Majesty Queen Victoria and her court; the Lutheran service, by the Duchess of Orleans and her ladies in waiting; and the Roman Catholic ceremonial, in the chapel of the chateau, at which the Queen of the French, her daughters, and attendants were present.

In the morning, after prayers, her Majesty was conducted by King Louis Philippe over the principal apartments of the royal residence, and inspected the rich collection of historical pictures which adorn the walls of the saloons; and which form an almost unrivalled series of portraits of the royal personages of France and their relatives, and of the statesmen, heroes, nobles, and other distinguished persons from the period of 1300 to the present day.

At half past three, the whole of the ladies of the royal party drove out in three carriages, the princes, including Prince Albert, being on horseback. Queen Victoria was on the right of the King, the Queen of the French being near her. Her Majesty was dressed in white. The King was *en bourgeois*, and wore a white hat. After driving round the park, the party proceeded to the Ferme du Roi, whence they visited Criel, a small village on the Dieppe road, about two leagues from Eu, and the same from Treport, forming the point of an equilateral triangle with those two towns. The royal cavalcade skirted Treport on their return home, but did not enter the town. The royal carriages returned to the chateau a little before six. A considerable crowd was collected all day at Treport in the hope of seeing her Majesty pass. It was delightful to such of her subjects as happened to be there to hear in what favourable terms her Majesty was spoken of. Her dress, her air, her bearing of the preceding day, were all discussed, and all were subjects of encomium. The King's hospitality was also touched on with becoming pride by the loyal subjects of Treport; and one honest-looking sturdy fisherman gave no mean proof of good sense when he declared that, "However the subjects of the two kingdoms might rival with each other for their own interests, no one could deny that the heads of their states were right good friends."

BATTERY OF TREPORT.

At seven o'clock, her Majesty was conducted by the King to the dining-room; the Queen of the French, Prince Albert, the Queen of the Belgians, and the other royal personages following in the same order as on the previous day.

In addition to the guests of Saturday, invitations, or rather commands, to attend the banquet had been sent to the colonels of the detachments on service at the chateau, and to the superior naval officers of the French squadron in the road of Treport. The Prefect of the Seine and the Mayor of Ville d'Eu, together with some of the authorities, also had the same distinction conferred on them. The Earl of Liverpool was honoured by the Queen of the French with an invitation to seat himself next her Majesty at table. The Duke Augustus of Saxe Coburg was at the left hand of Queen Victoria.

The dinner was of a very grand description, partaking somewhat of the character of a state festival; inasmuch as all the civil authorities, as well as the naval and military officers assembled at Treport and Ville d'Eu, of a rank entitling them to that distinction, were invited. Covers were laid for between seventy and eighty persons. Her Majesty wore the insignia of the Garter on her arm, and the blue riband. Part of the Queen's headdress, consisting of a small crown of emeralds, encircling the back of her *coiffure*, was very much admired. After dinner, their Majesties retired to the grand drawing-room, on the *rez de chaussée* or ground floor, where the guests of King Louis Philippe who had not already received that honour, were presented severally to her Majesty, whose gracious and affable manner of receiving their *obeissances* produced a deep and most favourable impression.

Queen Victoria having observed amongst the company the Count de Chabot, principal secretary to the French embassy to the court of St. James, and actual *chargé d'affaires*, was graciously pleased to distinguish him by some expressions of recognition. It was remarked by one of the royal circle that at the period of the splendid rencontre between Francis I. and Henry VIII., styled the Field of the Cloth of Gold, the French envoy to our monarch was the Admiral de Chabot, who, with the Constable de Montmorency, were pointed out to the King by Francis I. as being the two most distinguished noblemen of his court. The fact that this personage should be represented by his lineal descendant, holding an analogous post, and under somewhat similar circumstances, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, was considered a most remarkable and curious coincidence. At nine o'clock, their Majesties retired from the general reception room to a smaller *salon de famille*.

SECOND DAY.—MONDAY.

On Monday morning, the preparations for a splendid *fête champêtre*, which the King had determined upon offering to her Majesty, were commenced, notwithstanding the aspect of the sky was black and threatening. The spot selected for the banquet was the Mont d'Orleans, a spot situated between three and four leagues in the interior of the forest of Eu; and further the population of Treport, Ville d'Eu, and all the neighbouring villages repaired as soon as the weather had cleared up and given assurance that the royal excursion would not be deferred.

The drive from Eu to the Mont d'Orleans is exceedingly picturesque. The road passes at first through an open country, bearing a considerable resemblance to an English scene, being tolerably sprinkled with groups of trees, whilst patches of plantations, scattered about, contrast pleasingly with yellow fields of oats and barley, ripe for the sickle. Close to the town, gardens run along the country for some little distance; but farther on

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT TREPORT, SEPT. 2, 1843. FROM A SKETCH MADE FOR THE KING BY MOREL FATIO.

corn-fields and meadows only are to be seen. The valley of the Bresle, the little stream that finds a refuge in the sea at Tréport—is on the left of the road; whilst another declining ground is perceptible on its right, from whence the road passes on the summit of a ridge which separates the two valleys. Nothing could be easier than to carry the road through the low grounds on either side, particularly on the right; but the old passage is allowed to remain in all its primitive steepness of ascent. About half a league from the town, the road enters into some young plantations; and here the forest of Eu may be said to commence. The brushwood here is deep and strong, and the trees far between; but as the road advances, the wood thickens, until at last the traveller passes through a fine glade of lofty foliage, which the heat of the sun rendered most grateful.

As the collation was to take place when the sun had commenced his descending march in the horizon, and when his rays were most oppressive, the whole of the eastern side of the tent was thrown open, whilst the other, being firmly closed, opposed an impenetrable barrier to the heat. A delicious breeze refreshed the air, and there was just enough of occasional cloud above to cast a passing shadow on the hill which swelled along the other side of the valley, and to vary the appearance of the scene. The platform in front of the tent was of considerable extent, and at its farthest extremity was stationed the fine band of the Carabineers, who

TREPORT.—DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR VILLE D'EU.

played during the repast. The tent itself was the same as that used on the Queen's landing. It was ornamented with gilt minarets along the sides, about six inches in length, whilst four larger ones (about eighteen inches high) crowned the upper edge of the roof. It was lined inside with buff-coloured merino, handsomely trimmed with a furniture-patterned edging. A dark-coloured drugget was stretched over the green sward, and the feeling to the foot was that of the softest velvet. Along the middle was placed the table, set out for seventy-two persons. In the centre of it stood eighteen mahogany chairs for the royal party, whilst the other guests were placed on camp stools furnished with backs. Forty decanters of wine, alternated with carafes of water, were set on the table in English style; whilst down the middle was placed the collation, composed of meats, *pates*, confectionary of the most *recherché* description, in fact everything that the most exquisite taste could suggest, and wealth provide. With the exception of a very few dishes, the whole of the repast was [illegible] summer dinner in the open air.

The servants in the royal livery amounted to about 100, whilst about a dozen *maitres d'hôtel*, in black, completed the number of attendants. About a dozen carriages, of a peculiar description, were employed in conveying the various articles required for the occasion.

A few minutes before three o'clock, distant shouts announced that some of the royal family were approaching. One of the Duchess of Orleans's carriages immediately after drove up; and from it descended the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, with the young Count de Chabannes, the companion of the princes.

At a quarter to four o'clock, not ce was given of his Majesty's approach. The princes arrived first, on horseback, all in coloured clothes; and, after a few minutes' delay, the loud shouts of the multitude announced that the royal carriage was close at hand. The next moment the *carriage* wheeled round the platform amidst great cheering. The Queen of England sat, as usual, on his Majesty's right, and immediately behind her Majesty the Queen of the French; whilst the Queen of the Belgians sat behind her royal father. The other princesses occupied the other benches. The ladies and gentlemen of the court were in the other carriages. These were six in number, four being drawn by six horses, and two by four. All the horses to the carriages and the outriders were dark bays. M. Guizot sat in the second carriage, between the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl of Aberdeen. His Majesty at once, on alighting, led his royal guest to her seat in the centre of the table, facing the open country. Her Majesty took her ordinary place, at his right. On his Majesty's left sat the Duchess of Orleans; on her Majesty the Queen of England's right was placed the Queen of the French, Prince Albert, next the Princess Clementine, next the Princess Adelaide, then the Princess de Joinville, and by her side Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg. Towards the other end of the table the Duchess of Orleans had on her left the Duke de Montpensier; next him was one of the ladies of honour; and after her came Lord Cowley. The princes sat opposite their royal relatives.

In order to display to the Sovereign of the British people as much as possible of the royal magnificence which appertains to the French monarchy, Louis Philippe had commanded the attendance, in full costume, of the foresters in charge of the royal domain of Eu. At various intervals along the route pursued by the *corteje*, the *Garde Champêtre* offered themselves to her Majesty's view in their picturesque garb, armed with short *haches* and swords, and wearing across their breasts a broad belt with a silver plate, inscribed, "Eaux et Forêts, Domaines Royales."

The Queen of England wore a puce satin dress, black mantilla, yellow bonnet and ribands, with a circle of roses des bois in front: similar flowers

(Continued on page 184.)

THE CHATEAU AND VILLE D'EU, FROM THE TREPORT ROAD.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL AT THE CHATEAU D'EU.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23rd.

SUNDAY, September 17 —Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—Equal day and night.
TUESDAY, 19.—Battle of Poictiers, 1356.
WEDNESDAY 20
THURSDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.
FRIDAY, 22.—Don Pedro died, 1834.
SATURDAY, 23.—Autumn commences.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 48	8 32	9 13	9 57	10 39	11 21	11 58	0 0	0 19	0 48	1 6	1 39

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. T. C.*"—*The Parliament Oak shall appear in a week or two.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*In the week ending June 21, 1840, the number of letters for the whole kingdom that passed through the General Post offices, was* 3 221 206, *since which period the number has greatly increased.*

"*A. B., Dunmow*"—*The engravings are "at hand," and shall duly appear if the report be sent in time.*

"*J. L. R.*"—'Dear' is correct.

"*A. E. Z*" and "*C. D.*"—*The registrar of any parish will give the information sought, and is the best authority on such matters.*

"*A Bathonian.*"—*Religious peculiarities are too sacred to be treated lightly.*

"*Catherstone.*"—*Our subscriber's namesake came in a good second.*

"*Juvenis*"—*has our thanks. The sketch reached us too late for engraving.*

"*J. G. G.*" *Petworth.*—*We know of no published rules of the game referred to.*

"*J. L.*"—*We will take up the subject whenever opportunity offers, sensible as we are of its importance.*

"*Cadurcus*"—*favours us with a long letter on a variety of subjects. We are friendly to "systematic colonization," or that plan of emigration which has been usable and well-founded principles for the emigrant.*

"*J. R.*"—*The ticket for the gate of John o' Gaunt's Bowmen has been received.*

"*W. E. L.*" *Islington.*—*We may, probably, do as our correspondent suggests.*

"*P. T.*" *Belfast, has been replied to by post.*

"*A sincere Well-wisher to the Cause,*"—*may be assured of its healthy progress. We think the improved intelligence of the people would be the best preventive of any abuse of the boon, were it once obtained.*

"*D. M.*" *Dundee.*—*Subscribers may obtain the Colosseum Print with the paper price 1s.*

"*H.*" *Warwick, informs us that there has been for the last twelvemonth a remarkably fine black leopard in the Surrey Zoological Gardens; whereas, in the account of the dispensation presents to the Queen, it was erroneously stated that no specimen existed in this country.*

"*R. E. C.*" *Sholden, near Deal, should write to the postmaster of Dibbledeighn, who would, doubtless, give him some information on the painful subject.*

We do not know the address of Miss E. S. Carey, who is requested to send the same to Mrs. Binns, 36, North Great George-street, Dublin.

"*J. C.*" *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.*—*We have not room for the subject, or it should be engraved.*

"*An Inhabitant of the Strand.*"—*We agree with our correspondent, that the Regent street wood-pavement is one of the best specimens in the metropolis.*

"*Sagittarius,*" *Lewes.*—*Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of the Meeting?*

"*An Oxfordshire Incumbent*" *will find a report of the Marlborough College, with a fine engraving, in our last week's number.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We cannot insert matrimonial advertisements at any price*

"*G. C.*" *Reading.*—*We shall take care that the charitable spirit admired by our correspondent, shall uniformly characterise our columns.*

"*Sphinx*" *should apply to a bookseller for the size and price of Dobbs's embossed Map of England. The information he asks would be an advertisement.*

Inexplicable.—"*I think of thee;*" "*Sonnets,*" *by J. H. K.*; "*the Patriot Pen;*" "*the Old Grenadier,*" *by J. B.*

We are not room for the remarks on the Duke de Joinville.

"*X X X*" *of Exeter.*—*The subjects suggested are under consideration.*

"*No Member of the British Association.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*B. N.*" *Pimlico.*—*The subject shall appear.*

"*The Meeting of the Monarchs,*' *by H. W. R., next week.*

CHESS.—"*Edward,*" "*G. M. P.*," "*J. P.*"—*Received*

"*G. L. Smart.*"—*The game shall appear as early as possible.*

"*H. P.*"—*We shou d say Mr. George Walker's "treatise on Chess" (the last edition), or Mr. Lewis's works, which are more expensive.*

*** Next week we shall present our readers with a highly-finished Portrait of Nutwell, the winner of the St. Leger, drawn by J. Hering, Esq., and engraved by Orrin Smith in his best style.

In consequence of the extensive series of illustrations of the highly important and picturesque event of her Majesty's visit to the Royal Family of France, on our paper of this week, we are compelled to postpone the appearance of several interesting engravings of minor events until next week; we do also we shall illustrate her Majesty's visit to Osland. The Romance, Chess, and fashions, are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

There are some curious anomalies in our law which cannot fail of striking the careful observer of what is passing around him in the external world. It is appalling to find how many culprits get away from the just consequences of their crimes by reason of the curious construction put upon offences by legal technicality. Political offenders generally escape from a carelessness, perhaps intentional, on the part of the prosecution —a solitary *flaw* sets them free, and justice is deprived of her retribution. But, apart from this intentional omission, there are every day a number of delinquencies committed which slip through the fingers of the law with an oily intangibility, and act at nought the power which the wisdom of the community is supposed to have raised up for their especial castigation.

A case of striking feature was a few days past brought before Mr. Broderip, the magistrate of the Thames police, which curiously exemplifies our position. A sailor had been inveigled into some house of evil notoriety, and had given a sovereign to a woman, with a desire that she should get it changed. The woman, being as dishonest as she was otherwise abandoned, took the sovereign, and with a peculiar adhesiveness of nature—in the language of slang, "stuck to it"—walked away with the gold, and left the seafaring sinner to "wish he might get" his change. The woman being subsequently apprehended, and brought up on the charge of theft, Mr. Broderip declared that—common robber as she was —anywhere-woman of the town, and nothing less—she must be discharged, and she was discharged accordingly. The reistanship between the person robbing and the person robbed not being that of servant and master, there was no case of embezzlement. It had been decided by the judges that there was no larceny, and the magistrate was too good a judge to go against the judges, so he discharged a common thief. The woman, on leaving the office, thanked him, and said that his lesson in the law would be of "particular use to us gals"—that was, as an example of the fact that, if any inveigled dupe should give any amount of monrality in whatever form it may describe, they might "go of their errand," and save themselves *legally* from any necessity to return. Possession would be more than nine points of the law, and restitution might be out of the question.

Now, we are quite ready to admit that persons plunging themselves into an abandoned society deserve to take the consequences of their imprudence and immorality in whatever form it may please Providence to visit them with punishment of their moral guilt; but there is a wide difference between this admission and the granting of an impunity to the act of a thief. Mark the applicability of the doctrine that there is no larceny in the monstrous iniquity of the theft described. Then, if we go into Howell and James's and purchase some trifling article, tendering a note for change, it is no larceny for the primcravatted shopman to put the note into his pocket and tell you to whistle for the money! It is no embezzlement, in fact, to keep anything that is given you for a special purpose and benefit of another, unless, indeed, you be servant to the party concerned. This is monstrous, and we have no doubt that the law (without the aid of another) affords proper means of redress; but how much more monstrous still is it that a thief with the act of theft proved against her should be openly let loose upon society without the slightest punishment, and only just so much of the law taught her as may encourage her to thieve on to the end of time!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

BRIGHTON, Saturday.—At half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning, Prince Albert rode to Kemp Town, unattended, and bathed in the sea, taking one of Cheesemann's machines. Between eleven and twelve o'clock Mr. C. Cooper, clerk to the Chain Pier Company, received a communication from the master of the household, informing him that it was her Majesty's pleasure to embark from the Chain Pier, for a short cruise in the Royal yacht. At three o'clock the cliffs and beach were crowded by thousands. A flag was hoisted on the Albion Hotel as a signal of her Majesty having left the Pavilion; and the gaily, white one, manned by twelve seamen in white, immediately left the yacht and made for the landing place at the pier. In a couple of minutes, two carriages, the first containing the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and Viscountess Canning, the second, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Hon. Miss Hamilton, Lord C. Wellesley, and Sir E. Bowater, drove on the Pier Esplanade. At the end of the Suspension Bridge, the Queen and Prince Albert and the royal party left their carriages, and the high constable of the town, to clear a passage, the party, preceded by the Queen and Prince arm-in-arm, walked to the end of the pier. On the platform her Majesty was received by Sir Samuel Brown, the projector of the pier, who had the honour of assisting the royal party into the boat; and Prince Albert law no taken a seat by the side of her Majesty, the galley left the pier, Lord A. Fitzclarence taking the helm. Hitherto the homage to the Queen has been silent, and unaccompanied merely by the cheers of her Majesty, who graciously bowed in return as she walked along the pier; but as the boat left the pier the spectators joined in a loud hurra. At the same moment the Talair rowers accustomed to give a royal salute. All the other vessels in the roads, among which there were five steamers, were dressed out in colours, and their yards were manned, forming a very animated scene. Among the rest of the vessels in the bay our eye met the revenue steamer Vulcan, the war steamer Cyclops, the Prometheus, the Emerald yacht, tender to Sir C. Rowley, the Mercury steamer, the Princess Royal steamer, and various others. The royal yacht, followed by the other steamers, went westward till off Worthing, and then returned to near the pier, where her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the royal suite proceeded to the pier in the galley. The cliffs and the side of the pier end of the Grand Guards was playing) were crowded with thousands of the inhabitants and visitors; but a line was speedily formed, through which the royal carriages passed. They reached the palace soon after six o'clock. The Queen and the whole of the party were attired in plain dresses, and we understand that her Majesty expressed her entire satisfaction at the arrangements of the Pier Company for her convenience. The Hon. Miss Liddell took her departure for London at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Sir R. Peel arrived in the evening, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Premier was the only addition to the royal dinner party.

SUNDAY.—Divine service was performed in the music-room on Sunday morning by the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the whole of the suite and household. Immediately after the service a royal salute was fired from the yacht,

had moderated, and the day was fine. About seven o'clock the royal yacht got under way, and stood out to sea, and was followed by the other steamers with each from the squadron attending her Majesty, and also by the Penelope, which has been ordered to form one of the royal squadron. Her Majesty, it was expected, would be at Ostend about twelve o'clock.

[It will be remembered that, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Walmer Castle last year, we gave a series of engravings illustrative of the various points of interest connected with this chosen and distinguished spot, so rich in the historical recollections of the country. It were unnecessary for us therefore, on the present occasion, to do more than refer our readers to the 30th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for that series of engravings, which comprises a view of the village of Walmer, a spirited sketch of Walmer Castle, with Deal in the distance, and the royal squadron firing salutes in the offing.

OSTEND.—The ordinarily very quiet little town was in a high state of bustle and excitement during the greater part of the week, in consequence of the expected visit of the Queen of Great Britain and her illustrious consort to their uncle the King of the Belgians. On Monday forenoon the municipal herisman read a proclamation that her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain was expected to do the good city of Ostend the honour of a visit on Wednesday afternoon, and, at the same time, enjoined the inhabitants to do honour to their illustrious visitor and themselves on the occasion, by setting their houses in order, and cleansing the streets, which, sooth to say, on ordinary occasions, stand particularly in need of cleansing. The hint was acted upon with an alacrity which did credit to all parties, and evinced the sincerity of the satisfaction with which the good-hearted people of this ancient port participate in the pleasure which this event affords to a Sovereign whom they have a very fair occasion to prove a good one. On the part preparations on an equally magnificent scale were being made. Two temporary landingplaces were built—the one nearest the mouth of the harbour being destined for the Queen and her immediate suite; the other, a little further on, for the rest of her attendants. At the top of the former has been erected a handsome pavilion, consisting of a triumphal arch, supported by eight Corinthian pillars, and ornamented with the arms of Great Britain, with those of the royal crown and initials of the King of the Belgians; in which the royal visitors and their royal host and hostess will make their first mutual greeting. From the pavilion to the principal street of the town, a triumphal arch was erected, extending the whole way across the street, and being about thirty or forty feet in height, under which the royal procession was intended to pass, on the way to the royal palace in the Rue Longue, which will, with the gallantry always conspicuous in King Leopold, be entirely appropriated to the use of Queen Victoria and her household. The palace consists of two ordinary-looking white-washed houses of five windows each in width, in a very narrow street, without *porte-cochere*, or entrance court, or any other line of demarcation to interrupt the curious gaze of the *profane vulgus*. Two sentries of the line keep watch and ward before its two doors, a tricolour flag floats over head, and at the first floor window and that is all the parade that marks the abode of the King of the Belgians at this watering place. There is a comparative drawback necessarily attaching to an abode so limited as it is in point of accommodation for such a handmaid, scatched and hugged away, as it were, from the grasp of the sea, by quays and other artificial defences; every inch of ground within these limits occupied by buildings, and, except in the Jardin Public, an inclosure similar in shape to that of Horton-crescent, and about half as large, where some few planted shrubs struggle through an amphibious existence, not a green leaf is to be seen for miles around.

His Majesty King Leopold and his royal consort, having thus given up their accustomed abode for the accommodation of our most gracious Sovereign, have taken, temporary, a house for themselves within a few doors in the same street; and another nearly *en face* for the infant princes, the Duke of Brabant and the Count de Flandres.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived by railroad from Brussels about half-past one o'clock on Monday evening, and proceeded without any sort of parade to their residence in the Rue Longue. Nothing, in fact, can be more free from ceremony than the whole course of her Majesty's late journey, proceeding, and yet he suffers in nothing thereby in the respect and esteem of his subjects.

On Tuesday the bustle throughout the town assumed a really London-like character. Carriages rolled through the streets conveying ministers, or persons of distinction, from all quarters; and carts, piled with plate chests from all parts of Brussels, Ghent, and provinces of adjacent parts, followed them at a slower pace. Troops also, in considerable numbers, came in from Brussels, and other military stations throughout the kingdom. There is not artillery, and one of the living arms, a regiment of lancers, to all to four hundred men, came into the town at about twelve o'clock, a great part of the way having marched from Liege during the night. They immediately took up their position on the various fort ifications and ramparts, with which the town is bounded on the sea-side. A sort of rehearsal in salute firing took place at about half-past three o'clock, when the fine fleet of belgian brig-of-war, the Louise Marie (so called after the Queen of the Belgians), which had been cruising about the station for some days upon matters connected with the interesting occasion, came into the roads and fired a royal salute, which was immediately returned by the two batteries, &c. The King and Queen were walking on the *Digue* at the time the port and shore were crowded with people, and the effect of the whole scene was enlivening.

About half past five o'clock the young princes, the Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, arrived from Brussels with their attendants. They royal carriages of the rai ways station to convey them to the palace in Belgians to the Palace. Two fine or more intelligent and pleasing looking children do not exist. They have fine curling light hair, and seemed to enjoy hearing the cheers which they had caused.

The general impression which prevailed was, that her Majesty and Prince Albert, after making a brief stay in this town, would proceed to Brussels to their capital, which, by indulging in speculating on the score of precedent, might ask, "How could they go to the courts of Belgium, without having gone to the capital of France?" But then it should be recollected that King Leopold has no Chateau d'Eu, nor, indeed, any royal residence, except at Laeken and Laeken. If her Majesty goes to Brussels, she could not but visit the neighbouring field of Waterloo. The incident would be one of remarkable interest.

LANDING OF HER MAJESTY.

OSTEND, Sept. 13, 20 minutes past 3 o'clock.—Her Majesty has just landed. At a quarter past two precisely the royal *cortége* left the quay, in happy, fine royal yacht was, by the unfavorable state of the tide, enabled to enter the port before the arrival of the Belgian squadron, and she took a station in an open carriage. Opposite them sat the Queen of the Belgians and her Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty looked even in better health than when I saw her at Windsor Castle, and all were in excellent spirits. Throughout the whole line of march the Queen was saluted with the most rapturous cheering, and acknowledges it with that grace, kindness, and ease which is unique to describe. Immediately after the distinguished persons who were in attendance on their Majesties of Belgium to receive our beloved Sovereign were General Goulet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Renesse, Grand Marshal of the Palace; Baron Holwaij, Intendant of the Civil List; the Burgomaster, M. Servaij; the Consul of Great Britain of the United States; the Sheriffs (Echevins), the Town Council or Aldermen, several generals and military officers of distinction, and a considerable number of elegantly dressed ladies. The entire population, abroad, and displayed as much enthusiasm as a similar number of the most loyal and affectionate of our Queen's own subjects could have testified.

As quickly as could be arranged, after the arrival, in the Hotel de Ville, by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The royal party sat down at eight o'clock. The King of the Belgians entered the ante-chamber with her Majesty, and Queen Victoria leaning on his arm. He was followed by the Queen of the Belgians, who was on the arm of Prince Albert. Lord Aberdeen conducted the Countess d'Aerschot (the lady of the Grand Marshal of the Palace), who followed Lord Liverpool and Lady Canning. The rest of the suite of her Britannic Majesty, and the Belgian Minister, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Miss Hamilton, and the remainder of the guests followed in their respective ranks.

The royal party were but a few minutes in the saloon which they first entered, when the folding-doors were thrown open, and they came into the dining-room in the order just described, and took their seats at the table. King Leopold sat in the middle seat opposite the windows; on his right hand was Queen Victoria, next to her the Queen of the Belgians, and next to her Prince Albert; on the left hand of King Leopold was a lady, who we believe was the Countess d'Aerschot, and next to her, Lord Liverpool. The rest of the company were arranged according to their ranks.

King Leopold was dressed in plain clothes, but wore the ribbon of the Garter, as did also Lord Aberdeen. Prince Albert was in plain clothes, and wore the ribbon and cross of the Bath. Several others of the company wore ribbons, and most of them were in splendid uniforms, decorated with stars and orders.

Queen Victoria, who looked remarkably well, was dressed in a white lace and muslin dress, with a white bonnet, and took her seats at the table bound with a *ferronier* of brill ants, Her Majesty had on a brilliant necklace, and across her shoulder the blue ribbon of the Garter. The Queen of the Belgians was in a pale blue silk dress, with a spencher of brilliants, and had on her head a cross connet of white lace with feathers. The appearance of the whole party, from the brilliancy of uniforms and stars, was magnificent

During the dinner and dessert, which lasted about an hour and a quarter, the band of the regiment Des Guides, a very good one, played the following airs, the orchestra being placed at the end of the room and concealed by a screen of chintz erected for the occasion :—

March, composed by the Duchess of Kent.
Overture, "Le Duc d'Olonne."—Aber.
Duo, "Les Huguenots."
Cavatine de l'Opera, "Eleonora."—Donizetti.
"La Reine Victoria."—Manuel.
Duo e finale de "Robert d'Evreux."—Donizetti.
"Nouvelle Aurore," valse.—Labitsky.
Chœur des Moines de "Robert le Diable."

The royal party retired from the dinner table at a quarter past nine o'clock, and partook of coffee, &c., in one of the smaller saloons already mentioned, and in about half an hour afterwards returned to the palace in the carriages of his Belgian Majesty. During the whole of the entertainment a Belgian Queen Victoria was in the best spirits, and talked to the King and Queen of the Belgians with great animation of manner. The town was brilliantly illuminated during the night.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—Preparations are making at Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels, to receive the Queen of England; all these preparations, however, are, of course, dependent on the determination of the Queen, whose intention is not yet known. Her Majesty will embark on the Scheldt at Ostend. A letter from Antwerp says that the Queen's yacht will after landing her Majesty at that port come to Antwerp, where her Majesty will embark on her return from Brussels.

NEXT week we shall have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a number of engraved illustrations of her Majesty's visit to Belgium, executed by the most eminent artists.]

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE DONCASTER CUP.—The following letter from Mr. Baily, the distinguished artist, to the editor of a morning contemporary, in reference to the splendid statue of the Duke of Wellington which occupies the Doncaster Cup, will be read with some degree of interest by the curious in those matters. It is clear that Mr. Baily thinks the gallant colonel would be better employed in compiling his grace's despatches than dabbling in the fine arts:—" Sir, I see from a statement in your paper of to day that my name is coupled with the miniature equestrian statue which is to be run for to-morrow. Now, though his grace did me the high honour of sitting to me for that purpose, justice requires me to state, lest so very many alterations have been made in my model, under the directions of Colonel Gurwood, that the present composition belongs solely to that gentleman. Candour, therefore, will not allow me to take the merit, if there is any; and, should there be none, my reputation cannot afford to be blamed for errors which I never committed. The original, as modelled by myself from the life, is now being cast in silver by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, where it may be seen in a few days.—Your humble servant, E. H. BAILY, R.A.—10, Fitzroy-street, Bedford-square, Sept. 13."

DADD, THE PARRICIDE.—Richard Dadd, the young Englishman, who, after cutting the throat of his father, escaped to France, and has been near committing another crime, has been transferred from the prison of Abbeville to that of Fontainebleau. It appears by inquiry that the young man states himself to be the son and envoy of God, sent to exterminate the men *whom he encountered with the demon.* He enters with the greatest coolness that in the park of Lord D—— he was seized, being with *him who is called to be his father*, with a divine inspiration, which commanded him to sacrifice him; he immediately plunged his knife into his breast, and, as death came not fast enough, he made deep wounds in his neck with a razor. Dr. Leblanc, who was commissioned to examine him, asked what he thought of such an action? when Dadd replied that he considered it a good one, since he had destroyed an enemy of God. After committing that crime, Richard Dadd proceeded to the nearest port, embarked, came to France, crossed Paris and Fontainebleau, and was arriving at Bonneresa, when he was taken, says he, with another inspiration, and attempted to commit another crime. He considers this also a good action, and has but one thought, which is the extermination of a large part of mankind. Richard Dadd has now but one object in view, that of being sent to London, where he has, in the eyes of men, committed the greatest of crimes, in order to explain himself before those whose duty it is to judge him.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday a deputation waited on the Mayor of Birmingham, with the requisition requesting him to call a public meeting to petition the Queen to dismiss her present Ministers. The requisition was signed by nearly one thousand merchants, manufacturers, and shopkeepers of the town. There was not the name of a working man attached to it The mayor, however, declined calling the meeting, observing that, although he might not act in accordance with the wishes of many most respectable individuals in the town, he had made up his mind not to call the meeting. There was a meeting of the requisitionists in the evening.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The labours of Father Mathew on Monday, at Birmingham, resulted in 1000 persons taking the pledge. This announcement was made at a meeting in the evening, at which the same mayor presided. On Tuesday morning a breakfast was given to Father Mathew in the Roman Catholic school room attached to the cathedral in Bath-street, by the Roman Catholic clergy and many ordinary members, to attend in reference to the proceedings, as it was pretty generally known that the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, would be present (of the opportunity of the meeting he has viewed as the object of the present temperance movement -The right rev. doctor acted on the most ag in an eloquent speech, in vindication of the mission undertaken by Father Mathew. He said, a great outcry had been raised against the word "pledge," as being administered in the form of a vow. Some would like to substitute the words "I resolve" instead of "I promise," from the fear of the pusillanimity of the latter. Now the word resolve disgusted upon to whom this promise was made. A vow was a solemn promise made to God alone. Were the words of the pledge such as to express this, then indeed, this day brought the jelly pan. "I promise you, my friends," he said, "you do not promise A mighty God, you promise yourselves, you promise your wives, your families, society in general, and those whom you degraded by intemperance you promise to the Father duty to elevate to the proper standard of humanity." The promise may, therefore, be made to all, and they well knew the effect produced in Ireland, where upwards of three millions had taken the pledge. He considered the promise one to society, and if any violated it, it was felt as an injury not cited upon the community at large. He appealed to Father Mathew whether there was not the same duty in England, as in Ireland, to stand? (Father Mathew, "Precisely so.") Now the effect of this had operated in such a way as to show its character to belong, not as it was considered to belong, to the sacred tribunal of the confessional, but to the open tribunal of society. (Cheers.) But they might ask, has religion nothing at all to do with it? Yes, he replied, religion would lend its sanction to it by which virtue could be opposed, or vice repressed. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Wiseman next referred to the temperate habits of our forefathers, and the practices of our continental neighbours, and said that during the 23 years he resided in Rome, he did not recollect seeing three instances of drunkenness; and if such habits had continued in their own country, it necessarily would have arisen for the present movement. He then referred to the state of Ireland, and the extraordinary change which had been effected in the habits and moral character of the people, which he had had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with during his recent visit to that country; and the consequence was, that it persevered in for a few years longer, Ireland would become the happiest and most moral of all the nations of the earth. The rev. doctor concluded his address amid the enthusiastic applause of the meeting. Father Mathew afterwards addressed the meeting, and returned thanks for the reception he had met with that day, and particularly for the kind approval of the distinguished and eloquent prelate who had addressed them; and stated as full concurrence in every sentiment which he had expressed in reference to the cause in which he (Father Mathew) was engaged.

COLCHESTER.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Town hall, Colchester, Essex, took place on Wednesday, at one o'clock. At twelve o'clock precisely the procession met at Colchester Castle, and proceeded, including a large number of freemasons in masonic costume. The mayor laid the stone with a beautiful silver trowel and mallet (also silver). The vast assembly was then briefly addressed by the mayor and the recorder, the latter reading the inscription on the stone, which was as follows:—"This stone was laid by Roger Nunn, Esq., M.D., mayor, September 13, 1843." After the ceremony a splendid dinner was given at the George Hotel, High-street, to which upwards of 300 of the nobility and gentry of the town sat down—Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., in the chair.

HEREFORD.—THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The one hundred and twentieth meeting of the choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, terminated at the first-mentioned town last Thursday evening. The purpose of these festivals is briefly but eloquently described in the prospectus:—"These musical meetings," it states, "were originally established to raise funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy within the dioceses of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester; aided by the Dorcesan Clerical Charities, the proceeds have, of late years, averaged to each widow £30, and to each orphan, £15. That such institutions stand in need of immediate encouragement is unhappily too manifest, from the present number of applicants, sixty three orphans and twenty-nine widows; while the necessity of future support is equally evident from the positive fact, that there are, within the three dioceses, 147 benefices, having an income *below* £100 per annum. The festival was under the especial patronage of her Majesty, the vice-patronage being Earl Somers, the Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford, and Lord Rodney. Lord Bateman, the Lord-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, was the President; and Earl Fitzwarrine, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, Vice-presidents. The stewards of the festival, on whom the deficiency of the receipts to meet the outlay falls (the whole of the money collected at the church door being presented to the charities), were the Bishop of Hereford, Sir Rd. Geo. F. F. Lewis, Hun. G. F. Hamilton, J. Bailey, Esq., M.P., R. B. Phillips, Esq., and the Revs. Messrs. Johnson, H. M. Pemberton, and S. Penoyre. The conductor was Mr. Townshend Smith. Mr. Clarke presided at the organ, and Mr. Arnott at the pianoforte. Mr. Cramer led the band at the morning performances, and Mr. Loder at the evening concerts. In the orchestra were Dragonetti, Howell, Lindley, Lucas, Card, K. Card, G. Cooke, Keaung, Williams, Egerton, Baumann, Godfrey, Harper, Irwin, Smithies, J. Smithies, Albrecht, Chipp, Jarrett, C. Harper, Moralt, Hill, Ribbon, Jones, W. Cramer, Blagrove, Seymour, Wily, Calkin, Adams, Barclay, Cotton, Reeve, &c. The principal vocal performers were Misses Clara and Sibella Novello, A. and M. Williams, M. B. Hawes, Messrs. Phillips, Machin, John Parry, Hobbs, and Shoobridge. The cathedral being under repair, the sacred music was given at All Saints Church. The concerts were at the Shire Hall. On Tuesday morning the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Johnson, M.A., Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. Although no novelties were introduced at this festival, yet there was much that was excellent in the selections, and their execution, solely by English artists, was most creditable to the reputation of our country. The choral portions were most admirably gone through. Indeed, it was remarked how often as the Dettingen "Te Deum" has been done, it had never gone better off than on this occasion. The total receipts were £860, which was more than was expected, but, of course, the stewards will have to supply a gap for the outlay.

LIVERPOOL.—Early on Tuesday morning the house of Mr. Archer, flour and provision dealer, Eggehill, took fire, and was in the course of a few hours entirely destroyed. The flames were first observed to break out at the top of the house, and before water could be got, or the engines had time to arrive, the whole house was one mass of fire.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION.—A repeal meeting took place in the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, when Mr. Dan. O'Connell, jun., accompanied by Mr. Thomas Steele and Mr. O'Neil Daunt, attended to deliver speeches on the occasion. It should be mentioned, that when the intention of the Repealers to hold a meeting in the Amphitheatre was made publicly known, a deputation from the several Orange lodges held in the town waited upon Mr. Entwisle, the manager, with an urgent request that he would prohibit the meeting, alleging that if it were permitted to take place the proceedings might be interrupted, and possibly a disturbance follow. The manager declined to depart from his original intention of opening on Monday; and when they did he informed them that he had no power to stop the meeting, but that there should be ample police force in attendance to repress any attempted breach of the peace. By seven o'clock upwards of 4000 were present. Shortly after the doors were opened, it appeared evident that a considerable body of Orangemen were dispersed in different parts, from partial sounds of the Kilmainham fife, and other circumstances. Mr. O'Connell, and the gentlemen accompanying him, arrived about half-past seven, and the chair was taken by Mr. James Lenon, who was described as an "inspector of repeal Associations in Liverpool." He delivered a short speech in favour of repeal, during which he was repeatedly interrupted by the Orangemen, and some confusion followed. Mr. Fitzgerald moved the first resolution; after which Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting amidst frequent interruptions, which, when he sat down, broke out into violent uproar. There appeared an evident determination that the proceedings should here be brought to a close. Two speakers different parts, many of the benches were torn up, and a sort of attack was made on the stage by a few Orangemen who were in the pit. In the confusion to table at which the reporters were stationed was destroyed, and they had to effect their escape as well as they could. The police were very active in endeavouring to secure the assailants, several of whom were seriously hurt, and a few of them having been removed from the building, order was eventually restored, and, with a few trifling exceptions, it was preserved to the end of the proceedings.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt then delivered a very long speech in support of a resolution to the effect that, in demanding a repeal of the legislative union, Ireland sought only to restore the constitution, not to alter it, and to confine the exercise of a right which was only placed in abeyance, but which never could be extinguished.—The resolution was adopted.—Mr. G. Smyth moved the third resolution, which acknowledged the great services of the Liberator; and in the course of his address he handed in £41, as the week's rent for Liverpool.—Dr. Murphy, of Dublin, and Mr. Town-Councillor Raby, also of Dublin, with several others, delivered speeches in support of the remaining resolutions (four in number), and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, with the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons praying for immediate repeal.—A public dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell, jun., in the Queen's Theatre, Christian-street.

WILTS.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FIGHELDEAN.—On Thursday evening a destructive fire broke out in the farm of Mr. Mills, at Figheldean, near Amesbury, which is said to have originated from the circumstance of a child playing with lucifer matches in a barn. Several ricks of corn were destroyed, also of Dandin, with several others, delivered speeches in support of the remaining resolutions (four in number), and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, with the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons praying for immediate repeal.—A public dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell, jun., in the Queen's Theatre, Christian-street.

WILTS.—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FIGHELDEAN.—On Thursday evening a destructive fire broke out in the farm of Mr. Mills, at Figheldean, near Amesbury, which is said to have originated from the circumstance of a child playing with lucifer matches in a barn. Several ricks of corn were destroyed, also of Dandin, with several others, delivered speeches in support of the remaining resolutions (four in number), and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, with the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons praying for immediate repeal.—A public dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell, jun., in the Queen's Theatre, Christian-street.

POSTSCRIPT.

RE-OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—The reopening, on Thursday, of this sacred edifice for divine worship, after having undergone, for several months past, the most extensive renovations and magnificent embellishments, was attended by all the distinguished families of the royal and aristocratic circles, and a great portion of the clergy residing in the vicinities of Windsor and Eton, and by many persons who had arrived in the course of the day from the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The whole of the ceremonies connected with the chapel were present. The service was chanted by the Rev. W. Butterfield, the minor canon in residence. The strength of the choir was considerably augmented by the addition of gentlemen connected with St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Dr. Elvey presided at the organ.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several royal hospitals will attend Divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street; after which they will repair to the Great Hall, in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits which royal hospitals will be delivered by the four senior scholars, who are proceeding to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hosken Pascoe, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at four o'clock on Thursday morning, with 71 passengers, a full cargo, and the mails on board from New York, the papers she brings are anticipated by those brought by the Caledonia, which arrived on Wednesday. We learn by a remark in the extracts from the log that this vessel has not had justice done to her powers this voyage, being supplied with coals of such inferior quality that it was difficult to keep steam to a greater part of the voyage.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—The following being a rumour on Monday night at Llanelly that a "demonstration" of the people was intended to be made in Carmarthen next day, and it being apprehended the object might be to attack the union workhouse, the magistrates sent information to Col. Love, at Carmarthen upon the subject, on receiving which that gallant officer immediately proceeded to Llanelly, with his troop, and arrived there at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The rumour however, turned out to be unfounded. An express arrived at Carmarthen on Tuesday, stating that upwards of 60 wheat and barley-the property of E. Adams, Esq., of Middleton Hall, had been fired, and were then burning.

PORTSMOUTH.—A court-martial sat on Wednesday on board her Majesty's ship Victory, to try the officers and ship's company be going to relieve Lieutenant Lloyd, which, it may be remembered, was to the Bay of Gibraltar, by coming in contact with a French steamer of war. The commander, Lieut. Castle, and six of the company were fully acquitted of all blame in that occasion, and the Hon. Capt. Pleydell Bouverie, Mr. Slaughter, paymaster, who, having had charge of the first watch, left the deck before he was relieved by the officer of the middle watch; the court, therefore, adjudged him to lose six years of his time. The court was composed of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, President; Captains Henderson, C.B., Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., Sir T. K. T. Thompson, Bart., and Colin Andrew Hutcheson. The Judge Advocate was Captain Charles Rowley, Bart., and the Deputy Judge Advocate Mr. Kingsley. The Helena and sea ark are daily expected to be commissioned at Spithead: Admiral Colin Campbell to be Admiral Superintendent.—Sir Harbour: Victory, Excellent, and Fanny, tender.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—LATEST NEWS.—PERPIGNAN, Sept. 12.—Another entered Barcelona yesterday, with two Revolutionary battalions and free corps and 300 soldiers of the regular troops. The other regular troops are ordered still when the action proper is to be known. One battalion went to Monjuic; others remained in the city. The 10th being there one.

BAYONNE, Sept. 12.—On the morning of the 10th Madrid was perfectly tranquil. Lieut Colonel Colonge, Secretary of the Minister of War, left for Madrid on the night of the 8th and 9th, being the bearer of instructions from the Government.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—The Levant Mail reached Paris on Thursday with Marseilles of the 8th. It was thought that the monsoon had driven back the Bombay steamer. Reshid Pacha was also shortly to come to London. Riza Pacha being determined to get rid of him.

A copy of the *Monde Vidas Reporter* of the 26th of June has been received at Lloyd's, and contains the following account of a fight obtained by General Rivera, of which the following is the bulletin :—"Ensign Bustos, who has just arrived with the official news of the glorious triumph of General Rivera, states that at the moment of his departure the number of killed was calculated at upwards of 400, and that parties of prisoners were arriving every moment. The enemy's army, disorganized and totally defeated, will soon be buried under the soil, which it profanes with crimes."

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday contain an account of a pretended conference between Lord Aberdeen and the Prince of Joinville on the affairs of Spain, at which the marriage of the young Queen is said to have formed the chief topic of discussion. It was agreed on both sides, that the immediate marriage for the young Queen was the means and end of securing the tranquility of Spain. The position affirmed, M. Guizot is said to have named the Duke d'Aumale, and Lord Aberdeen the son of Don Carlos the junior, but opposition having been announced on both sides, the respective candidates were withdrawn, and a sort of *juste milieu* husband, in the person of the son of Don Francisco de Paul, was agreed to.

L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, journal hebdomada re entremêlé de gravures, est une publication dont les premiers numeros ont été accueillis, en France comme en Angleterre, avec une grande faveur. Le choix des nouvelles et des sujets, soit littéraires, soit scientifiques ou artistiques, qui sont passés successivement en revue, le soin particulier qui preside à la redaction du texte, la variété et l'originalité des dessins, justifient amplement son succès.—*Journal des Debats (Paris paper).*

ROYAL CAVALCADE TO THE HEIGHTS OF ORLEANS, THE SCENE OF THE FETE CHAMPETRE.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AT THE FETE CHAMPETRE, PRESENTING THE QUEEN TO THE VISITORS.

were underneath. The Queen of the French wore a lilac bonnet and feather, a cross-barred silk with wide stripes; the Queen of the Belgians, a striped silk, with garlands of flowers represented on it, and white bonnet; Madame Adelaide, a bright yellow shawl, dark silk gown, and white bonnet; the Princess Clementine, a silk écossaise, with wide squares, and chapeau de paille. Her Royal Highness also bore the portrait of her husband on her bracelet clasp. The Princess de Joinville wore a chapeau de paille, with a marabout feather; a striped silk gown, and a heavy gold bracelet, with a huge cadenas clasp. The King of the French wore a brown coat, dark trousers, and white hat. Prince Albert was in nearly the same attire as when he first landed. "God save the Queen" was played when the royal party made their appearance.

The people were admitted close to the royal table during the collation, and every opportunity was afforded to allow them to observe narrowly the illustrious guests. During the greater part of the repast, the Count de Paris stood at the left corner of the tent, outside, observing his relatives. As soon as the *rôties adendi* was seated the party rose from table, and advanced towards the small tent. The King here took Queen Victoria by the hand, and led her round the circle of spectators, presenting her to his subjects with evident gratification. Loud cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and hats, greeted this royal progress. Her Majesty returned those marks of respect and affection by repeated obeisances. The cheers of the spectators were redoubled as these Majesties advanced. The rest of the royal party followed in the rear, Prince Albert following the King of the French and the Queen of England. When the presentation was concluded, the party returned to the small tent, and the carriages were ordered round. The Queen of the French having recommended the ladies to wear their shawls, a general wrapping up took place, the wind having become rather sharp. The crowd were then admitted as close to the royal party as might be done with safety, when so many spirited horses were prancing about. In fact, every possible opportunity was seized of admitting the French population to see the royal visitors. Every tongue was loud in praise of Queen Victoria's grace and good looks, and her Majesty again "won golden opinions" from the French people. The *cortége* then drove off amidst loud cheers, and every manifestation of enthusiasm on the part of the people. The crowd was exceedingly great, and consisted chiefly of the better classes of society. A great number of English were present, the chief part of whom came over from Brighton in the Dart the preceding day. They were justly gratified at the reception which their Sovereign had met with. "God save the Queen" was again played, but very inefficiently. The half devotional, half exulting character of this fine composition was lost. The whole effect of this delightful *fête* was that of a happy family meeting without ceremony and without restraint. Nothing of state was apparent beyond the proper degree of form which ought always to encircle royalty, even in its hours of amusement. Every one remarked the vigorous appearance of the King. He looked 20 years younger than he did a few months ago, and his Majesty refused an outer covering, when pressed to put on a cloak or great coat at the moment the ladies wrapped themselves up in their shawls.

The dinner party in the evening at the chateau comprised the same distinguished individuals that had partaken of the King's hospitality on the preceding days; it was augmented by the presence of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, commander of the naval squadron in attendance upon her Majesty. The Admiral's arrival that morning in the St. Vincent off Treport having been notified at the chateau, his Majesty was pleased to command that a special invitation to join the royal circle should be conveyed by a small steamer in the port to the gallant officer, who accordingly joined the royal party. At page 184, are engraved three picturesque scenes from this very charming entertainment.

THE CONCERT IN THE GALERIE DES GUISES.

At nine o'clock, her Majesty, conducted by the King of the French, re-

THE FETE CHAMPETRE.

paired, together with the regal, princely, noble, and distinguished persons assembled at the château, to the grand saloon on the principal floor, designated the *Galerie des Guises*. Louis Philippe, in order to afford his august visitor every satisfaction during her stay, had previously commanded the attendance of his private band from Paris, the members of this fine orchestra being the most celebrated professors on the different instruments of which it is composed, perhaps, to be found in Europe. The director of the King's music is Mons. Auber, the talented composer of "Massanillo," the leader was M. Girard of the Opera Comique of Paris. The orchestra played "God Save the Queen" as their Majesties and Prince Albert entered the concert-room; and after they had taken their seats in the order designated in the admirable representation of this splendid *réunion* given in our engraving, the following pieces were successively performed:—

1. Overture to the "Gazza Ladra" .. .. .. Rossini.
2. Andante of the symphony in "La " .. .. Beethoven.
3. Chorus. "Que de Graces; que de Majesté" .. Gluck.
4. Overture to "Zanetta" .. .. Auber.
5. Minuet and allegro of the symphony in "La" .. Beethoven.
6. Overture to "Iphigenie in Aulide" .. .. .. Gluck.
7. Air from the "Siege of Corinth" .. .. .. Rossini.
8. Chorus. "Jamais dans ces beaux lieux" (Armide) Gluck.
9. Overture to the "Magic Flute" .. .. .. Mozart.

Whilst this admirable selection of music was being performed, her Majesty's attention was occasionally directed to the portraits of the powerful and haughty line of princes which adorn the walls of the splendid apartment in which the royal party was assembled. The engraving of this magnificent scene at page 185, is from a spirited sketch by M. Morel Fatio.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY—THE REVIEW.

The morning of this day was ushered in by the sound of trumpets, the beating of drums, and the universal movement of the busy population to a spot about four miles distant on the road to Dieppe, where it was understood Prince Albert was about to review a squadron of about 600 men of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers à Cheval, shortly after six o'clock. The squadron took up its ground on a large plain in one of the extensive valleys with which this part of the country abounds, where they awaited the arrival of the

d stinguished party at the chateau, when they were to perform their evolutions.

At seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and the French generals and staff, Col. Wylde, &c., came on the ground, and the military band immediately struck up "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness was dressed in the costume of an English field-marshal, and rode a very beautiful white charger: he looked remarkably well, and sat his horse with the grace and skill of an experienced horseman. The French Princes and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg were in their national military costume. Colonel Wylde was in regimentals; the French general officers and aides-de-camp in their respective uniforms. The appearance of the cavalcade was noble and imposing.

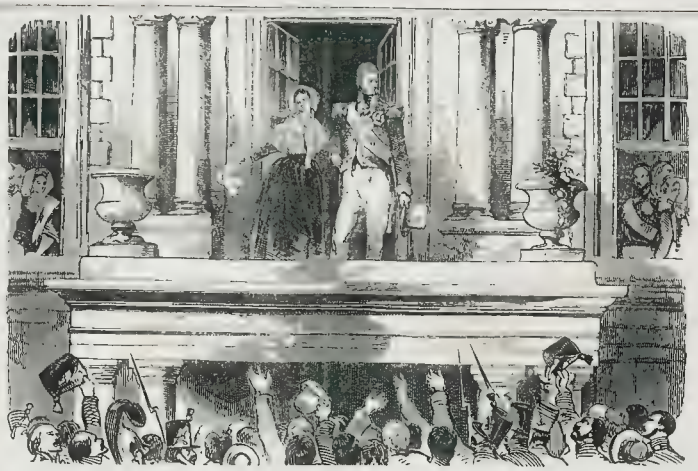
The regiment was formed without delay, and went through a variety of manœuvres with the precision and rapidity for which this branch of the French service is distinguished. They are a very fine body of men, and are mounted on excellent horses. Their accoutrements, brass cuirasses, and brazen helmets, are very splendid; and, when formed in line, their whole appearance is grand and warlike.

At the conclusion of the review, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the French princes and generals dismounted. His Royal Highness then expressed his wish that the officers of the regiment should be introduced to him; his request was, of course, complied with, and the officers having dismounted, advanced on foot to the place on which Prince Albert stood, when the introduction took place, and his Royal Highness thanked the gallant band in the person of their Colonel, (a fine-looking soldierly officer with a manly voice for the word of command,) for the satisfaction they had given him by their display of military tactics, and the gratification he had received by this representation of the art of war. His Royal Highness and the rest of the party then remounted, and returned to the town.

A little trait of the condescension and affability of Prince Albert on this occasion should not be forgotten. Seeing the *cantinière* (suttler), who in the French service is attached to each regiment to supply refreshments to the troops, and who wears a very becoming though somewhat masculine uniform, and also receives regular pay and rations, his Royal Highness received to partake of the good things of her canteen, and was accordingly supplied with a small glass of *eau de vie* by the hands of the military Hebe of the Carbineers, whose attention to his wants was rewarded by a golden offering from the pocket of the Prince. The lady was, of course, highly delighted at the adventure, and expressed her gratitude in a very becoming manner, by offering his Highness any little civility in her power to grant.

On entering the town, on the return from the review of the cavalry, the royal cavalcade rode into the infantry barracks, Caserne de Montpensier, a large pile of brick building, recently erected, and very commodious; in the court-yard of which a regiment of the infantry of the line was drawn up to be inspected by his Royal Highness, the band, as on the former occasions, playing "God save the Queen." The regiment having gone through the military exercise, the princes and generals retired, and the cavalcade returned to the chateau, which they entered about half-past nine o'clock, and where a *déjeûner* was prepared, to which the royal party sat down.

The above military evolutions are represented in two very spirited engravings at page 188.



LOUIS PHILIPPE ON THE BALCONY OF THE CHATEAU, PRESENTING THE QUEEN TO THE TROOPS AND THE PEOPLE.

GRAND CONCERT IN THE CHATEAU. SKETCHED BY MONS. MOREL FATIO.

THE VISIT TO THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME D'EU.

The afternoon was dedicated to a visit of inspection to the fine old church of Notre Dame d'Eu, Queen Victoria leaning on the arm of the King of the French, who pointed out all the most remarkable objects to her Majesty. It was known but to a few that their Majesties were about to visit the sacred edifice; and, consequently, there were not half-a-dozen persons therein when they arrived. The party, consisting of nearly all the members of the French Royal Family, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, M. Guizot, and suite, entered by the side door on the western side just at four o'clock; the Queen of England walking with the King of the French, and the Queen of the French with Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a tartan dress, with black mantle, and white silk bonnet; the King was in plain clothes, the princes in *undress*. The Duchess of Orleans appeared, on entering the church, to be affected by some sudden recollection, and was about to retire, when the Queen of the Belgians, taking her by the hand, led her towards the great altar. Her Royal Highness, the Queen of the French, and the Queen of the Belgians then kneeled, and continued a short time in prayer, on rising from which it was apparent that the Duchess of Orleans had shed tears.

During this interesting scene, the King was explaining to Queen Victoria the subjects of the noble windows of stained glass, with which his royal munificence has endowed the venerable edifice, and the narrative was listened to with evident curiosity by our sovereign. (*See page* 189.)

On leaving the nave of the church, her Majesty was conducted to the entrance to the crypt, wherein the tombs of the royal branch of Artois are contained. During the troubles of 1793, the revolutionary mob broke open these receptacles, and scattered their mortuary remains; confiscating the heavy leaden coffins which contained them to the service of the state, and reproducing them in the shape of musket bullets. On his taking possession of his inheritance, the King, then Duke of Orleans, caused the bones of his predecessors, which were lying in fragments about the vault, to be carefully collected; and a tomb was sunk beneath the floor of the crypt, wherein they were deposited. At the same time, he gave directions for the restoration of the monuments, together with the effigies of their former tenants, and for the renewal of the inscriptions indicating who they were and the date of their demise. Some of the mutilated remains of the former tombs were made available for this purpose, and the vault now presents a complete, though somewhat patched and unequal, series of monumental mementoes of the power and wealth of its tenants.

Into this vault, her Majesty, in company with King Louis Philippe and the royal party, descended, and was conducted round the whole area, which is very spacious. On reaching the upper end, the Queen stood for a few minutes close by the altar (whereon a mass for the repose of the dead is celebrated at stated epochs in the year), and took a sort of general view of the gloomy receptacle. The principal object that met her eye was the tomb of Jean d'Artois, first Count of Eu, whose effigies are the best preserved and likewise the most richly ornamented in the whole series. The King Louis Philippe, as represented in the truly picturesque woodcut that accompanies this description, stood by the side of her Majesty, and gave a brief outline of the career of this haughty and unprincipled nobleman, whose crimes, however, were considered to be amply atoned for by his fidelity to his sovereign, John of France. It was not one of the least interesting of the facts brought to Queen Victoria's recollection, when her Majesty was reminded that she was then regarding the tomb of the indisputably brave and loyal knight who, at the battle of Poictiers (fought on the 19th Sept., 1356), performed prodigies of valour in defence of

ILLUMINATIONS IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT. THE CHURCH AND THE CITY FROM THE CHATEAU.

(Continued on page 189.)

LITERATURE.

ROME, AS IT WAS UNDER PAGANISM, AND AS IT BECAME UNDER THE POPES. Two vols. London: J. Madden and Co., 1843.

We have read this work with an interest commensurate with that with which we should peruse a production of Sir E. L. Bulwer or the author of "Letters from Palmyra." The writer displays great tact and great erudition. We do not often find a labourer in the field of antiquity of such deep research, so profoundly speculative, or so vividly and eloquently descriptive. Had the ancient counsel been addressed to him—"antiquam *exquizite* matrem"—it could hardly have found a more willing, able, or compliant disciple. In the words of the preface—the writer, (whoever he may have been,) seems to have aimed at giving a vivid idea of the revolution, by which the Rome of the Cæsars was reduced to its prostrate state, and in which the Rome of the Popes had its beginning. With this view, he labours not only "to fill up, as it were anew, the gaps of centuries," but, completely to rebuild the imperial city; to restore the Palatine, the trophies and temples of the Forum, the Capitol, and the Campus Martius; to re-open the Thermæ, the Amphitheatre, and the Circus; to repair the aqueducts, replenish a thousand glorious fountains with their limpid treasures; not only to replace the furniture and priceless embellishments of the palaces, and rebuild the altars of the "immortal gods," but to throng the Appian and Flaminian way with the concourse of the nations, and awake, from the sleep of centuries, the Roman people and the Senate, with

> The dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule
> Our spirits from their urns!

In the first and second books, the scene lies in Rome, from the second year of Claudius to the close of the first persecution in the reign of *Nero*. The third book opens with the spectacle of the great city reduced to irremediable desolation—just as it was beheld by Belisarius, the great captain of Justinian, when he visited the place where Rome had stood, forty days after the departure of Totila, the Goth, who had been the instrument of so much destruction. "Nothing human," says the historian, "*did* he suffer to remain behind, but only wild beasts and birds of prey." As by the development of the plot in the first and second books, the reader is made to witness the series of events through which Rome attained to the empire of the world, so in the third book and the following to the end of the fifth, does he behold in the same vivid portraiture, the decline, fall, and utter destruction of the seven-hilled city, and of the Roman empire of the West. In the fourth book, the standard of the cross is triumphantly borne by Constantine and his legions through the heart of the pagan city, and planted on the Capitol. In the opening of the fifth, all Rome is in the Coliseum, and the gladiators are on the arena, when Telemachus, the Greek monk, rushes between the combatants, and is stoned to death by the spectators. "Meanwhile, two barbarian kings, Alaric, an Arian, and the heathen Radogast, are both descending upon the city. The world is in suspense as to which of the two shall fall; and amidst the awful pause, the voice of St. Jerome, from his cell at Bethlehem, is made to resound through the golden palaces, warning many to fly from the wrath that is impending. The Gothic sieges, famine, humiliation of the Romans, follow; the surprise of the ancient queen of empire, at dead of night; the wonderful procession of Goths and Christians bearing sacred vessels, of immense price, to the temple of St. Peter, amidst conflagration, pillage, and horrible scenes of outrage and massacre on every side; Attila turned back by Leo the Great; Rome taken and plundered by the Vandals under Genseric, by the Herulians under Odoacer, by Theodoric; recovered from the Ostrogoths by Belisarius, and defended during a protracted siege; devastation of Italy; Rome, Totila's other sieges of Rome; direful sufferings of its unfortunate inhabitants; from their walls they see Belisarius defeated in his attempt to bring them succour; city surprised, for the last time, by the Ostrogoths under Totila, at dead of night; again, left a desert; St. Benedict, with a procession of his monks, comes along the Via Sacra, as Belisarius is rising to depart from the ruins of the Temple of Fortune, where he had been seated; and his interview with St. Benedict closes the fifth book. In the sixth book, we have a general view of Christendom, as it was in the year 800, the canonization of St. Switbert, an Anglo-Saxon missioner of the preceding age; and finally, Rome assisting at the crowning of Charlemagne on Christmas-day A.D. 800, which was the birthday of modern Europe.

The materials of this interesting and entertaining work have been arranged and cast together, we are told, under the auspices of Imagination; but they are, nevertheless, selected for the most part, we will not say wholly, from genuine and authentic sources.—The performance reminds us not a little of the "*opus tumultuarium*" of Belisarius, who seized upon whatever came next to hand,—whether column, statue, entablature, or altar, in his hurry to repair the walls which he had to defend against the impending assault of the barbarians.—Gibbon and Tacitus, Sallust and Sismondi, Arrighi, Strabo, and particularly Sir William Gell, Plato and Paley, Cicero and Dr. Warburton, Seneca and Sewell, Machiavelli and Polybius, Virgil and Thomas Moore, Hobhouse and Pistolesi, Aundus Flaccus and Dr. Lingard, Pliny the elder and Pliny the younger, are laid under contribution, indiscriminately; Jews and Gentiles, Greeks, Romans, and Barbarians, moderns as well as ancients, writers on civil not less than on ecclesiastical history, are pressed into this service; St. Jerome is as little spared as Procopius; Gaizot, Burnham, Schlegel, Lebrun, and Giannone, much less than Eusebius, St. Gregory the Great, Muratori, the Acta Sanctorum, or the Cardinals Baronius and Orsi. Each, however, gets credit for the quota he contributes; there are not only references, sufficiently copious, even for matters of trivial import, and for details; but generally speaking, the foot-notes will be found to contain, *in extenso*, the more important authorities.

The story, as we are informed in a general outline of the scope and character of the work, which is introduced to us by "two lowly wayfarers from Palestine,"—the one an aged, the other a mere youthful traveller; the former being St. Peter, the latter, his neophyte disciple and amanuensis, St. Mark. By the way, the author, fearful of the slender ground he was treading on by pursuing this plan, anticipates objections from Protestant writers who are at issue with him, and therefore ventures to state at once a few of the Protestant authorities for the fact of St. Peter's having preached the gospel in Rome, and there fixed his see. We will not stop to discuss the point with him, as to whether St. Peter ever was at Rome, at least in the manner here represented; but we admit there are some respectable authorities for the statement, such as Pearson, Basnage, and the erudite German Neander.

Like Anacharsis in Greece, the two travellers as they pass along, encounter various sights and scenes; and this gives occasion as they arise respectively, for the writer to dwell at some length on each. We are first introduced to the funeral processions of the Romans, and the honours paid by them to the dead.—Their ideas of the present and the future life are eloquently described, a belief that was interwoven with the songs and poems of Homer and Hesiod, as well as in the more recent productions of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Both philosophy and history were indebted to the same tenet for their liveliest charms. From it the poet derived the machinery and moral of his verse; the lawgiver depended on it for the sanction and stability of his institutions; the magistrate for the maintenance of order and probity in the state.

The "mysteries" of religion come next under notice. The author dwells on the ancient system of a double worship, the exoteric and esoteric doctrines, upon the supposed enviable advantages of initiation, the modes of it, and the particular classes who were introduced to its higher stages. "The great secret revealed in these higher mysteries was," says our author, "that the entire system of the popular religion, so emphatically inculcated in the lesser mysteries, was an imposture and delusion. * * As a leader of the oligarchy, Marcus Tullius Cicero is a zealot for the superstitions *which he ridicules in his intercourse with his own order*; and Varro, the most learned of the Romans, professed without disguise that 'things were many times truths which it was not advantageous to the state to be generally known, *and many things in religion which, though false, it was expedient the people should believe.*'"

"It was on this iniquitous political expediency, against which the apostle denounces 'the wrath of God,'" continues the writer, "that all the grinding tyrannies of Pagan antiquity, whether administered by one, or by an oligarchy, (whether patrician or demonocratic,) were erected and sustained. The inferior and slave casts were held in profound darkness and degradation by a hardened and selfish ascendancy in each state, who kept within their own narrow circle the monopoly of all knowledge, and, therefore, of all power; nor will it be found easy to thread the labyrinth of Pagan politics, unless with this clue in hand."

Socrates was the great reformer of this system, inasmuch as he attacked the strongholds of it in the sophists;—then came Plato, combining the infallible authority of Pythagoras with the free-thinking principles of Socrates, his master;—after him came the doubters, Arce-laüs and Pyrrho; and thus everything conspired to prepare the way for Epicurus, of whose delightful garden, Moore, in his "Alciphron," thus writes:—

> "Where bliss, in all the countless shapes
> That fancy's self to bliss hath given,
> Came clustering round, like ripe sad grapes
> That woo the traveller's lip at even."

"Under the enervating despotism of Augustus and his successors, now protracted beyond half a century, the philosophy of concupiscence" (i. e. *the Epicurean,*) observes our author, "was universally embraced; and the hymns which so aroused the sympathies of the venerable pilgrim [St. Peter] as he journeyed along among the tombs, were but a partial echo of the sentiments which then prevailed through the entire length and breadth of the Roman empire. And yet, it would seem as if the primeval dogmas of the soul's immortality, and of an all-ruling Providence, had remained firm and in full integrity beneath the ruins of the impostures which had been constructed on them. Humanity still clung to them by its instincts, after the shipwreck of its faith. The barren idea that there was no heaven, no bright, blissful, intermingable home hereafter, had rendered Hope insane; nor could she be induced, even by the blandishments of Epicurus, or by any brutal satiety of the passions, to relinquish her sublime and immemorial aspirations without regret. Oh, how sordid and odious 'the sty' in which she was now taught by Philosophy to imbrute herself, compared with that pure and celestial region of immortality to which the inspired longings of her bosom had been so loudly and so long directed! * * * Yet, it was in the vehemence of her desperation, that the venerable pilgrim discerned the overtures of her cure. It was the object of his own mission to preach to her, and give her the tangible guarantees which neither Plato nor any of the philosophers or sages of Greece had been able to give, that 'One who had passed through the gate of death had returned to his brethren, with tidings the most ineffable and peremptory, that there awaited them beyond the grave, not an elysium such as the poets sung, or the pagan creed represented, but such a heaven as neither eye hath seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to picture.'" Here we must stop in our brief analysis of these elaborately learned, but at the same time most interesting, conscientious, and eloquent volumes. The writer, whoever he be, whether Protestant or Catholic, is entitled to our thanks for the wholesome instruction and entertainment they afford; and we can assure the reader who is curious in ancient matters, that he will not find many works better calculated to satisfy his most ardent curiosity than the one we have here so imperfectly attempted to bring before his notice.

AN ESSAY ON THE WORKS OF FREDERIC CHOPIN. Wessel and Co.

> He was a mighty poet, and
> A subtle subtle psychologist.—SHELLEY.

This is surely the production of some enthusiast, who, thinking himself "high spher'd in heav'n" by the adoption of a balloon (we mean inflated) style of composition, the very worst desecration of a goose quill we ever met with, has beaten Macpherson hollow; for if Goldsmith thought that the *ovi-distant* translator of "Ossian" deserved the severe one of

> *Macpherson write bombast and call it a style,*

what would not this professor of "verbosity and froth" deserve at the hands of any body who has a respect for the purity of his native language? Gentle reader! Judge of the author's manner yourself: we give an extract:—

We now come to the "Tarantella," Op. 43, which, for sparkling animation and deliciously characteristic gaiety, has no competitor among the smaller works of Chopin. We can liken this charming sketch to nothing so appropriately as to one of the delicate pictures of our inspired Cuyp, whose pencil the tarantella has been so often rendered poetical, in its purest sense. As we proceed with the "Tarantella" of Chopin we are *seeing* all the while, *mentally*, on the canvas of Cuyps, and our doubt is only with whom to adjudge the preference,—a doubt which merges into certainty of the same size entire equality of painter and musician. A greater compliment than which could scarcely be paid to either. The piece is in the key of A flat *major*, of which a new feature, for, till now, we never heard of a "tarantella" in other than a *minor* key. However Chopin shows us that he can render the major mode as suppliant and bewitching as the minor—as *tarantulan* and fat at about alike—as mournfully gay and sparklingly melancholy—the true characteristics of the singular national dance. The tune is *presto*, and the theme, in melody as simple as the first axiom in mathematics, is rendered piquant and *soi-disant* by the assistance of the most tasteful, savoury, and piante-tickling harmonies conceivable. The course of this simple *motivo* lies through a world of evolving progressions—among the intricacies of which it is *conducted* or *led step-ah-vance of a ruling accompaniment or light-footed triplets, which bear away their delicious burden with all the delight of a lover carrying his mistress to the world's end—when carrying it, and hasting it tenderly away, coquetting with it, and leaving it to its own guidance—then rushing back to it as rapidly*

> "As comets to the sun"—

anon embracing it, and hugging it with *close amplectitude*, exemplifying musically the ancient and popular *amatoriana*—the epithalmics of intense and comprehension—till joyfully and fleetly they bear it to the end of its journey, *on the wings of an irresistible and inflammable pedal passage* which is enough to *stir you off your feet with sore excitement*. We could play this "Tarantella" for ever; and yet—ought we not to be ashamed to confess it—until we heard it interpreted by the master finger of Mr. Henry Field (of Bath), we distrusted and misapprehended it. All hail to thee, Henry Field!

Boileau, who was the best satirist since the latest of the Romans has some good lines, which we will venture to quote here:—

> Soyez plutôt maçon, si c'est votre talent,
> Ouvrier estimé, dans un art nécessaire
> Qu'écrivain commun et sans Art.

But the author of this essay does not come under the last denomination!

The General Steam Navigation Company's packet the Dart, which arrived at Brighton on Tuesday morning from Dieppe, brought information of the departure of Louis Philippe from the Chateau d'Eu for Paris. His Majesty left the chateau at ten o'clock on Monday night.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A SLEEPING INFANT.

Young stranger! in a cold and heartless world!
Why doth thy spirit come
To make this earth its home?
Thou look'st like one whose wings
By the undying springs
Of Immortality were erst unfurl'd,
To soar an angel's flight
Through realms of boundless light,
Like those rare birds
Which Poets' words
Have call'd the Pride of Paradise,
That never quit the skies,
But in eternal heav'n float on!*
From that fair flock art thou a wand'ring one?
Or art thou with the cherub smile
Mortal the while?

Say—Wilt thou like the woodland roses,
That in Autumn's ripening closes,
Change their sweet flow'rs
To bitter sours,
Berries red and rank?
Wilt thou forego
That innocent carnation glow,
(So like an evening sunbeam upon snow!)
When on the bank
Of Time's cold river
Age may make thee shiver,
And for thy present loveliness
Put on the livery of the world's distress,
Turning thy infant sweetness to old bitterness?
Forbid it Angels! in whose care
Buds like thee, so young and fair,
Beauty's blossoms, are consign'd!
May thy face, and form, and mind,
Be as like thy guardian spirit's
As the child of earth inherits,
Or is here, with us below
Permitted man to be or know!

May thy pathway be through flow'rs,
Lighted up by sunny hours;
In thy cadence down the vale
Of life, and in the twilight pale,
Let the stars of Heav'n be o'er thee,
Showing the bright way before thee;
Till when call'd at last above,
Thy day may close in peace and love!

One kiss, sweet baby! I'll not break
The slumbers of thy vermeil cheek! W.

* There is a fable in the East, that the birds of paradise never alight, but are always upon the wing.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

NEWS FROM CHINA.—This is the title of a *farcetta* which was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last week. The intelligence which it conveys is not of much importance to anybody unconnected with the representation.

TERPSICHOREANS.—Fanny Eissler, Mdme. Proche Giubilei and M. Silvain (*alias* Mr. Sullivan of Cork,) have had a most successful reception in Dublin. With regard to Silvain, who is a most accomplished dancer, we must say that it is hard an artist cannot obtain notice in his own country without *foreigning* his patronymic.

HEREFORD MUSICAL MEETING.—This festival, which took place last week in All Saints Church, in consequence of the cathedral being under repair, we regret to state did not exhibit the union of the three choirs in their accustomed splendour. On the other hand, it is to be hoped that, as the expenses have been less, the profits resulting from his conjunction of charity and enjoyment may prove to be considerable. The collections after the three services amounted to £865.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"What is sport to you, is death to us."
The Philosophy of a celebrated Frog.

It is said that the relation between pleasure and pain is so intimate that it is impossible to define where one ends and the other begins. If this be true in a physical sense, it is doubly so in a moral; and he who should desire to prove both propositions, could not do so more effectually than by add ping laughing and crying in a sentence of the first, and winning and losing of the last. If the reader could see us as we write, he would understand how pat to our purpose came these illustrations. We are sitting in the subscription-room at Doncaster and the people about us are paying and receiving on the past Leger—and wagering away on the coming Great Yorkshire Handicap. See, there is a wretch with his eloquent cheeks still moist after the parting with his gold, but already red hot with hope and the undicap. Money is passing between those two father Whitehalls—which is the payer, which the payee? But all, though there be, accord ng to Byron, as much pleasure in being cheated as in cheating, we consider that he gentleman should have the privilege of erection between them. Wherefore we say this more emphatically just now than usually, perad venture, may be caused from the sequel.

Having introduced ourselves to the reader in the rooms at Doncaster, he will understand that the time is during the race meeting of 1843. Now, when he calls to mind that Lord Eglinton was not present at Epsom races, as we various sporting papers, by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, he (or she) will not be surprised to hear that a great many went down into Yorkshire to see it canter over for on the Doncaster course. Having arrived there, these gentlemen in search of the forgone conclusion, found that there was to be a race of a race after all: something was to be got up to amuse the spectators—but it was a 10 to 1 on Cotherstone, of course: "He could carry four-teen and win." The first thing at eight mustered at the post—to see the eger disposed of as the Derby had been—announced to nine, (" Here's nick to odd numbers," cries Harry O'Brien,) Cotherstone, Priz ighter, Lucetta colt, Norwith, Retreat, Tarnsetz, Arsinides, Manta, and Dumpling: none, however, even mentioned in the betting save the favourite. Prizeighter (5 to 1), and Lucetta colt (6 to 1). Every body, except a few desperate ages, were on the favourite—for small amounts, it is true, but £ s. d. £ s. d.; and, therefore, they were anxious for him to finish his canter, and, when the attempt was commenced with regularity, in fair starts, that they could "lose off their d——ned horses and begin." When they did begin, Prizefighter jumped off with the lead closely attended by Norwith, Cotherstone (for the pace was unusually tell ing a ter them far from certainly—the luck of outsiders at this book, in this fashion, Prizefighter being the speed ruinously—("Is it an enemy hath done this thing?")—they approach the Red House, where the race is, with the three named, Arsinides and Manta. Before they come to the distance, however, Arsinides is ished, and, lo! the leader gives way, and Cotherstone goes to the front? "By the Lady! but he takes it easy! Look, Norwith is first; Butler, where are your spurs, where is your whalebone?" Heard he to orders, or why does he at all?" Thou who asks the question RIDES not—thou art laughing at the other side of the mouth! "Norwith wins." "Cotherstone is left—he's done!"—"Prizefighter!"—"uncommon do,"—" playing with a race!" thus ejaculated the raging layers of the odds as the crack of Marton returned to scale—one at our side, as and but more sober than the others, soliloquising—as did the injured frog in the fable—" Ah, Mr. Bowes, what is sport to you, is death to us!"

From the hour that they brought forward Cotherstone for the Leger at 2 to 1, we have never ceased to warn our readers how they ventured on such speculation—we told them he couldn't win—at the odds—that no horse ever did. Will they not take us on all future occasions of the sort, as their "guide, philosopher, and friend?"

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER RACES.

These far famed races commenced on Monday last, rather inauspiciously as it turned out, with a match, in which Blue Bonnet, the winner of the St. Leger last year, showed temper before she had run a quarter of a mile, and got rid of her jockey; her opponent was thus left to canter over. The following is a description of the racing:—

Match, 300 sovs. Half forfeit. St. Leger course.

Mr Payne's f. Maula, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb (Neal), beat Lord Jermone's Blue Bonnet, 4 yrs 8st 9lb. (Lye).

5 and 6 to 1 on Maula. The non favourite made slow running to the gravel road, where she united against the rails, and pitched Lye over her head, leaving Maula to canter home by herself. Lye escaped without injury.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas for three yrs, 7st 9lb; four yrs, 8st; five yrs, 8st 9lb; six yrs and aged, 9st. Four miles.

Mr D Cook's Tredrake, 4 yrs	(Lye)	1
Mr Chaplin's Queen of Trees 4 yrs	(Mann)	2

6 to 4 agst Wee Pet; 3 to 2 agst Treebay; 5 to 1 agst Queen of Trees, and 8 to 1 each agst the others. Queen of Trees made a fine running to the second oval, and then fell behind Queen of Trees, who made the pace good, and was never disturbed in the lead until within the distance of the second round, Treebay, who had been lying off, then set off and her, left several lengths in front, and won cleverly by a length. Wee Pet was beaten at the stand, an, finished a bad third. Queen of Trees broke down at the Red House.

The Champagne Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for two-year old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies 8st 5lb. The second saved his stake. Red House in. (32 subs)

Mr Williamson's The Cure	(Hesseltine)	1
Mr Osbaldeston's Sus to Martingale	(Pearce)	2
Mr Irwin's Frog o Baldago	(Nat)	3

Betting -2 to 1 agst the Cure, 5 to 2 agst Fanny Eden, 3 to 1 each agst Sus and Thread, The Princess, Epilogue, and Con. Black Rose, and 10 to 1 agst Frog o Baldago.

The first start was badly managed, and proved a failure, in the second, in which all got off well except Sister to Martingale, The Curé took the lead, made running from end to end, and won in a canter two lengths. Fanny Eden, who coughed several times before starting, ran second to the second, and was then passed by the Irish colt, and the latter, being caught half way on the distance by Sister to Martingale, was beaten out of the second money half a length. Con. Black Rose was a bad fourth, All round my Hat fifth, and the others beaten off

A Plate of £50 for horses, &c., that never Plate or Sweepstakes. Heats. St. Legr Course

Lord Exeter's Revocation, 4 yrs	(Darling)	1 1
Mr Mostyn's Lucifer, 4 yrs	(Marlow)	2 2

Revocation was the favourite, and won by a neats cleverly.

THURSDAY.

Wee Pet's defeat sent the Lucetta 6 to 5 to 1 (inserel), and caused a reaction in favour of Priestfighter to the extent of a couple of pollers, Contraetour, meanwhile, became a greater favourite, standing at the longest at 7 to 1, 14 to 1 each was offered aget Manks and Nutcutts, and 25 to 1 taken about Arstides. The betting at night was progressing in the extreme. a "sudden impulse," arising from a rumoured lameness, sent Priestfighter to 2s to 1; the supporting party, however, bore up stoutly, and in the course of an hour and a half reinstated him at 5 to 1. The outlay on the field was considerable. The Lucetta colt was backed for £200 at 6 to 4, and for various smaller amounts at 7 and 8 to 1. The changes amongst the other horses were of a trivial nature.

TUESDAY.

The closing the all important day of the meeting, considerable excitement prevailed in the town, in consequence of a rumour that Priestfighter had thrown a colt, and it was not until after the arrival of Contraetour and his second in command that the violent fluctuations in the betting began to subside. About seven o'clock the betting room assumed its natural centre, and continued with some spirit until near one; its chief, indeed its entire interest centred in the two animals, Priestfighter's backers bearing up with no much energy that before the doors were closed three to one was taken, in a moument, of course, affected the result, but from to one, laid at one time and three to one, refused to accept in four, with plenty of takers. Business was read and at the Grand Stand, and with a different effect, Priestfighter was, and large sums coming into the market in support of the Lucetta colt, in consequence a sudden change in the betting, which had the front of the betting at the Grand Contraetour suffered a further decline, and Nutcutts, Manks, and Arstides were only backed for small sums, at about the actual business was confined to the three principal favourites.

The first event in the last game in a walk over; the next afforded a splendid race between the Lucetta colt and Blue Bonnet, in the second the Lucetta colt was again victorious; but with a little "soft sawder" on his behalf, with a little "soft sawder" on his behalf, and within five minutes of the time fixed for starting for the Derby Stakes, the horses were again at the post and the next manœuvring having been better managed on all sides, two race commenced equitably for all, engaged in it.

The Cleveland Handicap of 70 sovs each, 10 ft, but 5 on y if declared, with £50 added; the second saves his stake. One mile. 23 subs, 5 of whom declined.

Lord Chesterfield's Ko ghi of the Winnie, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's Blue Bonnet, 4 yrs, 7st 7	(M. Nicol)	2

Betting—Even on Pussy, 7 to 4 agst Knight of the White S, and 6 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet.

The Knight of the White Winnie jumped off in front, and with a lead of three or four lengths carried it unerring to the distance, when Blue Bonnet challenged him; at the same moment Pussy had a little of the best of it, but was collared near the end and beaten by a head; Philip a bad third. Haverscroft did not go a yard.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, h ft; for three yr old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the second to receive £300 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. the winner to pay 500 sovs towards the expenses of the Stand. St Leger Course. (137 subs)

Mr S Weather's Naturelt, by Touchby	(J Marson)	1
Mr Gower's Contraetour, by Tramontane	(P Butler)	2
Lord Chesterfield's Priestfighter, by Gladiator	(Holmes)	3
Lord Exeter's Beacon, out of Lucetta	(Rousewell)	0
Lord Eglinton's Arstides, by Ray Middleton	(G. Noble)	0
Mr Payne's Manks, by Muley Moloch	(Nat)	0
Mr D Cooke's Treebay, by Tomboy	(Carwardine)	0
Mr Sowerby's Reviewer, by Romulus	(W. Noble)	0
Major Yarburgh's Dumpling, by Muley Moloch ..	(Temp emans)	0

Betting.—After several fluctuations the odds closed finally as follows:—6 to 4 on Contraetour, 6 to 4 agst Priestfighter and 5 to 1 agst Lucetta colt. 7 to 1 each against Naturelt, Manks, 20 to 1 agst Arstides; 25 to 1 agst Dumpling, 40 to 1 agst Treebay.

(For description of the race, see "National Sports.")

The Selling Stakes of 30 sovs each, with 60 added. The winner to be sold for £200, if demanded. The Final Stakes of the St. Leger course. (2 subs.)

Mr Gibbs's The Ace, 3 yrs, 8st 12lb	(Simpson)	1
Mr Wilson's The Rodd	(Cartwright)	2

Even on Ace, who won easy by two lengths, and was claimed.

The Corporation Plate of 50 sovs. Heats two miles.

Sir G. Mosely's Diamond, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	(Cartwright)	1 1
Mr. Palmer's f by Voltaire, out of Zephyrina, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb ..	(Abdale)	2 2

WEDNESDAY

Match 200—Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc beat Lord Glasgow's f out of Snowball. The Final Stakes of 150 each.

Lord Eglinton's Arstides		1
Colonel Anson's Armytage		2

The first was a dead heat.

The Municipal Stakes of 300 each.

Lord Glasgow's c. by Velocipede		1
Lord Chesterfield's f out of Rowton's dam		2
Colonel Anson's Joe Jowell		3

The Yorkshire Handicap.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey		1
Mr Gower's Tramontane		2
Duke of Richmond's Lotharic		3

Sixteen ran. A splendid race; won by a head, the third only beaten by a neck.

DONCASTER CUP.

"THE DONCASTER CUP.—It will be admitted that the subject chosen for the racing cup at Doncaster this season is rather a novel one. It is not an imaginative illustration of racing or field sport, but a bona fide equestrian statistic—and an admirable likeness, moreover—of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. It has been moulded in silver from the models of Messrs. Bailey, R.A., and Macdowell, and, in indeed, an exquisite piece of workmanship. The Duke, who, we have been informed, sat on this occasion to the artist, is represented in a plain military surtout, and wearing the Waterloo sword; his air is very soldierly, and his striking features—modelled in form they now have an highly expressive of the great qualities of the hero's mind. His charger is a spirit-ed one—all fire and spirit, as he paws the air, and seems impatient for the fray. While the utmost attention has been given to the details of the noble animal's formation, the freedom which gives him to it as a who e has been happily caught—and is no less happily transferred from the original model to the silver cast. The value of the prize is 105 guineas, and one of the most which belongs to it, as a finished work, is we understand due to the suggestions and superintendence of Colonel Gurwood, the faithful friend and historian of the noble duke.—(A sec.er from Mr. Bailey on this subject will be found elsewhere).

THURSDAY.

(The Cup.)

Mr Flemmer's Alice Hawthorn		1
Mr Johnstone's Cotherstone		2
Colonel Anson's Ar nio		3

Wee Pet, Venus Sumerset, Biddy, Dumpling, Peter the Hermit, and Gochambury also ran. Won by 3c lengths.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone		1
Colonel Anson's Napier		2

Won in a canter

Two Year Old Stakes.

Colonel Anson's The Princess		1
Lord G Bentinck's All-round my-Hat		2

The Shakespeare Plate was won by the Bishop of Romford, beating ten others by 20 lengths.

LEICESTER RACES,

WEDNESDAY.

The present season has fully realised the expectations that were raised of this meeting in 1842. The business of the day commenced with

Mr. W. Gibbs's Rock aiter		1
Mr. W. Berrington's Magna Charta	(Whitehouse)	2

Won by a length and a half.

The Belvoir Stakes were won by Mr. Raworth's Sir Robert.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, was the fastest race of the day. Fanny made the running to the turn, when she declined in favour of Ma Mie, between whom and Magna Charta a pretty struggle took place for a mile and a half, when the horse dropped off, and Ma won easy.

THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas. Three times round.

Mr. J. Day's ch. c. by Sir Lawrence, 6 yrs	(J. Day, jun.)	1
Mr. Sligg's b. m. Mary of Burg undy, 5 yrs	(Scott)	2

The Cup Stakes. A subscription of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Collett's b. c. Colonist, 3 yrs	(Whitehouse)	1
Duke of Rutland's Hycenthus, 3 yrs	(Cotton)	2

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, the second horse's stake to be withdrawn.

Mr. Worthington's ba h Boston, 3 yrs	(Dutton)	1
Mr. W. Berrington's na br h Magna Charta	(Cotton)	2

GRAN FER. Lord Fanshawe had a strong party this season of sportsmen in Glen Fek, the cover for which was in excellent condition, and well stocked with game for the season. Hunter had a 300 brace of grouse rewarded their toil The first four days the average of the bag was about 80 brace a gun. Sir Thos Monteriffe was the most successful.

CRICKET.—A grand match, which terminated on Wednesday, has been played at Slough between the county of Sussex (with A Mynn, Esq.), and All England. The in first innings, excited general admiration The Sussex players were defeated by 1 Darling for three runs were only obtained a considerable number of persons present to witness which we have been furnished with the names of the eleven on each side, but distinguished ourselves, but the appearance of our columns will, we trust, be an ample apology for not doing them any more elaborate notice.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADEIRA.—Beyond the accustomed arrivals and departures of packets, we have had but little occurrence. Her Majesty's brig Savage (Brower, Lieutenant Commander) put into this port on the 8th inst., and proceeded to Tripoly, whence she arrived on the 22nd inst. On the 20th her Barcelona, having six months' provisions on board. She sailed on the following day for Gibraltar, and passed the Savage on the 22nd, when the latter was under way to the ports and anchored. She sailed this morning (Sept. 1) for Portugal and Arcachon with, having on board Mr. Niven Kerr and his wife, and the Rev Mr Maloney. The former gentleman has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Ashburn, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Oporto By our last advices we find that her Majesty's ship Dwarf had been on a trip to Barbary, where some differences had arisen between her Majesty's Consul, Wilmsen, and the governments, which appear to have been arranged. It is, however, reported in Oporto that the part of the Consul will be submitted to the Foreign Office for investigation The captain of l'Aigle (Brazy) was dangerously ill at Oporto. There is a report, which requires some degree of consistency by the preparations making, that the admiral will shortly visit this island with the frigate he commands, but not in person. Her Majesty's steamer Vesuvius, which for some time past has been at Algiers, arrived here on the 27th inst. from Constantina, to which place she had probably proceeded in order to avoid quarantine here. The Pique, which arrived here on the 31st inst., continues her voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, with a full cargo of goods and several passengers. She is expected to sail from Madeira about the 17th inst. Lord Exmouth, with the Queen Charlotte, arrived on the 26th ult. for Syracuse Her Majesty's ship Belvidera, the Hon. G. Grey, arrived the 31st ult. from Gibraltar, and will sail again early to-morrow morning. Her Majesty's ship Spartan, though frame is her repaired anchorage. Our last Levant advices state the Devastation was at Constantinople on the 14th. The Turkish fleet was lying at Mytilene. Admiral Walker is expected to visit the island with the frigate he commands. The Spartan, performed quarantine, will proceed to her to England, which country he has permission to visit on a three months' leave of absence. Her Majesty's ship Rodney sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, as she may be therefore duly ordered for. On board are Lord Clarence Paget, of her captain, who will on receiving the command succeed the Marquis of Ormonby, Captain Stewart as Flag Lieutenant, the late commander of the unfortunate Isaac, and his officers generally. The Rodney will probably be laid aside on his arrival, to inquire into all the circumstances of the case. Her Majesty's ship Vernon, being about to be relieved by the Tyne, may be expected from Lisbon on the 10th inst. Her Majesty's steamer Acheron arrived from Gibraltar on the 29th ult. Her Majesty's steamer Hecla, which arrived from Lisbon on the 30th ult., left the harbour again on the 31th for the same destination. The French fleet being there now consisted of the Jemmapes, admiral, and the Suffren, but two more were soon to join. Her Majesty's steamer Arrogant has passed on to the Levant, bound to Constantinople, charged by the Admiral's government to register the powers of the Sultan's Government, receiving from on board one will return again to the Atlantic. On the arrival of the Spartan from Lisbon we learn that the United States brig Fairfield was lying there on the 24th ult. By the arrival of the Neapolitan mail boat on the 1st, we received a letter of that date from Naples, dated the 24th ult. Her Majesty's ship Dwarf, 26, being in the Bay of Naples, bound to Palermo, on the 29th ult. She left the Bay of Naples on the following day, and proceeded to Palermo. Bonaparte, Ceylon and Victoria Company's ship Mary Wood, French; the Leonidas and Tancredo Neapolitan; the Britannia, N.S. &c. &c. ships had been placed under arrest, with the exception of the Leonidas. William Mainwaring, assistant surgeon of her Majesty's steamer Acheron, has been promoted to that rank in her Majesty's service, his commission having been granted him by the admiralty commanding

The Royal Adelaide, a steam vessel, Master Samuel B. Cook, which left the river on Tuesday, the 5th inst., with Admiral Sir George Cockburn, first naval lord of the Admiralty, on board, Lady Cockburn and daughter, for Antwerp, returned to Deptford on Saturday, and was paid off. The Royal Adelaide, although [illegible] has proved a very swift vessel, and the alterations made in the vessel under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Lang, jun., by inspecting her 13 feet, and introducing engines of 30-horse power for 80 horse power, have produced a great improvement, and she is now decidedly the fastest sailing and most comfortable vessel in the [illegible] with the single exception of the Ariel and the Victoria and Albert.

The Erebus, Captain J. C. Ross, and the Terror, Commander F. R. M. Crozier (captain), recently returned into the south polar regions to Woolwich, after discovering a portion of [illegible] were ordered to Chatham to be paid off, and were towed down the river by [illegible] and another, preparatory to being paid off immediately, as the services of their commanders will be shortly required to proceed on a similar expedition.

DEATH OF GENERAL W. BROOKE. Intelligence of the death of the above gallant general has been received at the Horse Guards The melancholy event occurred at Jamaica, where general Brooke had arrived with distinction throughout the Peninsular war, and upwards of 50 years in the army, his commissions being dated as follows:—Ensign, April 25, 1793, Lieutenant, October 1, 1795; Captain, December 1, 1795; Major, December 28, 1797; Lieutenant-Colonel, January 1, 1800; Colonel, July 25, 1811; Major-General, June 4, 1813; Lieutenant-General, May 27, 1825; and General, November 29, 1841. He retired from the 3rd Dragoon Guards many years back.

DEVONPORT, Sept. 12.—The only arrival at this port this week is that of the Belleisle, Capt. Augustus Kempthorne, R.N., and had also a number of passengers on board. Early on the morning of the 7th inst. during a sharp gale of wind, the ship struck on the southwest rock off Rodrigues, and in the course of the day became a total wreck. Most of the passengers, Capt. Black, the commander, and some of the crew, were saved; but Mr. James Scott, the first officer, Mr. Robert Pankett, a passenger, and nine seamen, were drowned in a hasty attempt to reach the shore.

WRECK OF THE ANNSIA THOMPSON.—The loss of this valuable vessel, the property of Sir John Pirie, happened about eighty miles east by north of Madras, on the morning of the 3rd of May. She was suddenly overtaken by a squall, which threw her on her beam-ends. Part of the crew were saved, but seven met with a watery grave. Their names are Mr. Charles Quarry, chief mate; John M'Neil, third mate; J. Gibson, ship's carpenter; A. M'Nab, seaman; R. Wills, cook; J. Lowe and J. Palmer, seamen, drowned in consequence of their inability to swim off to the boat, which could not be reached by any other means. Mr. Dawson, the commander, did not leave the vessel until she was nearly under water, and he only saved himself by clinging to the mast he was afterwards picked up in an exhausted state, about a hundred yards from the spot where the vessel foundered. The ship was about 250 tons burden.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Bermudian brig Rebecca, from St. Jago de Cuba, for Halifax, drove ashore on Egg Island, near Cape Harrison, on the 5th instant, and is expected to become a total loss. Crew saved, cargo washing ashore The Princess Augusta, bottom up, was taken in tow on the 25th instant, fifty miles west of Cape Sable, and one man taken from her by the Margaret, arrived at Gloucester; the remainder of the crew were drowned. The George Stevens, from Liverpool, and the Ocmi, from St. John's, New Brunswick, to London, were in contact, Aug. 10th, off Cape Sable, and both received considerable damage. The Louis Philippe, from Havre, encountered, off the east end of St. George's, a heavy gale at S.E., lost sails, shipped seas, which carried away quarter-boat, caboose, shifted ballast, stove bulwarks, &c

LOSS OF THE MISSOURI STEAM FRIGATE.—This fine vessel, allowed to be one of the finest belonging to the United States, was discovered at eight o'clock, P.M., on Saturday, August 26, to be on fire in the Bay of Gibraltar, and the discovery was immediately followed by flames issuing from the engineers' store-room, where it is supposed it originated amongst the combustible spirits and oils deposited there. The large pipes were put into operation without a moment's delay, but the nature of the ignited article rendered it impossible to stop the progress of the flames. The moment the fire was discovered, Captain Sir George Seymour, of the Malabar, 74 guns, then in the bay, self-steered and commenced under his own immediate superintendence, and the Locust steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander John Lean, got up her steam, and on coming across, one of the vessels endeavoured to tow her into deeper water, but she had unfortunately already grounded, and could not be moved from her position at the time the fire broke out. Finding it impossible to scuttle the vessel, and great danger and loss of life being apprehended should the fire which was progressing rapidly, have communicated with the two powder magazines, it was resolved to flood them, which was done, and only a trifling explosion took place about three o'clock on Sunday morning. General Sir R. T. Wilson, the governor of the fort, on the fire breaking out, proceeded personally to the wharf leading to the Waterport gate, and requested two fire engines under the charge of the Royal Sappers and Miners, but their united efforts, with others, and the crew of the vessel, proved unavailing to check the progress of the flames, and it was only when all hopes of their being conquered the noble ship to destruction; but it was not until eleven o'clock a.m. that Captain Newton and his gallant crew left her, burned to the water's edge and in one mass of reserved wood and cinders.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.—Sydney, New South Wales, May 4, arrived the Genil, Aldrich, from the South Seas, with 850 barrels, out 18 months; Scamander, of Sydney, Nov 9, 1841, out 3 months, with 100 barrels, which had spoken the Mary, M'Donald, out 18 months, with 400 barrels; Nimrod, of Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 6, 1843, out 14 months, with 850 barrels. Of Redmond—the Jane, of Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 8, 1843, out 3 months, with 200 barrels, same day, Nerzad, of London, out 24 months, with 700 barrels.

The total number of vessels which passed the Sound from the 1st of January to the 1st of August this year was 7618; in the corresponding period of 1842 the number was only 7068, which shows an increase of 550 vessels. A material decrease may be noted notwithstanding in the progression of shipping under the British flag. In 1841 British vessels passed the Sound in 842, but this year no more than 1579, being a fall off of 291. The vessels under the Prussian flag, which in 1842 numbered 421, fell in 1843 to 33 this year. There was also a decrease under the Hanoverian and Lubeck flags. The increase will therefore be almost exclusively under the Swedish, Danish and Prussian flags, although no reports have yet been stated. The increase under the Russian flag was the total number of 351 vessels this year against 341 last year.

HEREAFTER MASSACRE AT SEA.—By the St. George, Captain Norris, arrived from Sydney, New South Wales, papers have been received up to May 6, and from the *Sydney Herald* of May 6th, by which we are informed of the horrid details of a massacre on board the English whaler Columbine, Captain Bampfylde, in which the most of the crew were barbarously butchered by eight natives of the Isle of Pines, who were left on board. The captain and Mr M Leod, a passenger, were on shore at the time. It appears that during the affray Finnie, the mate, fired into the magazine, thereby causing an explosion to which the vessel was shortly after consigned to the deep. The following is the list of the dead. On the captain getting on board the scene is described as forming an image of treachery never before paralleled, and almost too shocking to relate. With great difficulty the famous were extinguished, and the vessel got off to sea, when, after a few days, they fell in with the Norman of London, Captain Baker, with 1400 barrels of oil, from whom the necessary assistance was obtained.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

It is said that there are at present upwards of 2000 visitors congregated at Harrogate; and all the other watering-places in the north of England, Scarborough, Seaton, Carew, Redcar, Tynemouth, Shotley-bridge, Gilsland, as well as the Lakes, are teeming with gay and fashionable company.——The Admiral hoisted his flag next week at Plymouth, in honour of her Majesty, are said to have been heard of.——It is now understood that there will be no immediate vacancy for Sheffield, and that both Mr. Ward and Mr. Parker will retain their seats.——Captain Hamilton has issued an address to his constituents of Ayrshire, in which he announces that he intends to be says it is his intention to return as soon as the severity of the ensuing winter has passed, and to resume the discharge of his parliamentary duties.——The restoration of York Minster is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. The expectation is that the whole work will be completed by the next spring.——In Middlesex the friends of the conservative objections to Radical voters is 700, and of Radical objections to Conservatives 1500.——Great improvements are in progress at the present time in the room in which the Court of Aldermen is held and in the court-yard thereto, which, when completed, will form an attractive feature to the visitors of the Guildhall.——The annual exhibition of the Windsor and Eton Royal Horticultural Society took place on Tuesday, in the private grounds at Frogmore Lodge, by permission of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.——The project of a railway from the Antwerp to the Brussels to the passing public attention at the former place, as well as in the Dutch cities. In the event of Belgium carrying the line to Breda, it is understood that the Dutch Government will charge itself with the continuation of it to Gorcum and Utrecht, a branch being formed from Gorcum to Rotterdam.——A Copenhagen letter of the 22nd ult. announces the arrival in that city of two delegates from the London Anti-Slavery Society, charged with a request to the Danish Government for the immediate abolition of slavery in its colonies.——A project is now in contemplation for uniting the Tunbridge and Hastings with the metropolis, by means of a branch line from the Dover Railway at Headcorn. The projected estimate for constructing it with a single line of rails is £250 000, excessive of land, and it is expected that the line, when completed, will be leased by the South Eastern Railway Company.——Lord Redesdale has contributed £100 to the relief of the sufferers by the late dreadful hailstorm in and near the parish of Ensham, Oxfordshire.——The Lord Advocate of Scotland was elected member for Argyleshire on Friday, unopposed, the late member, Campbell of Monzie, having conveniently made way for him.——The *Wurtzburg Gazette* announces that Austria has persuaded the smaller states of the interior of Italy to join in a kind of southern Customs League, but that Sardinia has refused.——A large quantity of foreign wheat has been admitted at Portsmouth, for home consumption, within these few days, at the duty of 1s. per quarter.——On Thursday the foundation stone of an establishment for the deaf and dumb, and blind was laid on the new Lisburn-road, Belfast, by the Marquis of Donegal.——Mrs. Gilmour, the Scottish criminal, has been handed over to the British authorities by the American Government, in pursuance of the late treaty.——The Halifax papers state that the coast of Nova Scotia is now visited by mackerel and herring in larger quantities than ever were known at this season. In the straits of Canso the people are taking them with scines, a circumstance without a parallel for the last thirty years.——At the last meeting of the Sligo board of guardians, the propriety of keeping the house was fully discussed, and the board was almost unanimously of opinion that such a step should be very soon taken.——Mr. Mainzer has been making a tour through Scotland, with a view to extend his system of singing among the community; and he has everywhere been received with the most cordial greetings.——Considerable improvements are now being made in the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, and large additions made to the menageries. Amongst the more recent novelties is a young lioness, weighed only four weeks back, who was presented to the gardens by the Queen. A present it is hardly larger than a household cat, and has received the name of Victoria, in honour of its dam's royal donor.——The trustees of Deal Pier have determined on extending it 500 feet farther into the sea, on account of the inconvenience experienced by the persons arriving at and leaving the pier.——On Wednesday a general meeting of the members of the Royal General Dispensary took place at the Dispensary-house, Aldersgate-street, J. H. Hewing, Esq , in the chair. The report having been received and adopted, resolutions in conformity with the objects were agreed to, and a vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—The *Aberdeen Herald* states that the fishing there, now about to finish, has not been, on the whole, successful, none of the boats having got the length of 200 crans, the average of the season being 70 crans. The week's landing at Peterhead, however, seems to have been good, and there the general average for the season is 183 crans per boat. The quantity already caught at Peterhead, including Bodham and Buchahaven, will be fully 70,000 barrels. At Aberdeen the fishing has ceased so suddenly as it set in, and, after the 23rd inst., no herrings were got on the ground where so many had been but a few days before.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A dreadful accident occurred to a fine lad named Baton, twelve years of age, at Fulham, a few days ago, when casually meeting with another and manly Bagnard, who was armed with a gun with a percussion lock, with which he was going to shoot sparrows, some conversation took place, and in striving to fix on a percussion cap, the contents of the gun were discharged into the body of Bolton, who died immediately.

UNITED STEAM FLEET OFF TREPORT. ST. VINCENT, 120 GUNS, IN THE DISTANCE.

his king, and suffered himself to be taken prisoner with him rather than desert the monarch who had so richly endowed him. John of Arton accompanied the royal captive of our Black Prince to London; he formed part of his *cortège* when, with a sort of proud humility, the victorious son of Edward III. entered publicly into London, riding by his prisoner's side on an undersized pony; and in the evening had the mortification of witnessing the still more imposing self-abasement of the conqueror, who, barehead and on his knees, offered the services of an attendant to the powerful prince who was then at his mercy. On quitting the vault the royal party mounted the *char-à-bancs* which were in attendance, and took a lengthened drive, returning to the chateau through the garden-gate on the Treport road, and taking a turn round the *pépinière*, previous to dressing for dinner. In the evening, a concert was performed in the Salle des Gardes; and a party to visit the royal yacht as she lay at anchor in the road of Treport was proposed, and partly agreed upon.

In the course of this day, (after breakfast) an agreeable surprise was offered to her Majesty, which gave occasion to many complimentary reflections on the admirable tact and taste displayed by King Louis Philippe in whatever he does. Two very magnificent specimens of the invaluable products of the Gobelin manufactory were ordered by the King to be sent down from Paris, and on their arrival they were suspended in the great gallery on the *rez de chaussée* of the palace. When ready for inspection, Queen Victoria was conducted by the King to the apartment, and requested by her host to accept them as a souvenir of the memorable occasion on which they first met her view. Several other gorgeous and truly regal gifts were at the same time offered to and accepted by her Majesty: the most remarkable of which were some *savonnerie* carpets (likewise the production of the royal looms) of exquisite beauty; and a coffer containing some of the most lovely and rare *échantillons* of the celebrated porcelain of the royal manufactory of Sevres, which were not only most divinely painted, but which had also the merit of being what is termed by the connoisseurs in these articles of *virtu*, of the old *pâte tendre*, a species of porcelain that can no longer be made, as no earth can be procured fine enough to supply the material for it.

THE ST. VINCENT SALUTING THE STEAM FLEET.

The subjects of the Gobelin tapestry presented to the Queen are the two grand pictures by Le Brun, representing the Death of Meleager and the Chase of the Calydonian Boar. These celebrated compositions, which are in the Royal Gallery, are admirably reproduced by the workmen, or rather the series of workmen, who wove the tapestry; and it could not but add to the interest which these splendid productions raised in her Majesty's mind when she was informed by the King that sixty years had elapsed since they were first commenced; and, consequently, that the unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette might have issued the orders in person which led to the beautiful results then before the Queen's eyes.

The pair of engravings, towards the middle of page 180, represent two very interesting episodial scenes from the incidents of Tuesday. It appears that the Duchess of Orleans was at the chateau, but, being in weeds, French etiquette did not allow her to dine in public. The Duchess was, however, one of those who went to Treport to welcome the Queen; and her Majesty visited the Duchess after dinner, and saw "the young people," to whom she paid such gratifying attentions, that she speedily became a favourite with all of them. These endearing attentions were often renewed, more especially on Tuesday, when Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Orleans promenaded for some time with the young Comte de Paris and the Comte d'Eu in the gardens of the chateau. This charming scene of domestic affection is the subject of the first engraving; and in its companion are portrayed the Queen and Princesses promenading in an *allée vert* of the gardens—a picture of the unalloyed enjoyment of "the pure pleasures of the rural life," at variance with the generally received notions of royal state. The Duchess of Orleans, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit, appeared in public for the first time since her bereavement; and her presence at the promenade and luncheon was in compliment to our beloved Sovereign. It was her Majesty's attention to the Princess Clementine of Coburg which suggested to King Louis Philippe the idea of inviting her Majesty to visit him. It appears that the Queen's kind and endearing reception of the Comte de Paris, (and the other grandchildren of his Majesty the King of the French) made such an impression on the Duchess of Orleans, that she broke through her resolve to remain se-

REVIEW OF THE CARABINIERS ON THE HEIGHTS BETWEEN CRIEULE AND VILLE D'EU.

cluded for yet some time, and she joined the *fête champêtre*, the banquet, and other festivities of the court.

Of the young Comte de Paris, a highly finished engraving, from Winterhalter's celebrated portrait, appeared in the 381h number of our journal.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The state of the weather deterred the royal revellers from making their proposed marine excursion, and a *déjeuner aux bois*, preceded by a drive in the avenues of the forest, was improvised by the King during breakfast, and willingly accepted by his guests as an agreeable and sufficient substitute for the visit to the yacht.

The royal party chose a road through the extensive woods which Queen Victoria had not yet seen, and from many points of which some delightful prospects, over an enormous range of country, are to be commanded. The *cortège* left the chateau by the gate of the cour d'honneur shortly after two o'clock, and passed along the road to the village of Madeleine, on its way to an opening in the forest, called St. Catherine. It consisted of the same carriages in which their Majesties and the royal party were conveyed to the forest on Monday. There were also the same led horses, &c. The Dukes d'Aumale and de Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, were on horseback; but Prince Albert was in the *char-à banc* with Louis Philippe, and sat beside monarch on the first seat. On the second seat of this very commodious carriage were the Queens of France and England, and the Queen of the Belgians; and on the other seats the princesses, &c. Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, and M. Guizot, were all seated together on the first seat of the second carriage; and the other carriages were occupied as at the former *fête*.

[PRINCE ALBERT AT THE CASERNE MONTPENSIER.

The entire party did not arrive at the spot chosen in the Forest for the *déjeûner* until near four o'clock. Here the tent or marquee used on the former occasion was erected, and preparations made as before for the amusement of the royal and noble guests. The whole party appeared highly delighted with the scene, and the noble prospects presented to their view. There were but few spectators, for it was more a private party from the chateau bent on their own amusement than an affair of state and ceremonial. The royal party having partaken of the refreshments furnished from the temporary kitchen in the recesses of the forest, took their departure, and reached the chateau at half-past six o'clock; Prince Albert riding the beautiful white horse which he rode at the review the day before.

In the evening, there was performed at the chateau a vaudeville, which passed off without any occurrence requiring notice. The royal party separated at an earlier hour than on any night since the arrival of her Majesty. The fatigue of the excursion to the forest, and the necessity of rising early next day, to sail with the morning's tide, rendered this step expedient.

We should here mention, that about noon, a dozen British naval officers arrived at Eu, from Treport, and were invited to view the chateau and grounds. They were received by the gallant commander of the royal yacht, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, with his lordship's usual good feeling; and a merrier, and perhaps a finer body of young men never entered the precincts of the palace. As his lordship had kindly given permission to visitors to go on board and view the yacht, the officers of that vessel, and of the three other British steamers on the coast, after seeing the chateau (which is a most beautiful *bijou*) and the grounds, left for Treport. Altogether, this was a day of considerable bustle at Eu. At page 188 are engraved the united

steam fleet off Treport; and the flag-ship,'St. Vincent, saluting the fleet.

FIFTH DAY.—THURSDAY.

This was the day of departure; and was, accordingly, clouded with regret. Early in the morning, indeed by daybreak, the drums of the troops assembling were heard, and all persons were hurrying to Treport to witness the embarkation.

By seven o'clock, a squadron of the Carabiniers and a division of a regiment of infantry of the line were formed on the quay of Treport; and a large circle closed to the place of embarkation was kept clear for the arrival of the royal carriages. On the verge of the quay was placed the marquee which had already figured in the forest of Eu at the *fêtes champêtres*. The marquee was on this occasion open on both sides, and formed merely the place of alighting of their Majesties and suite. The elegant pinnace of the King's brig, the Reine d'Amelie, was alongside of the little yacht, the Reine des Belges; and from the quay a flight of steps, made for the occasion, and covered with a rich Aubusson carpet, led down to the deck of the Reine des Belges, over which the Monarchs were to pass on their way to the pinnace. The pinnace is a very elegant boat, white, with blue and gold bends, with an awning and curtains of crimson silk, rowed by twenty men in the costume of the boatmen of a French admiral. From the flagstaff at her stern floated the standard of England and the tricoloured flag, blended together in friendly union. Close to the point of embarkation were placed the band of the Carabiniers

By half-past seven o'clock, the crowd of persons on both sides the entrance to the basin or inner harbour was very great. At twenty minutes to eight, the Prince de Joinville arrived on her coach to receive the Queen. Admiral Mackau was also in attendance, and superintended the proceedings. At a quarter to eight o'clock the sound of the guns at the chateau announced that the royal party had left Eu; and at five minutes to eight o clock, the *cortège* came into the town of Treport, and drove at a fast trot to the marquee. Prince Albert and the French Princes were on horseback. The *cortège* consisted of seven carriages; that in which the King of the French, Queen Victoria, the French Queen and Princess s rode, was drawn by eight horses. Louis Philippe was in regimentals, Queen Victoria in a purple silk dress, silk bonnet, and Paisley shawl. Prince Albert was in plain clothes. It was precisely eight o'clock, when the royal party embarked, amidst a roar of artillery from the batteries at Treport and Mers, which was answered by the guns in the steamers in the roads; the spectators cheering and crying "Vive le Roi de France, vive la Reine d'Angleterre," as the pinnace was rowed out of the harbour. There were on board, King Louis Philippe, the Queens of England, of the French, and of the Belgians; the Duchess of Orleans, as usual, in deep mourning; the Count de Paris, also in mourning; Madame Adelaide, the Princess Clementine, Prince Albert, and the French Princes. Louis Liverpool and Aberdeen, Mr. Anson, Colonel Wylde, M. Guizot, and the great functionaries, military and civil, went off in other pinnaces. The distance rowed by the royal and the other pinnaces was about two miles, before they reached the royal yacht. It was reached in a quarter of an hour, when two royal salutes announced the going on board.

The fleet of steamers in the roads, consisting of the Castor, the Prometheus, the Tartarus, and the Polyphemus, forming the English escort, the Pluton French steamer, and the other steamers and vessels, were all dressed in colours and streamers, and made a very gay appearance.

The whole of the French royal family went on board the royal yacht, together with the officers of state, the staff, and suite. After an interval of about half an hour, the royal party went on deck, whereon had assembled all the high personages and the officers who accompanied the royal barge to sea. The Queen of England approached them, and graciously thanked them for the part they had taken, by their personal zeal in the sumptuous hospitality of the King. The Marquis de Boure, who had performed the functions of chevalier of honour to the Queen, and the Count de Chabannes, who had accompanied Prince Albert, had each received on the preceding days, from her Majesty and his Royal Highness, a noble and magnificent proof of their kind remembrance. The Queen had also thanked, in the most gracious manner, M. Vatout, first librarian of the King, who had got bound splendidly, and laid upon her table, several copies of his "Histoire du Chateau d'Eu." "It is a chateau truly rich in reminiscences, and a very interesting history," said the Queen to him. "Your Majesty," replied M. Vatout, "has just added its finest page." A few moments afterwards, the Queen condescended to send to M. Vatout a magnificent ring in diamonds. Time, however, was advancing. It was important for the Queen to leave the roadstead of Treport early enough to arrive at Brighton before night. The King, seeing the necessity of interrupting this exchange of friendly demonstration of word and feelings, which retarded the departure of her Britannic Majesty, gave the signal for his return, at the same time addressing his adieux to the Queen. The King embraced her cordially, and afterwards shook hands with Prince Albert. The Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Princesses, successively embraced Queen Victoria. The Princes bowed to her, and the royal family then retired, accompanied as far as the ladder by Prince Albert, whose emotion was visible. At this moment, a steamer of the squadron, the Courrier de Dieppe, came up to the Queen's yacht, and the King and all his family immediately went on board her, whilst the Victoria and Albert was getting ready to start. A few minutes afterwards, the royal yacht was under full steam. The King followed in her wake for an instant, as if to perform towards her Britannic Majesty a last act of royal courtesy, and the Queen recognised to this by ordering the yacht to be stopped. She then waved her hand in a last adieu to her step-father of France, and resumed her route. The Prince de Joinville remained with the Queen for the purpose of accompanying her as far as Brighton. We quote this very interesting account of "the parting moments" from the *Journal des Débats*.

The two impressive scenes at page 193—the Queen leaving Treport; and the parting salute, have been engraved from sketches by M. Morel Fatio.

The French royal family, on reaching land, returned to the chateau in the same state and ceremony in which they arrived. They were cheered by the people: they reached the chateau at half-past nine o'clock, apparently cast down by the departure of the illustrious guests.

THE ARRIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

It being generally known that our beloved Queen would return to the shores of her kingdom, at Brighton, the authorities of the town made preparations to receive her Majesty with honour befitting the occasion; and all their efforts were most cordially seconded by the loyal populatoe of the place. It fortunately happened that the weather was most propitious. The morning broke beautifully; there was no wind stirring, and the sky was without a cloud; and the smooth sea reflected the brilliant rays of the sun with a dazzling effect. Though the fine and favourable weather now precluded all doubt that her Majesty would land at Brighton, yet the precaution had been taken of forwarding relays of horses from the royal stables to all the stations between Brighton and Portsmouth, where detachments of the Queen's Own Hussars had been previously sent to serve, in case of need-

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. LAWRENCE. THE KING EXHIBITING THE GREAT SEVRES WINDOW.

THE QUEEN, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, COMTE DE PARIS, AND COMTE D'EU, IN THE GARDENS OF THE CHATEAU.

ALLEE VERT IN THE PARK. PROMENADE OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCESSES.

for an escort. The reason for making these arrangements was because it was anticipated that, in the event of the weather proving unfavourable, her Majestymight possibly land at Portsmouth, and thence proceed by land to Brighton.

As her Majesty had intimated her desire to land at the pier, the directors of the Pier Company, to prevent confusion, excluded the public from the pier until after the landing of the royal party and their arrival at the Palace. The landing-steps and the whole of the pier-head along which her Majesty walked were covered with crimson cloth, and various parts of the pier were decorated with flags. As the morning advanced, the inhabitants of Brighton took their station on the beach, and maintained it, despite the intense heat of the sun to which they were exposed, until their eyes were gratified by the sight of their gracious Queen; and the beach and the Marine Parade were occupied before one o'clock by thousands of human beings. On the pier the guard of honour was composed of the Coast Guard, to the number of about 36, under the command of Lieutenant Watt. The Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Home, took up their position on the esplanade of the pier in front of Penn's Bazaar

Two or three times during the day the expectations of the multitude were raised by the report of guns fired at a distance. At length, at a quarter to three o'clock, a single steamer hove in sight, probably some five miles off, coming in the direction from Treport. It was not long before this steamer was discovered to be the royal yacht; and immediately a royal salute was fired from the pier head, and the splendid band of the Grenadier Guards on the esplanade struck up a martial air. In about half an hour more, the royal yacht was off the pier; but, as the tide did not permit the yacht to come close to the pier, one of the boats was lowered, quickly manned, and pulled

THE QUEEN IN THE CRYPT OF NOTRE DAME

towards the landing-place, followed and surrounded by various small boats and pleasure yachts. About half-past three o'clock, the royal barge, in which were seated her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince de Joinville, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Canning, the Hon. Miss Liddell, &c., reached the pier. A sort of sliding platform had been fitted to the pier steps on the west side, to assist her Majesty in landing; but the contrivance did not appear to please the Queen, and it was removed In the meantime, the exuberant loyalty of the crews in the various pleasure boats induced them to press around the royal barge, and almost to bear it in; which her Majesty observing, and, perhaps, fearing that some accident might occur, signified, by waving her hand, her desire that they should keep at a greater distance; an intimation which, it is needless to say, was as promptly obeyed as possible. The platform having been disengaged from the pier steps, her Majesty then stepped from the barge, and was received by Captain Sir Samuel Brown. The royal standard was immediately hoisted at the pier-head, and the Vernger Trinity yacht, the Tartar revenue cutter, and the Tartarus steamer, were dressed out with various flags, while salutes were fired in different directions. Her Majesty, who, it was gratifying to observe, seemed to be in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits, walked along the pier to the esplanade with Prince Albert on her right hand, and the Prince de Joinville on her left; and then stepped into her carriage, which was in waiting, amidst the most hearty cheers from the assembled thousands. Nor must we omit to mention that the women belonging to the bathing machines manifested their loyal feelings in a most striking manner; for they actually ran into the sea as the Queen was walking to shore, being seemingly desirous to meet their Sovereign halfway;

(Continued on page 192.

MAP OF THE WINE DISTRICT OF THE ALTO DOURO.

This map has been most opportunely issued by Mr. Wyld, at a moment when our commercial relations with Portugal are under the consideration of Government; and the publication must be important to all who are interested in the settlement of this momentous question. The execution is clear and satisfactory; in the right hand upper corner of the map is a table of the principal places of the wine districts of the Alto-Douro; and the position of any place will be found to be upon a line drawn from the centre of the indicator to the extremity of the line passing through the number in the indicator corresponding to that on the first column of the above table, opposite the name of the place. Throughout the map are clearly indicated the parishes of the district of the old Wine Company of the Alto-Douro; together with the high roads, oaks, chesnuts, olives, pines, Roman or Moorish remains, terraces of the vineyards, chapels, stone bridges, fields, farms or quintas, waste lands, parish churches, by-roads, &c.

Appended are a few interesting "Observations," from which we gather that the extreme length of the wine district is eight leagues, and its extreme breadth three leagues, the whole being very unwholesome and thinly populated. The soil about the vines is tarned, and the grapes are trodden entirely by gallegos, of whom about 8000 are employed at each season; but they remain only during the period of their labour. The grapes are cut by women and children from the ancient country: great numbers find employment during the vintage; the only work done by the resident farmer being the pruning of the vines. The vintage generally begins about the end of September, and concludes about the 20th of October. During July, and August, and September, the river is rarely navigable, owing to the drought; and in December, January, and February, the navigation is rendered difficult by the freshets when usually take place at that season. The map is dedicated to E. J. Johnston, her Majesty's consul at Oporto, by Joseph J. Forrester. The size is 36 by 16 inches.

CHURCH UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A writer in the *Standard* states that W. Lockhart, Esq., B.A., of Exeter College, has become a convert to Popery, after residing as an inmate at the house of the Rev. Mr. Newman. It is stated on the same authority that a number of similar conversions have taken place during the last few months.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has appointed the Rev. William Barrough Canon, M.A., of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, rector of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts, to the vicarage of Berry Pomeroy, Devon, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. Browne.

The Rev. William Lindley, M.A., curate of Guiseley, near Leeds, has been licensed to the perpetual curacies of Tarnk and Sandhutton, in the county of York; patron, the archbishop.

NEW COLLEGE NEAR OXFORD.—It is intended to establish at Littlemore, near Oxford, a college, in which young men holding the high and distinctive principles of the Church of England may be trained for missionary labour. The Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, formerly Bishop of Barbadoes, will be principal of the institution.

Circumstances have compelled the Lord Bishop of Llandaff to postpone the ordination intended to be holden on September 24, until the following Sunday, October 1.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated a new church at Ashley-road, on Tuesday, and another near the cotton works, St. Philip's, on Wednesday morning. During the next week his lordship will be occupied in a course of confirmations, and on the 29th instant will hold a general ordination in the Cathedral Church of his diocese.

The Rev. J. Topham, M.A., rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary's, Droitwich, has been instituted to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in that borough,—patron, the Crown.

THE CHURCHWARDENS OF WARE.—The churchwardens of Ware, finding that the Bishop of London refused to aid them in their quarrel with the vicar, on account of his strict adherence to the rubrical directions of the Book of Common Prayer, determined on appealing to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The archbishop has replied, and has declined interference. The parishioners have therefore resolved on holding a meeting, when measures will be adopted for the presentation of a memorial to her Majesty the Queen.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH ARMS ACT.—At the Head Police-office, on Saturday, a young gentleman, highly connected, was charged with having in his possession an unregistered arms. It appeared that the policeman on duty, in a printer's shop, in Christchurch-place, to speak about the printing of a pamphlet, and showed the snapman a "walking-stick gun," and said he would leave it with him to be called back for it. Once out of the shop prosecuted at once (as soon as he saw the weapon) to the head office of police, and gave notice of it, and could tell the gun to the magistrates, who immediately gave directions to have the case brought before them as soon as the guild could meet. He was accordingly brought before Sir N. Fitzsimon and Mr. Magee, who held him to bail for having unregistered arms in his possession. The gentleman is the son of a highly respected gentleman in this county.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the usual weekly meeting of this body held on Monday last, the week's rent was announced to be only £32.

A report meeting took place at Ballinasloe, a town in the county of Galway, about 80 miles from Dublin, on Sunday last, at which Mr O'Connell attended. The chair was taken by Mr Bodkin, M.P. The meeting was numerously attended; but a heavy and protracted shower of rain coming on, the proceedings were curtailed, and the multitude soon dispersed. From all appearances the repeal agitation is decidedly on the wane.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Fane.)

IN RE GODWIN AND LEE.

The bankrupts were shipowners in Hill upgate street, and this day came up to pass their final examination. The debts are upwards of £40,000, and the realisable assets between £8000 and £9,000, principally consisting of shares in ships, which were the property of the bankrupts. A Mr. Brown proved to prove for £292, upon a bill given by the bankrupts for the purchase of a share of a ship. The claimant complained that this bill had been given by the bankrupts when they must have known themselves to be in a state of insolvency. The bankrupts denied the accuracy of this statement, and after a few observations from the learned Commissioner, the bankrupts having sworn to the truth of their balance-sheets, and answered the usual interrogatories, were declared to have passed their final examination.

IN RE OLLIVER, YORK, HARRISSON, AND CO.

The previous proceedings in this case have been fully reported by us as they occurred from time to time. In the Stratford Bank the balance sheet shows assets to the amount of £20,000 had been a ready dividend (6s 8d in the pound), and a further dividend of 3s 4d in the pound is expected.—Messrs. Oliver and Harrisson, of the iron-works, passed their final examination today, Mr. York being unable to attend from illness.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Serjeant Adams.)

MAGISTERIAL PUNCTUALITY.—The chairman took his seat on the bench exactly at ten o'clock, but another magistrate being necessary legally to constitute a court, business could not be proceeded with. After the lapse of half an hour, the names of the jurymen summoned were called, and those who did not answer to their names were ordered to be fined. The chairman apologised to the bar for the delay. Mr. Payne (they knew that he (the chairman) was not to blame. He should have thought that some of the new appointments would have been in attendance, as new brooms commonly swept clean. After another interval, it was a surprise to all that the chairman should proceed with the business of the day, by consent of parties, which was agreed to. After the diligence had been used by the officials, a magistrate who was fined at home was forthcoming, and the court was regularly constituted. Another justice dropped into court in the course of the day.

Dennis Coakley, *Thomas Hagee* and *James Harrigan*, were indicted for riot, and assaulting Mr. Gould near the workhouse, and upon a second count stood charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.—Mr Wylde conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Payne appeared for the defence.—It appeared that the riot took place at the Roman Catholic burial-ground in the Commercial-road, on the occasion of Father Mathew preaching his farewell sermon, and that it had arisen in consequence of the procession, who is a jolly-looking personage, being mistaken for a publican.—The jury returned a verdict against Hayes for an assault only. The other two prisoners were acquitted of the charges of riot and assault against the prosecutor.—Hayes was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks in the House of Correction.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. T. Puckle and a full Bench of Magistrates.)

On Tuesday *James Brake*, a confidential clerk to Messrs. Everest and Wantrooper, solicitors and clerks to the bench of magistrates at Epsom, was indicted for feloniously embezzling the sum of £27 and upwards, received by him in his capacity of clerk. The prisoner, against whom there were three indictments, is a young man of respectable appearance and connections.—Mr. Locke appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner's defence was conducted by Mr. Charnock. Having been convicted on the first indictment, the prisoner, on the recommendation of Mr. Charnock, pleaded guilty to the second, and the other was not proceeded with.—The Court then asked Mr Everest whether he had obtained a character of the prisoner?—Mr. Everest said he had, but the character, unfortunately, turned out to be a fictitious one. Moreover, the prisoner had introduced another clerk to the office, to whom they had also been seriously robbed. The prisoner had also given a fictitious character to a clerk who obtained a situation in a solicitor's office of extensive practice, but who had been prosecuted for robbery and received a sentence of transportation. The prisoner belonged to a set who gave each other false characters, and so skilfully did they make their arrangements that detection was almost impossible. By some artful means and cunning contrivance they obtained a character of the prisoner, and in every instance they had commenced a system of wholesale plunder against their employers.—The Chairman called the prisoner up for judgment, and observing that the sentence was about to pass upon him one not severe enough, and pointing out the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL.—STABBING.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—*Winifred Cummins*, aged 24, and *Blanchick Belgie*, aged 25, were charged with stabbing James Furze, and attempting to murder Stephen Leach. Leach stated that about [illegible] minutes after 12 o'clock on Monday, he and his companion Furze went to the [illegible]'s shop to purchase some three cocks from the house of the provision merchant, in which they wanted to have some dinner. The prisoners were then at the [illegible]. Witness and his companion called for some [illegible] and meat. Whilst witness was eating the meat, Cummins said, "Give me three times." "Give me some;" to which he made no answer. Cummins, without receiving any provocation whatever, took up a knife from the table, and made a plunge with it at his mate; and if he had not stopped her by the wrist, he felt confident the thrust would have been fatal, as the knife was sharp and pointed, and she used all her strength on the occasion. After a struggle, he succeeded in wresting the knife from her hands. The other prisoner (Belgie), whilst he was struggling with Cummins, also seized a knife and was making at him, but his mate Furze, who had been out for a few moments, returned just in time to prevent him. Furze, however, flourished the knife about, cutting at Furze several times, and it was not until after he had succeeded in inflicting a severe wound on the latter above the wrist, that they succeeded in disarming her. Some constables being called in they were given into custody. Both prisoners were the worse for liquor.—Mr Broughton remanded the prisoners for the *pro forma* evidence of the surgeon. Shortly after the prisoners were brought up, Serjeant Scudder, G 2, informed the magistrate that the prisoner Belgie had almost succeeded in strangling herself in the cell, by tying her apron in a running noose round her throat. Mr. Broughton directed the gaoler to pace a constable in the cell, to prevent her from laying violent hands upon herself.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Tuesday having been appointed for the further examination of *Thomas Jenkins, alias Dunaway*, a well-known member of the swell mob, upon a charge of being concerned, in the plate robbery at the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey's residence, in Belgrave-square, on the 18th of May last, the court was crowded by persons desirous to hear the evidence in this extraordinary case. Several persons having been examined, the presiding magistrate adjourned the case, for the produce on of further evidence, unavoidably absent. Inspector Pearce informed the bench that he was prepared with several other cases of felony against the prisoner; but, the evidence not being complete, these were also ordered to stand over.

LAMBETH-STREET.—*Michael Connery*, an expert thief, was brought before Mr. Henry for final examination, and was fully committed to take his trial on the following charge:—Miss Emma Symonds, who lives with her father, a veterinary surgeon, residing in East Smithfield, stated, that on Saturday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock, while proceeding upstairs, she observed some person in her brother's bed-room on the second floor. Thinking it was the errand boy, and that it was strange he should be there at that hour, she went to see what it was she was doing. She could not at first see any one, but on looking under the bed, saw some person there, and on asking what he wanted, the prisoner crept out at the foot of the bed, and replied, as his face was down, that he was very sorry, and he had called in to get a blister applied to them. (Laughter, in which the prisoner joined.) He then instant y hastened down stairs, and witness followed, and finding her mother in the dining-room, told him what she had witnessed, and sent him in pursuit of the prisoner. On subsequently examining the room in which she had found the prisoner, she discovered that various articles of wearing apparel and bed-clothes had been thrown down stairs, and a gentleman, an intimate acquaintance, pass by the house, having observed a light flitting from room to room, properly surmised that there were thieves there, and immediately proceeded to the front door, when the prisoner endeavoured to escape at the back. After a long chase he ran at length into the arms of a policeman. On examining into the cause of the house were found to have been ransacked, and a pure set of skeleton keys and "jemmies" were found on the premises. The prisoner, during his chase, was observed to throw something into an area, which turned out to be a quantity of jewellery belonging to Mrs. Watts. The prisoner's defence was, that he heard the cry of "stop thief!" and commenced running, like others, until he was stopped and taken for the thief. He stated, that after he was taken into custody, the whole subject of Mr. Hadoway having distinctly identified the prisoner, the magistrate said he should commit him for trial, but that he should be brought up again on Monday next.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FIRE AT WALWORTH.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in the premises belonging to Messrs. Cleaverley, floor cloth manufacturers, in Grove-street, Walworth Common; the result was, the almost total destruction of the premises.

FIRE AT BRENTFORD.—On Tuesday morning, at 11 the before one o'clock, a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Cropper, hatter, Brentford. It was happily soon extinguished.

FIRE IN PATERNOSTER-ROW.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on the lower part of the extensive premises now nearly rebuilt belonging to the Religious Tract Society, but having been discovered by the policeman on duty, the alarm of fire engines were speedily procured, and fortunately no great damage was incurred.

COACH ACCIDENT.—An alarming accident took place at Bagshot last week, when the coach belonging to the Swan inn, after coach hemg it without any person at the head, started off at full speed. Mr. John Turner, who was a passenger inside, contrived to scramble on the roof and from thence to the footboard, from which he contrived to get hold of one of the reins, and so directed the furious steeds so that he at length succeeded, after various hair-breadth escapes, in running them into a ditch, with no man damage. A young lady named Attride, who jumped out of the coach, was dreadfully injured, and is not expected to recover.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday information was received at Bow-street, and was forwarded from thence to the various metropolitan [illegible] the house that on the night of Monday the 11th instant, the premises of Messrs. Trumble and Co., pawnbrokers and silversmi hs, in Gaudy-street, in the city of Exeter, was burglariously broken open and robbed of no less than 83 hunting lever, gentlemen's and double-cased silver watches, a gold watch with a consul gold p ate; a large number of table, dessert, tea, and salt spoons, and cream ladles, of the finest and shel pattern; a gold watch chain with long links and a variety of other articles of value. A reward of £20 has been offered for the detection of the thieves.

A SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.—Between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening an alarming explosion took place in the shop of Mrs. Boulton, dress maker, 26, Yardley street, Clerkenwell. The fire was soon extinguished, but not until a considerable portion of the shop stock had been destroyed.

FATAL SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, an Irish labourer, named Dennis Sullivan, fell from a scaffold which is erected outside a house opposite the Shot pulpit house, Holborn, for the purpose of repairing that house. The unfortunate man pitched headforemost on the curb beneath, and the concussion was so violent as to scatter his brains in every direction. The unfortunate man was taken up in a senseless state and conveyed to St. Margaret's workhouse, to await an inquest upon his remains. The deceased has left a widow and five young children. An inquest was held in the evening at the Feathers, Dean-street, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

ACCIDENT TO LORD GRANTLEY.—Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, Lord Grantley, on returning to his residence in Harley-street, in a cabriolet with his groom, the horse shyed at some scaffolding erected in Cavendish-square, and, plunging furiously, dragged the cab against a lamp post at the corner of Wigmore-street. His lordship was thrown out; and his head coming against the pavement, he was stunned for the moment. The groom was also thrown out, and was greatly cut and bruised. Lord Grantley received one severe wound in the inner arm, three and legs, but the skull was not fractured. Medical assistance was soon after obtained, and the noble lord is going on favourably.

THE MARKETS.

Notwithstanding we have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat up to Mark-lane this week, the demand for that article was ruled extremely inactive. However, as the few parcels have come to hand in middling condition, the finest old qualities have mostly sold on full as good terms as of late; but the out of condition sorts have suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In free foreign wheat a steady business has been transacted, and prices have ruled about stationary. Barley and malt have met a slow sale, but no concessions rather cheaper. The oat trade was ruin to sterling. But but we have no improvement to note in the value of beans, peas, and flour have [illegible]

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 3950; Barley, 580; Malt, 3770; and Oats, 220 qrs: Flour, 4.50 sacks. Irish: Wheat, —, Barley, 5.01, and Oats, 25,840 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, [illegible] 371, and Oats, 45.0 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and K[illegible] 48s to 50s, ditto white, 50s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 50s, ditto, white, 52s to 57s, rye, 30s to 32s, grinding barley, 27s to 30s, malting ditto, 36s to 38s; Chevalier ditto to 42s, Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to [illegible] brown ditto, 56s to 58s, Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s, [illegible] 58s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s, Scotch and Cork, ditto, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; kibi beans, new, 34s to [illegible] to 38s, grey pe[illegible], 36s to 38s, maple, 35s to 36s, white, 33s to 35s; tick beans, [illegible] matter, new, 30s to 32s; Essex, 30s to 34s; Suffolk, 32s to 36s; grey peas [illegible] per qr. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50 to 58s. Barley, 26s to 28s, white, 28s to 30s. *In Bond.* Barley, 22s; oats, new, 10s to 12s. Malt fresh, 48s to 56s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 30s to 32s per quarter. Flour, American 22s to 24s; Baltic, 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a fair demand; but canary has declined 2s to 4s per qrt. In other kinds of seeds scarcely anything is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 56s to 60s, Baltic, crushing, 42s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hempseed, 35s to 36s per quarter, coarse, 16s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 12s 6d per bush.; 9s to 9s 6d per bushel; Rapeseed, new, 46s to 47s per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, 6l0 to 6l10 6s; ditto foreign £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed [illegible] per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 0d; barley, 31s 11d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 31s 3d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 34s 6d.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks ended 25th August. Wheat, 57s 7d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 34s 6d; beans, 35s 0d; peas, 35s 6d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 40s; barley, 0s; oats, 0s; rye, 0s 0d; beans, 0s 0d; peas, 0s 0d.

Tea.—There has been a fair demand for most kinds of tea this week, and full prices have been quoted. Common congou, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.

Sugar.—For raw sugar we have had a steady inquiry, and full prices have been readily paid. Refined goods are heavy.

Coffee.—Privately, a fair business is doing, at extreme rates.

Rice.—The market is dull for Bengal, at from 11s 6d to 14s 6d for good to middling white. *Rum.*—Sales of proof Leewards have sold on terms near the following: Good Leewards are quoted at 1s 8d.

Oils.—The market is improving, and, in some instances, the currencies are improving.

Hops.—Owing to the favourable accounts from the plantations, the demand is very heavy, and prices from 2s to 3s per cwt. lower. A few packets of new hops have been delivered at Sussex at £2 to £2 10s per cwt. The accounts relate to 1842.

Provisions. Prices of Irish butter have again decayed, the finest parcels not producing more than 84s to 86s per cwt. Butter in Leith has declined 2s per cwt. Bacon goes off freely, at 52s to 54s for heavy to prime. Lard is dull of sale. Hams have been taken ready, and prices are higher.

Metals.—Very large quantities of Irish iron have been disposed of, at improved rates.

Cotton.—Several public sales being declared, the market for cotton is heavy, but at full prices.

Coals.—Chamber Main, 14s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s; Hilda, 15s; Lambton, 18s 6d; Harraton, 18s 6d; Adelaide, 17s 6d per ton. Ships coming, 24.

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Wool.—In the absence of public sales, there is a steady business doing in both English and foreign wools.

Potatoes. At Bruges the supply of potatoes is large, the demand continues steady, at from 3s 6d to 4s 0d per cwt.

Cattle.—Both beef and calf stock we have had a firm inquiry, at full rates, and good Scotches have been effected at 5s 4d per stone. Beef, from 3s 8d to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s per 8lb.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the warm weather the general inquiry has ruled heavy; but prices have been supported. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8lb.

ROBERT HEARNETT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The demand for money has [illegible] during the past week in the London money market, [illegible] in all the departments of trade. The manufacturing districts also complain of want of employment at present date. On the continent, we may truly say that prosperity prevails in all of them. For raw cotton and sheep's wool [illegible] Germany, and the [illegible] Belgium, France, and Germany, are in a state of [illegible] to consume to the extent of their means. Large quantities of cotton goods are annually exported to Asia, and also to the United States of America, chiefly by the way of Canada, to save duties. To [illegible] there is a very [illegible] demand, [illegible] Asia, the foreign and home demand is rapidly on the increase, and in value the exports [illegible] £40,000 per week. The [illegible] £40,000

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THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 8.—[illegible] Regiment of Foot to be Captain, dated 7th September 1843.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 11.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Capt and Brevet-Major H. L. Sewell, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Arabin, deceased. Capt. C. P. Forde to be Captain, vice Sweeting. First Lieut. F. D. Carruthers to be Second Captain, vice Forde, Second Lieut. C. Lucas to be First Lieutenant, vice Cleeve and.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. JONES, Liverpool, coal dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. SHARPE, jun., Faversham, Kent, draper.—C. PEARSALL, Anderton, Cheshire, boiler maker.—T. JOHNSON, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, draper.—W. J. HOLT, Grantham, Lincolnshire, tea dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. DUNN, Kaibuck Mills, near Cupar Angus, [illegible] PATTISON, jun., P... William, merchant.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN-OFFICE.—COUNTY OF ANGLESEA.—D. M'Neill, Esq., her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, in the room of ALEXANDER CRAIGIE COCKBURN, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

BANKRUPTS.—W. GREENSLADE, hat dealer, Gray's Inn-lane.—C. B. HONE, builder, Camberwell.—R. W. LEWIS, farmer, Shredded.—S. PHILLIPS, carpet warehouseman, Brook-street, Hanover-square.—T. F. PINO, ship chandler Liverpool.—W. HOOLE, tea dealer, Dover-street.—R. J. CAMBELL-LOW, wine merchant, Cheapside.—R. MCCALL, currier, Middlebrough, Yorkshire.—C. DUFFIELD, grocer, Bath.—C. POPPLETON, linen manufacturer, York.—J. C. LEWIS, wine merchant, Wolverhampton.

PRICE OF STOCK.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Sept. 12, 1843, is 36s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 7th day of June to the 5th day of September, 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act, 3 and 4, W. IV. cap 98.

Liabilities		*Assets*	
Circulation	£ 9 416,000	Securities	£22,5 1,000
Deposits	11,757 000	Bullion	13,918,000
	£21,173,000		£36,412,000

Downing street, Sept. 14, 1843.

BIRTHS.

At Hyde-street, Mrs. Spencer Walpole, of a son.—At Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of Clarendon, of a daughter.—At Cambridge, Herts, the wife of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., of a daughter.—At Jerusalem, the lady of the Right Rev Michael Solomon Alexander, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland, at the Holy City, of twins, a son and a daughter.—At Compton Rectory, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. G. More Molyneux, of a son.—At Surrey, the lady of Frederic Clinton, Mundy, Esq., of a son.—In Russell-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of H. M. Boodle, Esq., of a daughter.—At Hammersmith, the lady of William Mennell, Esq., R. N., of a son.—In Wilton crescent, prematurely, the lady of James Malcolmson, Esq., of twins, who survived only a few minutes.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Gubbins, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Maria Sarsley, eldest daughter of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.—At the Asylum Episcopalian Church, John Russell, Esq., M.D., to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Browning Drew, of Victoria-terrace, Caledonian-road.—At the British Embassy at Paris, Gilbert Scott, Esq., to Isabella Frances, only daughter of Alexander Aitken, Esq., of Thornton, Fifeshire.—At Bath, George, son of the late Major-General Sir George Louis, Bart., to Eleanor, daughter of John Farrer, Esq., late of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire.—At Dublin, Wm. M'Clintock, Esq., of Dublin to Jane, daughter of the late Hyacinth O'Rourke, Esq., of Carrigaboy Sligo.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, Lieutenant-Colonel Alex T. Maclean, to Agnes, daughter of the late William Furlong, Esq.

DEATHS

Aged 89 years, the Rev. W. Porter, 44 years minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Newtownlimavady; 14 years clerk to the General Synod of Ulster, the first moderator of the Remonstrant Synod, and clerk to the same reverend body since its formation. He was the author of a discourse on the "Motive, Recognition of Various Friends in a Future State of Existence," delivered before the Remonstrant Synod in 1830.—Aged 77, Mount-pleasant, Bury-square, in his 9th year, Charles Norris, fourth son of the Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.—At Brighton, Dr. Thomas Hughes Ridgway, M.D., aged 80, late of the Rifle Brigade.—At Jersey de la Frontera, Spain, John Joseph Gorman, Esq., late of Dublin.—At Bedford, Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of John Vertue Simpson, Esq., of Maida Hill.—In Maddox street, Regent-street aged 38, W. Bradney Pershouse, of Penn Villa Landsdowne, Leamington.—At Cheltenham, aged 66 Mary Elizabeth widow of J. B. Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, N. B.—At Brandestone, James Trenditch, Esq., aged 80, many years magistrate for Surrey, Kent, and the Cinque Ports.—At Eatree Hereford-shire, John Bayley, aged 87.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Joyce Bent, of Bury Hall, near Kidderminster.—At the Rectory, Zeal Monachorum, Devon, aged 77, Mrs Anna Cooper.—Aged 74, Frances Rouse, relict of the late John Jackson, Gent., of Oadby house, Leicester.—At the Rev. John Richards, Cowley house, near Uxbridge, Charles Harvey, the youngest son of N. C. Hill and Esq.—At his seat, Pendyffryn, Carnarvonshire George Thomas Smith, Esq., aged 68.—At Beddington, near Oxford, Richard Morris Thomas, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on Thursday Evening

LAST WEEK of the EXHIBITION of the MODEL of the BASILICA of ST. PETER'S, HOME-Signor Gherardesca, being under a special engagement to return to Italy, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he will stay in this country a limited to a few days. The Model, unique in its finish, and representing in all its details the greatest work of architecture in modern Europe, needs no comment to induce a visit from all parties desirous to form an idea of the Fabadium of the Catholic world. To be viewed daily, at 121, Pall mall, from Ten to Five o'clock. Admission, One Shilling

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THE QUEEN LEAVING TREPORT. DRAWN BY M. MOREL FATIO.

while they welcomed her home with boisterous huzzas. The appearance of the shore at this time was truly impressive and picturesque. On reaching the esplanade, the band of the Grenadier Guards struck up "God save the Queen," and the royal party, amidst the cheers of the people, then drove towards the palace, which they reached at a quarter to four o'clock. The very effective engraving of the landing at Brighton Pier is from a sketch by Mr Nibbs, the Marine artist, of Brighton.

The royal yacht, it appears, left Treport at ten minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, and, according to the time kept on board, arrived off Brighton at twenty minutes past three o'clock, having done seventy-three miles of sea-way in little more than six hours. This is a pretty good proof of her powers of speed, at least in calm weather; and it appears that she out-steamed the other vessels of her escort, as she arrived at Brighton alone and the first. Subsequently, the French steamers Pluton, Archimède, and Napoleon, and the English steamers the Fearless, Cyclops, Prometheus, and Ariel, as well as the St. Vincent and the other vessels of the fleet appeared, and being dressed out, the roadstead of Brighton presented an appearance of gaiety, such, perhaps, as it has never before exhibited.

EU.—FRIDAY.

The last public display consequent upon the visit of her Majesty took place this day in front of the chateau—namely, a review of the Carabiniers and 1st Light Infantry, before their departure for the quarters they occupied previously to the royal visit; and the distribution of decorations of the Legion of Honour to the officers and soldiers who had most distinguished themselves since the arrival of her Majesty. The troops were reviewed by the King, habited in the costume of a marshal of France, and mounted on his superb white charger. This spectacle, as well as the distribution of the decorations, was a very beautiful and impressive ceremony. Having thus narrated the most striking scenes in the visit of our beloved Queen to the royal family (and not to France as her Majesty herself said), we conclude with an official record of the compliments paid by the Sovereigns of England and France to the suite of each respectively. Her Majesty Queen Victoria has caused to be presented to General the Baron Athalin a very magnificent snuff-box, set in diamonds; to the Marquis de Rosre, a similar cadeau. Her Majesty has left for the attendants of the chateau at Eu £1000 (25,000 francs), besides 1000 francs each to every person connected with her Majesty's personal service. Her Majesty's bounty was not, however, confined to largesses in the royal household, for the curé of one of the churches of the town received a £50 Bank of England note from our gracious Sovereign, through the prefect of the department, in aid of the funds of an orphan school established in the neighbourhood.

[The rings set in diamonds, and presented by her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Count de Chabannes and M Vatout, have been mentioned.]

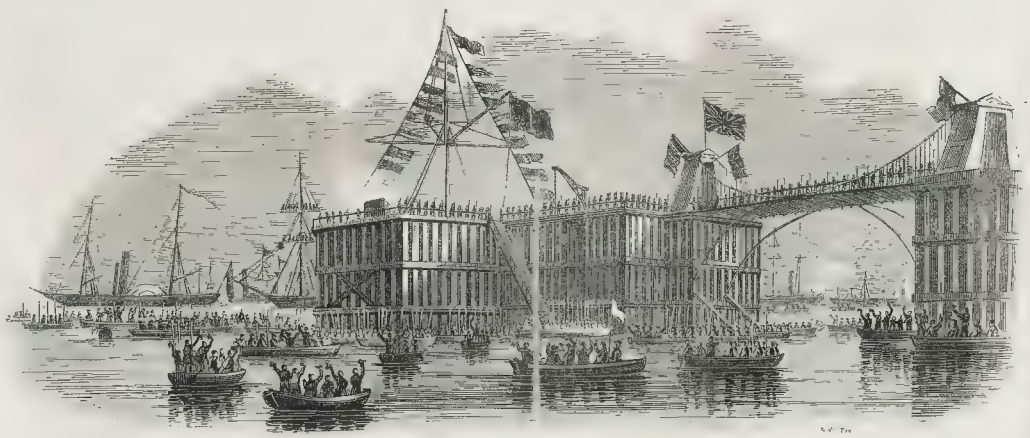
Finally, the King of the French, on his part, presented to her Majesty two of the finest specimens of the Gobelin tapestry extant, and a matchless casket of Sèvres porcelain.

His Majesty has conferred upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Here terminates the account of her Majesty's visit to France, an event that bids fair to produce most important and beneficial results, not merely to Great Britain and France, but perhaps to the whole world.

THE PARTING SALUTE. DRAWN BY M. MOREL FATIO.

It is stated in *Galignani's Messenger*, that Louis Philippe "intends founding what is to be called the Victoria Gallery. In it will be placed a series of pictures connected with the proceedings of the Queen of England's visit. It is at present intended that the number shall be about 30, of which six will be of a large size, 9 feet by 6, and 14 of smaller dimensions, the remaining 10 being portraits. A special building is to be erected at the Chateau d'Eu for this collection in the course of the ensuing spring."



HER MAJESTY LANDING AT BRIGHTON.

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

HARVEST HOME.

The close of the "London Season" brings with it an almost total cessation of public business. The pulse of the "mighty heart" of the empire, though it cease not to vibrate, beats more faintly than it was wont to do. Though the "wheel at the cistern" go its accustomed round, there is less note taken of its revolutions. The places of mart and traffic exhibit their usual activity, but the resorts of opulence and rank and fashion present a visible diminution of their frequenters. The scenes of legal and political contention are deserted by the actors in both. The courts of law are silent, and no noise awakens the echoes of the Houses of Legislature; and, to those whose views are limited to the contests of party, the conflict of interest with interest, or of man with man, there is a difficulty in finding subjects of observation and remark. But not so with those who look beyond laws and institutions, on the great mass of society, the great family of man, for whom both were made. They continue unaltered, while the others are liable to continual change. The living stream rolls by for ever, though the wheel it turns must stand still at the convenience or necessity of him it serves. And in what affects all there is an abundant and never-failing source of interest when a temporary respite is given by circumstances to the public labours of the exalted few. True, that the repose of the world of politics confines the politician to reflections on the past or speculations as to the future. But, happily, we are not all politicians; and even those who are may with advantage turn occasionally from the arid soil and the flinty path to wander with interest more pure, if not so exciting, among far different scenes. At the moment we write, the Harvest Home has been sounded over the greater part of the broad fields of England; the "kindly fruits of the earth" have been gathered in; the sun, and the dew, and the showers have seconded the industry and skill of man; the hopes and fears of the seed-time and the spring, and the prospects of the teeming summer, have been converted into certainty, and let the fulfilment be hailed with grateful thanks to the "God of harvests," that the assurance it brings is one of plenteousness and abundance. The most important crisis of the year is passed, and we may look forward to the seventies of the winter with apprehensions diminished in degree, if not entirely removed. The accounts from all parts of the kingdom agree in describing the harvest as a successful one. By contemplating the direful consequences of the reverse can we alone estimate the magnitude of the blessing. There may be some cold speculators who regard plenty and dearth as mere circumstances to be turned to their profit, or managed for the avoidance of loss, and whose thoughts of the "fruitful field" are linked only with estimates of prices and duties; but these are the ideas of individuals, not of the mass; they are created by custom, and not spontaneous or natural; the general feeling created by the intelligence of a "good harvest" is one of gratitude and thankfulness, for men feel more than they calculate, whatever the Utilitarians may say to the contrary.

"Harvest home!" What pleasing associations are called forth by the very words! They are so thoroughly English, and withal so eloquent, that the ear is never tired of hearing, nor the tongue of repeating, them; they appeal to the best of human feelings, and they seem to us rich in a music and poetry of their own, which, if the reader do not feel, we shall probably not be able to make him comprehend. They suggest grateful reflections of abundance, comfort, and security; labour hath got its guerdon, and toil its reward. Anxiety is stilled and hope is crowned, and the promise of Him "whose word passeth not away" has received another fulfilment, as another confirmation of the divine assurance that, while the world endures "summer and winter, seed time and harvest shall not fail." The more material images connected with it are also of the most pleasing kind. We know too well that the rural life of England is not Arcadian, either in innocence or ease—that there is want and suffering and hardship far beyond the reach of "the harsh sounds of the Factory Bill." But if ever the condition of the labourer be alleviated, and his heavy burden lightened, it is during the harvest, and yet more at the "Harvest Home." True, it brings additional toil, but it is not of that that he complains: his greatest sufferings spring from his enforced idleness. Rural life has been shorn of most of the customs that gave some periods of it a sort of festive character, that mingled something of rejoicing with the toil, and seemed to tell the labourer that the "sweat of his brow" was not all bitterness: they had, too, this better effect, that they removed from the life of poverty the sting of degradation, so often made, so keenly perceptible. But the change that has passed over the face of things has affected the harvest home less, probably, than any other rural celebration. The vintages of France and Italy, and the harvests of England, are still gathered in with something of the old feeling of congratulation and rejoicing that mingles the voice of song and gladness with the toil, even though those who fill the barn, and pile the stack, and work at the wine-press have for their own portion but little of the produce of either. The greater merit is theirs, for it proves that their emotion is disinterested.

The harvest home has been often celebrated by the poets among whom we cannot linger, though we remember Bloomfield and the "Farmer's Boy," and the sleeping soldier of Campbell, who, by the "wolf-scaring faggot" still in his dreams, "heard the sweet strain that the corn-reapers sung," and the yet more pathetic picture of Keats, when speaking of thoughts, such as, he says,

> "found their way
> To the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
> She stood in tears amid the alien corn."

Still less may we dwell on the lessons of wisdom which have been drawn from the fields of harvest; we need not recal to the reader the parable of the sower, nor of the tares cast among the wheat, nor of the incident of the plucking the ears of corn

HER MAJESTY LANDING AT OSBORNE.

which gave occasion for the rebuke to the Pharisee, nor of the sublime illustration of man's immortal being drawn by St. Paul from the grain "sowed in corruption."

Every association connected with the harvest home is pleasing; it is even a refreshment to turn from the common topics of the day—the intrigues and plots of foreign politics—to even a passing consideration of such a subject. Its interest is universal, for "the profit of the earth is for all;" the King himself is served by the field." The gladness which its assurance of abundance brings is unalloyed, except by the fear that there will still be too many who will have to endure the pangs of want. Let there be thankfulness, then, for the propitious season, and for whatever evils may afflict us during the ensuing winter, consoling ourselves with the thought that they would have been terribly aggravated but for the blessings of the harvest home.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Sept. 19.—The insurrection in Catalonia is fast spreading, and, although few *pronunciamientos* have been publicly made, it is well known that the majority of the people are in favour of a central junta. I mentioned in my last that the authorities of Girona had declared in favour of the insurgents. On the 17th the following document was published in Barcelona:—

"This morning, at nine o'clock, the city of Girona declared that it would support the *pronunciamiento* of heroic Barcelona in favour of a central junta and the liberties of the nation. A central junta has been named: it will occupy itself in consolidating the rising of the people. Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm reigns. We are sure of success. Liberty—Isabella the Second—Constitution—Central junta—and hatred to tyrants;—this is our device."

This proclamation is dated "Girona, Sept. 7, 1843," and is signed "Ramon do Cabrera, President." A letter from Figueras, dated the 11th, says, "This province is ready to organise troops and fly to the assistance of the patriots of Barcelona. The lampoordan only waits for arms—refused by the Government—but the people are now determined on getting them. In Barcelona both parties seem prepared for a desperate struggle, but nothing of importance has occurred since my last. The central junta has named Ameliar captain-general of Catalonia. In his address to the army and people the general denounced Christina, Narvaez, and Concha as traitors to their country, and as such worthy of death. On the 10th a patriotic banquet was given in Barcelona to General Martel and his aide-de-camp Febres. After dinner Martel harangued the people from the balcony. He thus concluded:—"People of Barcelona! union is impossible with the enemies of liberty; they wish to tyrannise over us. Let all honest men join in the bond, and our liberties are secured. Long live the central junta! National independence!—the constitution!—reign of Isabella the Second!—and the sovereignty of the people!" The latter part of the speech was most enthusiastically applauded.

The insurgents have got themselves into a little trouble with the French Government. On the 13th they fired on a boat belonging to the French man-of-war Méléagre, coming on shore for water, and severely wounded one of the men. The French consul immediately demanded satisfaction; he also demanded satisfaction, which was immediately given, for an article which appeared in the *Constitutionnel* of the 10th, in which the French were accused of an attempt to set fire to Barcelona. The French consul, some what alarmed, has invited all the Frenchmen in Barcelona, who were not at the head of mercantile establishments, to embark on board men-of-war. The French Government have a strong force before Barcelona; independent of the Méléagre, there are four frigates and the steam-boat L'Asmodée. The commissioners sent to Madrid have returned to Barcelona, and on the 14th joined the insurgents.

Madrid is in state of great excitment; secret societies hold nightly meetings, and the existence of the Government is seriously compromised; in Mr. Isturiz themselves are strongly divided in opinion—Means Ayllon and Caballero are opposed to the Christinos, whilst Serrano is only a tool in the hands of Narvaez. Many of the leading men are in favour of a marriage between the Queen and the eldest son of the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo; but the violent conduct and extreme ambition of his wife, "La Carlota," as she is generally called, frighten all her partisans, and greatly diminish the chances of success.

On the evening of the 9th, the Government having received information that a society of Freemasons assembled nightly at No. 3, Rue de las Conchas, sent several of the police, and arrested a great many persons, amongst others a lieutenant-colonel and the C. Magnan. Narvaez declares that Freemasonry is only a cloak for conspiracy. What greatly alarmed the Government was, that during the night the streets, and even some of the public offices, were plastered with large bills, some of which were printed, "Long live Espartero." The agents of Narvaez are actively engaged in spreading the most wild reports; amongst others, they assure the people that a division of great merit for Madrid on the 11th to demand an armed intervention from Louis Philippe, that a congress was about to be held in Paris, and the Lonesties and Christinos protected, that large sums of money were sent to Valencia and Catalonia; in short, no report, however exaggerated, is spared to keep the National Guards from rising. The Government have acted very impolitically in naming Urbiztondo Commandant-General. Urbiztondo is a man devoid of all military talent: he has neither strength of mind nor firmness of character; besides, the inhabitants of the Basque provinces consider him a traitor to Don Carlos—a man prepared to sell them at times when they have the misfortune to employ him. The last accounts from Madrid are to the 14th. The Government had published a manifesto respecting the insurrection in Catalonia; in it they give their reasons for not having declared martial law, and call on all good Spaniards to support them until the Cortes shall have decided on all questions in the general interest of the country.

"Perpignan, Sept. 17.

"Upon the 14th the Junta had replied to the demand of the French Consul with respect to the sailor belonging to the Méléagre who had been wounded whilst going for fresh water, that the sentinel at the Port-du-Mer had been forbidden to fire upon every unarmed individual."

"Bayonne, Sept. 18.

"The elections began at Madrid on the 16th. The Opposition had arrived seven of the bureaux out of twelve, but the total of the suffrages on the first day were in favour of the Parliamentary party. Madrid was tranquil on the 16th. According to the latest intelligence received, the other provinces were tranquil, with the exception of Catalonia."

Mr. Aston, the British Ambassador, left Madrid on the 10th, and Bayonne on the 12th, for Paris. In all probability by this date Mr. Aston has safely arrived in England.

On the 8th of September died at Madrid, the Marquis de Heredia, Count d'Ofalia. This nobleman is well known in the diplomatic circle, and was many years ambassador to the court of the Tuileries. I may as well here mention the death of the celebrated Count de Toreno, which melancholy event took place at Paris on Sunday last. The count was considered the best Spanish financier, and was one of the chiefs of the Christino party.

ITALY.—The accounts from Rome are satisfactory. Knowing the interest this part of Europe excites in England, I cannot do better than give you extracts from letters describing the real state of affairs. A letter from Palermo of the 31st of August says, "Within the last few days our police is very active, and the greatest severity is used as regards passports. Every person leaving for Naples is not only obliged to give an object of business, but find securities for his good behaviour." "Rome, Sept. 5.—The Government are daily sending troops to the northern provinces, where the insurgents are daily increasing in numbers." "Fo, Sept. 6.—It is generally believed here that the Government intends calling in a foreign intervention. The insurgents are in strong force, and have formed themselves into guerilla parties. They are well armed, particularly in the Apennines to the side of Pistoya, and de Negro del Foretta." "Leghorn, Sept. 8.—Letters from Bologna, of the 5th, state that the insurgents have again appeared at Calderano, Savigno, and Vargato. The Papal Government greatly alarmed, is marching troops in all directions; as the Fo has no bridge, the village and towns through which they pass are obliged not only to feed them, but to pay them." The latest accounts give as certain that the insurrection was getting ground, and that the roads were infested with armed bands. A letter from Florence, dated the 8th, states "that the Count de Spaur, Bavarian minister at Rome, had arrived at the court of Tuscany, with the intention to demand of the Grand Duke the hand of the Princess Augusta for Prince Leopold of Bavaria, born the 12th of March, 1821. The Princess Augusta, born the 1st of April, 1825, is the daughter, by his first marriage, of the Grand Duke Leopold II. The marriage will soon take place."

PRUSSIA.—It is generally reported in Berlin that the King had sent a pressing invitation to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to pay him a visit during the continental season.

FRANCE.—The police has discovered a *species* of conspiracy for upsetting the Government. The conspirators are of the lowest class—have been arrested —and there I will let the matter rest, for it is not worth while now noticing. The King and all the royal family—with the exception of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, on a visit to Lyons—are at St. Cloud. I am informed by a person of the chateau, that almost every day since the return from Eu, the subject of conversation has been, expatiating on the amiable qualities of our beloved Queen. Louis Philippe, particularly, seems to have forgotten his age; and speaks in the raptures of youth. The visit of the Queen will long be remembered, not only by the royal family, but by the whole of France.

The Grand Duchess Michael of Russia has quitted Baden with the young Princesses for Berlin; she passed through Francfort on the 2nd. The Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, travelling as Countess de Romn, passed through Strasbourg on the 15th.

General Bertrand, the friend and faithful follower of Napoleon, has made a present to his native town, Chateauroux, of the sword worn by Napoleon in Egypt; the grand and undress decorations of the Legion of Honour, worn also by Napoleon; his cross of the Iron Crown; the dressing-case used by him whilst in campaign; part of the books forming his library at St. Helena; and a full-length portrait of Napoleon. The whole of these precious articles have been placed in the Hotel de Ville.

Our fortifications are proceeding with great activity; eight of the forts are nearly finished, namely, Mont Valérien, to the east of St. Denis; Noisy-le Sec, Rosny, Nogent-sur-Marne, Vincennes, Alfort, Ivoy, and Issy; six are already advanced, namely, Fort de la Briche, Saint Denis, Romainville, Bicêtre, Montrouge, and Vanves. Aubervilliers was commenced this spring. Meudon, Virofray, Asnieres, and Point Saint Maur are traced out. All these forts, as well as the great wall, will be commanded by the citadel Mont Valerien, intended to be armed the same as Vincennes.

The Chantilly races commence the 7th and 8th October; they are expected to be well attended.

The tourists have experienced a great loss. The man who since his infancy had not ceased to be attached to the Chateau de Ferney, the gardener, who had been in the service of Voltaire, and preserved of the illustrious writer many relics, which he only gave to enthusiastic travellers—Mathieu Balladoure is no more—he died on the 1st of September: he was born in a small corner of the domain of Geneva.

The 5th Scientific Italian Congress was opened on the 15th, at Lucques, under the presidency of the Marquis Mazzarosa.

The temperance societies have made great progress at Osnabruck, in Hanover: there are three societies, and they reckon 6970 members out of a population of little more than 100,000.

A letter from Constantinople of the 28th of August says, "On the 19th the *pisnaste* Leopold Mayer had the honour to perform in the palace of Begler Bey, in the presence of the Sultan. The pianist was received by Rosa Pacha, grand master of the ceremonies; he was accompanied by the Austrian ambassador and an interpreter. The Sultan had his chair placed close to the instrument. The Sultan was highly delighted, and desired the artist to play a third piece. M. Mayer immediately played one of the favourite airs of the Sultan, and great was indeed his highness. An organ was then introduced, and several airs were performed. The Sultan kept his eyes constantly on the hands of the artist, and after hearing him many differing compositions, took from his finger a ring, and presented it to Mayer.

Young Dacre was last night elected Member for Lincoln, by a majority of Mr. Monson, Conservative, has returned to Lincolnshire this morning, and leaves for London, in order to embark for Spain. He will be accompanied by Arcot the violinist.

A new opera, the music by the late M. Monpou, the libretto by Scribe and Mélesville, has been performed at the Opera Comique, and received with great applause. In my next I will enter more fully into the merits of this opera, likely to become very fashionable in Paris.

Rossini never being heard Duprez sing, requested the celebrated tenor to pay him a visit. Duprez consented, sang several pieces, and received many bravos from the illustrious maestro

"A Night in Granada," by Conradin Kreutzer, is amongst the first operas that will be brought out at the Italian Opera. Maestro Frederic Ricci has arrived in Paris to superintend the getting up of "Corrado d'Ammenstein" for the Italian Opera. Meyerbeer will be in Paris on Saturday next.

A provisional theatre has been built at Havre, and will be opened this week It was only thirty days building. We are very dull in the musical world, and I have sent you all the news stirring.

The German papers give an account of a serious fire, which broke out on the 7th, at Stuhlweissenburg, eight miles from Pesth, 700 to 800 houses were destroyed.

THE WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail-steamer Dee, Commander Hemsley, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday morning, and proceeded for Southampton without sending her mails at the former port; her dates of leaving are, from Jamaica the 23rd, Hayti the 25th, and from St. Thomas's the 31st ult., and from Fayal the 13th instant; she has brought 23 passengers, and on freight 68,000 dollars, 300 ounces of silver, and 100 ounces of gold. The Royal Mail-steamer Clyde had arrived at Grenada, with mails from England of the 1st of August. The Royal Mail-steamer City of Glasgow was at St. Thomas's, having brought the Leeward Island mails to that port. Her Majesty's ship Albatross was at Jamaica, and the Ringdove was expected from Carthagena. Her Majesty's ship Scylla was in the Gulf of Mexico. Her Majesty's ships Pique and Hornet were at Bermuda; the latter was on the look-out for a steamer expected; and her Majesty's ship Wasp at Tobago. The ex-President Boyer and suite are among the passengers by the *Dee* from Jamaica. The dates from Hayti, on their arrival, are to the 25th of August, at which time it was in a state of insurrection between the negroes and mulattes; the latter had driven the former to the woods. The *Dee* fell in with, and spoke, on the 17th instant, in 46 49 N., long. 13 17 W., the ship Alnera, from London, out 150 days; and, at that time of speaking, the vessels unfortunately came in contact, when the latter lost her maintopmast. The Dee received on board her mails, and brought them to Southampton.

Field Marshal Count Bertrand was at Dover on Saturday, for the object of examining the system of fire [illegible] about; on which he would report to the French Government. It is said that he would make a tour throughout the British West India colonies.

A steam-boat had been set on to ply from Kingston to Port Henderson, and thence to Spanish Town.

The transport ship General Palmer had been saved from destruction, on the reef near Plumb Point, by the seven steam ship.

We regret to learn that the Ringdove had put in at St. Jago de Cuba when the Dee left that place. Several persons are said to have fallen victims to that direful disease; nor were the crews of the several ships lying in the harbour exempted from the fatal effects of the fever, many of whom lost nearly the whole of their crews. Besides St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that the fever prevailed at all the other ports along the coast. We trust our health officer will be on the look out, and that he will visit all vessels coming from those ports.

Dr. Spencer, Bishop of Newfoundland, was expected to be appointed to the vacant diocese of Jamaica.

We learn that the Albatross, vessel of war, which arrived at Kingston, reports the landing of several cargoes of slaves on the coast of Cuba, previous to her leaving that part of the coast, that her orders were to watch, to go under her taking any decided step as to securing any of them.

THE MARKETS.—Sugar [illegible] Messrs John Fowler and Co.; ditto at [illegible] Messrs Wilson, Wright, and Co.; ditto at [illegible] Messrs. M'Whinney, Hendrick, and Co.

The new Superintendent of Honduras had arrived at Belize, and assumed the reins of Government. His predecessor had also arrived at New Providence, on his way to England, and been received and treated with all the attention due to his rank, &c.

LISBON, Sept. 11.—By a Portuguese vessel just arrived from Angola, we learn the death of the governor of that place, Commodore Brissarne Leite. The same conveyance brings the intelligence that the son of the deceased commodore, the Governor of Benguela, was about to board a slave vessel full of slaves, by a British cruiser, just at the mouth of the harbour. Its said that he is principally interested in the speculation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE DIOCESE OF BANGOR.—On Wednesday last the Lord Bishop of Bangor commenced his fifth triennial visitation of the diocese in this cathedral. There was a numerous attendance of the clergy, and many ladies and gentlemen who attended divine service, remained to hear the lord bishop's charge on the executive discovery, expository and vindicatory of the litu[illegible] [illegible] preached by the Rev. M. Mirg[illegible] *rôle* of the clergy having been dispensed with, the [illegible] Bishop proceeded to deliver his charge to those of his reverend brethren assembled upon the occasion.

The Bishop of Chichester has appointed the Rev. C. F. Kennaway [illegible] to the ministry of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Anderson, B.D.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We believe we may state, upon good authority, that Lord Abinger is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Mrs. H. J. Rudley, widow of the late Rev. H. J. Rudley, nephew to the late Lord Chancellor Eldon. We understand the ceremony will not take place before the end of the present month.

THE SEASON.—His Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has [illegible] to visit his friend Sir [illegible] shooting lodge in the Highlands, where, we understand, he had some excellent sport. The Speaker was in Edinburgh last week, visited the old Speaker, his right honourable and justly esteemed predecessor in office, viz.—Lord Dunfermline.

The following distinguished visitors arrived at Mount Shannon, the seat of Lord Clare in Ireland, on Friday:—Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Marquis of Kildare, Lady Jane Fitzgerald, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Mr. and Lady Caroline Sandford, Miss Sandford, Hon. Mr. Lowther (son of Postmaster-General), Augustus S. O'Brien, Esq., M.P., Viscount de Chabot, Mademoiselle de Chabot.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday were married at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, the Marquis of Ormonde and Miss Frances Jane Paget, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Lady Harriet Paget. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory officiated at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the solemnization, the noble bridegroom and his fair bride proceeded direct to the Governor's house at Chelsea Hospital, amidst the cheers of the people who had assembled out of curiosity without the church. A sumptuous *déjeûner* was given by the gallant Governor and Lady Harriet Paget to a circle of about eighty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Caroline Legge, was pleased to honour Sir Edward and Lady Harriet Paget with her presence at the breakfast. At twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, the Marquis and Marchioness left the Eastern Quadrangle in a carriage and four for his Lordship's villa, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

BARONTCH.—The Princess Royal and Princess Alice left the Pavilion on Thursday morning for Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales is to remain two or three weeks longer. During his Royal Highness's stay the Grenadier Guards will remain to do duty at the Pavilion. The health of his Royal Highness has considerably improved

WINDSOR.—The whole of the works commenced at the Castle since the departure of the Court on the 24th of May have been brought to a close, with the exception of the new private chapel, which it is not expected will be completed until next Saturday; and the royal residence will be in readiness for the reception of the Sovereign by the morning of Thursday next. The rumour is still prevalent that it is not improbable her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Walmer Castle at an early period after the return of the Court.—Captain Moore, late of the 67th Regiment of Foot, and now on half-pay, who was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor upon the death of Captain Cumming, the late Governor, was installed on Tuesday morning in St. George's Chapel, with the usual formalities.

LADY QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who has been for a brief visit to Earl Howe, at Gosport, arrived in Birmingham, by a special train from Tamworth, at half-past one on Tuesday. She was accompanied by Earl Howe and the various members of her suite, who, immediately on their arrival, proceeded with her Majesty by a special train to Droitwich, whence she proceeded by her private carriage to her residence at Whitley Court. It was expected that her Majesty would have honoured the musical festival with her presence: but though anxious to participate in the gratification of so splendid an entertainment, she yielded to the advice of her physicians, and declined attending. Her Majesty appeared in her usual delicate state of health.

The marriage of Lord Dalmeny, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, and Lady Catherine Lucy Wilhelmina Stanhope, only daughter of Earl and Countess Stanhope, was solemnized on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Repton performing the religious ceremony.

DRAYTON MANOR.—The Earl of Jersey, after passing several days on a visit to Sir R. and Lady Peel, left on Monday for town. The Right Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge left on Wednesday. Viscount and Viscountess Villiers have arrived from Upton hall, near Banbury. Mr. Wm. Peel, third son of the Premier, who has been in her Majesty's ship Belleisle during the recent operations in China, has arrived from Plymouth. Mr. Frederick Peel has returned from a tour of several months in Germany.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange, on Monday last, was a scene of great tumult and confusion, in consequence of a motion by Mr. Conner with regard to the fix ty of tenure and the payment of rents and taxes, which several of the young peacetaint lawyers pronounced to be seditious. In the absence of the Liberator, Mr. John O'Connell took charge of Ireland; and Mr. Conner, who had not previously an intimate friend of the hon. member for Kilkenny, had a narrow escape from being summarily ejected from the building. The week's rent was announced to be £1462 17s. 8d.

REPEAL.—DROGHEDA BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At the weekly meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians, Mr F Boylan in the chair, Mr. Campbell moved "That this board do petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the Act of Parliament commonly called the Act of Union." The motion was seconded by Mr. N. Markey, and carried unanimously. The commissioner retired when Mr. Campbell rose to move the resolution, and did not return until the business was disposed of. At former meetings of the board, the chairman (Sir P. Hellew) and the vice-chairman (Mr. St. George Smith) refused to put the question, on the ground that they objected to the introduction of politics at the board. These gentlemen, with those of the guardians who agreed in opinion with them, did not attend at the present meeting.

A lodge of Orangemen, headed by the high sheriff of Limerick from the chief Secretary for Ireland, directing that the execution of Houlohan and Noonan, found guilty at the last assizes for the murder of Mr. Shine, shall be postponed until the 20th of November. The matter was understood, is for the purpose of [illegible] the question raised on the trial discussed before the [illegible]

MURDER.—[illegible] Roman Catholic curate at Currin, county Monaghan, [illegible] drowned in the Ulster Canal on Tuesday. He was riding [illegible] bank, when his horse stumbled and fell into the river, carrying his rider with him, and before assistance could be procured life was extinct. An alarming fire broke out in the premises of Messrs Stuart, brothers, in Carrickfergus, on Thursday morning last; they were totally destroyed, and much difficulty was experienced in the saving of adjoining buildings. There was fortunately no loss of life.

DEATH OF THE VICE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Rev. Dr. PRIOR, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College, died at his residence in the college, on Sunday morning, in the 79th year of his age. [illegible] he doctor was elected unanimously to succeed the late Dr. Hodgkinson in 1841, and held a fellowship for a period of nearly fifty years. It is supposed that Dr. Prior will be succeeded in the vice-provostship either by Dr. Wray or Dr. M'Donnell. By the elevation of Professor Lloyd to a senior fellowship there will be a vacancy in the number of junior fellows, which cannot be filled up till the second quarter next Trinity term.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Dr. Burke, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ephin, died on Saturday morning, at Turlogh, near Ballymore, after a long illness.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The eleventh session of the present Mayoralty commenced on Monday morning before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs, Aldermen Sir J. Pirie and Gibbs, Mr. Commissioner Bulck, and other civic functionaries. The grand jury being sworn, were charged by the Recorder. He said that the calendar contained a list of about 200 prisoners, but the offences, although some were of a serious nature, did not require any particular remarks. There were three persons charged with the crime of murder, one of whom, counselled by driving furiously. It would be for the grand jury, if the *experte* evidence seemed to establish the fact, to put it in course of further investigation. After a few other general observations, his lordship dismissed the grand jury to their duties.

ASSAULT.—*Augustin Gonzales*, a Spaniard, was indicted for an assault upon Mr. Aspinwall, the consul for the United States. It appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of annoying the prosecutor and family. He is a native in Bahogenes Canchyard, for the last ten months. He claimed to be a citizen of the United States, which the prosecutor denied, he believing him to be a native of Florida, and born in that state before its admission into the Union. On the 5th of August he went to the prosecutor's office, and having made a great noise, the prosecutor tried to turn him out, with the assistance of his clerks. The prisoner resisted, grasped the prosecutor by the throat, and nearly pulled him down the stairs.—The prisoner in his defence alleged that he wanted to sleep in the office, having no money and no place to go to, and the prosecutor struck him.—The prosecutor positively denied having struck him at all. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentence, one month's imprisonment, and to enter into recognizances in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for twelve months

THEFTS.—*Mary Ann Foster*, aged 19, *Diana Foster*, aged 13, and *George Foster*, their father, 50, were indicted for stealing nine yards of woollen cloth, the property of Henry Bodman, the master of the prisoner Alice. The prosecutor stated that he is a tailor, in Bishopsgate Church-yard, and that the prisoner is of the same trade. Alice had been in his service some months, but, as he missed several things, he was induced to watch her. The little girl Diana came to the house, and they gave her some pieces of cloth, and she ran off to her father's, who was waiting near the house. The property was produced and identified. The jury without hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.

George Foster was again indicted, with *Amelia*, aged 24, another daughter, for stealing several articles, the property of G. Dawson, her master. The prosecutor proved that the articles were missed from his shop, and were pledged by the female prisoner, who was declared guilty, and the father acquitted. The judge called the child up separately from the rest, and sentenced her to a month's imprisonment. With respect to Alice and Diana, who had both robbed their masters to a great amount, the [illegible] had [illegible] to transport them; but from the belief that [illegible] would not [illegible] to [illegible] No, my Lord. They were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ship sail the father [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the sentence was, that he be transported for 10 years.

John Charles Sedgwick, 45, described in the calendar as an agent, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having unlawfully obtained goods by false pretences. The evidence not being considered sufficient, the jury, after consultation, found a special verdict, and the prisoner was remanded.

Theodore Gottschalck, 21, a young German, of gentlemanly appearance, who was stated in the calendar to be a merchant, was indicted for unlawfully embezzling £453 10s., the moneys of Frederick Huth and another, his employers.—The prisoner expressed his desire to retract his plea of Not Guilty, and to plead guilty to the 1st indictment.—The Recorder, having consulted with Alderman Copeland, ordered the prisoner to be called up for judgment, and said he felt it to be an imperative duty to pass upon him a sentence that would remove him from this country. He might apply, however, to the Secretary of State, and he had no doubt that, if he could state any circumstances that would warrant the Crown in exercising its prerogative of mercy, it would be extended to him, and the sentence he was about to pass might be revised. He felt himself called upon to direct the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Creswell took their seats upon the bench at ten o'clock.

Richard Russell pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having in his possession the purpose of making counterfeit money. It appeared that the prisoner was an old offender, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

James Hammond pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and he was also sentenced to ten years' transportation.

William Peacock, 30, was indicted for the manslaughter of Matilda Harriet Bayley, otherwise Boreham, otherwise Peacock.—Mr. Ryland held the depositions of the coroner, and Mr. Hisley defended the prisoner.—In this case the parties had a quarrel, and bad language was made use of by both parties. The deceased ultimately took up a pair of scissors and wounded the prisoner with them slightly on the shoulder, and he immediately snatched the weapon from her, and struck it into the side of the deceased, who died a few days afterwards in consequence of the injury she received. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to the mercy on account of the provocation he had received.—The prisoner was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

George Crisp, 26, a butcher, was indicted for feloniously killing and slaying Constantine Briggs.—Mr. Adolphus conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prisoner.—The prisoner was driving a butcher's cart, in which two other persons besides himself, over London-bridge, on the night of the 30th ult., and he drove against another cart, in which the deceased was riding, and both vehicles were turned over, and the deceased died a few days in consequence of the injuries he received.—Several witnesses were examined, who swore that the prisoner whipped the horse and did not in any way endeavour to pull him up before the accident happened.—Their evidence was unpaid that the horse was a spirited animal, and the persons who were in the cart with the prisoner swore that the horse had "bolted," and that the prisoner was unable to restrain him. The prisoner received a good character from a number of respectable witnesses.—The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE QUEEN *v.* B. GREGORY.—Mr. Bodkin, who is instructed for the prosecution in this case, called the attention of the court to the fact that, at the last session, when the defendant pleaded guilty before Mr. Baron Rolfe, an order was made that copies of the affidavits in mitigation of punishment should be handed to the prosecutors a week before the present session. It appeared, however, that there had been some misunderstanding as to the precise terms of the arrangement, and consequently the copies were not furnished. The prosecutors were, therefore, not prepared with counter affidavits, and they now sought an extension of time, and requested their lordships would name any day on which the defendant should be brought up for judgment, and counsel might be heard.—Mr. Justice Erskine and counsel could not be permitted to address the court under the circumstances. The defendant had pleaded guilty, and the court had only to look into the affidavits, and consider the matter and give its judgment. There would be no objection to allow time for the production of the affidavits.—Mr. Bodkin suggested that the defendant should be called up on Friday.—Mr. Justice Erskine declined to fix any particular day.—Mr. Bodkin said he was only anxious to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of the defendant. He wished to know whether the court thought it necessary that fresh notice should be served upon the defendant?—Mr. Justice Erskine said certainly not: he was under recognizance, and was bound to attend the court from day to day.—The subject then dropped.

THE ALLEGED SLAVE-TRADING CASE.—On the entrance of the judges on Thursday, Mr. Erskine made an application for the postponement of the trial of Mr. Zulueta and two others, on a charge of having fitted out a vessel for slave-trading on the coast of Africa. The ground upon which he founded the application was the absence of material evidence for the defence, the principal of whom was Mr. Joseph Teplis, who had been Mr. Zulueta's chief clerk at the period of the alleged offence, and who, when the affidavits were first prepared, was abroad at Gibraltar, and had only arrived in this country on Saturday evening. After considerable opposition on the part of the prosecution, the court acceded to the application, and the matter stands over until next session.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday a fresh-coloured, able-bodied man, named *John Britten*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of a country constable, upon a warrant which charged him with having, on the 26th of August last, in conjunction with another man, robbed a person on the highway. When the Lord Mayor read the warrant, the prisoner said he had never committed any offence of the kind, and could not guess what was meant by apprehending him after a period of seventeen days, especially as he had been residing in good repute near Market Harborough. The constable said there was a remarkable circumstance connected with the affair which was likely to fasten itself upon the memory. The description of the prisoner in the robbery was executed for the offence. The Lord Mayor observed that, if the prisoner really had anything to do with the robbery, he had a very lucky escape from the capital punishment, to which a second offence of the existence of that extreme penalty, he frequently was resorted to. The officer said he never could find the prisoner in England, which he had searched for and sought. He knew the man well, and was convinced of his identity. The prisoner: I am respected by the whole country in which I have resided. I have been constantly at Smithfield and other markets. He had recently bought horses at Wells, in Somersetshire, and was last year in the force. One part of the officers who searched for the prisoner as a frequent visitor to Smithfield. The prisoner was then delivered up to the constable, to be removed to Somersetshire, where the offence was alleged to have been committed.

GUILDHALL.—AMERICAN CUSTOMS.—Mr. *Silas Williard Tobey*, an American merchant, residing in the Kent-road, and carrying on business in Thames-street, was charged before the Lord Mayor with having refused to pay a shilling to Mr. Burnside, a partner in the firm of Hodgkinson and Co., stationers, Skinner-street.—Mr. Hobler stated the nature of the case.—Mr. Burnside examined the complainant, who said he was a customer of the defendant as a customer. He was indebted to the firm, and they were engaged in an arrangement of his affairs. Defendant called upon him, and, after some conversation, complainant said he would be glad to have a shilling's worth of stamps immediately.—Mr. Burnside replied "he did not understand such language; there was the door, and he had better walk out of it." He did walk out, but in the evening sent the following letter:—"London, Sept. 19, 1843. Dear sir,—After the personal insult received from you this day, I beg to say, in accordance with a *custom of my country*, I expect an opportunity being offered me of trying my double-barrelled pistol, which never yet made a miss. I await your answer, but regret to add that I am afraid you are a *coward*. If you do not meet me as a man I will shoot you down in the street.—I am, respectfully, yours, S. W. TOBEY."—Complainant knew of no other insult than what he had stated. Was sure he had given no other. He made no reply, but on the following day he received a second epistle.—"London, Sept. 19, 1843. Dear sir,—Having no answer from you up to this time, I have to request your attendance at Wormwood-street, by eight-and-forty hours I do not receive a memorandum of the necessary arrangements, I am at liberty, by the usual etiquette of such cases, to post you as a coward in the town, which I will do publicly.—I am, respectfully, yours, S. W. TOBEY." Complainant apprehended danger to his life or person from the prisoner. He knew the letters to be in the prisoner's handwriting, and had shops, clerk in the house could testify to the receipt of his own accord to the prisoner's counting house for the purpose of advising him to write to Mr. Burnside, apologising for his offensive conduct, and sending the stamps. The prisoner said he would not, he would have Mr. Burnside's blood. He had sworn to his wife that he would have his before night. Defendant was much excited, and, catching up a swordstick in a corner of the counting house, advanced in a menacing attitude towards the door as if his notion were to clear off and terminate the existence of the complainant. His wife wrested the sword-stick from him, he resisted. It was not a sword-stick, but a sheath, formed like a sword, and a savage state in which he found the prisoner. Defendant's solicitor said he must be borne in mind that defendant was a foreigner, and unable to find bail. He would enter into his own recognizances to any amount.—Mr. Hobler said he could not take his own recognizance.—Mr. Alderman Hunter thought other security must be had, but it should be such as the defendant could probably obtain, and on that point he was desirous of a little further confer privately.—Sir Peter Laurie said he could only regard the first letter as a joke. The second letter, written twenty-four hours after, when the heat should have subsided, was a more serious matter. Sufficient bail should be taken to prevent a breach of the peace.—The defendant was bound, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—APPREHENSION OF A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—*Henry W. Marley*, tailor, No. 36, Dean-street, Soho, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, on Monday, charged by the detective police with being a receiver of stolen property. *Mr. Hall* and *Benjamin Brown* were also charged on suspicion of having had some stolen cloth in their possession. The police have been for many weeks engaged in this business, and at length, by keeping a strict watch on Marley's house, they have succeeded in obtaining such a mass of evidence as will most likely lead to the discovery of numerous robberies, and prove the means of restoring much valuable property to the plundered owners. The apprehension of Morley, who occupied one of the best houses in Dean-street, who also apparently carried on a highly respectable trade as master tailor, has created no small commotion in the district.—Inspector Hayes, and Johnson, and, in consequence of numerous robberies of cloths and velvets which had recently taken place at the west end of the town, and from information which the police had been put in possession of, a watch was kept upon Morley's house, in Dean-street, and the result was, that he went on Saturday last, in company with Sergeant Shaw, to search the premises. He found a considerable quantity of plushes and velvets in two boxes, which he took possession of and these were afterwards found to have been stolen from the premises of Messrs. Hudson and Falconer, of New Bond-street. In an upper room a dressing-case was found, which is a future day would also be sworn to. There were some pieces of cloth which would be identified by the owner, who lived in Grafton-street. There was also a large quantity of property, consisting of broadcloths and cassimeres, which was at present without owners, and which was suspected to be stolen property. Evidence confirmatory of this statement having been given, the prisoners were remanded until Saturday.—Bail was tendered on behalf of Morley, but it was refused.

MARYLEBONE.—Two young men, named *George Swaine* and *John Swaine* were placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having stolen articles of different description, the property of Mr. Charles Mathews, the comedian.—Police-constable Hughes, 174 D, deposed that on the preceding night, about ten o'clock, as he was on duty in the Harrow-road, he met the prisoners, one of whom, George Swaine, had in his hand a bundle, at the bottom of which was tied a coffee-mill. The bundle was opened, and in it were discovered an iron-handled feather fan, sixteen pieces of sperm candles, some bread and meat, a tooth-brush, two carpenters' tools, twenty-five apples, and two boxes of lucifer matches; the other prisoner, John Swaine, had nothing in whatever of a suspicious nature upon him.—John Hipkin said that he was valet to Mr. Charles Mathews, who, with Mrs. Mathews, entered upon the occupancy of Dashborough Cottage, Westbourne-green, Paddington, on Monday last; their late residence was in Albury-street, Pimlico, and the prisoners had been employed in taking up carpets, and removing furniture, &c.—Mr. Rawlinson: Look at these things before you. Do you know anything of them?—Witness: The feather fan I know to be a cadane's; she has been in the habit of using it upon the stage. The coffee-mill I can also identify, having repeatedly seen it in the house in Albury-street.—Mr. Rawlinson: Can you speak to the pieces of candle?—Witness: Mathews finds her own sperm candles for her dressing-room at the theatre; the pieces are brought from there home, and they are afterwards used in candlesticks for the bedroom. I have no doubt that these pieces are some of the same.—George Swaine was then committed for trial, and the other was discharged.

Son Altesse Royale Prince Albert, decoré de la Grande Croix de la Légion d'Honneur par le Roi des Français, S. M. Louis Philippe.

"HONNEUR ET PATRIE."

Croix! dont les yeux ravis étincelants,
Ont lu travers tant de combats,
Les cœurs des braves conduisant
Où l'honneur tirigeait ses pas,
Fol! qui méprisait les entraves,
Le joug terrible de la mort,
Bri le, oh Croix! un autre brave
S'est joint à ton illustre corps.

Croix! Celui qui t'a fait maître,
Et qui t'embrasse en son tombeau;
Celui qui fut des Rois le maître,
Dès son triomphe à Marengo;
Quoiqu'il eût de grands guerriers sous elle,
Le monde a oublié tous ses torts—
Brille, oh Croix! un autre brave
S'est joint à ton pieux de toute corps.

Croix! Pilote de la terre,
Te cherassaient plus que leurs âmes,
L'Aigle te portait dans un serre,
Dans l'autre il vengeait la flamme.
Et qui l'Aigle vole. Du Nil au Drave,
Ne fut pour lui qu'un seul essor,
Brille, oh Croix! un autre brave
S'est joint à ton illustre corps.

Croix! si le main d'un vaillant Roi
T'a posé sur le cœur d'Albert;
Un cœur rempli d'honneur, de foi,
Qui sent du bien à l'univers—
Les astres de l'envie qui pavent
Les cieux, béurent ses efforts.
Brille, oh Croix! un autre brave
S'est joint à ton plus noble corps.

Oh Croix! puisse un ciel que nous—
Les grands peuples de ce monde—
La France et l'Angleterre, par-tout,
Partians ce ciel—la paix féconde!
Plus de tyrans! et plus d'esclaves,
Donnons aux hommes un meilleur sort.
Et brille, oh Croix! un autre brave
S'est joint à ton illustre corps!

HER MAJESTY'S BELGIAN EXCURSION.

We commence our promised illustrations of her Majesty's visit to Belgium with a picturesque view of the royal landing, detailed at page 182 of our journal of last week, showing the front of the handsome pavilion, with a triumphal arch, Corinthian columns, &c. Next, at page 195, are the two scenes of the progress: 1. The pavilion, with the royal visitors and their royal host and hostess making their first mutual greeting. 2. The royal yacht coming into harbour.

The coast presents one continued line. The approach is difficult, and vessels pass the two jetties by so narrow an opening that they can only enter at flood-tide, and then attempt is dangerous with a strong contrary wind. The visitor's attention soon becomes directed to the ramparts and spires of Ostend. The vast dyke, the old canal of Bruges, the pavilion of the ladies, that from amidst the ruins of the once thronged and bustling port, silent and melancholy as a desert in ordinary times, but enlivened into a brilliant scene on Wednesday week. Usually, "the sea-beaten aspect of Ostend, the façade of the jetties, the Place d'Armes, the monumental ruins, the wide-spreading sea from the encircling ramparts, at once picturesque and wild—even the reading rooms and hotels, lighting, and estaminets, are all insufficient to rescue it from a monotony and dulness which make the stranger anxious to proceed; for it is only four leagues from Bruges, and twenty two from Brussels. Not a few historical associations attach to the city, which has rather an antique and old-fashioned appearance; the *écluses* were erected as early as 1609; and the port may be considered a handsome monument of the Emperor Joseph II. For a considerable period, Ostend, now chiefly celebrated for its fine oysters, was a place of considerable importance." In 1583, it was strongly fortified by the Prince of Orange; it sustained more than a three years' siege by the Archduke Albert; in 1604, the town was captured by the Spanish general Spinola, when the enemy fired no less than 150,000 *coups de canon*, and the loss to the besiegers was upwards of 30,000 by sword and famine. Such is the historical interest of the place. The town stands upon a plain, and is entered by four gates. Of late years, it has been much frequented during the summer as a watering-place; the sea-bathing is good, and there are excellent baths; and the ramparts form an agreeable promenade.

The fourth and fifth engravings upon page 195, are both very interesting.—The young Princes, the Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, two fine, intelligent, curly-haired boys, accompanying an Oriental, with their attendant; and the next group shows the young Princess, a beautiful child, enjoying the sea-breezes on the sands, with her attendants, followed by a royal footman. Both these groups are characteristic of the simplicity of the every-day life of the Belgian royal family. Upon the succeeding page, 197, are portrayed her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, promenading on the Digue, a sea-wall, which formerly served as a defence, but is now converted into a public promenade, and commands a great extent of draws and flat. This and the wooden piers, stretching on both sides of the harbour's mouth, are much resorted to in the evening. The next engraving is a scene of kindred familiar interest—Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the King and Queen of the Belgians walking on the sands.

We concluded our account of her Majesty's movements at Ostend last week with a description of the grand banquet given at the Hotel de Ville by his Majesty the King of the Belgians on Wednesday.

On Thursday, shortly before twelve o'clock, Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians proceeded *en amateur* to the port, where, after going on board the Belgian steamer, the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, they proceeded to visit the royal yacht. They were rowed thither in the barge of the Crown Prince, which, however, was so unskilfully steered, that an accident, which many of the bystanders apprehended might turn out to be "an ugly one," occurre l. By coming too close to the bows of the royal yacht, the flagstaff of the barge was caught in the rigging of that part of the vessel, and, if it had not snapped close off, might have capsized the little craft. As it was, all was righted in time, and the royal visitors set foot in safety on the royal yacht. Immediately on their coming on board, flags, representing the arms of Saxe Coburg and of Belgium, were hoisted fore and aft, and remained there till the illustrious visitors retired, which was after a lapse of about half an hour.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and Prince Albert then proceeded to a station in the eastern direction of the town, where a review of the light artillery and infantry took place before them. These illustrious personages then returned to the palace.

The royal yacht and the convoy of steamers (six or seven in number) cleared out of port at half-past two o'clock, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who were unbounded in their expressions of admiration of the noble scene which passed before them. Previous to the departure of these vessels, an order appeared to have been given to admit the public to inspect them, an opportunity which was taken advantage of by an immense number of persons in the course of the early part of the day; and up, indeed, to the very moment of the ships' departure. Such a scene of bustle was perhaps never before witnessed on the waters of the port of Ostend, as the various craft hurryin g to and fro the several steamers presented. The officers on board behaved with the greatest politeness to all this bevy of visitors, and seemed to take an honest pride in exhibiting these few of the wondrous sights of our unrivalled navy.

In the afternoon the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern arrived from Germany, for the express purpose of doing honour to the Queen of England. They took up their residence at the house of M. Delsart, the postmaster, in the Rue de la Chapelle; and very shortly after their arrival they were visited by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Queen of England and Prince Albert. The interview between them and our gracious Sovereign was the most interesting one. The princess, on the entrance of our Queen, was for throwing herself on her knees to receive her, but was immediately raised by her Majesty, who uttered an exclamation implying her dissent from the necessity of such a mode of reception, at the same time embracing her most cordially.

The royal dinner party at the Town-hall was upon an exceedingly splendid scale. It took place as early as half-past six, in order to afford the whole of the court an opportunity of proceeding to the theatre afterwards. The company arrived in precisely the same order as the day before. King Le Spold entered the hall, leading the Queen of England by the hand, the band striking up "God save the Queen." Her Majesty then sat on the right of the King, and the Princess Hohenlohe on his left. On the right of the princess was Lord Liverpool, and then Lady Hamilton Seymour. To the left of the Queen of England was Prince Hohenlohe, a very fine looking man, apparently about fifty years of age; and next to him the Viscountess Canning. All these, with many others, occupied one side of the table; the host, by foreign custom, sitting not at the end, but in the middle of his honourable board. On the opposite side of the table was the Queen of the Belgians. She had Prince Albert on her right and the Earl of Aberdeen on her left.

The banquet lasted about half an hour. The whole party seemed to enjoy themselves with more of *empressement* and less of formal restraint than we are generally in the habit of attaching to the gastronomic proceedings of courts. The Queen seemed very cheerful, and chatted freely with all those who seemed to be within hearing of her voice. The repast was a sumptuous one, served on silver plate; and between the various courses the band in attendance played agreeable airs. Of course there were no toasts or healths drank.

The entertainment at the theatre was announced to take place at eight o'clock, but it was nearly half-past before the royal party arrived, having evidently hurried from the dinner-table at the earliest possible moment. In the mean time, however, the play, "L'Hérétière," was commenced, but was interrupted, in the middle of the first dialogue, on the appearance of the illustrious visitors, when a scene of much more interest took place before the curtain. The theatre, as might be expected, is a small one, about the size and shape of that in Tottenham-court-road. The whole of the first tier of boxes had been appropriated to the use of the royal party, or the various members of their suites; and above were two other tiers, the places in which were eagerly bought up by the public as soon as the announcement of the intended performance was made. The three centre boxes, facing the stage, were appropriated to the immediate members of the royal party; and were lined and faced with crimson velvet for the occasion.

The first to enter the royal box was Queen Victoria. A burst of cheering and clapping of hands immediately took place, which her Majesty gracefully acknowledged. Her Majesty then sat down in the centre seat—an old-fashioned arm-chair, covered with green silk. The Queen of the Belgians next entered, and was received with cheering as warm as that which had just greeted her royal niece. The rest of the royal party then rapidly entered, and took their places. At the end of the comedy, which only contained one act, the orchestra played "God save the Queen," the audience, including the Queen and her illustrious relatives, joining in honour of our national anthem. Two pieces of singing then followed, and the second act of "Guillaume Tell" concluded the performance, about eleven o'clock.

The town was generally illuminated, as on the night before.

The wood engraving on page 201, represents one of the lions of Ostend—a house in which Napoleon resided for a time: it is one of the most massive-like dwellings in the place.

THE VISIT TO BRUGES.

At twelve o'clock on Friday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and their respective suites, left Ostend in a special train to visit the city of Bruges. In anticipation of this event, the inhabitants had made every preparation to receive the royal party in a manner suitable to the occasion. The last time that this city was visited by a sovereign of England was when George the Fourth passed through it *en route* to Hanover. He then slept at the Hotel de la Poste, and after his departure the proprietor of the hotel immediately closed the doors with the determination never again to open it as an hotel. He said that having had the sovereign of the first nation in the world as his guest, his house should from that hour cease to be one of public entertainment. He kept his word—the house remained closed until his death. Since then, however, it has been re-opened as an hotel, and is now the Hotel de Flandre.

On the present occasion every house in the city was more or less decorated; not only were flags and banners suspended from the windows across the streets, but the fronts of the houses were literally covered with drapery of all colours, hung in various forms and shapes, chiefly in festoons. On those parts of the frontage which the drapery did not cover, green boughs were placed, forming a pretty contrast to the many coloured materials. In the streets, in addition to the flags and banners, garlands formed into wreaths and crowns were suspended, while cross-lines of house to house pieces of unbleached or brown Holland, the manufacture of which is peculiar to the city, were placed in a continuous range along the whole length of the streets. Before many of the houses, young trees or large branches of trees were planted *pro tem.*

The splendid triumphal arch erected, under which the royal *cortége* would have to pass in its progress to the Hotel de Ville or Town-hall, it was covered with foliage, very tastefully arranged; and in a wreath at the summit were displayed the names of "Victoria and Albert." A similar to the same arch that was erected in 1810, when Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise made a public entry into Bruges, and it had never been used since. The house of the burgomaster, where his family resided, and where the Queen of England, is the same room where the Emperor Napoleon was received on his visit to Bruges. Such is the mutability of human grandeur! This very edifice in its structure is upwards of 500 years old.

It is custom any for the civic authorities to give notice to the citizens or any event about to take place in which they may be interested. In obedience to this custom, the Burgomaster issued early in the morning a placard, stating that according to the latest express from Ostend, the King and Queen of the Belgians, with the Queen of England and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, would arrive at Bruges soon after seven. As the hour approached when the royal party were expected to arrive, the streets were crowded by the inhabitants, and the windows of the houses were occupied by the fair sex, presenting a display of beauty not to be surpassed by any town in the kingdom.

A few minutes before one the sound of the artillery firing a royal salute gave notice of the arrival of the illustrious party at the railway station. Here they were received by the Count de Mercy-Argenteau, Minister of State and Governor of Western Flanders; the Burgomaster, Baron de Pelichy, and the Echevins of Bruges; the British Vice-Consul, and all the civil and military authorities of the city.

On her Majesty reaching the interior of the station the cheering subsided, doubtless to afford the King of the Belgians an opportunity to present the burgomaster and the commander of the city to her Majesty. The amiable and gallant-looking burgomaster, bowing repeatedly, addressed some observations to her Majesty, doubtless expressing his acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon the city by her visit, which was graciously replied to by her Majesty made some suitable observations, curtseying, bowing, and smiling most graciously. The burgomaster then passed on to the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Queen of England stood a short complimentary conversation took place, during which time the commander was presented, in like manner as the burgomaster had been, to her Majesty. The Queen then took King Leopold by the hand, and the Queen of the Belgians that of Prince Albert, and, the suite following, proceeded to the royal carriages. A hearty cheer was then raised inside the apartment, which was taken up by those without, and re-echoed again and again by thousands of voices. The band playing "God save the Queen," the royal *cortége* set out at a rattling pace. The splendour and magnificence of the Belgians excited frequent bursts of admiration from the royal visitors, which was only increased as the procession moved on, and the embellishments became more and more rich; whilst, at the same time, the cheering of the multitude became louder and louder, extending along the streets, and up to the very house-tops. The Queen and Prince Albert stared right and left, evidently overcome; the king and Queen of the Belgians looked gratified in the extreme; Lady Canning and Lady Seymour tried in vain to look demure and courtly; Lord Liverpool, with up-turned eyes, smiled and peered about him, and smiled again; and even Lord Aberdeen seemed, just for the moment, to forget the Union Church of Scotland and the Free question. As for the people, they were for the moment out of their senses for joy. There was no prancing cavalry flanking the royal carriages, as with us, to divert the view of the anxious subject of royalty. The multitude and the military were restrained by any influence but their own good feelings, they rushed and leapt along beside the carriage—shouting, shrieking—with perfect Irish *abandon* and all *naïveté* along, from every crowded lady's window and doorway, handkerchiefs, nosegays of flowers, garlands, branches of trees, were waving to and fro. Then the bands of the various regiments placed along the road played "God save the Queen," so lustily, as if they would drown this tumult, but in vain; for the tumult drowned even the booming of the cannon hard by, and the pealing of countless bells overhead. Then what a rushing and scrambling was there between the multitude and the military at the *cortége* passed the Place des Armes; what a climax of excitement, as it went under the triumphal arch opposite to the Town hall; and then what a shout for instrumental and vocal music was it, when the full potent bands, all playing away at once in the Place du Bourg, succeeded at last in throwing a somewhat confused version of our fine national anthem upon the ears of Queen Victoria—to be weighted to partake of the hospitalities of the worthy burgomaster of Bruges!

The Hotel de Ville, built in 1377, was first founded as early as 865. It is a fine specimen of middle-age art, having six towers, two of the summits of

which bore formerly each a gilded brazen crown. The façade exhibits six grand windows, and are richly supplied with niches, formerly fitted with statues. The great hall, lit by four of these noble windows, contains the public library of 7932 volumes. This very interesting edifice is engraved at p. 197.

On entering the Town-house the royal party proceeded to the public library, as a withdrawing-room, until the collation was served up. After the lapse of a few minutes they descended the staircase, the Queen of England being led first by the King of the Belgians, and ushered by the grand maréchal of the court, the Queen of the Belgians by Prince Albert; the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, and Ladies Seymour and Canning, and the rest of the suite, together with the invited guests belonging to the town, following. Amongst the latter the Bishop of Bruges, in full canonicals, was a conspicuous object. The band having played "God save the Queen" again in the hall, proceeded to one of the ante-rooms, where they played selections from "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other favourite operas. Between their performances a body of singers, who had been engaged for the purpose, sang various pieces of music, beginning with the national anthem.

Immediately after the banquet her Majesty visited the most remarkable places in the city, among which were the Cathedral, the Church of Notre Dame, the Academy of Painting, the English Convent, the Hospital of St. John, the Archery Hall of St. Sebastian, &c. At the cathedral and the Church of Notre Dame, as soon as her Majesty entered, the organs pealed forth their swelling notes, and played the English anthem, "God save the Queen." Among the many objects worth seeing in these two churches, are the tombs of Charles the Bold and of Mary of Burgundy, his daughter; the escutcheons and seats formerly allotted to the Knights of the Golden Fleece; a statue of the Madonna and Child, supposed to be by Michael Angelo; and a numerous collection of pictures by various first-rate artists of the olden times. At the Hospital of St. John is that most extraordinary painting by Hamling, of the Eleven Thousand Virgins. No miniature can excel this elaborate gem in fineness of touch: it is an object of much attraction, and amply repays the connoisseur any trouble or expense he may be put to in going to see it. The Archery Hall was first established by Charles

THE ROYAL PAVILION.

THE TWO PRINCES PROMENADING.

the Second, while residing here during his exile; the archers having elected him their king (*Le Roi des Arbalétriers*). Here there is a picture, supposed to be the only one, of the Duke of Gloucester. The large engraving at page 201 represents this building, with the royal visit.

Our next engraving, at page 200, represents the Grande Pace, with the Halles (not the Hôtel de Ville, as it is sometimes termed), a large building of the date 1534. The tower, or belfry (*beffroi*), is an elegant Gothic pile, imposing from its height; and the view from the top is of great panoramic extent. The chimes from this tower are the finest in Europe, and play almost incessantly. On one side of this square is the house inhabited by Charles II. during his exile from England. The engraving represents the arrival of the royal party to inspect the curiosities of this very interesting edifice.

At five o'clock the royal party took their departure from Bruges, and returned to Ostend. Her Majesty was highly gratified at all she had witnessed, and with the reception she had met with from the Brugeois. Her Majesty was also much struck with the appearance of the city; the great extent of the buildings, the high pointed roofs, the old Spanish architecture, all unite in giving it that appearance of "gloomy splendour." On her Majesty's return to Ostend, the royal party dined at the Hôtel de Ville, and went in the evening to the theatre.

THE VISIT TO GHENT.

On Saturday the Queen extended her progress to the ancient, powerful, and independent city of Ghent. The distance being about forty-four miles, the visit was contemplated to be a longer one than that to Bruges on the previous day, and the special train, conveying the courts of Belgium and England, left the station at a little after nine o'clock, reaching Ghent about eleven. The preparations to receive and welcome her Majesty, if not on such a scale of external magnificence as those at Bruges, were not wanting in taste and completeness; but at the same time it must be admitted that, brilliant as was the *coup d'œil* which met the eye of the stranger on entering the town from the railway station, the effect would have been much more striking if he had not been at Bruges on the previous day. The streets, from end to end, were planted with rows of fir trees, procured for the occasion, from which festoons of white linen were suspended. Flags in profusion waved over head; those of England and Belgium blending conspicuously on the top of the Cathedral of St. Bavon, on that of the celebrated belfry, and at other public edifices.

Several triumphal arches, covered with linen cloth and festooned in different colours, were erected at the entrances to the principal streets. All these arches bore inscriptions; those on one of them illustrated a curious historical coincidence. They ran thus:—"Philippine Hainsut, Reine d'Angleterre, à Gand en 1343," and on the other side, "Victoria, Reine d'Angleterre, à Gand, en 1843."

On the arrival of the royal train at the station, the artillery fired a royal salute, and the military presented arms, "God save the Queen" being played as usual. On the royal party alighting, they entered a tent prepared for the occasion, where the bishop, governor, burgomaster, and other various authorities, civil and military, all dressed in their robes of state, were severally presented to her Majesty by King Leopold. The effect of this ceremony for the moment was very pleasing. The ceremonies of introduction having passed, the royal party entered their carriages, the civil and military authorities theirs, and the procession moved forward to the town hall, where her Majesty arranged her toilet; it then set out for the round of visits which the royal party were to pay to the public edifices and curiosities of the town.

Her Majesty first went to the cathedral (St. Bavon's), where there are some very fine pictures, and the chiselled oak is without equal in the world. The Grand Beguinage was the next place visited. This is an establishment of an ancient community of females, whose lives are, without being bound by vows, devoted to religion. The *coup d'œil* afforded in the interior of the church, when they are at their devotions, generally attracts the attention of strangers visiting Ghent. Their number is about 600, and their time is occupied in the day in the same manner as it is by the Sisters of Charity. The other places to which the royal party went were the Casino, le Palais de Justice, and l'Université; after which they returned to the Government House, where an *déjeûner à la fourchette* was prepared for them.

At half-past three they attended a morning concert at the theatre. The house was crowded in every part, and upon entering it, her Majesty was repeatedly cheered, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." The theatre of Ghent, built in 1840 by Rowland, is, without doubt, one of the most magnificent buildings of the kind in the world. There are four tiers of boxes, besides the pit row, lofty separated from one another. The successive tiers have a bold sweep, and are quite unsupported by pillars, except the royal box at the back of the pit, which is built like a Grecian portico, rising to the second tier, and two lofty but narrow Grecian façades, the width of a single box, rising to the highest tier. The roof is an unbroken circle, a point of great difficulty to accomplish successfully in theatrical architecture, but which in this instance is most happily accomplished. The whole is most gorgeously painted, and lighted with a chandelier of elegant form and rich dimensions. The approaches and lobbies, which are all built of stone, are upon an appropriate scale of grandeur—the *salle de bal* being quite palatial in its proportions and decorations.

After the first act of the concert the royal party rose from their seats, amidst a burst of cheering, and left the box, for the purpose of going to the throne-room, at the end of the *salle de bal*, where, according to the ancient customs of this little independent community, the brave Gantois were to enjoy the right of presenting themselves before royalty, under its canopy of state. The royal personages took their places on the dais at the end of the extreme apartment; the band stationed in the orchestra, which was over the doorway between, having concluded "God save the Queen," struck up their own national anthem, "The Brabançon," which they continued playing throughout the remainder of the ceremony.

The first apartment, which is immediately behind the royal box, and opening to it by wide glazed doors, is a magnificent lofty saloon, extending the whole width of the theatre, and embellished in the Louis Quatorze style; the next saloon, which extends literally from the end of the former, and therefore beyond the region of the ordinary limits of the theatre, is even larger, with an oval ceiling, supported by sixteen magnificent marble pillars, richly overlaid with gold; the third and last saloon is about the size of the first, and somewhat in the same style. At the upper end of it is a dais, on which is a magnificent throne, an ancient one, said to be that on which the Flemish counts used to be inaugurated, surmounted with a magnificent canopy of crimson velvet. Here Queen Victoria being seated, surrounded by her royal relatives and their several officers of state, permitted the good people of Ghent (all dressed in afternoon costume) to press forward to gaze upon their new and welcome guest, even to the very step of the dais, unrestrained by guards or marshalmen of any kind. After waiting a few minutes in this position, during which time many of the principal personages were pointed out and presented to her by the King, she rose, and taking the King's arm, and followed by the rest of the court, made a slow progress through the thickly-crowded apartment, bowing now and then to those who made way for her, and apparently quite at home in the very novel situation in which she found herself. This was the most magnificent and striking incident in the whole day's proceedings.

After the concert, which closed between five and six o'clock, the royal party proceeded again to the Hôtel de Ville, and thence to the railway station, where they "embarked" with the same state as attended them at their arrival. The royal train reached Ostend about eight o'clock, and so ended the magnificent fêtes of this eventful day.

OSTEND, Sunday.—On Sunday morning divine service was performed before the Queen, Prince Albert, and her Majesty's suite and attendants, by the Rev. Mr. Jessop, of Ostend, in the chapel of the royal residence,

THE YOUNG PRINCESS PROMENADING.

and not in the Protestant church of the town, as has been erroneously stated. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians was driven to church at nine o'clock in the morning. Her suite consisted of two persons only, occupying two carriages, and without guards.

The first profane incident of the day was the firing of a salute by her Majesty's brig Grecian, sent in for orders from the Warspite, which lies in the offing, being too large to enter the harbour. The captain landed, and repaired to the residence of Lord Aberdeen, whence he soon returned, and rejoined the Warspite. The report of the cannon called out all the world, but finding that a single vessel only had arrived, the Digue became once more deserted, for even at that early hour the heat of the sun was intolerable.

Shortly before two o'clock the three children of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians left the royal residence for Brussels. King Leopold, notwithstanding the intense heat of the sun, walked for some time on the Digue, dressed, as usual, in a plain brown coat, grey trousers, and white hat. His Majesty may be said to have been unattended, for the only servant (in the undress livery of the royal family), that was in view was so far behind as to be overlooked by an inattentive observer.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BRUSSELS.

The preparations for the reception of her Majesty at Brussels, on Monday, though not abounding in so much luxury of detail as those of Bruges, were more stately and theatrical in their effect. The whole length of the way from the railroad, by the Boulevard and the Rue Royale was planted with fir-trees, sometimes in double rows, and rich draperies, mostly of crimson and gold, with occasionally some of lighter colours, were suspended in front of the balconies of the spacious and elegant mansions which they curtained; from the windows of which also flags floated, some as high as the third and fourth *étages*. The walls along the ground floor were faced with thick hedges of evergreens. At the station-house a pavilion of truly royal splendour was erected, lined and draped with rich purple velvet, with gold ornaments, and furnished with two sofas and four chairs of carved oak

THE ROYAL YACHT COMING INTO HARBOUR.

"NAPOLEON'S HOUSE" AT OSTEND.

covered with royal velvet, which had been brought from the palace on purpose. Around was a perfect *haie* of colours, flanked with rows of fir-trees, planted for the occasion. The approach to the royal pavilion was covered with a spacious carpet, upon which dahlias and other rich flowers were abundantly strewed.

At twenty-five minutes past one the first sound of the cannon, firing a salute of a hundred and one guns, was heard, and about a minute afterwards the Queen alighted from the train, accompanied and attended precisely as upon the former occasions, the band of the Guides playing "God save the Queen." The royal party having entered the pavilion, the King of the Belgians presented the governor of the province, the permanent deputation of the province, the burgomaster of Brussels, the sheriffs, and other civic and military authorities, who had previously been waiting in a spacious open apartment, lined with white, and bordered with crimson and gold festoons. The burgomaster made rather a long address of congratulation and thanks to her Majesty, who smiled graciously at the pauses, and curtseyed very low when it was completed. The procession then moved forward to the palace, the whole length of the road, with certain short intervals, being lined with troops. The various regiments of the civic guard extended from the station to the Rue Royale; at the corner house of which it was a most magnificent emblazonment of the arms of England, of Belgium, and of Coburg. Then came the troops of the line, ending with a demi-battalion of light artillery, which were stationed in the place before the palace. The populace cheered her Majesty as she stepped into the carriage, and generally along the line of route, and the ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs.

On the *cortège* passing by the beautiful conservatories and grounds of the Botanic Garden, two *jets d'eau* began playing, the spray falling in clouds, upon which the rays of the sun produced the effect of a rainbow, swelling and shifting in extraordinary folds. At the park, which faces the palace, the *coup d'œil* was very fine, the old town being a striking feature below, on the right.

The royal *cortège* entered the palace at half-past two.

At four o'clock her Majesty, and the whole of the royal personages, attended a concert of the Grand Harmonie performed in the open air in the park. The royal party arrived in the usual procession of carriages at the gate of the upper end of the park, in face of the Palais de la Nation, and having alighted, proceeded on foot across the grass-plat which extends in front of that entrance, and thence making a detour round the orchestra (a polygon veranda, open on all sides), proceeded to a state pavilion, which had been prepared for their reception on the further side. On the royal party taking their seats a hearty cheer ran through the park, and the orchestra struck up "God save the Queen." They then performed several pieces of music from modern operas, and the concert terminated a little after six.

After the concert, the Queen, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Albert, and followed by the rest of the court, drove through the principal streets of the town, visiting on their way the Museum and the Town-hall. They were loudly cheered in many places, particularly in the Place Royale, where the principal hotels frequented by English travellers are situated.

The dinner party at the palace took place at eight o'clock; covers were laid for sixty-five. The table was sumptuously laid out, and there was a perfect blaze of light from the chandeliers and innumerable candelabra. The Queen sat on the right hand of the King of the Belgians; next to her the Queen of the Belgians; and amongst those in the immediate neighbourhood on that side were the Pope's Nuncio, Lady Canning, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, &c. On the left of the royal host was the Grand Duchess Frederica, and next to her sat Prince Albert. The fine band of the Guides was stationed in the adjoining room, where they performed in a masterly style at intervals throughout the repast.

In the evening the whole city was brilliantly illuminated. At the entrances of the park the gates were very tastefully lighted with variegated lamps, and scarcely a house of any size or pretensions was without a row of the lighted pots with which illuminations on the continent are formed. The general appearance was very good. Immense mobs of people promenaded the streets till a late hour; all the hotels, taverns, estaminets, &c., were

(Continued on page 200).

TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT BRUGES.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE GREAT DYKE OF OSTEND.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, WALKING ON THE SANDS AT OSTEND.

THE TOWN-HALL, BRUGES.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th.

SUNDAY, September 24.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.
TUESDAY, 26.— Old Holy Rood.
WEDNESDAY, 27.
THURSDAY, 28.— —Jews' New Year's Day.
FRIDAY, 29.— —Michaelmas Day.
SATURDAY, 30. —St. Jerome.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 30.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 24	0 49	1 12	1 37	2 3	2 27	2 53	3 15	3 37	4 39	5 25	5 45	6 10	6 29

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. B. H.*," Chester.—*Subjects of immediate interest must command the preference; but we thank our correspondent for his kindly intentions.*

"*Jim*," Bristol.—*Our correspondent's letter has not induced us to alter our opinion of his contribution.*

"*J. V.*"—*We are not.*

"*J. W. S.*"—*The pronunciation is with the l. We do not implicitly believe in the recipe. Experiments. The extra sheet is out of the question. We have not the word for either of the suspected case of child-stealing.*

"*E. J.*"—*If a hare be so poor as to eat the debt, the executrix cannot recover. It appears more like a gift than a loan.*

"*A Grieving Close Observer*."—*The lines are left at the publisher's.*

"*R. A.*," *Hitchin*.—*We are not in possession of the information sought by our correspondent, or we would willingly give it.*

"*W. C.*," *Jun., Dublin*, *has our best thanks. His communication reached us too late for insertion.*

"*T. G.*" *Bath*, "*A. U. S.*"—*His sketch awaits an opportunity.*

"*R. G.*"—*The age is forty-two.*

"*Querist*," *Richmond*.—*Thanks. See our journal of this week. The letter has been referred to the proper quarter.*

"*T. W. O.*" —*See our paper of last week.*

"*J. D. B.*" *Forest lodge*, and "*A Foreigner*."—*Their letters have been referred to Mr. Sly, the engraver.*

Ineligible.—"*J. H.*" *Tooting*; "*A. W.*" "*Never mind who*?" "*A. B. C.*" "*A. B.*;" "*Evening Star*," "*G. G.*" "*Maria R.*;" "*A Well-wisher.*"

"*E. O. E.*"—*If the sketch and description be forwarded, we will determine.*

"*D. G.*?" —*Ben Nevis, in the western part of the Grampian Hills, in Scotland, and the highest mountain of Great Britain, is 4388 feet; whereas, Snowdon, in North Wales, is but 3571 feet. The prospect from the latter is, perhaps, the most celebrated. The extent appears unlimited. The four kingdoms are seen at once, forming the finest panorama the eye can boast.*

"*A. B.*" *post office, Minehead, Taunton.—We have not time to work the question, or we would willingly do so.*

"*Original Subscriber*," *Ireland*.—*Mr. Bate, of the Poultry, could, we think, supply the required information.*

Correct Solutions to problem No. 88, *received from* "*G. M. F.*" "*Clericus Delapostolus*." "*Edward*." "*F. P.*," "*Dean Forest*," "*Euclidus*," "*Deconus*," and "*D. Wilkinson.*"

"*A Chess Player.*"—*The Black King cannot take the Kt., because, by so doing, he would place himself in check of the Kt. at Kt. 3rd.*

"*Dean Forest*," "*Edward*," "*J. P.*," "*Clericus.*"—*See our chess article this week.*

"*Euclidus.*"—*We believe any bookseller can procure you the "Palamede" by order.*

HER MAJESTY'S BELGIAN EXCURSION.—Next week we shall resume and complete our illustrations of the QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELGIUM; and, in a series of highly-picturesque Engravings, represent the most attractive scenes of her Majesty's progress from Ghent to Brussels, and the royal departure for England. The sketches for this purpose have been executed by Mr. E. LANDELLS, who witnessed the several *fêtes* and celebrations of the royal Tour, as well as the "curiosities" visited by her Majesty; and whose accuracy in picturing the respective scenes may, therefore, be relied on.

OUR NEW MACHINES.—We are gratified at being able at length to state positively that our new machines are now all but complete, and will be ready for work in a fortnight. The paper of October the 7th will issue from them, and will, we trust, realize our expectations of increased facility and dispatch, and also of improvement. The long delay that has arisen has been caused, we are assured by Messrs. Middleton, from their anxious desire to make these machines the most perfect specimens of the kind.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

We are aware how necessary it is towards a proper administration of the law that the persons entrusted with its execution should be treated with confidence and respect, in order that they may be enabled to discharge the more unpopular and disagreeable portions of their duty with stern and uncompromising fidelity. With this feeling, we have been always most reluctant to censure the conduct of magistrates or other public officers, except in cases where the duty which we owe the public left us no alternative but a base and cowardly abandonment of principle; and we regret to add that the occasions for our interference have of late become alarmingly frequent. Any one who pays attention to the published reports of the proceedings at the police offices must have observed that there is a growing licentiousness in the conduct of this force which requires the most jealous watchfulness on the part of public journalists especially, for such is the healthy state of society in this country that public opinion, after all, is found to be the best and readiest tribunal of appeal. These remarks are suggested by the perusal of a police case which was brought under our notice during the past week; and, as the material facts are neither disputed nor denied, we feel bound to say that it behoves every man who values his civil rights and liberty to protest against a system which encourages the wily machinations of hired spies to entrap the unwary into the commission of crime. It is now no uncommon occurrence for the police to assume disguises so ingeniously devised that the most lynx-eyed persons are deceived, and under such circumstance to become parties to a breach of the law, in order that the less guilty may be pounced upon and punished. The class of persons who appear to be most subjected to this species of annoyance is the licensed victuallers of London, a body of men who, considering their peculiar avocations, and the great respectability with which their business is generally conducted, are entitled rather to the indulgence and encouragement of magistrates and policemen than to be made the victims of a gang of interested prosecutors, who are actuated by the most sordid and unworthy motives. A contemporary states, that "it is no unfrequent proceeding for a police-constable to make his appearance in baker's clothes, dusted with flour from head to foot, or as a coalheaver in professional costume and coal-begrimed visage, and, by means of this disguise, to obtain an entry into some public-house, for the purpose of being able to give ocular evidence of what was passing within." Now, the case before us proves the truth of this statement in every particular. The following are the facts:—

Mr. James Weaver, landlord of the Bricklayers' Arms, was summoned by the police for keeping his house open during the hours of divine service.

Inspector Beresford said that by his orders two constables, in plain clothes, obtained admission into the defendant's house about a quarter before twelve o'clock on Sunday. Witness followed shortly afterwards, and found that the constables had been served with gin-and-water. Witness saw the landlord [illegible] stairs with two men.

Examined by Mr. Robinson: Had the authority of his superintendent for sending the constables about in plain clothes. Did not know whether the superintendent had any instructions on this point from the commissioners. The orders of the constables who went into the defendant's house were to disguise themselves so as not to be known for policemen. Did not tell them to assume the appearance of countrymen. Witness saw nothing in the house to indicate that anybody had been served with refreshments beyond what the police in disguise exhibited.

Police-sergeant Gibbs said he went to the defendant's house disguised in a fustian jacket and cap. He was admitted, and served with some gin. His brother constable was shortly afterwards admitted, and had also some gin. While there, there were several persons admitted and served with liquors.

Cross-examined. Did not say, in order to gain admission, that he was a countryman, as he had walked a long way, and required refreshment. Did not say, when his fellow-constable knocked, that he was a fellow-traveler, and had walked with him.

Mr. Robinson said he should show by his witnesses that the landlord had been entrapped by the police in a manner which he hoped, neither sanctioned nor police commissioners would sanction. The constables had gone to the defendant's house disguised as countrymen, and, on representing themselves to be tired travellers, they had induced the landlord, who knew that by the tenour of his licence he was bound to supply travellers with refreshment, to let them have a small quantity of gin.

George Miller said he was in the house when the inspector came in. Previously to this two men were admitted, one after the other, whom he afterwards learned were disguised policemen. The first person who was admitted said he was a countryman, and had walked along way that day. The man's appearance was that of a weary traveller, and his dress was like that of a person from the country. After he was served, another application for admission was made, and the first under-said thus was his fellow-traveller. No one but these two men were in the house or were served.

The son of the defendant also swore that the two policemen got admission into the house by representing themselves to be travellers, and by passing assumed the appearance of countrymen. No one was served except by witnesses, and witness could swear that no one except the disguised police were served with liquor.

Mr. Maltby said it was his duty to decide the case on the conflicting evidence before him, and, though there were discrepancies in small matters on both sides, yet each swore positively to circumstances which were diametrically opposed to each other. The police had sworn positively and directly to certain facts, and *unless he could bring himself to believe that the witnesses, having so other bias than what the desire to do their duty might be supposed to create, had first conspired together against the defendant, and had afterwards come forward and committed unblushing and deliberate perjury, he must allow their evidence to stand unshaken.* He would not pronounce any opinion on the evidence for the defence, as it was possible the parties who had spoken had not had so good an opportunity of seeing the whole of what had occurred as the police. He should, however, fine the defendant 40s. and costs.

Really we see no such perplexity in the case as that which appears to have confounded the judgment of the worthy magistrate; and, when we remember that the declaration was made from the bench by another magistrate last week, in the counterfeit coin case, which our readers will remember, we cannot hesitate in thinking that the age of "blood money" has returned, and that the conduct of these over-zealous constables requires increased vigilance on the part of the magistrates. We candidly acquit the police commissioners of being parties to this most unseeming and indecent conduct, and we trust that they will take measures to put a total stop to it. Let it not be supposed that we have here given an exaggerated or overdrawn statement of the existing state of things. These occurrences have already attracted the attention of influential and discerning persons, who are not likely to let the matter rest when once inquiry has been set on foot; and, if proof were required of the evils that must necessarily flow from this masquerading of justice, it will be found in the annexed observations, made by that active and intelligent magistrate, Sir Peter Laurie, at a meeting of the Marylebone vestry on Saturday last, with which, for the present, we conclude our notice of this painful and disagreeable subject:—

"He had a subject of considerable importance to bring before the vestry, and in which he had to ask their assistance. For a considerable period, and, indeed, since the introduction of the metropolitan police, a vast increase had been made in the county rate, in consequence of the enormous sum paid for the attendance of the police-constables at the Middlesex sessions. In addition to his pay as a policeman, each man for his attendance, in all cases at the sessions, had been in the habit of receiving 3s. 6d. per day out of the county rates. He (Sir Peter Laurie) had, after considerable persuasion, succeeded in convincing the bench of magistrates, sitting at Clerkenwell, of the pernicious effects of this system, and had effected a reduction of the amount to 2s. per day. It was his intention to persevere, if possible, in obtaining a further reduction of the amount payable to 1s., for it had been ascertained, in the most indisputable manner, that the high premium offered for the attendance of the police at the sessions had induced them to *make and get up cases for the purpose of enabling themselves to the money* (Cries of 'Shame'). He need not inform the vestry how much money would be saved out of a county rate of £200,000, and what a vast amount of saving, as well as benefit to the public, such an alteration would effect. Being aware that the vestry were in possession of much valuable data and information respecting the police, he hoped he should have the assistance of the vestry in the matter."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

During the firing of the royal salutes off Ostend last week the roar of the guns was heard distinctly at Aldeborough in Suffolk.——The Rev. Father Mathew arrived in Dublin on Saturday, after the completion of his first mission to England.——A Havre journal states, that on Saturday an innkeeper of Caen set out in pursuit of an English family who quitted his house without paying their bill, amounting to 800f. He found his debtors on the quay at Havre, and at once demanded his money. Some discussion arose, and continued for a few minutes, when all at once the unfortunate man, who had been much excited, was struck with apoplexy, and died in less than a minute.——The fourth quarterly statement of receipts for the session of 1844, are, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Cashel.——A royal order has been published at Stade, announcing that the differential duty paid by Hanoverian vessels exporting coal from England, had been abolished by the Lords of the Treasury.——On Friday last a large cod fish, weighing 20lb., was caught near Balachulish. The captors on opening it imagined they had found a museum. A fishing-hook and ten yards of line, the ivory handle of a penknife, a small silver toothpick, and a brass breast-pin, were all found in its stomach. The fishermen refused 7s. 6d. for the fish and articles.——By a Parliamentary return lately published, it appears that from January, 1842, to June last, inclusive, 212 persons were confined for the non-payment of assessed taxes, some of whom are still in custody. The principal part were for game duty. Up to the date of the return not one person had been imprisoned for the non-payment of the income-tax.——The number of passengers passing through Boulogne, between the 8th and 14th of September, amounted to 2529; by way of Calais, 423; the proportion being—Folkestone, 1279; Dover, 440; Ramsgate, 181; London, 629: total, 2529.——In Copenhagen and Holstein the consumption of spirits is greater in Denmark amounts to four million gallons, which, with a population of 350 000 adult males, as according to the last census, would give an average of fifty-seven quarts per head, or about four times as much as the average consumption in Great Britain and Ireland. Father Mathew should discharge his mission immediately in the territory of the Danes.——The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are being enlarged by an addition of sixteen acres from the pleasure-grounds. The enclosure of the new part commenced last week.——Several inhabitants of West Hackney have just been distrained upon for payment of the church-building rate of the crowning parish of Hackney, a rate with which the parish has been burthened since the year 1790, and will continue to be till 1871.——The inhabitants of Plymouth, after a conference with Mr. Brunel and Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western Railway, have resolved on adopting the coast line of railway to communicate with their town.——The two English Quakers, Alexander and Wiffen, had arrived at Copenhagen, to convince the Danish Government of the expediency to abolish slavery in the Danish West India islands.——A phenomenon, as strange as it was frightful, is now the subject of conversation at St. Pierre, in the Oise. Two children have been carried off by a whirlwind in presence of their parents. The whole country, within a circumference of two leagues, has been visited, without any news being heard of them. It is feared they were carried into the river Oise.——On Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth of the loquacious and versatile Lord Brougham, his lordship having been born on the 29th of September, 1779.——A correspondent of the *Société Belge de Librairie* has written word that the atrocious practice, which has lately prevailed at Naples, of throwing inflammable matters on ladies' dresses in public walks, has caused several dreadful calamities. His own daughter, a fine young woman of eighteen, was burnt alive in the open day, in the middle of the Strada di Toledo.——A society has been established lately in Brighton for the suppression of Sunday trading. Many tradesmen now pay the men in their employment on Fridays instead of Saturdays, to enable them to go to market in time on the latter day.——Patrick M'Grath, confined in Waterford Gaol under a decree of the Court of Conscience, for a debt of twenty shillings, died on Monday in the prison, of consumption, accelerated by confinement.——At a meeting of the Neuagh poor-law guardians last week, the collector of rates handed in a list of defaulters, when, amongst the number, the Right Hon. General Lord Bloomfield figured to the *heavy* amount of *twopence halfpenny*.——The new dock at Ellesmere Port, or Whitby, which has just been completed, was formally opened on Wednesday. It is 435 feet in length and 139 feet wide.——Out of 208 pensioners inspected in a district in the west of Ireland, 100 have been declared effective and fit for duty.——The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the French Finance Minister, stating that he will need a supplement of 15,000,000 of francs to his budget. The China French station is to consist of two or three frigates. The French have *fifty* armed vessels afloat.——Reekie and Bird, the two persons named in the article on the frauds in the revenue, do not hold appointments in the London Dock Company, but in the revenue.——The circulars of Messrs. Hennessy and Co., of Cognac, state that there has been a considerable rise in the prices of French brandies, owing to the bad weather of the spring and summer months, although the present weather is very favourable for the vintage.——From "An Account of Inquests in the Borough of Birmingham in the year 1842," compiled from official documents, and just published in the *Birmingham Journal*, we learn that during the past year there have been twenty undoubted suicides in that town, and that of these fourteen belonged to the working classes. The proximate causes in "the great majority of these cases," have been ascertained to be "absolute want of employment;" and it is stated, on the best authority, that "this latter cause has been more painfully marked in the past than during either of the two preceding years."——At the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday, there were shown three Persian melons from the gardens of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, of the extraordinary weights respectively of 10lb. 5oz., 9lb. 13oz., and 9lb. 6oz. The resemblance of this fruit was very much that of the gourd.——Some of the retail London tradesdealers have given the public the benefit of the late fall in teas, by reducing the prices to the consumer from 4d. to 6d. in the pound: the fall in Dublin has been still more, being so much as 9d. per lb.——Mrs. Taylor, who has been confined for the last twelve months in Paisley gaol, on the charge of having poisoned her husband at Bowfield, near Lochwinnoch, has been liberated by an order from the Lord Advocate, who, after a careful perusal of her case, was satisfied that the prisoner could not be brought home to her.——On Tuesday, Hafod, with its magnificent domain and splendid mansion, and the beautiful estate and mansion of Cwmelan, on the banks of the Elan and Wye, with other properties, situate in the counties of Cardigan and Radnor, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, were put up to auction by Mr. Smith; the quantity of land to be disposed of consisting of about 30,000 acres. Hafod was knocked down at £109 000. The sale of the other estates was postponed.——A young serjeant, in garrison at Orleans, shot himself last week to the heart. He had lost a bag containing 300 francs belonging to the regiment, and had requested his friends to make it good; but they being unable to do so, and fearing it might be thought he had stolen the money, he resolved to commit suicide rather than bear his dishonour.——On the 3rd instant, says Reuter's letter, two leagues from Jamina, some quantity of stones and water came down from the mountain, at the foot of which the village is situated, that 42 houses were completely destroyed. Two hundred persons perished, and the destruction of cattle was very great.——Curtis, the well-known pugilist, expired on Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, after a most lingering and painful illness, at his residence, No. 4, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road. It appears that he has been leading a very irregular and dissipated life for the last few years, and died in the greatest poverty and distress.——We understand that his Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to appoint Francis Turner Barrett, Esq., of the island of Madeira, and Lime-street, London, Royal Prussian Consul for the island of Madeira.——The steam-ship Acadia left the Mersey on Tuesday afternoon, for Halifax and Boston.——A body of the A division of police, under Serjeant Hawke, left by railway, on Tuesday morning, for Windsor.——On Wednesday, the annual election of commissioners took place in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Clements, and other metropolitan districts.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—At the Bank of England meeting on Thursday, the half-yearly dividend was declared at 3½ per cent., to be ready by October 11. Just complaints have been made at the deduction of the income-tax from parties having less than £150 per annum, a measure to which, as a body corporate, the Bank directors did not like their seal, though the governor pleaded in extenuation the compulsion of an Act of Parliament. The trouble experienced by humble individuals, perhaps not possessing even £50 per annum, on claiming the return of the amount deducted, would doubtless have long since been remedied, but that their position is not sufficiently exalted to enable them to cause much serious annoyance to the Government, and it is satisfactory so far that a bank proprietor himself should have taken up their cause. The governor said he had no [illegible] to state that the court, in making the dividend of 3½ per cent., had, to the best of their judgment, wound back from the "rest" as £7167 17s. 10d., in order to make up the dividend. Considering the estate of the banking interest, and the difficulty which bankers had of realising profits, he hoped the proprietors would be satisfied with the result. There was a [illegible] in the "rest" in 1840 of £15,000; and in 1839 there was a [illegible] to that fund: the total increase within these few years had [illegible] so that of the £13,000 necessary for the present year's dividend were declared, there would still be a total increase upon the rest fund of something about £80,000 in the last four years.

THE MAYORALTY.—Alderman Magnay has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the ensuing mayoralty, the resignation of Alderman Lanson having placed him in competition with Alderman T. Wood.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.—The election of an alderman for the ward of Bread-street, in the room of Mr. Lanson, retired from ill health, took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Lawrence was declared elected by a majority of seven over his opponent: the numbers being—For Mr. Lawrence, 97; Mr. Hughes Hughes, 89. A scrutiny has been demanded on behalf of the defeated candidate.

GENERAL NOGUERAS.—It will be remembered that some weeks ago we published a letter from Lord Palmerston denouncing General Nogueras, one of the Spanish refugees now in London, as the murderer of Cabrera's mother, and consequently unfit to be present at the civic entertainment given to the Spanish generals by the corporation of London. The following is the general's reply:—"41, York street, Portman-square, Sept. 16, 1843. Sir,—I have just been informed by a friend that in the *Times* of the 6th inst. you have published a letter addressed to the Lord Mayor, and a guard banelagh,' stating that I ordered the execution of Cabrera's mother. Had this false assertion been published in Spain, I should have despised it, and remained silent; but in England, where I have received the most generous hospitality, my honour will not permit me to let it run without contradiction, assuring you that Cabrera's mother was neither imprisoned nor shot by my orders, nor consequently executed in my presence then, as now, the town of Tortosa, where the execution took place, belonged to the military district of Catalonia, in which I never held the least command during the civil war sustained against Don Carlos. It was another general who ordered the trial and execution, and neither have I to take on myself the responsibility of its acts, nor the denunciation of his name. I beg, in consequence, you will be kind enough to insert these few lines in your valuable paper, a favour which will be duly appreciated by your obedient servant. I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant, AGUSTIN NOGUERAS."—On the Lord Banelagh has replied by reiterating his statement, and adducing in proof thereof General Mina to do so, as the following extract from Mina's letter, dated March 15, 1836, will show:—"It happened at this time that the petition of General Nogueras reached me, *suppleciamo* me to put the wounded (Cabrera's mother) to death, on account of her son's having atrociously assassinated the authorities of four different towns.' Your obedient servant, BANELAGH."—A correspondence has taken place between Lord John Hay and the Marquis of Granby on the subject of the reports circulated, to the effect that the former noble lord had accused Lord Banelagh of firing at the British flag during the siege of Bilbao in 1836, when the forces under Lord John's command were co-operating with her Catholic Majesty's army for the relief of that town. Lord John Hay says—"It never was reported to me that his lordship either fired at the British flag or came in immediate conflict with it."? The report, in fact, does not appear to have any foundation whatever.

GENERAL ESPARTERO.—On Monday last the garrison and town of Woolwich presented throughout the day an animated spectacle, commencing at an early hour, in consequence of the visit of General Espartero, the Duchess of Victory, the Donna Edita Espartero, General Van Halen, Count of Perecamps, Captain-General Don Noguerus, Don Cipliano Montesino, secretary to General Espartero; and a number of other Spanish officers. Guard-mounting took place at the Warren at six o'clock, as it usedto of ten o'clock, the usual hour. At nine o'clock experiments were carried on at the mortar battery with 54-inch fusees, and 13-inch shells, conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, R.A., and Lieut.-Colonel Chalmer. At half-past ten o'clock the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, and the field batteries, under the command of Colonel Cleveland, assembled on the common, and shortly before eleven o'clock Lord General Lord Bloomfield arrived on the ground, accompanied by Colonel Lacy, Lieut. Colonel Blackley, and Brigade Major Cuppage, and were joined by Lieut.-Col. Wylde, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun, and Lieut. Turner, officers who had served in Spain under General Espartero, and who were decorated with a profusion of Spanish orders, conferred upon them by Queen Isabella as a reward for their services. Major Lynn, of the Royal Engineers, who also distinguished himself in the Spanish service, was present, decorated with his orders conferred upon him by the Queen of Spain. At precisely eleven o'clock General Espartero arrived, and after the usual ceremonies of introduction, left the Duchess and her niece in the care of Lady Bloomfield and her daughter, and, mounting on horseback, with his suite, joined the staff of British officers. Hasty-hop, the Commandant, Colonel Cleveland, Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe, Lieut.-Colonel Wylde, Lieut.-Colonel Blackley, officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, and the three troops of Horse Artillery, marched past at a slow pace, the officers named joining Genera. Espartero on passing the flagstaff. The field batteries passed in a similar manner under the command of Major Wood. When the troops dismounted their guns, General Espartero, with his officers, all dressed in plain clothes, and Lord Bloomfield, with the splendid staff of officers accompanying, went up and congratulated Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under his command, on their soldierlike appearance and efficiency. The troops then marched past again at a slow pace to their barracks. The whole of the party afterwards visited the Repository grounds, and all the other departments of the garrison; and on entering the Rotunda appeared delighted with the models and beautiful specimens of all kinds of arms ever used in the British service, and other objects of interest connected with the military and naval departments of this great country. General Espartero was evidently gratified with the attention paid to him during the day. On seeing Sergeant Ormrod, of the Royal Artillery, who has the charge of the muskets, he recognised him as an old soldier who had served under him in Spain, and shook hands wi h him, inquiring at the same time how he and his old comrades were. Sergeant Ormrod was decorated with the medals of the cross of Isabella and Bilbao, sent to him by the Queen of Spain. On Tuesday morning, shortly before twelve, General Espartero, accompanied by his secretary, the Duchess of Victory, and Donna Edita Espartero, arrived at the Mansion House, and were received by the Lord and Lady Mayoress. The whole collation was prepared for the illustrious visitors, but such was their anxiety to proceed to view the Bank, &c., that they would not remain to partake of his lordship's hospitality. Shortly after twelve o'clock, during the sitting of the Common Council, the Lord Mayor's party arrived at Guil hall, and were received by the Lord Mayor, the Duchess of Victory, leaning on his lordship's arm, and the rest of the party, attended by Alderman Sir J. Paris and Alderman Kelly, were conducted into the grand hall, to the aldermen's room, council chamber, freedom office, library, reading-room, &c. On leaving, the Lord Mayor handed the Duchess into his own carriage, the rest of the party followed, and were driven to the Royal Mint, and after a short stay proceeded to the Bank of England, where they were received by W. Cotton, Esq., the Governor, and the Directors. The visitors were afterwards shown into the printing-room, the chief cashier's-room, and the treasury. The party retired through the Rotunda to the gate in Lothbury, where their carriage was in waiting.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—We are enabled to state that this theatre will open for the season on Saturday week, the 30th inst. The performances will be the opera of the "Siege of Rochelle," to introduce Mademoiselle Albertazzi, which will be followed by the new ballet of "La Péri." Monsieur Corallí, the ballet master, has been rehearsing it ad the week; and Carlotta Grisi, Monsieur Petipa, Mademoiselle Galbo, Stephan, and others will be here on Monday. It is computed that this will be the most beautiful production of the Parisian stage, and the scenery of it will be painted by three of the eminent artists, the Messrs. Grieve.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Tuesday the Royal South London Floricultural Society held their third and last exhibition at these gardens. There was on the occasion a captivating assemblage of all the choice, rare, and beautiful. The dahlias were surpassingly rich, splendid, and varied, and the display of fruit and flowers elicited the most unqualified approbation. Upwards of 70 gold and silver medals were awarded, exclusive of Mr. Sharp's £10 premium for the best white dahlia, and Mr. Cowan's prizes for bloom lancifolium. A grand musical festival and splendid Indian fire-works added to the attractions of the scene.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIA MAILS.—A very numerous meeting of merchants and others interested in the commercial intercourse with and from India, China, Australia, Ceylon, &c., was held on Tuesday in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Mr. J. A. Smith in the chair. A number of resolutions were adopted to the effect that the present slow and expensive mode of transmitting the mails via Egypt was imperfect, as not allowing an answer by the return mail, and that vessels of greater power and speed should be employed. The resolutions were forwarded to the Premier of the Cabinet was also adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to those functionaries by the chairman.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—On Tuesday a meeting of the governors, committee, and subscribers of the institution was held at the school-house, Kennington-lane, Mr. Kearsley in the chair. Mr. Blake, the secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, and the report of the committee of management, an election for admission to the school took place, when, from nearly one hundred candidates, eighteen boys and twelve girls were elected and declared duly elected, which will leave but about one hundred and fifty children on the establishment, where they are prepared by a sound moral and religious education to fill situations adapted to their abilities. This is one of the most excellent institutions of the laudable charities in the metropolis. The recipients of its bounty are reared up as respectable tradesmen's children, with plain substantial and genteel clothing, and are undistinguished by any of those harsh equipments, by which some institutions delight in rendering their inmates ridiculous.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Cubitt has comple road from Belgrave-square, through Eaton, Chester, Ebe and St. George's squares, to the river. At the end of S square he intends to erect a splendid chain-pier, to be called St. George's Pier, from a design of Mr. Brunel.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—ST. MATTHEW'S DAY.—Thursday last, being St. Matthew's Day, in accordance with an ancient custom, the usual attendance of the civic authorities at divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, was observed with the usual formalities, and the examination of, and delivery of orations by, the pupils of Christ's Hospital took place. At ten o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London (Messrs. Hooper and Pilcher), the Town Clerk of London (Mr. Sergeant Merewether), the Aldermen and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals having arrived, proceeded to the church in procession, when, the usual prayers having been read, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Nathaniel Reymer, M.A. At the conclusion of the sermon, which was characterised by the greatest fervour of observing days dedicated to saints, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the distinguished persons before mentioned, repaired to that part of the institution styled the counting-house, having partaken of refreshments, &c., proceeded to the great hall, for the purpose of hearing the orations delivered. At 11 the Duke of Victory (Espartero) and suite shortly afterwards arrived, together with several other distinguished foreigners, who having taken seats provided for their accommodation, the proceedings commenced. The orations delivered were as follow:—On the benefits of the Royal Hospitals, by the four senior scholars, who were proceeding to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, viz., in Latin, by Mr. J. G. Hawkesworth, the author of Augustus S. Harrison; in Greek, by Mr. A. Chubb; in French, by Mr. G. Pace. The other seven scholars recited the following odes and poems: A Latin Alcæus on Scipio at Carthage, by Mr. Rumbo on Satan's address to the Sun; an Eulogium on the Duke of Wellington, by Yeysey and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Governor of Christ's Hospital, delivered the general prize [illegible] Latin [illegible] the Royal [illegible] delivered [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] delivered the orations, and were much applauded only by a small number of the spectators. At four o'clock the proceedings terminated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RUDDLEY.—MELANCHOLY COACH ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, as the Red Rover coach was coming from Ludlow to Bridgnorth, when within a mile and a half of the latter town, the fore axle-tree broke; the coach was very heavily loaded, and the whole of the passengers were violently precipitated to the ground, receiving more or less severe bruises. One gentleman, a Mr. Thomas, of Camberwell, Surrey, received such injury, by the coach falling upon him, that he was obliged to be carried to the Whitehead Inn, Ruddley, where he expired about two o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased was a native of Ludlow, aged 57. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday afternoon, when the jury returned the following verdict:—Accidental death, with a deodand of £10 on the coach, and we regret that we cannot fix the deodand on the culpable parties, the axletree makers."

CARLISLE.—John Brown, the manager of the Carlisle and City District Bank, a few days ago absented himself from the bank, under circumstances which have excited suspicion, and the directors to-day (Monday) have felt it their duty to inform the shareholders and the public, by printed bills, of the fact. Since his departure, the directors have carefully investigated the books, securities, and vouchers; and at the same time they have communicated with their London and other agents, and, from what they have been able to make out, they find everything correct, with the exception that Mr. Brown's own cash account has been overdrawn to the amount of £2534 9s. 3d., with which sum, it is thought, he has decamped.

ISLE OF MAN.—EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF SIX CRIMINALS.—On the morning of the 13th inst. a lad named Hughes, who was confined as a prisoner in Castle Rushen, in the Isle of Man, contrived to effect his escape, first to the roof, and afterwards into the room below, by means of blankets and sheets which he ingeniously fastened together. After this perilous feat, he proceeded to liberate the other prisoners, five in number, by wrenching the bolts, bars and fastenings off the doors of their cells; and then came the grand difficulty how to escape from the island. This they effected with a skill and decision no way inferior to those manifested in the commencement of their enterprise. Some of the men at Mr. Gawne's had given the boat constantly on the beach, at the southern end of the rabbit warren, and where the stream that passes Kentraug enters the sea. Thither they repaired, and succeeded in launching this smallest one. They had stored her with a quantity of fish, which they found drying at the doors of different cottages in their line of march, and had taken in a pig trough for a tank, and supplied themselves with oars and sprit, whether they had come by them otherwise, we believe, manifesting any very nervous concern as to title or priority of right. Fortune seemed to have smiled upon her adopted darlings, for they had not scarcely gotfairly afloat in the bay, than they discovered Mr. Gawne's fine large pleasure-boat at anchor. Here they found everything to their entire satisfaction; they therefore transhipped their fish, and abandoned the small boat, and from the latest intelligence received from our correspondent at the Calf, Mr. Shepherd, we learn that he saw them sparshing away past the Chickens with a brisk breeze and a flowing sheet, in a manner unknown in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL.—FORGERY AND DETECTION OF THE OFFENDER.—A plan of obtaining money by means of forged letters of credit was detected at Liverpool on Tuesday last, and the offender placed in custody. His name is Henry Eastland, *alias* James F. Bentley. It appears that on Saturday last he called at the shop of Mr. Isaacs, printer, in Castle-street, and ordered 100 copies of a blank letter of credit to be subscribed on the following morning. They purported to be for the county of Gloucester Bank. The order was duly executed, and he paid Mr Isaacs the sum of 12s., which was demanded for the work. In the forenoon of the following day (Monday) he likewise called at Messrs. Franklin's, bullion-brokers, Lord-street, with one of the orders, filled up for £25, dated Cheltenham, Sept. 16, addressed to "Sir John Williams Lubbock, Bart., and Co., bankers, London," and requesting to be drawn in favour of "Mr. James F. Bentley" by "Edward Frampton," manager of the County of Gloucester Bank. His order was discounted, but when the main signature came under inspection after the bank was duly opened, which led them to compare Mr. Frampton's signature on the fraudulent document with that upon one which was undoubtedly genuine. The fraud was then detected, and Messrs. Franklin, conceiving that several attempts had be made elsewhere, among other parties, for information to Messrs. London and Liaff, bullion-brokers, in Waterloo-road. It happened that the proper one had called there on the previous day (Monday), and when he returned with the cheque, he was taken into custody. From the documents found upon him, he appears to have been residing in Canada and the United States; and one of his papers had written upon it some scores of times Edward Frampton," as if he had been practising the imitation of that gentleman's signature. The prisoner underwent a preliminary examination before the magistrates on Tuesday, and was remanded for further evidence.

MANCHESTER.—William Carnes, *alias* Simons, and Jemmy, who was apprehended and brought before the borough magistrates last week, on the charge of procuring money by forged bills of exchange, was again placed at the bar on Monday morning, but, owing to the illness of Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of police, was further remanded till Wednesday next.

SOUTHAMPTON.—This port having become the royal mail packet station, the first mail, consisting of fifty four large bags for the various West India ports, arrived on Monday by the eleven o'clock down train, and were instantly conveyed to the new jetty, and from thence shipped on board the Royal West India Mail packet the Teviot. A numerous assemblage of persons were on the pier to witness the embarkation of the first mails from the port of Southampton. The Teviot was saluted by thirteen guns from the platform; as also from the Royal Yacht Station-boats, as she passed out of the Sun hotel. The Teviot takes out between thirty and forty passengers. All the establishment formerly belonging to the mail packet station at Falmouth has been removed.—The Little Liverpool went out of dock, upon her outward voyage to Gibraltar, &c., on Saturday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday an accident, likely to be attended with serious results, occurred to the driver of a coal waggon, named Richard Chambers, while conducting his team along the archway, under the Adelphi Shades. One of the horses having fallen, the driver endeavoured to encourage him; and while the animal was struggling to get up, he gave him such a tremendous kick in the body that absolutely swept him off the pavement. On his descent it was found that several of his ribs were broken.

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening the following daring outrage was committed at Pentonville. Between eight and nine o'clock, as a lady named Townsend, residing at No. 5, Claremont-square, Pentonville, was walking along the street within a few yards of her own residence, she was met by an individual having the appearance of a Lascar, and on passing him she felt herself suddenly wounded by some sharp instrument on the right thigh. Mrs. Townsend, as soon as she could recover herself, pursued the ruffian, but he succeeded in effecting his escape before she could obtain the assistance of a policeman. On examining the dress, it was found that the knife had passed through her clothes and penetrated the flesh to some depth. The perpetrator of the outrage is described as being a man of colour, dressed in a red and black cap, which fell close to his head, and a red tunic with white sleeves, which reaches to his k

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, the cry of fire was heard to proceed from a house in Pleasant-row, Horsemonger-row, St. George's-road, Southwark, when it was discovered that the pinafore of a boy, about nine years of age, had caught fire, and he was enveloped in flames. Another boy about the same age was with him at the time, and endeavoured to stop its progress, but without avail, and in so doing burnt his hands severely. At length the unfortunate lad received aid, but not before he was so dreadfully injured that he was on the instant conveyed to the hospital, where he now lies in a very dangerous state.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning one of those many dreadful occurrences which happen through the culpable neglect of parents, took place in Crown-court, Little Russell-street, Covent-garden. Little Carl, the child of a person connected with the police force, named Rea, had been left to amuse herself at a first-floor window, when she fell into the area, a descent of about twenty-five feet, by which her skull was fractured and other severe injuries inflicted, so as to leave no hope of recovery

BURGLARY IN THE CITY.—Information was given at Bow-street, on Monday morning, that the premises of Messrs. Wood and Co., of 89, Wood-street, Cheapside, was broken open on Saturday, and several articles of apparel stolen. A reward of £5 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

TRAP DOORS OPEN.—A serious accident occurred to a man, named Joseph Church, on Monday morning, in a coffee-shop in High-row, Kensington-gravel-pit-lane, Hammersmith-bridge. While proceeding through the passage, he was thrown down a trap-door which had been incautiously left open, but which he did not see, and was precipitated with considerable violence into the cellar below. He was speedily conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a shocking fracture of the leg. Several persons have recently sustained serious accidents by this description of negligence; to some of whom the result has been fatal, while others have been for life.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday last, in the middle of the day, as a gentleman was walking along the highroad between the village of Bedfont and the Staines union workhouse, he was stopped by a man, who came up to him and demanded his money, at the same moment striking him a violent blow on the back of his head, which knocked him down; and, before he had recovered his senses, the robber had succeeded in effecting his escape with the gentleman's coat, which, owing to the intense heat of the weather, he was carrying on his arm.

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.—Between twelve and one o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the lower part of the premises now in course of erection in the Greyhound-road, the property of J. Keeley, Esq. The station engines were soon brought, and being copiously supplied with water from an adjacent ditch, a powerful stream was poured upon the fire, and happily it was extinguished before any damage was done further than by thirty-five destruction of the wood-work on the premises. It is rather a singular circumstance, that during the last month no fewer than three fires have occurred in buildings in course of erection.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One of the South-western trains from Woking was on Sunday evening for about an hour and three quarters, by the bursting of the boiler, detained in the neighbourhood of Weybridge station, and another engine had to be sent for back to Woking, and the defective one removed. Some hundreds were thus thrown out of their regular course, as the train which should have been at Nine Elms by thirty-five minutes past seven o'clock, did not reach there till twenty-five minutes past nine.

SACRILEGE.—Wednesday's Government *Police Gazette* contains the offer of £15 reward for the discovery and apprehension of the person or persons who, on the 18th instant, feloniously broke into and entered the parish church of St. Meldon, Cornwall, and stole the following communion plate therefrom, viz.:—A silver tankard, marked "the gift of Sir William Coryetone, Bart., of Youlston, to the parish church of St Meldon, March 25, 1745;" a silver cup, marked "the gift of Lady Jemima Coryetone to the parish church of St. Meldon, March 25, 1742;" a cup, marked "the gift of Lady Elizabeth Coryetone, March 25," date uncertain; a silver plate, marked "the gift of Lady Sarah Coryetone, March 26;" and a silver plate, not marked—altogether weighing 115 ounces

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.—A Philadelphia paper of the 26th of August, announces in positive terms, the death of the former President of the United States. The following is the announcement: "Decease of General Jackson.—This truly great man is now numbered with the dead. He departed this life about the 22nd instant, of h morrhage of the lungs. Many were the friends and many the enemies that he had during a long life devoted to the service of his country. The grave bores not only human friendship but human enmity. Men will forget party, and unite in doing honour and paying just tribute, and awarding fame and glory, to *the hero of New Orleans*. Long was he opposed to 'the wild Indian;' and many have been the dangers to which he has been placed both when in the tented field, and when he filled the executive chair of the United States. His miraculous escape from assassination by a maniac, must be fresh in the memory of all. He was re-elected to the presidency, and his name and his opinions are hailed by the democratic party with veneration and respect."

POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal suite arrived at the Castle about one o'clock this afternoon, having travelled from town *viâ* Great Western Railway. An escort of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of the Earl of Munster, attended the royal party to the Castle from the Slough station. The Princesses arrived at the Castle from the Pavilion at Brighton at half-past three o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Dr. Prætorius.

SOUTH WALES.—The state of affairs in South Wales still wears an ill-boding aspect; indeed matters appear to grow more serious since the collision between the military and Rebeccaites at the Pontarduais toll-bar. A party of the 76th Foot marched from Swansea on Tuesday for Aberayron, Cardiganshire, where their presence is needed. A body of 100 men police also arrived at Swansea on Wednesday morning *en route* for Carmarthenshire. A body of 200 additional infantry are also expected from Plymouth to proceed to the disturbed districts. Indeed, it is now openly reported, and the opinion hourly gains strength, that it is intended to place Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire under martial law. Nothing can exceed the exasperation expressed by all classes of the people as this idea gains ground.

IRELAND.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a house in Essex-quay, Dublin, by which two elderly women lost their lives; one, it is supposed, was suffocated in bed by the dense smoke by which she was surrounded; and the second died by fracturing her limbs, in throwing herself from a window into the street, to escape the flames.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY AT NEWINGTON.—A few days ago a gentleman, named Fawney, applied to the sitting magistrate at Union-hall, stating that the coffin containing the remains of his late father had been stolen from their family vault, adjoining the chapel of St. John, in Weststreet, Walworth. Some suspicions were entertained against the son of the informant, who is gone to Brussels. His father, however, undertook to produce him in a few days, and thus the matter was allowed to stand over.—On Thursday Mr. Fawney received such further information as to cause him to apply for a search warrant, to search the house of Mr. Bridgeman, and also the burial-ground, and, extraordinary to relate, a leaden coffin was found some distance from the vault, about six inches from the surface, it was filled with earth, and at the foot were an immense quantity of human bones, but not the lid was missing. On Friday morning a warrant was granted for the apprehension of Mr. Bridgeman, senior, but he was not, when this account was written, in custody. It would be next to impossible to describe the sensation which the above discovery has created throughout the parish. On Friday afternoon the grave-digger received orders to open the grave in which a young lady was buried in December last; and it is expected this step will be generally followed up by the relatives and friends of persons recently interred.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.—*Thomas Mortlock* and *William Penfold*, both letter carriers—convicted, the former of stealing a post letter containing two sovereigns, and the latter several letters, one of which contained a £5 note. Sentence to be passed on the diamonds—reserved the sentence of the court. Penfold was sentenced to transportation for life, and Mortlock for 15 years.

Edward Hemingway and *Edward Hewingway* the younger, father and son, convicted on their own confession of forging a will, were sentenced to be transported for life.

CASE OF BARNARD GREGORY.—Mr. Bodkin prayed judgment on *Bernard Gregory*, in the case of the indictment for libel on Mr. Vallance, to which he had pleaded guilty; but, with respect to the libel on the Duke of Brunswick, he did not wish sentence to be passed till next session, as his Royal Highness wished to file affidavits, which he could not do at present.—Mr. Justice Erskine said, that he and his brother Cresswell had determined to defer judgment in both cases at one and the same time; and, as the Duke of Brunswick had not had time to propose counter-affidavits, the court had determined to postpone the sentence on both indictments till next session. His recognizances were then respited to the next session.

POLICE.—HAMMERSMITH.—*Thomas Arabbins Talbot*, calling himself the Hon. Thomas Talbot, cousin of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was brought up by a warrant on a charge of bigamy, with *Elizabeth Talbot*, his alleged wife.—Mr. Archbutt, solicitor, of Sloane-square, attended on behalf of the male prisoner.—Mr. Paynter asked, as the name given by the prisoner at the first examination was an assumed one, what his real name was.—Edmead called evidence to prove that the prisoner's real name was Thomas Eely.—Mr. Paynter said, the prisoner had been guilty of a most absurd assumption of a title to which he had no title. He should further remand him until Thursday next, on the charge of stealing Mr. Peasley's new coat.—Mr. Archbutt applied for the prisoner to be admitted to bail.—Mr. Paynter said, he was unable to take bail at the present stage of the proceedings. The prisoner must go back to the New Prison, Clerkenwell, until Thursday next.—Elizabeth Talbot was then placed at the bar, and,—Mr. Paynter, addressing her, said, she was brought up on Tuesday last, she had said she was the wife of the male prisoner, and that she had been married to him six years. It was now clear that she could not have been married to him so long, as she wished to know if she still persisted that she was his wife.—The prisoner, after some consideration, admitted that she was not the male prisoner's wife, but declined giving any other name than the one she had given.—Constable Edmead said her husband was then in court, having hastened down to see seeing the reports of her appearance in the newspapers, she having about nine months since eloped from her residence in Kent with the prisoner; and from the inquiries he had made he fully believed that both the prisoner and her husband were most respectable connected.—The prisoner was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.—While at the bar, after the officer had stated that her husband was in court, her eye was continually observed to wander over the crowd in order to obtain a glimpse of him, and, on leaving the bar, seeing him near her, she put out her hand to him, which he at first took no notice of, but eventually he took it and shook it, and the unfortunate woman, whose manners were most feminine, burst into a passionate flood of tears, and was with difficulty led out of the court

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The following are the latest accounts from Spain:

BARCELONA, Sept. 12.—The Central Junta has issued a proclamation, declaring all individuals who take up arms against the insurrection as traitors to their country, and to be instantly shot, and the same penalty to be inflicted on all those who promulgate false reports, tending to encourage the traitors, and cool the enthusiasm of the defenders of the nation. It is severely prohibited to send provisions out of the town.

Prim continues inactive at Gracia. Five serjeants from Fort Montjuic and a serjeant and three officers from Fort Hercemonte have joined the insurgents. The National Guards of Barcelona have hoisted the flag of the Central Junta. Colonel Martel has received orders from the Junta to organise two batteries of artillery, to operate with the division commanded by Antiche, now stationed at Martorell. Don Gregorio Valenciencio has been named by the Junta Governor of Barcelona and Tarragona.

BARCELONA, September 14th.—The Junta has given full satisfaction to the French consul, and has promised that the post which fired on the seaman of the Méléagre should immediately be put on his trial. The commandant of Fort Atarazanas has given orders not to fire on disarmed men.

MADRID, Sept. 16th.—The elections commenced yesterday at Madrid. The Opposition had a majority in seven bureaux out of nineteen. The capital was tranquil on the 16th.

FRANCE.—In my last I noticed that a species of conspiracy had been discovered in Paris, and that several persons had been arrested. Since then some arms and a flag have been seized, and a proclamation addressed to the people, and the persons arrested, the greater part men out of work, is an officer formerly in the army

The celebrated statuarist, Gerard, died on the 16th, aged 84 years. He executed many of the statues in the Tuileries, Louvre, Palais Royal, and the Triumphal Arch, Champs Elysées.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The news from Barcelona is delayed by the swollen state of the rivers. Still it was known that on the 15th Prim demanded troops of Areas, threatening to return if they were not sent. The latter gave him 2000 men; Prim had 2000 more; and he marched with them to attack Amettler. A recontre between them was expected to take place on the 18th. Senor Olozaga would arrive at Paris positively on Saturday. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 16th orders Amettler to be proceeded against with severity. There were 460 votes on the first day of the elections, of which 265 were for the coalition of Moderados and Partisa estarnos, 215 for Infantista and Old Liberals. There had been some troubles at Grenada.

THE BRAZILS.—FALMOUTH, Sept. 20.—The Petrel packet, Lieut and Crooke, arrived off here this afternoon, from the Brazils, and lands her mails. Left Rio July 21. Freight, £25,000 nominally. Mr. Oliveira, and five strange passengers, are come by her. Her letters are not sorted for this dispatch. The affairs in the Brazils appear to be in the same state in every respect. Exchange, 25d. Coffee, superior, in good demand; an increase of 71,956 bags on the crop of last year. Sugar, none in the market, Stock, Six per Cents, 71¾ to 72.

THE VISIT TO THE ARCHERY HALL OF ST. SEBASTIAN, AT BRUGES.

THE "BEFFROI," BRUGES.

crowded with merry-makers; and perhaps a more lively, gratifying, and pleasurable scene was never witnessed in this city.

VISIT TO ANTWERP.

On Monday night the Court slept at Laeken, and at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday proceeded to Antwerp. On arriving at Mechlin, a halt necessarily took place, which lasted about three minutes, in the course of which the Cardinal Archbishop, the Burgomaster, and other ecclesiastical, military, and civil authorities of the place, had the honour of paying their respects to her Majesty the Queen of England and her illustrious consort. A very beautiful *corbeille* of the choicest flowers was also presented to her Majesty by Mdlle. Keteleers, the daughter of one of the sheriffs, accompanied by a bevy of beautiful young girls, between ten and fourteen years of age.

The royal party arrived at Antwerp at three o'clock. King Leopold and his Queen were in the best spirits, and during the passage towards the pa are pointed out to our Sovereign several of the remarkable features of this old and interesting city, the birthplace of Rubens, and the scene of many interesting events in the history of a former age. The hurrahs of the spectators, both in the streets and at the windows of the houses, were enthusiastic. At the windows were the *élite* of the female society of the city, and certainly a better show of the beauties of Belgium could not have been got up.

A squadron of the Lancers formed the escort—a fine body of men, well mounted, well equipped, and of a most martial appearance. The Chasseurs and their band were also in attendance, which, with the cavalry band, lent the aid of warlike music to celebrate this triumph of peace.

On reaching the palace their Majesties and the Prince alighted, and entered, King Leopold handing in our Queen, and Prince Albert performing that courtesy for the Queen of the Belgians. The rest of the party immediately followed, amidst the cheering of the great concourse of persons collected in front of the building; also Major-General Aaoul, Commandant of the province and Inspector-General of the Gendarmes; M. Teichman, Inspector of Bridges, &c.; M. Visquain, and a deputation of the engineers, &c.

The guns discharged on the arrival of her Majesty and the Belgic Sovereigns were from the bridge of Laeken. A salvo of 100 rounds was fired.

The royal dinner at the palace was more private than that at Brussels on the previous day, only twenty-four covers being laid, which were devoted to the use of the members of the royal families of England and Belgium, and the highest officers of the respective governments and households. The dining-room was a very small and plain apartment, with panelled walls, and lighted up with a single chandelier of wax-lights, and five small candelabra on the table. The Queens of England and Belgium sat in the middle places at the table, facing the windows. To the left of Queen Victoria was King Leopold; and to the right of the Queen of the Belgians was Prince Albert.

The most remarkable dress at table was that of Queen Victoria: it consisted of a rich scarlet robe, a necklace of magnificent pearls, and a bandeau of green leaves on her head. The Queen of the Belgians was attired simply and in good taste. Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform. The King was in military uniform. The officers of state were in their respective uniforms. The other members of the household dined at a separate table below. Two military bands played at intervals in the court-yard of the palace throughout the evening.

The illumination at night was even more magnificent than at Brussels. The Place Verte, the Town-hall, and all the public edifices, were each one blaze of light; the streets were as bright as day from end to end; and the sublime spire of the cathedral, receiving the rays from these countless fires, rose in bold relief against the dark sky, elaborated in its minutest details. Besides the illumination in the town, all the steamers and Belgium gunboats in the river were lighted up with blue lights; and a display of fireworks took place, which lasted upwards of an hour.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR ENGLAND.

At one o'clock, on Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert stepped on board the royal yacht, accompanied by King Leopold and his royal consort, who went with their royal relatives as far as Liefkenshoet, a small place

PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

about eight miles down the river, where they subsequently landed, and returned to Antwerp in a royal steam boat of Belgium. The royal yacht, followed by the other steamers, made her way gallantly down the river; her tall masts, bearing the standards of England and Belgium, being seen for a long distance over the low country which prevails in this part of the world. It was expected, in many quarters, that the royal squadron would have halted at Flushing, in order to afford the King of Holland an opportunity of paying a complimentary visit to our amiable and gracious Queen; but the Victoria and Albert did not even slacken her engines in passing this place, to the great disappointment of many persons who had assembled to catch a glimpse of her Majesty, and particularly of some officials who had come purposely to present their respects to her Majesty and her royal consort. Amongst the latter were Sir Alexander Ferrier, the British Consul at Rotterdam, and Mr. Ellinckhuysen, of Middlesburg, the Vice-Consul for Zealand (the latter in full official costume), who had actually put off in a boat in the hope of being allowed an opportunity of paying homage to her Majesty, but had to return disappointed.

The saluting and cheering at Flushing was upon a magnificent scale. Royal salutes were fired from the Dutch frigate of war the Maes, Captain Koop, and from the batteries of Flushing, as well as that of Fort Frederick Hendric at Breskens, on the opposite or left bank of the river.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

On Thursday morning, at ten minutes to eleven, her Majesty and Prince Albert landed at Woolwich Dockyard, under a royal salute, fired from the batteries and the different steamers in the river.

Her Majesty was received by Sir F. Collier, the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard, and the other principal officers. Great preparations had been made to hail her Majesty's return; and the house forming the road on each side were tastefully decorated with flags and devices formed of flowers. The landing-place was covered with rich crimson cloth. Her Majesty acknowledged the respectful congratulations of those officers of the Arsenal, Garrison, and Dockyard, who had the honour of approaching her person. The line of road was thronged by well-dressed persons, who loudly cheered her Majesty as she passed. The Greenwich pensioners were drawn out in front of the building; the boys of the Asylum manned the model ship recently finished, and their band played "God save the Queen" as her Majesty passed by. The road was kept clear by the horse police. Her Majesty and Prince Albert rode in an open carriage, escorted by a detachment of Hussars. The Hon. Miss Canning and another lady accompanied her Majesty and her august consort; the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool followed the Queen in another carriage.

Her Majesty was received, on landing at the Dockyard, by a guard of honour of the Marines, with their splendid band. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, as did also Prince Albert.

The royal party came home in the royal yacht, but were unaccompanied by the squadron of war-steamers that attended during the excursion. The Prometheus and Cyclops steamers subsequently arrived, having been beaten by the Victoria and Albert yacht.

The royal *cortege* proceeded direct to Windsor.

The royal yacht anchored off the North Foreland at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, and got under way at twenty minutes before six o'clock on Thursday morning.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCK, ELLESMERE PORT.—See next page.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE MISSOURI.

A subscriber at Gibraltar has obligingly forwarded to us the sketch for the annexed engraving, taken from "the Rock," of the burning of the splendid American steam-frigate Missouri, while at anchor in Gibraltar Bay, on the night of Saturday, the 26th of last month. It exhibits the appearance of the ill-fated vessel at midnight, when the mainmast and her funnel fell: it was, adds our correspondent, "a sublime sight." The details of the catastrophe are thus related in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*:—

The alarm was first given at eight o'clock precisely, and was immediately followed by such a burst of flame from the engineer's store-room as to lead to the belief that it originated among the oil and spirits. Every exertion was made to subdue it, and the large pumps were instantly put into operation; but the progress of the flames was so rapid that it became necessary to flood the two magazines, which was done so effectually, that it was not until twenty minutes after three a.m. that any explosion took place, and then not to an extent to endanger the shipping in the bay, the nearest of which had already been removed by the exertions of the acting captain of the port. Assistance was promptly sent from the Malabar, under the personal superintendence of Sir George Sartorius; and the Locust got up her steam and ran alongside the Missouri, with the view of towing her into deeper water, or rendering any other aid; but, unfortunately, she had already grounded, which rendered it impossible to scuttle her. As soon as the fire broke out, the Governor ordered the Waterport-gate to be opened, and proceeded himself to the wharf, from whence he despatched two engines under charge of the Artillery and Sappers; but, in spite of the united efforts of the crew of the Missouri and her friendly auxiliaries, the progress of the flames, which at one time appeared to be got under, was such, that at length Captain Newton was forced to abandon his ship, after summoning a council of his own officers and those British officers about him, who unanimously decided there was no hope of saving his ship. The order was then given by Captain Newton for all to quit the ship, which was done immediately, by the crew taking the water, and receiving the ready assistance of boats sent, in anticipation of the exigency, from the Malabar and from the vessels in the harbour. Such was the state of the ship when the officers and crew left her that they saved nothing but what they had on. Captain Newton did not quit the ship until all had left her, about a quarter past eleven o'clock. We are happy to add, that the officers and crew are believed to be all saved. His Excellency the American Minister, after securing his papers of importance, returned to the ship and zealously united his exertions to those of her officers. The line wall was crowded until a very late hour with spectators, anxiously watching the fate of the noble ship. The sight was awfully grand; and, until the masts at length fell overboard, the tracery of her spars and shrouds standing out in bright relief against the dark sky was beautiful. The whole rock was as light as day; and, probably, such a sight has not been witnessed in the bay since the conflagration of the floating batteries in the memorable siege.

The discipline observed on board,

BURNING OF THE STEAM FRIGATE MISSOURI. SKETCHED FROM GIBRALTAR ROCK.

"NUTWITH," THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER DRAWN BY J. P. HEARING, ESQ.—See next page.

from the first moment of the fire, was most admirable: the several orders were given and obeyed as if the vessel had been in perfect safety, and nothing had occurred to excite alarm or confusion.

The following graphic description of the catastrophe, as described by an eye-witness, has been furnished by his relatives to the *Cheltenham Examiner*:—

Gibraltar, Aug. 28, 1843.

We have just witnessed one of the most fearful fires I ever saw, and I cannot but give you a few words about it. We saw a large steamer, evidently a man-of war, enter the bay on Saturday last, in the afternoon, which proved, after many conjectures, to be one of two American boats just built to eclipse all our English ones, and a fine vessel she is pronounced as she nears us, and to our great surprise passes close to our bowsprit in shore, and drops her anchor as the man cries "Mark 9" (which means five fathoms or thirty feet of water). We considered that very injudicious, as if an easterly wind should spring up she must go on a lee shore. We are so near as to hear all that is said on board. After well examining her and her enormous guns, and finding her draught of water to be twenty-one feet, we were the more convinced of her error, as she had only nine feet at the moment of dropping anchor, and now as she steers in shore has not more than five feet under her bottom; however, we left her to go below to tea, and had just finished at half-past seven, when our mate cried out, "The steamer's on fire, Sir." Up we were in a moment, and saw the smoke pouring out of the fore hatch. All was confusion on board. We saw many instantly jump overboard, and this continued till the captain and chief officers came off from shore, where they were dining with the American Consul; then the gate was shut, and it occupied some time to get the Governor's consent to pass, before they did come order was restored. At about eight o'clock the boats of the Malabar man-of war, with their water-engines, and two companies of the Miners and Sappers from Gibraltar, poured in such a torrent of water, that all the ship's pumps were kept going, to keep it from accumulating too much in her hold. Then the order was given to close the hatches and smother the fire, which stopped it for some time; but it next minute it broke out with such violence that all they could do seemed like spitting on it. We then heard the command to drown the fore-magazine of powder, but the answer returned was that it was impossible to go below. Then followed the order to drown the after magazine, and we suppose it was done (there is always a water-pipe turned into the magazine, in case of fire, and they have only to turn a tap to fill it with water, and should the fire be extinguished, they can let out the water, and the casks being inclosed in copper, and water-tight, the powder is not wetted). We now began to get anxious as to the after-magazine, which contained upwards of 1,000 barrels of powder (650 casks), as we knew, should it explode, even though drowned, it would have whirled our ship some miles distant, we being within 100 yards at the time; I spoke to Robert to bear up our anchor, and we dropped out into the bay about a mile, as we could render no assistance, there being more hands than could be employed engaged at the fire. Here, with the telescope, we could see all that passed. It was now ten, and the flames had got hold of her coals, 60 tons of which had just been taken in, and the Spanish boats were alongside with the remainder. We could see them advancing to the centre of the vessel, and although 1,000 were doing, all they could with 400 engines,* and a good supply of water, yet it was like a drop—evaporated in a moment. It continued unceasingly till eleven, when the decks fell in. Then it was awfully sublime; the flames rose to the top of the mainmast, at least seventy feet high, and enwrapped it with its rigging and sails. All was consumed in a moment but the mast, up which we could see the flames creeping, and in about an hour it fell with a terrible crash. About the same time the enormous funnel, which was redhot for hours before, came down. It was seven feet in diameter, and thirty-six feet high. Then at intervals followed the foremast and the mizenmast, till nothing was visible but one mass of vivid flame from stern to stern, a length of 250 feet. We could see some of the officers of the Malabar on the paddle-boxes till, driven to the last extremity by the heat, they jumped off into the sea, where they were picked up; and, as far as we yet know, no lives were lost. I stayed up till half-past two, and the fire was then as bright as ever. I was worn out, so went to bed, but was suddenly roused, though fast asleep, by an explosion of the few barrels in the after-magazine. It made the ship shock as so dreadful that it shook me out of my berth, and struck my head against a beam, that I scarcely knew where I was. I ran on deck, and the fragments were highly raised in every direction. It struck fire into the rock, and broke several windows, so I will leave you to guess what would have been the effect of 600 instead of only 4. They were now anxious for the after-magazine, and endeavored to tow the vessel into deeper water; but she had sunk to the bottom, and therefore it was impracticable; however, the tide was coming in, and soon entered between the burning bulwarks, and took away all alarm as to the remaining powder, but did not subdue the fire, which continued to devour all above water till mid-day on Sunday. As we returned from church we went round, and such a scene of destruction I never before beheld. Yesterday, a fine vessel with all the pride and daring of an American, now all consumed but the iron paddles, 32 feet in diameter, and a few pieces of bulwark yet burning, and the heat of the water rendered it unpleasant to go too near, and the enormous eight-and-twenty-inch still, with the funnel resting between the two paddle boxes, looked like a vast mortar. Two guns, just appearing above water, are all that now is visible. Her guns were all one light long one, as the fire heated them; but none were loaded with ball. She carried 18 32 pounders, the same sized guns as are at Gibraltar, called carronades. There were 350 souls on board; but all the crew but 40 were fortunately ashore for the purpose of visiting Alexandria, and thence to China, with the American Ambassador on board for the latter place. Nothing was saved, as the order to close the hatches prevented it, for not all have time or presence of mind to get what they have on board the various American ships in the harbour, of which there are about eight, come here with tea.

* There must be some mistake in the number of engines, but the writer has plainly written 400.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCK AT ELLESMERE PORT.

The interesting ceremony of opening the splendid new dock at Ellesmere Port, or Whitby, took place on Wednesday week. This dock has just been completed by Mr. W. A. Provis, from the design of Mr. W. Cubitt, and is especially important to the interests of the Ellesmere and Chester Canal Company, by affording means of increased accommodation to vessels going thither to load and unload. This canal, sixty-one miles in length, commences in the tideway of the Mersey, at Ellesmere Port, and terminates in the Montgomery Canal. It has likewise several collateral branches. The magnificent new dock measures 435 feet in length by 139 feet wide. The vast extent and solid construction of the works are very striking. A few years since, there were upon this site but a public-house, three small cottages, an excuse for a warehouse, and one set of locks. Now, it has upwards of 7,000 tons of water, some extensive and commodious interior; a church, schools, two or three inns, two sets of locks; a splendid and most ample range of warehouses, erected on arches over various branches of the canal, and which afford great convenience for the loading and unloading of vessels, besides the vast new dock. Ten years ago, and even a little more years ago, the Chester canal, connecting the

France, and Belgium, and Prussia—three sizeable places for Europe, and take and scrape every private carriage they've got, and they ain't no touch on what Ascot can show. Well, when you've done your cipherin', come right back to London, as hard as you can clip, from the race courses, and you won't miss any of 'em; the town is as full as ever it your eyes. A knowin' old 'coon, bred and born in London, might; but you couldn't. After that's over, go and pitch the whole bilin' of 'em into the Thames steamers, carriages, people, and all; and you'll see the river a mile or two below Blackwall black weepers and long faces of them that's lost money by it, and the black crape and happy faces of them that's got money, or titles, or what not, by it, you wouldn't know which was which. It surprises me that we've got new Lords in the pound in the market. A stranger, like you, if you warn't told, wouldn't know nothin' was the matter above common. There ain't nothin' in England knows its wealth like this."

Here is the philosophy of experience speaking out. The writer has seen that it is some time before colonies can afford to relax at all—long before they can invest capital in their pleasures. The amount of money represented by the *materiel* of our rural sports, and expended in working them—so to speak—exceeds the whole revenue of many a great state. If merely the expense of London could strike a shrewd calculator of the New Yorks as a colossal monument of our wealth, what would he have thought, could the resources of our national sports have been arrayed before him! Such reflections as these arose over, and after perusing a small portion of the great northern meeting, whose leading event was described in our last. Independent of the sums lost and won at Doncaster, and the valuable stakes run for, any man, woman, or child, who went to see the races, handed and received a great deal that would have startled a foreign prince. This is no doubt an evil to those who are pinched by it; but it comes of a taste or a conventionalism that does good service to a great many. The sporting spirit of the nation or continued us a bold people, are under the especial countenance of those whose fortune it is to possess the means of upholding them upon a scale worthy a great nation. It is the harsh profession made by the great money proprietors who visit our race-meetings that produces the pressure by which the man of limited means suffers. But it is by lavish profusion that the turf, in which the most popular principle of our national sports is typified, has its being. The large landowner feels that he is in a manner bound to patronize country pastimes. Allied to taste may not lead him towards horses and chariots, but it will tend to support a goodly equipage; his neighbours look upon his "set-out" as a parish affair; and the squire without a racer is his stable or a hound in his kennel, is regarded by the tailor of the village *vasa advuce.*

> "If wealth, Sir Squire, perchance be thine,
> In rural sports you're *bound* to shine;"

and hence it is that we pay a guinea a night, haply for a stump bed in a garret; and also that we see such pageants and contests of the course as never entered into the dream of an Olympian.

Mr Bowes has sold his stallion Muncby to an agent of the Emperor of Russia for 1000 guineas.

Lord Waterford has purchased The Condor by Economist out of Hummingbird, a dam, three years old, by Camel, for 325 guineas.

CRICKET.—NOTTS v. SURREY.—The famous match ended on Wednesday in favour of Nottingham, in one innings by a majority of 31. Nottingham got 35 in their first innings, and Surrey 35 and 262, consequently the majority was 31. The umpires were Caldecourt and Slater.

THE HAWICK GOLFING.—The Earl of Aberdeen, brought down two beautiful antlered stags last week, and Lord Provost Ogilvie's splendid ground at Attadarroch, in the district of Rutherglen.

THE BRIGHTON HARRIERS.—The Brighton harriers, under the management of Rooker Vallance, Esq., have commenced meeting hounds, and have had several good runs. The hounds are in excellent condition, and hares very plentiful, so that our sporting friends may look forward to plenty of this favourite amusement in the approaching season. The hunt will regularly take the field for the season on Monday, the 9th of October, and will hunt three days a week.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A gunner of the Royal Artillery, at Ballincolig, in Ireland, has been sent prisoner to Woolwich for trial by court-martial. His name is O'Brien, a native of France, he is a Roman Catholic, and was heard to give a warm expression of his sentiments against the Reformation, Reformers, Westport, &c. It is long since Castlebar was the head-quarters of a regiment.

Her Majesty's steamer Carron, Mr. Payne in command, put in to Falmouth on Saturday, for a supply of fuel, from Bermuda six weeks, and fifteen days from Fayal. She has on board the Hon. Captain Grey of the consular-ship Tuscadoo, and of the steamer Gleaner, left at Bermuda. She sailed most of the voyage home. The Carron fell in with the Medea, Marsha on Sunday, at noon, off the land's-end, and took out her mails, which have been sorted, and will be forwarded hence to the several destinations of those ships. Same evening she communicated with her Majesty's ships Camperdown, St. Vincent, and Caledonia, bound to Cork. The Medea, Lavergne, Captain Bosse, sailed from Falmouth on Monday, with the mails for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, also with the intermediate mail for Malta and the Mediterranean Archipelago, in charge of Lieut. Wise, R.N.

DEVONPORT, Sept. 18.—The Dolphin steam-vessel, lieutenant Commander C. J. Forthereatone, arrived here on Sunday from Woolwich, and sailed again yesterday, with a detachment of Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Hendrick, who are to navigate the Vulture, new steam-vessel, from Pembroke to Deptford.—The Alban steamvessel, lieutenant Commander Ayres, arrived here yesterday, from Cork.—The Orestes, 18, Commander the Hon. S. S. Carnegie, will be towed into the Sound to day by the Cambrian steamer, and will proceed to sea in advance.—The Star, 10, sloop, was commissioned here this day, by Commander Robert J. W. Dundas.—The Camel, lugger, Fabian master, arrived from Southampton yesterday.—By letters received at this port from China, we learn that a fleet of the rates of sailing between the Waterloo, 16, sloop, the Commander W. S. Johnson, and the Wolf, 18, Commander C. O. Hayes, had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, which had created much in favour of the Wolf. Some interest had been excited in consequence of these vessels having been constructed on the plans and models of the Pelorus. The Wolf was built in 1836, by the architect of the Inconstant, while the Waterwitch was constructed the exact counterpart of the new, by the master shipwright of the Pique, and was built ten years later (1836) than the Wolf. The Wolf is commanded by the son of the former constructor, that is fitted with Captain Symonds's patent sliding keel. The Hydra, —, Woodruffe, to the Albert steamer—Master Wi[illegible] Pelorus, —, Bellairs, troop ship, [illegible] none

A curious specimen of ingenuity in the typographic art, was [illegible] a pamphlet, long, in quarto shape, and tastefully "set up," of the arrival and sailing of the Bellerophon from the different places at which she has touched on her voyage from the Cape of Good Hope, to Hong Kong on the 29th October, thus finishing a voyage unparalleled in the history of the world. Whether we view it on account of the immense distance gone over, amounting to 19,000 miles—the gigantic river, up which we explored 250 miles—the multitude on board—or the remarkable fact of having had no death from accident in three years and seven months amongst them. Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, embarked on the 11th; including officers, 860 strong, with 40 women and 74 children; which, with half a company of the Royal Artillery, the Bellerophon had on board making in all 1276 souls. The deaths in the regiment and among the seamen, up to our leaving and attack on Chang kiang-foo, in July, were four of the former, and four of the latter. From this date the casualties were as follows:—July, 55 soldiers, 4 sailors; August, 46 soldiers, 2 seamen; September, 6 soldiers; October, 9 soldiers; November, 34 soldiers; December, 34 soldiers. In all cases of *post mortem* examination it was found that [illegible] cavities were very much ulcerated, giving the idea of their having gradually extended the disease being the primary mischief, and that in the very crowded state of the ship the surcharged atmosphere had communicated the infection to [illegible] The fatal outbreak from this state had immense impulse in the heat and fatigue experienced on the Star. My own company on that day landed 35 strong; since then, to this time, our number present, four sergeants, three corporals, and fifty four privates, have been placed on an early grave."

GREAT REVIEW IN GERMANY.—A review of the tenth corps of the army of the German Confederation is to take place in the neighbourhood of Lauenburg, between the 24th of this month and the 5th of October. The whole number of troops assembled on this occasion will be 28,000, of whom Hanover sends 13,054; Brunswick, 2,096; Holstein Lauenburg, 3600; Mecklenburg Schwerin, 3680; Mecklenburg Strelitz, 718; Oldenburgh and the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, 5018.

Regiments at home, as they stand on the "roster," for foreign service:—61st, returned from Ceylon, 4th March, 1840; 77th, from Cape, 8th June, 1840; 2nd battalion 60th, Zante, 9th June, 1840; 23rd, Jamaica Isles, 10th June, 1840; 11th, Canada, 12th June, 1840; 18th, Canada, 29th June, 1840; 54th, Madras, 27th August, 1840; 66th, Canada, 2nd December, 1840; 58th, Bengal, 12th April, 1841; 72nd, Canada, 6th July, 1841; 68th, Canada, 1st August, 1841; 24th, Canada, 25th July, 1842; 34th, Canada, 9th August, 1841; 82nd, Canada, 18th Sept., 1841; 8th, Canada, 26th December, 1841, 6th, Bombay, 16th Jan., 1842; 37th, Canada, 17th Jan., 1842; 56th, Canada, 23rd May, 1842; 96th, Canada, 31st July, 1842; 49th, Canada, 18th Sept. 1843; 76th, Canada, 20th October, 1842; 67th, Canada, 5th Dec 1842 The 5th, 27th, 41st, 44th, 49th, 64th, 79th, part of 76th and 83rd, returned home since both May, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LOSS OF THE BRIG DAPHNE.—Information has been received in the City of the total loss of the brig Daphne, Captain Robinson, belonging to the port of Whitby. The vessel is stated to have been totally lost on the 24th ult., on the eastern side of the south country bridge. In the early part of last week she started on her outward passage, with a cargo of coals, and nothing occurred on board that could in any way alarm the crew during the voyage, until she arrived off Flamborough head, on the night of Tuesday last, when to their great surprise, they found she had several feet of water in her hold. Captain Robinson immediately gave orders for the pumps to be set actively to work, in order that the leak might be discovered, and measures taken to stop it. In this attempt, however, they failed, as the water was fast filling up the hold; and as it became evident to them all that in a short time she would go down, not a moment was lost in launching the ship's boat in order to save themselves, and after procuring a small portion of food, and what they could get out of their clothing, the captain and crew got into the boat and shoved off. The boat was kept as near the unfortunate brig as was considered prudent, the captain being anxious to learn her fate, and about one o'clock on Wednesday morning she sunk in deep water, about ten miles off Flamborough-head. The boat's crew then steered for the land, the men rowing by turns; they were, however, soon picked up by a Sunderland trader, and landed in Robin Hood's Bay in perfect safety. The brig is stated to be partially insured.

Her Majesty's surveying vessel Beagle, left Falmouth on the 11th inst. for England; the Styx surveying steamer remained there; the Scylla was in the Gulf of Mexico; the Kingdove was expected at Jamaica; the Albatross was repairing there.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.—Captain Robertson, of the Monarch, of Leith, which vessel sailed from Hong Kong on the 8th of May, reports that the Marchioness of Douro, the Sir Charles Forbes, and the Emma, all bound for London, and the Minerva, for Glasgow, sailed from China the same time as the Monarch, consequently these vessels may be daily expected, but will furnish no later intelligence than that received by the last overland mail.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. OLAVE, BEFORE THE LATE FIRE.

The recent destruction of this handsome church, in the extensive conflagration at Topping's Wharf, London Bridge, has already been detailed and illustrated in No. 69 of our journal. We now present our readers with an accurate view of the interior as it appeared before the fire, with the very interesting history of the structure.

The Church of St. Olave was, probably, the earliest parochial foundation in Southwark. St. Olave (or Olaff), to whom the church is dedicated, was King of Norway, and A.D. 993, made an incursion into England, and sailed up the Thames with his fleet; but having made peace with King Ethelred, and being converted to Christianity by the English prelates, he became that fast friend of Ethelred, and afforded him material service in the year 1008, when the city of London being occupied by the Danes, who had fortified London Bridge, Olave attacked it with his ships, and by fastening ropes to the piles and timbers of which the bridge was constructed, the whole was destroyed, and numbers of the enemy were involved in its ruin.* This manly contribuited to the restoration of Ethelred; and King Olave returning to his own country, filled with religious zeal, endeavoured to convert his Pagan subjects to Christianity. This caused them to revolt against him; and he was killed in a battle at Stichstadt, in 1028, and buried at Drontheim.

Being esteemed a martyr, Olave was canonized as a saint; and, from his services in England and friendship with the sovereigns, it is not surprising that many churches should be dedicated to him. In the city of London there are no less than three, viz, St Olave, Hart-street; St. Olave, Jewry; and St. Olave, Silver-street; besides St. Olave, Southwark. The latter church stands nearly on the site of his exploit, in 1008; for the original London Bridge stood somewhat eastward of the old bridge (pulled down on the erection of the present splendid structure), and crossed the Thames from Botolph's Wharf to the opposite side of the river. Olave would bring it to nearly the site of the Church of St. Olave, in Southwark.

It is not known when or by whom this church was first founded; but, from its dedication to St. Olave, it was probably prior to the Norman conquest. It formed part of the possessions of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and, with his wife, founded the priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, Sussex; and among the other possessions, granted to them, the church of St. Olave, in Southwark; the grant being confirmed by William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey.

The advowson of the church continued in the possession of the priory of Lewes, until the suppression of the monasteries by King Henry VIII., to whom it was surrendered (with the other possessions of the priory) by Robert, Prior of Lewes, in 1538.

In 1540, the Church of St. Olave was granted by King Henry VIII. to his then favoured minister, Lord Cromwell, Earl of Essex, for ever; but in the same year, it reverted to the crown, and afterwards formed part of the provision for Queen Anne of Cleves, the divorced wife of King Henry: during her life, and since her death, the living has been uninterruptedly vested in the crown.

The old church of St. Olave was a building apparently of about the fourteenth century, and consisted of four aisles or long rows of pillars (separated from each other by pointed arches and pillars) called respectively Our Lady's Aisle, St. Clement's Aisle, St. Anne's Aisle, and St. Barbara's Aisle: for each of these the contributors had distributed alms at certain times, and which were attached fraternities in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Clement, and a sisterhood or St. Anne.

In January, 1736, it was found that one of the pillars supporting the north side of the church had been injured, in consequence of digging graves in the church too near to the foundation of the pillar; and, on endeavouring to recruit the same for want of proper shoring, the whole of the north side of the church fell down.

In 1737, an act was passed for rebuilding the church; for which purpose the trustees were empowered to raise money by lottery, or by loans, or by fines, to be charged on rates to be levied on the parishioners. This act contained the very salutary provision that no body should be buried within the church.

The architect of the late church was Henry Flitcroft, who was a pupil of the celebrated Kent, and a *protégé* of that well-known patron of art, the Earl of Burlington. He built the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, a more elaborate specimen of art; but the Church of St. Olave, Southwark, was considered a masterpiece for chasteness and simplicity of style. Like St. Stephen's Walbrook, the exterior was plain and unmeaning; but, on entering the church, the spectator was astonished by the beauty of the interior: this consisted of a nave with side aisles, each aisle containing a gallery; the nave of the church was terminated by a handsome cove of waggon-head ceiling, supported by an fluted Ionic columns on each side: the whole enriched with carvings and mouldings, producing a fine effect without either gaudiness or unnecessary ornament. The chancel was small, but well adapted to the general harmony of the composition. We should observe that the particular description of the building, as our interior view will best show the beauty of the details. The church was finished and opened for divine service in 1740.

It has been a common report that the tower was originally intended by the architect to bear a spire, but that the design was abandoned in consequence of the failure of funds; this we can hardly believe to be the case, as the tower appeared to be complete in itself; and the addition of a spire would hardly be in keeping with the lower part of the structure.

It is a singular circumstance connected with the history of this church, that a very considerable portion of the expense was advanced by a French merchant, on an annuity for his life; and he dying soon afterwards, it was a current saying that the organ had cost more than the church. The organ was a very fine one of the old school, supposed to have been by Father Schmidt, about 1680; but, notwithstanding various repairs, almost worn out. There was a fine peal of eight bells. The clock was a present from Hugh Boulter, D.D., formerly rector of St. Olave's, and afterwards Primate of Ireland.

In the vestry-room was a very handsome table, originally the sounding-board of the pulpit; which, being considered unnecessary when the church was repaired and beautified in 1736, now forms a round table. This board is of oak, inlaid with rays emanating from a centre, in the midst of which is contained the triangle, as an emblem of the Trinity; the edge is ornamented with a carved scroll moulding; and the entire table is supported on a pillar and claws. The founder of that college, it was, probably, the size of Sir John Fastolfe's mansion or palace in Southwark. In the immediate neighbourhood there were also several other goodly mansions. On the other side of the church, there Chamberlain's Wharf now stands. A fine house of the Abbot of St. Augustine's, at Canterbury; next to which was the Bridge House, and then the Abbot of Battle's house, from which that part of the parish is still called Battle-bridge. Immediately opposite to this was the town house of the Prior of Lewes; and an ancient Norman house, which was afterwards the site of St. Olave's Grammar School.

It has been resolved on to rebuild the church on the present site, and a committee has been appointed to superintend its re erection, to consist of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Farncombe, Sheriff Pitcher, Messrs. Scovell, Bloyd, Walker, Langley, the Rector, Dr. Kenny, and others.

* The reader will find a particular account of this battle from the writings of an Icelandic historian, in "Thomson's Chronicles of London Bridge," a very interesting and valuable work.

LOSS OF THE REGULAR EAST INDIAMAN.

More than one inaccurate account of this melancholy affair having been published, we prefer the following narrative, by Captain Carter, as the best accompaniment to the annexed engraving of the abandonment of the vessel, from a sketch made by an officer on board. The noble conduct of the crew of the French frigate La Cléopatre, in rescuing all hands connected with the Regular from total destruction, has been acknowledged in a letter from Captain Carter to the commander of the French frigate; also, by Sir William Gomm, governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and this praiseworthy conduct has very properly been brought under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—

"The ship Regular, W. R. Carter commander, 550 tons, left London on the 22nd of February last, bound to Bombay and China, with a valuable cargo of specie, iron, steel, copper, &c. The passage was an ordinary one until the 8th of May, when, scudding in a heavy gale from the N. W. off the Cape of Good Hope, she suddenly sprung a leak, which, in spite of the continued exertions of the crew for the four subsequent days and nights, gained considerably upon them. On the second day the water gained upon both pumps three inches. The gale continuing with unabated fury, and a tremendous sea running, it was deemed expedient to lighten her, and about 80 tons of copper, &c., were thrown overboard without any good resulting. The crew was then divided into parties, and the pumps assisted by bailing at the fore hatchway. For the two subsequent days the weather continued nearly the same, blowing furiously with a tremendous sea. There was no alternative but to scud before the blast, which was done under a reefed foresail and close-reefed main-topsail. On the 13th all hands became completely exhausted, the pumps never having been left for four days and nights. The ship at noon on this day was in lat. 37 deg. 30 min. S., and in long. 36 deg. 30 min. E., when the immense quantities of water in the hold affected her steerage, and it was evident to all she was nearly waterlogged. At three P.M., the water in the hold being nearly up to the beams, and the crew despairing of keeping her afloat by their exertions much longer, they were compelled to take to their boats. At eight P.M. they left her to her fate. In the launch were placed eighteen persons, including the chief and second officers and two female passengers; in the pinnace were the third officer and ten persons; and in the gig Captain Carter and four persons. Several casks of provisions and water were placed in each boat. They were now 900 miles from the nearest land, scudding, in three small boats (the largest of which was only 23 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet 6 inches broad), before a furious Cape gale, direct from the land. About ten, in a heavy squall of wind, each boat shipped a tremendous sea; from the larger one everything was obliged to be thrown overboard to lighten her—water, food, compass, charts, &c. The gig cleared herself as she filled over the stern. So, on the top of a mountainous sea, the whole of her contents, save the crew, were washed over her bows. The pinnace shared the same fate as the launch; the gig was then pulled towards the launch, and reached her at midnight. The crew was then removed into her, and she cut adrift; the launch was now too crowded almost to move in, and had lost sight of the pinnace. Thus in despair they drove the wretched night through, without chart or compass to direct them, or a single necessary to sustain life; the sea birds (such as albatross and Cape pigeons) hovering close over them, as if only awaiting the moment when the frail boat should be engulfed. At dawn, to their inexpressible joy, the Almighty directed to their relief, which were descried directly to windward, running immediately down towards them. A signal of distress was made by hoisting a shawl belonging to one of the lady passengers, which was providentially not unobserved. The vessels proved to be the French frigate La Cleopatré, 52 guns, and corvette Alcmene, 20 guns, proceeding to China *viâ* Batavia, on convoy. On coming on being made acquainted with the discovery of the signal, immediately rounded the frigate towards the boat, and at eight those in the launch were received in safety on board her. On reaching the frigate's deck Captain Carter instantly implored the commander to go in search of his missing men and officers in the pinnace. This request was immediately complied with, and in less than an hour the missing boat was discovered by the corvette, and by her miraculously preserved, all parties thanking God and the French officers with tears in their eyes, who, through his mercy, had been the means of rescuing them from a watery grave. The appearance of these vessels seemed the more miraculous on this day as for forty-two days previously they had not sighted a single sail, nor did they fall in with any other after on their passage to the Mauritius. It was also afterwards learned that on the previous day the commodore had determined to alter his course, but had not eventually done so; if he had he would have passed eighty or ninety miles to the eastward of the unfortunate crew.

"The preparations made by those on board the frigate for removing the now wrecked people from the boats could never be surpassed. It displayed the skill of a seaman, and at the same time showed that every head and heart on board the Cleopatré seconded the exertions of the excellent commander; and, when they had been safely taken on board, they found that every arrangement had been made for their reception which either humanity or medical skill could dictate, and, from that moment until the arrival of the frigate at the Mauritius, the crew of the Regular received such generous treatment from their deliverers as will never be effaced from their memory. The whole of the officers, passengers, and crew were saved."

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLII.

MR. THESIGER, M.P.

Westminster Hall partakes of the assertion that falls upon the Chapel of St. Stephen at this season of the year, and at the present moment is the subject of our sketch, who occupies a prominent position in both those seats of controversy. Is enjoying the seabreezes at Teignmouth, one of the prettiest watering-places of the south of Devon. We have often thought that to those who have the high places of legal reputation, whose minutes, to borrow a [illegible] case *inter spectandum*—that is, during a morning ride; a striking confrontation, we thought, of the brand of the sanbenito. Horses, that "care mounteth behind the horseman." There is no shaking it off, till, fairly released from the fetters, men flv to fresh fields and pastures new, as the majority of the members of the bar and the legal tore are in the habit of doing towards the beginning of September. For the sake of the "celebrities" of the legal profession we do not wish the long vacation cut short by a single day; and as for those who have not yet attained the rank they aspire to, we can only hope that they will be luckier in the covers than in the courts, and bag more birds in the shooting season than they did "briefs" during term. But we are digressing.

Mr. Frederic Thesiger is widely known, both as an advocate and a member of Parliament; but it is no derogation from his merit to state that at the bar he holds a higher place, speaking comparatively, than in the House of Commons. Partly this may arise from

INTERIOR OF ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—See preceding page.

tinctions; and he who does not absolutely lead must be content to be led, unless he can stand aloof, like Mr. Roebuck, and, with almost a contemptuous indifference to either party, shower his denunciations on both. But in that case the individual speaks for himself alone, promulgates his own opinions only; and few indeed are there like the member for Bath, gifted with that power of thought and expression which commands attention from all, though it possibly may win co-operation from none. Mr. Thesiger is not one of these—he is a thorough party man, a Conservative of that more decided description which formerly would have been called Tory, but the term is out of fashion. Like the other great lawyers in the house, he speaks seldom, at least not often, having speaking enough elsewhere; and when he does, it is easy to perceive that it is simply because the subject has awakened more than ordinary interest in him. Thus during the last session—when the many bribery petitions were under inquiry, when the very air of the house seemed to be thickened with the unwholesome vapours of venality, when recusant witnesses and refusals to give evidence were so common, that motions to commit them to Newgate were ordinary matters—Mr. Thesiger took a very active part in the discussions. We believe it was on the Southampton petition that he took exception to the committal of a witness. Very late on a Friday night, or rather Saturday morning, he made a very long speech, and by an unexpected motion procured an adjournment of the house till the same day. A Saturday sitting is anything but popular with the members, and altogether the course he took was not very well relished by the Government—at least such was the general impression at the time; but the less likely it was to prove acceptable to the leaders of the party, the more strongly it proved his own sincerity. Mr. Thesiger represents the borough of Woodstock, for which he was returned in the month of February, 1840, after having been defeated in a contest for Newark against Sir Thomas Wilde. It is said that it was the interest of the Marquis of Blandford, when he succeeded to the dukedom of Marlborough, which secured him his seat. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn on the 18th of November, 1818. It is generally understood, that before he commenced the study of the law he had been intended for the sea, and had entered the naval service. If he did, he could have continued in it but a short time. His practice is mostly in the Court of Queen's Bench and on the Home Circuit. He is a ready and fluent speaker, with a clear, strong voice, and very distinct enunciation. He is tall in person and rather spare, but well made, and he possesses the air and carriage of a gentleman. The "midnight oil," and the toils of the court, have long

PORTRAIT OF MR. THESIGER, M.P.

since banished the roses from his cheeks—if ever they had any—but they have not dimmed a dark and searching eye, which seems able either to spy out Truth at the bottom of her well, or convey to her an intimation that she had better remain there, should it be the client's interest not to disturb her. His career does not differ from that of many others who have attained eminence in the law; energy and ability must be supposed, and the tact of using opportunities as they occur. We may mention one occasion on which Mr. Thesiger particularly distinguished himself under very unfavourable circumstances; he defended Thurtell on his trial for the murder of Mr. Weare. The law did not then allow an address from the counsel of the prisoner, but all that could be done he did in the cross-examination of the witnesses, and it is said, not without probability, that he wrote the very able defence which Thurtell himself read to the court. Mr. Thesiger wears a "silk gown," as one of her Majesty's counsel.

ABANDONMENT OF "THE REGULAR" INDIAMAN OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—See preceding page.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE PARLIAMENT OAK, SHERWOOD FOREST.

The Parliament Oak is situated by the side of the Ollerton and Mansfield high-road, about four miles from the latter town, and two miles to the north-west of the village of Clipston, on the borders of a magnificent remnant of Sherwood Forest. The oak would have long since "paid the debt of nature," but for the consideration of the noble proprietor upon whose land it stands. The Duke of Portland has stayed, and propped, and clamped it together on every side, so as to bid defiance to the violence of the tempest; and has reared a fine thriving plant from one of its acorns in the interior of the tree, which is so hollow, that it will with ease contain half a dozen persons. On an eminence, above the village of Clipston, are some remains of a very ancient palace that belonged to the Anglo-Saxon kings; it is of Norman architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the kings of Northumberland after the Conquest. It was frequently the residence of King John both before and after his accession to the throne; and the charter which he granted in the first year of his reign, is dated at this place; as were also the orders issued by Edward II. on September 25, 1307, to the seneschal of Gascony and constable of Bourdeaux, to provide 1000 pipes of good wine to be sent to London before the following Christmas, for his approaching coronation. To this palace, also, all the kings of England, down to Henry V., appear to have repaired for the diversion of hunting in the royal Forest of Sherwood, as we find that Henry de Fanconberge, in the reign of Henry III., held the neighbouring manor of Cuckney in sergeantcy, by the shoeing of the king's palfrey on coming to Mansfield.

The Parliament Oak is twenty-five feet in circumference at the height of four feet above the ground; and, as tradition states that King John held a Parliament under it, on an occasion when despatches reached him from London when he was engaged in hunting, it is reasonable enough to sup-

"THE PARLIAMENT OAK," SHERWOOD FOREST.

pose that it was a full grown tree in those days, and that its age cannot be at this time under one thousand years. The poet tells us that

"the monarch oak
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays"

The Parliament Oak would not have lived beyond the above allotted period of nine centuries, but for the protection and assistance it has received from man, as the sap which supports the scanty foliage on its few straggling branches is conveyed along narrow strips of bark. The rest of the bole of the tree resembles a gnarled and rugged rock. Other natives of "Merry Sherwood" are of more gigantic dimensions than the Parliament Oak; the Greendale Oak, in Welbeck Park, being thirty-six feet in circumference, and THURGOH which two horsemen can with ease ride two abreast; but not one possesses more interest than the one above sketched.

THE HAFOD COPPER-WORKS.

SKETCHES OF SOUTH WALES.

We are now enabled to resume the illustrations of the disturbed districts commenced in our last number. Our first engraving represents the Hafod Copper-works, on the river Tawe, about one mile and a half from Swansea. They are the principal copper-works in Wales; and belong to Messrs. Vivian, Foster, and Williams. The workmen, some 2000 in number, at the day on which our artist made his sketch, had been "out" three weeks; one man told him that at the works where he and five others had formerly earned £5 8s. per week, they did not then earn more than £3 4s.; adding that a further reduction was expected. The smoke of the Sulback works, also belonging to Messrs. Vivian, is seen above the hill in the distance, to the left of the river Tawe; Foster and Williams's works are on the right. The chimney to the right of Vivian's works is that

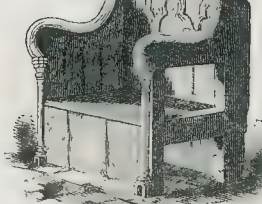
THE PONTYBAREM GATE, DESTROYED.

of some extensive chemical works. At the date of our engraving, eleven copper-works had struck in this district; five in the view before us, and the others over the hills adjoining.

We are happy to learn that the strike of the copper-men, which lasted so long, and was productive of such a serious injury to the trade of the entire neighbourhood, is now happily at an end, Messrs. Vivian's men at the Hafod Works having first resumed their employment, and the men at the other works on the Swansea and Neath rivers having now followed their example; so that the whole of the works in the Swansea Vale are now in full operation again.

The entrance to the vale of Tawy, in which these vast works are situated, at night, is both novel and surprising. Most of the copper ore in the kingdom is smelted in this vale, and its appearance at night is truly terrific: all vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the copper-works is totally blasted, it is a desolate-looking place. A lurid glare is first seen spread over the landscape. On nearing the works, some of which are in the hollow, close to the road-side, and others on the rise of the hill in the distance, a vast assemblage of flues—vomiting forth deep-coloured flames, once or twice varied with the brilliant glare of a blast furnace, and overshadowed by an immense cloud of smoke—certainly impresses a stranger very forcibly, and leads him to form no very favourable opinion of the environs of Swansea. The visitor who explores this vale often returns with a headache. The face of the country, which would otherwise have been beautiful, is literally scorched by the copper-smoke; and when it is recollected that the flues are constantly emitting smoke and flames, strongly impregnated with sulphur, arsenic, &c., the desolation is not to be wondered at. A canal runs up the vale into the country for several miles; and it is flanked near the copper-works by many millions of tons of copper-slag. Yet, in spite of the tainted atmosphere, a great number of the persons employed in the copper-works attain old age. The copper trade may be considered as comparatively of modern date; the first smelting-works having been erected at Swansea about one hundred and twenty years since.

The second engraving shows the remains of the Pontyberem toll gate, near Carmarthen, demolished a short time since by a party of Rebeccaites. The abuses regarding the tolls, which were first openly stated to be the cause of the disturbances in this part of the country, are placed in a somewhat more distinct light than hitherto in the *Times's* report from Carmarthen, dated September 4, in which an abstract of the accounts of a trust for 1839 shows that the receipts are £499 19s. 9d. for tolls, and the expenditure is £516 11s. 8d. Out of this sum, all the money expended on the road for keeping it in repair is £14 0s. 6d. for labour, and one-third of £2 14s. 8d. for materials. There is an item, "law, defending constables, &c., £175." £113 of this sum went for defending two constables for *handcuffing* a farmer on the road, on his return through one of the gates, he having passed through in the morning without paying, as there was no one at the gate to take toll. It is to be presumed the constables were in the wrong, for they lost the action. When these things are stated as the cause of outbreaks, the answer of those in authority is, "We know nothing of it." But an answer to the natural questions,—"Why did you not inform yourselves of what was going on around you? Why did you keep yourselves to yourselves, and avoid neighbourly converse with the people around you, as if you feared some sort of contamination from the contact? Why did you permit these abuses and oppressions to receive the sanction of your names and



ANCIENT CHAIR, AT LUNMOW PRIORY.—See next page.

countenance without knowing what it was that you sanctioned?"—may not be so easy. Toll-bars are now sinking in importance as a grievance; in fact, most of them are either down or abolished; and objections to the new poor-law and to tithes, and to high rents, are beginning to stand in the front rank.

The subsequent destruction of the Pontardulais gate indicates the levelling work to be still rife. Our artist visited several destroyed gates, all of which presented the same appearance, generally, as that at Pontyberem, which he has here depicted.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

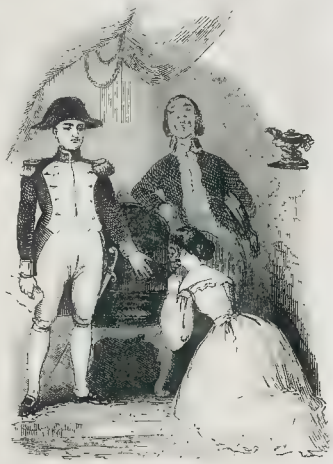
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIV

NAPOLEON.



AFTER a dreadfully tedious sixteen hours' journey Lucrece and Fred. entered the capital, and as, on reaching their hotel, they felt excessively fatigued, they almost immediately retired to rest.

The importance, however, of the task to be performed forbade any lengthened repose and, therefore, after being slightly refreshed, their first step was to call upon the Comte de Ville, to whom the letter written by Beauharnois was addressed, and whom they experienced no difficulty in seeing.

Having sent up this letter with their cards, the Count—an exceedingly elegant person—received them with infinite grace, and conversed with them on the subject with much courtesy and feeling, and having assured them that he should feel proud to present Lucrece—she being the petitioning party—to the Emperor, he appointed what he conceived to be the most convenient hour for that purpose, and they left him with high hopes indeed.

Punctual to this appointment, Lucrece—dressed nicely but with extreme neatness—returned with her brother to the Count, and as seven hope had lighted up her beautiful features, she looked indeed charming.

The Count, who had held himself in readiness, and who, in the interim, had read the petition, now raised her high hopes still higher by warmly expressing his conviction of success; and having been struck by her touching style of expression and the peculiarly musical richness of her voice, he encouraged her to make her appeal with firmness, and led her to his carriage accompanied by Fred.

On their arrival at the palace the Count left them for a time, and on his return, having informed them that the Emperor would receive the petition, he led Lucrece into a gorgeous *salon*, in which the Emperor stood with his back towards the door engaged in the perusal of various documents. He turned, however, almost on the instant, and as Lucrece knelt before him he approached, and with great kindness raised her, pressing her hand slightly as he did so and gazing with manifest pleasure.

He then receive, the petition, and having hastily perused it, drew the Count aside, and intimated to him that he had then no time to enter into the matter, that he should be occupied at least three hours, and that, as he presumed the petitioner wished to return as soon as possible, he would at the expiration of that time grant her an audience.

The Count returned to Lucrece, and having communicated this intelligence, took her hand and withdrew, but as they retreated the Emperor kept his eyes firmly fixed upon her, and moved with surpassing condescension

"I know not how to express to you my gratitude," said Lucrece, having retired quite delighted with this reception, "but that I do feel grateful he assured."

"My dear madam," returned the Count, "I beg you will not name it. If you succeed—and I now feel convinced that you will—the knowledge of your success will most amply reward me. I regret that I shall be unable to accompany you at the hour appointed, in consequence of an engagement which must be kept, but that will be of no importance: you will have but to announce your name, nothing more will be required."

They now rejoined Fred., who approached them trembling with anxiety to know the result and when the matter had been briefly explained, they re-entered the carriage, and were driven to the hotel, where the Count took leave of Fred. and Lucrece with many expressions of high consideration.

"Oh!" exclaimed Lucrece, when she and Fred. were again alone, "And you been there—had you but seen how graciously he addressed me—you would have been, perfectly amazed And then how kindly he raised me, and how calmly he smiled! Why he's very handsome, Frederick! I expected to see almost a monster:—instead of which he is really one of the most handsome persons I ever saw"

"Indeed"

"Oh he's extremely good looking! I'm quite sure that he'll not refuse."

"Heaven grant that be may so! But having seen him, do you still feel equal to the task of making an appeal?"

"Quite! Oh! I can speak to him without the slightest embarrassment! But now—let me see.—He will have read the petition, which he then merely glanced at, and then.—Oh how surprised they'll be in England when we all return!"

"True. but we have not yet the power to surprise them!"

"But we shall have, Frederick! You do not doubt it now"

"Not at all! But, perhaps it were better to confine your thoughts to the one grand point which has yet to be gained."

"I will—if possible, I will do so; although my fancy, floating on the stream, will be governed by the tide."

Fred., with a view to sustain her strength, then proceeded to order dinner, and until it was produced, Lucrece was lost in a most delightful reverie. She imagined the questions of the Emperor and her answers to those questions, and then thought of Charles, and having dwelt upon the raptures with which he would receive the happy news, pictured to herself the arrival in England, the amazement of relatives and friends, their affectionate embraces, their expressions of delight, and their warm congratulations. These, with a thousand collateral

conceptions, passed in review before her, and the only thing which tended to mar the pleasure they indicated was the strong and ever present apprehension that the health of her Charles had been permanently impaired.

The three hours prescribed having nearly expired, Lucrece, whose impatience kept pace with the time, again repaired to the palace, accompanied by Fred., and on the arrival they appeared to have been expected, for an officer, with a great show of kindness, received them and conversed with Fred. in the most friendly strain, while Lucrece was formally ushered into the Emperor's

On being left alone in the room by the attendant, who immediately retired, the Emperor removed and approaching an ebon couch, raised her with an expression of encouragement.

"Rise," said Lucrece, in a tone, the depth and richness of which appeared to amaze him, "I pray you pardon me for having so long kept you waiting on your coming here."

"You would speak of Dr. C——rend," said the Emperor, "your husband, his cause you came to plead."

"Most humbly, sire!" returned Lucrece, "and if your Majesty would deign to grant the prayer of my petition, the purest gem that ever would fill our hearts. He has been, sire, long a captive, a dejected man, and death must soon complete its work, if not arrested by your clemency. I plead," she added with startling energy, kneeling as she escaped her grasp, "that I may search you grant him liberty—do, I implore you, set him free!—and that the Almighty may ever smile upon and bless you, will be our constant prayer."

"Your petition is granted in the petition," said the Emperor, raising her, "and now I have proved how I can interfere, with any show of justice to the rest. However I am not yet resolved."

"Thanks, sire!—a thousand thanks. No condition can be proposed which will not be respected; they will never join mass their arms against France."

"Oh, I would not fetter them," returned the Emperor approaching the table, and taking up a pen.

"Oh that I had the fortune to speak!" thought Lucrece, as the Emperor was writing, "to cast to my poor dear Charles with the glorious news! We are now about Heaven be praised!"

"Madam," said the Emperor on leaving the table, "here is an order for the passports. It has been to the governor."

"And before I receive it, sire, I beg most humbly to express the unbounded gratitude with which your gracious goodness has filled my heart. Oh, thrice happy must the those who have the power to impart such happiness to others. Sire, may Heaven bless you with that happiness of which this gift will be the source, be multiplied a thousand-fold to bless the giver. I thank you sire, most humbly, but with all my soul."

"Madam," said the Emperor, presenting the order, "I am proud of thus enjoying the esteem of one so graceful, so clever, so lovely as yourself."

"Sire!" said Lucrece, and returned, with an expression of embarrassment, "May Providence protect you!"

Fred's rapture on the result of this interview being explained may be conceived. He was in a state of absolute ecstasy. Still he urged Lucrece not even to prepare for their departure, and when all the preliminaries had been arranged they left Paris.

Meanwhile, Charles was in a state of anxiety the most intense. Time, to him, seemed to be running a racehorse's race, and we he dreaded the return of Lucrece. His dreams, never vivid, had been frightful, and although he had not been accustomed to attach much importance to dreams, they now took an firm possession of his mind, and gave his thoughts with no potent reason, but when the time he expected the return of Lucrece and her brother had passed, he became almost fear

And what moral torture can be held to be comparable with that which suspense induces, when in one's depths the hope of release struggles with the fear of being plunged deeper and deeper still? Passionate love becomes violence, and superstition forms itself into belief. Man calculate the chances even while they chide to destroy, absurd destiny and chance are so opposed they cannot exercise. What misery is created by the dread of its approach, and by what mere threads are joy and wretchedness suspended: the slightest effort will snap either, but then they are so mysteriously entwined, we know not which is severed until it descends.

Charles knew the futility of thus worrying himself as well as any man; but how useless was that knowledge to him then—and remember, unbroken by social companionship, which was then in a state of revolt.

At length, however, wearied utterly exhausted, the rumbling noise of an approaching carriage and the energetic cracking of the whip, which had upon him an electric effect, made him fly to the window, and when he perceived that the carriage was about to stop he rushed to the door in the passage.

"Success!" cried Fred, with an expression of gaiety, thrusting his head out of the carriage. "No news."

"Thank God" exclaimed Charles, approaching "Lucrece, my love," he added, as he pressed her trembling hand, "time never has been too much for you, my girl—the fatigue has been too great for you, my sister!"

"Why no" said Lucrece, "I am to be wondered at, certainly; but no, for I possess a constitution which will bear much more than this, dearest, my dear fellow, and so should your

"Sire!" and when they had entered the house Lucrece burst into tears at Charles's feet, exclaiming,

"Dear Charles. My dear husband!" she exclaimed, when turning to the servant who had brought the infant in her arms, she sobbed aloud as she kissed him with passionate ca

"Eh!" cried Fred., when Lucrece had retired, "what think you now?"

"I know not what to think, but that Lucrece is a——, that you are a fine fellow, and that the Emperor is a much better man than I ever—I am to be. But how did you act?—what did he say?"

"I'll enter into all the particulars when I have dined; you shall then have a full explanation. Here!" he added, placing the order in his hand "there is a feast before dinner for you."

Dinner was then ordered to be brought up at once; when all was explained to Charles, who was much delighted at a heavy weight seemed to have been lifted from his heart. He took up again, and felt quite another man; and as somebody propositions were made for the day, the 26th, on the following that which succeeded this evening, each an eternal added to Verdun.

THE DUNMOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—THE FLITCH OF BACON PRIZE.

The ancient jocular ceremony of awarding the gammon of bacon at Dunmow, to whatever married couple who should have lived in harmony a year and a day, was revived in 1837; the poetical oath being dispensed with, and the usual condition of complete fidelity being exchanged for the following—"To the married couple, labourer in husbandry and his wife, who shall have brought up the greatest number of children, and placed them in respectable service; without any the least parochial relief; a gammon of bacon to the second best candidate for the same, 10s., offered by the society."

The origin of this modern award is as follows—In September, 1836, at the annual dinner of the Dunmow Agricultural Society (then a branch of the Saffron Walden), John Player, Esq., placed at the disposal of the committee the value of a gammon of bacon, to be given to a married couple under the above-named conditions. At the following anniversary, three candidates were found, and the custom has since been kept up by the special donation of some member of the society; but as the Dunmow Agricultural Society, in 1840, became an independent association by its separation from the parent society at Walden, the gammon has since been given by some gentleman belonging to the corporation of Dunmow; and it is understanding between the society and the corporate body that it shall continue so to be offered.

The annual meeting of the Dunmow Agricultural Society, ploughing match, exhibition of agricultural roots, and of cottagers' garden produce, was held on Monday last, the 18th inst. For the trials of skill in husbandry—viz., the ploughing and hand ditching, the ground being extremely hard, consequently but few candidates presented themselves to compete for the various prizes; nevertheless the judges reported to the committee that the workmanship was of a very superior order. In the town of Dunmow, as early as six o'clock, a new method was resorted to on this particular occasion, of exhibiting the bacon to the public till the time should arrive for it to be delivered over to the worthy old couple who were to receive it. A strong rope was made fast to the cupola on the Town-hall, and, being carried across, it was fastened to an opposite chimney; from the centre of this rope was suspended the gammon, decorated with ribbons, flowers, and foliage. The exhibition of cottagers' garden produce at the large room in the ancient Town-hall was very superior.

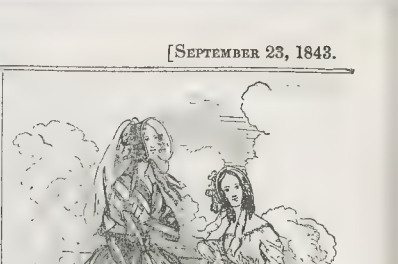
About half-past two o'clock, some wagons having been drawn into the centre of the town for that purpose, the prizes were delivered to the successful candidates, surrounded by a large concourse of persons. There were in the wagons, or in their own vehicles, present—Charles Grey Round, Esq., M.P., who kindly consented to act as president, and read the award list; the Revs. H. L. Majendie (vicar of Dunmow), W. Shepherd, J. Ridgeway, and J. Tweed, W. F. Wade, Esq., W. Gibbons, Esq., J. Green, Esq., Woodbridge, Esq., J. C. Briggs, Esq., J. J. Cribb, Esq., B. M. Fonkes, Esq.; Mr. Blyth, secretary; Mr. Lawrence, treasurer; Messrs. Low, Clayton, C. Clayton, W. Portway, Fitch, Stock, Hockley, Barnard, H. Barnard, Patmer, Randall, A. Barfield, assistant secretary, &c.

The gammon, most excellently fatted by the worthy donor, and cured by Mr. Taylor for this occasion, was taken down, and, at the time the qualification for its reception was read by the worthy gentleman who presided, was borne away on a stout stick between the saddens of the jolly old couple, amid the cheers of the assembled society and inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

We have not space for the entire list of prizes, but give the particulars of the award of the gammon of bacon to Samuel Boatman, aged 81, and Lucy, his wife, aged 60, of Barnston; recommended by Mr. W. J. Clayton. They had had thirteen children, three of whom are, or have been placed, in respectable service. Boatman has been twice married; his first wife lived with him thirty years, and had seven children; has lived with his present wife twenty years, who has had six children. His eldest son, aged 50, is married, and has five children, one of whom is married. Boatman has subscribed to a benefit club thirty-five years, and never received any thing from it, except for two weeks, when ill. He worked with one master twelve years, and with his last upwards of twenty. Has always paid his rent punctually, and, the committee were well aware, is a thoroughly respectable old English labourer.

At four o'clock about 40 gentlemen, connected with the society, dined at the Saracen's Head Inn, Dunmow, the Rev. H. L. Majendie (vicar) in the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk; after which the Chairman proposed the health of the noble president, Viscount Maynard. C. G. Round, Esq., then proposed, in an eloquent speech—"Prosperity to the Dunmow Agricultural Society." Many other appropriate toasts were given, and duly acknowledged; among the rest, the Vice-Chairman gave—"The corporate body of the ancient town of Dunmow." Mr. Wade, in returning thanks, alluded to the gammon of bacon and the ceremony, and the more modern and rational manner of awarding it, adding, that as long as he lived in the corporation of Dunmow, the Agricultural Society should not want a donor of the gammon of bacon. The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one, and passed off with the utmost hilarity.

The annexed engraving represents an interesting relic of the original custom, it being the actual chair in which the happy couple, who obtained the flitch of bacon, were carried on men's shoulders round the site of the priory, at Dunmow, the bacon being borne in triumph before them; probably, it was the usual seat of the old abbots; it is in good condition, considering that several centuries have glided away since it was constructed. The origin of the custom is thus very briefly stated to be from Lord Fitzwalter, in the reign of Henry III., having ordered, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day after it, should go to his priory, at Dunmow, and demand the bacon, on his swearing to the truth, kneeling on two stones in the churchyard. These stones have long since been removed and lost, for they were not worn away in practice, memoranda of three claims only being found prior to the Reformation, and the same number since.



DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

THEATRICAL LICENSES.—Considerable apprehensions are entertained by the proprietors of those hybrid localities—half gin palaces, half theatres—that their licenses to mangle the drama, particularly the *lyrical*, may not be renewed to them on the expiration of their present permissions. It were a "consummation devoutly to be wished for," that some check should be put to the licentious inroads upon the purity of the genuine stage with which these resorts vitiate the public taste. Neither Thalia nor Melpomene were frequenters of *The Pleraiic*. It is no wonder that Drury-lane and Covent-garden so often prove bankrupt speculations, when there are so many temptations to the thoughtless and indifferent to have their appetites satiated with low apician gluttony, when they might feed with true epicurean enjoyment, if they liked, upon the daintiest dishes of the imagination. It is chiefly owing to these establishments that the cause of the genuine drama, although upheld in the judgment of the few by the Atlantean shoulders of honest Knowles, has been for some years on the decline, and that we are forced to say with Varro, on the death of Plautus, that "*Comœdia luget—scena est deserta*."

M. BLASS.—The country which has given birth to De Beriot, Vieuxtemps, and other musical worthies, has also the honour to boast of one of the first (if not the first) clarionet players in the world. M. Blass lately performed at Ghent before her Majesty Queen Victoria, and was truly distinguished (as the old Ant. Hall Hatt-player used to say of *himself*) for taste, tone, and execution.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Although several engagements have been concluded for this house *up to Christmas*, still "*fur niente*," so *far* at least as effects preparations for opening, seems to be the motto of the present laity. Among the engagements are Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Romer, a Miss Howson (a sister of Albertazzi), Templeton, Harrison, H. Phillips, Stretton, Harley, Meadows, Cooper (who, as last season, is to be stage-manager), and Mrs. Stirling. We have already stated some arrangements for the ballet department, and, *à ce qu'on dit*, Dupree and Scandigt are likely to appear shortly after Christmas. The scenic arrangements will be under the management of the Grieves.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—This house, it is said, will open on the 2nd of October with a new comedy by Bourcicault, entitled "Woman," in which Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Keely, &c., will appear. Danson, the clever painter of the *al fresco* pictorial effects at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, is engaged as one of the artists.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This deservedly popular place of amusement will also open on the 2nd of October under the management of Mr. Gladstone. Various interesting novelties are in preparation; amongst the rest an adaptation from Scribe's "Grace de Dieu," or "Linda di Cramoont;" the heroine to be performed by Mrs. Yates, who may be said to be unrivalled in her portraits of domestic character.

MUSICAL REVISITINGS.—Our metropolis will be again illumined by the reappearance of the stars Grisi, Mario, and Sivori on Monday next, the 25th inst., at the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, when Lord Henry Ill., *hors* constellation, some of the *élite* of our English *artistes* will also bestow their light.

RIVAL TO LABLACHE.—A young acting-singer named Fioravanti (son to the celebrated composer), has just made a debut at the Teatro Nuovo at Naples, in the part of *Don Pasquale*, and was crowned with immense success.

GRAVESEND.—We perceive that Messrs. Grattan Cooke and Kirkmark announce a concert at the Literary Institution, at Gravesend, on Wednesday evening next; and from the success of their last concert, and their attractive aid, a bumper may be expected.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 38.

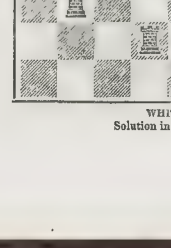
WHITE.	BLACK.
Kt to Q 8th	K moves
K to K 1st	K moves
Kt to K B 7th ch.	K moves
P to K Kt 4th, mates.	

In problem No. 37, the white pawn at the Q Kt 7th should be at the Q B 7th.

PROBLEM, No. 39.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 19th Sept., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In my last letter to you I confined myself chiefly to a description of evening toilettes; I will now, if you please, give you some insight into the fashions which I have observed in the various promenades of this city. Let me mention, in the first place, two robes: the one of a sort of rose-coloured dimity, the other of chameleon taffety. The first is made with an open skirt, with double fallback in bears embroidered en soutache. The corsage is open to the waist, with a double cape forming a pelerine behind, and becoming wider and more full at the bottom of the corsage, which is embroidered in the same manner as the front of the skirt. The sleeves are plain, and the under skirt is in Scotch batiste. The second is made of a rich silk, trimmed with a plaiting or puffing à la vierge of similar material; the corsage is plain, open at the neck, and brought to a rounded point, trimmed in front with a row of silk buttons, the sleeves plain, and wide frill, forming a jocket, and shirred with India muslin at the opening; the under petticoat is in batiste, trimmed with two deep flounces of lace. Besides these dresses I particularly noticed two bérége robes, the one sea-green, the other a most rose-coloured and white; the first was trimmed with two deep festooned flounces; the corsage high, gathered at the waist and plain above, the sleeves moderately wide, terminated with cuffs. The second was trimmed with two festooned frills: the band of the sleeve and ruffles are lace of a rich pattern. The sash is worn long, and is made of rose-coloured and green taffety. The other dress was trimmed on the skirt with two deep flounces en tablier; the corsage was open à la vierge, gathered at the waist and from the shoulder; the sleeves are shirred plain, and trimmed with a frill of the same stuff. I shall not detain you much longer with a description of accessory details; it will, however, be necessary to give you a slight idea of the different fancies which our public promenades offer to the observer. Let us then take, in the first instance, a sort of neckhandkerchief, or scarf, of India muslin, pleated from the shoulder to the waist, with a collar formed of two rows of festooned muslin, and another handkerchief, also of India muslin, but with the collar of lace. I have also remarked a scarf in white bérége, and a mantelet of embroidered muslin, with two pelerines, which do not descend lower than the waist, very much scalloped at the upper part of the arm, and falling in front in long squared ends, and trimmed all round it with rich and broad lace. As a further conservation, I should tell you, scarfs of black lace are much worn and very becoming. Hats of paille de riz, trimmed with a long willow plume, or with roses with taffety ribbons of the same shade, and hats of white crape lisse, lined with rose taffety and trimmed with a bunch of heath, are exceedingly fashionable, as are also fancy straw hats trimmed with white crimped ribbons, and with a small branch of roses; the interior of the brim is ornamented with a rich of taffety ribbon.

Adieu, HENRIETTE DE B.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last report we have received only a moderate time-of-year supply of English wheat up to this morning's market. Most of the new samples having come in hand in middling condition, the demand for the best qualities has ruled firm, at, in most instances, the advance of 1s. per quarter, and good clean samples have been readily effected. In free foreign wheat a large business has been done, and the quotations have improved 1s. per quarter. The trade is now 2s. per quarter. Although the supplies of barley and malt have been small, the inquiry for them being dull

prection is evidently in progress and those who feel inclined to work, do not now complain of want of employment. [illegible] of Industry at Leeds and Bradford [illegible] Manchester [illegible] Coventry [illegible] Nottingham [illegible] Derby [illegible] Sheffield [illegible] Birmingham [illegible] Wolverhampton [illegible] Dudley [illegible] Worcester [illegible] Gloucester [illegible] Bristol [illegible] Exeter [illegible] Plymouth [illegible] Portsmouth [illegible] Southampton [illegible] Brighton [illegible] Chichester [illegible] Canterbury [illegible] Dover [illegible] Ashford [illegible] Maidstone [illegible] Rochester [illegible] Chatham [illegible] Sheerness [illegible] Gravesend [illegible] Ipswich [illegible] Norwich [illegible] Yarmouth [illegible] Lowestoft [illegible] Cambridge [illegible] Peterborough [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] Boston [illegible] Hull [illegible] Leicester [illegible] Northampton [illegible] Oxford [illegible] Reading [illegible] Windsor [illegible] Guildford [illegible] Kingston [illegible] Croydon [illegible] Epsom [illegible] Dorking [illegible] Reigate [illegible] Brighton [illegible] Lewes [illegible] Hastings [illegible] Rye [illegible] Tunbridge [illegible] Tenterden

OPENING OF THE WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, AT RICHMOND.

This extensive building, of which we gave an engraving in No. 67 of our journal, having been happily completed, Friday last, the 15th inst., was fixed on for the ceremonial of the opening.

Previous to the directly religious engagements of the occasion, the officers and friends of the institution met together at breakfast. The company altogether numbered about three hundred, and included the president of the Conference (Rev. John Scott), the president of the Theological Institution (Rev. Dr. Bunting), the governor, tutors, and other officers of the Southern Branch, most of the Wesleyan ministers in London and the neighbourhood, and a number of the supporters of the institution, male and female.

At one o'clock, the committee, the ministers, and other friends present, and the students, assembled in the large lecture-room, in order to the special services of the day. Dr. Bunting gave out hymn 744, "The Saviour, when to heaven he rose," which was sung; after which the Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe, A.M., engaged in prayer.

Dr. Bunting then addressed the assemblage, in which he entertained strong objections to this place being called the Richmond *College*;—it was the Richmond INSTITUTION;—to speak more diffusely, the Richmond Branch of the Wesleyan Theological Institution. He hoped his excellent friends to whom would be permanently and regularly entrusted the management of the institution, and the education of the young brethren, would concur with him in the opinion he had just expressed. There were many things implied in what was properly, speaking, a college which they did not aim to realise in this establishment. He congratulated the friends of the institution on the numerous assemblage now congregated. It was nearly a hundred years ago—namely, at the Conference of 1744—that the propriety of instituting a "seminary," as it was then termed, was first mooted; and this institution was, therefore, in principle anything but an innovation. The question proposed to the Conference of 1744 was, "Can we have a seminary for labourers?" He hoped the young brethren who were receiving instruction in the Theological Institution would always bear this in mind that, when the establishment of such an institution, or seminary, was first suggested, it was proposed for the instruction and training of "labourers." His young brethren must remember that they were to be "labourers"; and if he thought that anything they might learn, or any habits which they might acquire, in that institution, would unfit them for labour, or disincline them to labour, he would most deeply regret its establishment. But he anticipated a very different result. He anticipated that, by the blessing of God upon the assiduous efforts of their tutors, they would, in this institution, learn how to labour, and be strengthened in their determination to labour, faithfully and zealously, wherever their lot might be cast. He had stated that, at the Conference of 1744, the question was proposed, "Can we have a seminary for labourers?" The answer was, "If God spare us till another Conference." The subject was resumed at the next Conference, and it was asked, "Can we have a seminary for labourers *yet?*" "*Not yet,*" was the answer; "*not till God gives us a proper tutor.*" The want of a proper tutor was the only reason assigned why an establishment similar in principles and objects to this institution was not made coeval with the earliest periods of Wesleyan Methodism. At the end of a century, that which even at the early period he had referred to was felt to be a desideratum had now, by the providence of God, been supplied. An institution had been established which, for the sake of convenience, had branched into two divisions: one of those branches having been opened, last September, at Didsbury, near Manchester, which was called the Northern Branch; and the other, or Southern Branch, being that which they were now assembled, in a more formal and solemn manner than had heretofore been done, to dedicate to the service of God. They seemed, indeed, to have all they required, except two things. They did want more money. (Hear, hear.) It might be said, "Why did you erect such an expensive building as this? We cannot help doing justice to the architectural merit of the building; we must allow that it is beautiful and commodious; but have you not spent upon the erection of the building money which might have been better applied to the support of the institution?" He would reply, "No; these premises are *a present* to the institution, from the Centenary Fund, *by a grant made for the specific purpose of such an erection*; and I am informed that not one farthing of the money subscribed by individual friends for the support of the institution—for the maintenance and instruction of the students—will have to be appropriated to defray the cost of the building. (Hear, hear.) He believed it would not be necessary to trench upon any funds contributed for the maintenance of the institution; but that the sum granted from the Centenary Fund would just be sufficient to defray the expenses of the purchase, and of the erection of this beautiful and commodious structure, which was so well calculated to accomplish the *monumental* and *commemorative* part of the various noble objects contemplated in the original plan of the Centenary Fund. Since, then, they had obtained such convenient accommodation,—and since there was in the building a considerable number of students, to whom he hoped more would be hereafter added,—it now remained for them to provide means for the annual support of the institution.

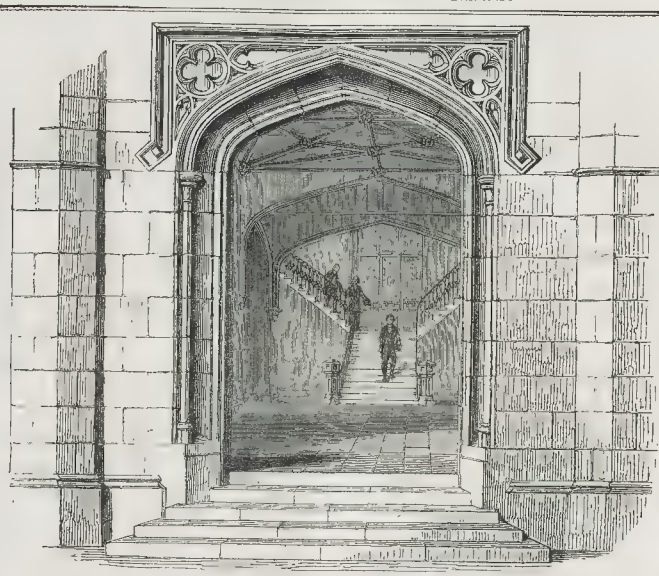
The Rev. Dr. Dixon, after repeated calls from the audience, came forward and congratulated the meeting on the occasion on which they had then met. He thought the building in which they had now assembled was a beautiful exhibition of genius and taste. He greatly admired the edifice; he thought it very characteristic; it had the appearance of a religious edifice; there was something about it ecclesiastical and scholastic. In one view of the case, it was the result of benevolence; in another, it was the product of religious genius; and he congratulated the architect on the completion of his work. He was wonder-struck when he found himself—a Wesleyan Methodist Minister—located in this beautiful edifice,—surrounded by a royal park, and near a more than royal river. He congratulated the assembly on the completeness and convenience of the building; and concluded by observing that he hoped they might say now, as heretofore, that "the best of all is that God is with them."

The Treasurer of the Institution, Thomas Farmer, Esq., then addressed the assemblage, and, having resigned his office, added, that he had lately made an investment in the purchase of £500 stock, in the public funds, in order that the interest might be annually applied to its permanent support. ("Hear," and applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Bunting then read the 4th chapter of the second epistle to Timothy; and after prayer by the Rev. F. J. Jobson, the benediction was pronounced by the President.

It had been arranged that the sermon by the President of the Conference, with which the services were to close, should be delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Richmond; but it was found that the number of friends in attendance was too large to be accommodated in that building. Under these circumstances, the lawn in front of the institution was prepared for the reception of the congregation, the weather being most favourable for an open-air service. Shortly before four o'clock, the Rev. Thomas Jackson offered up a fervent and most powerful prayer, and read a portion of the Scriptures; after which the President (Rev. John Scott) delivered an impressive and very profitable discourse. The text was—Psalm iv. 3—"Know that the Lord hath set apart him that is godly for himself." After singing and prayer, the assembly dispersed, having derived not only high gratification, but, we trust, permanent spiritual benefit, from the engagements of the day.

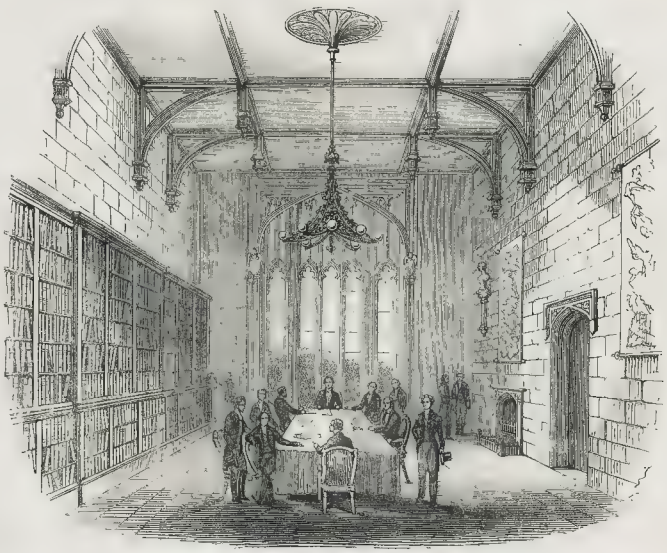
We have abridged the above details from the *Watchman*. Our engravings represent the fine entrance-hall, with groined ceiling, and the principal staircase, branching off right and left. This leads to the library, shown in the second engraving: it is 35 feet by 20 feet, and 20 feet high. It is lit by a single window at one end, of lofty proportions, and which is the oriel over the entrance, and indicates the apartment to be carried up to the height of two stories. It is a noble room, and the appointments are in excellent taste. Lastly, we annex portraits of the Reverend Presidents of the Conference, and of the Institution.



ENTRANCE HALL, AND PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE.

THE REV. JOHN SCOTT, PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

THE REV. DR. BUNTING, PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.



THE LIBRARY.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 74.—Vol. III. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF WEALTH.

If a foreigner were to be asked, after a residence—even a short one—in England, what he considered the great peculiarity of society in this country, he would undoubtedly reply, contrast. He could have made but little use of the observant faculties if the startling evidences of this peculiarity have not met him wherever he turned. Let him walk the streets of this great city, and a conviction of the existence of immense masses of wealth, proved by its outward manifestations, luxury and magnificence, will be pressed forcibly upon him: they stand in the highway and the broad path of every day life; the flash and the glitter are on every side of him; he leaves behind him the mansion of the noble, only to meet advancing the chariot of the merchant, who, enriched by commerce, is enabled to vie in splendour with the earl who blazons a descent from the Conquest. He stands still, and the living stream passes by him, ever tinged with the hues of wealth; the tide of life will seem to him as if it ran above the golden sands of the fabled Pactolus. But let him turn aside from the great channel, where all that is visible seems flushed with "pride and purple"—let him seek the localities less known, less inviting to the eye, less examined, but not less deserving examination, and there he will discover—what? Proofs not to be mistaken—evidences not to be misunderstood—signs that convince alike the physical and the moral senses, of a poverty as startling as the pomp—of a misery as great as the luxury—of a destitution as complete and hopeless as the splendour he has just left is undeniable; and both conditions are co-existent; the rags and the purple are side by side; hunger is the neighbour of excess, and a few steps are often all that divides the house of feasting from the house of want. The plenty and the dearth in the dream of Pharoah were correctives of each other, but here the fat kine and the lean dwell in the same pasture and there is no change in the condition of either. The extremes lie close together, but, alas, they do not "meet," and herein is a great part of the misery; there is, unhappily, nothing new in all this; the wealthiest nations have always had a mass of poverty among them; Dives in the hall, has never been without the Lazarus at the gate; but few nations, we believe, have existed in which such wealth and such poverty might be seen together, as may be seen in England in the present day. Though it can be but imperfectly done in the limited space we can command, we wish to point out what we conceive to be one of the causes of this evil—the utter disparity in the condition of the many and the few; were our power to prove it as great as our conviction is complete, we think we could show that the mismanagement of great wealth, is the source of our deepest destitution.

There are two principles always in active operation in this country, which, like many other principles, are productive both of good and evil, according as they are directed,—the competition of capital with capital and of labour with labour.

It is the first of these only that we have to allude to here, for it has given the most singular proofs of what may be called the mismanagement of wealth. The capitalist, wishing to find a field for the employment of his money, sees most of the outlets occupied, and is discontented; the consequence is, he catches with rather too great an eagerness at any scheme that promises a higher rate of interest. And how schemes *do* promise! It is not till too late that it is discovered that promise and performance are frequently very little akin to each other. The possession of a large mass of wealth seems sometimes absolutely to incapacitate its possessor to direct it wisely; men, who in the dealings of every day life, in matters that involve only the outlay of a moderate sum, are sharp and cautious—nay, sometimes sparing more than is need, considering their station—lose all these qualities, and become possessed with a sort of blind infatuation when the question is of the disposal of the greater part, or all, they possess. He will not purchase the new villa, which he cannot help thinking would be rather a comfortable thing; he demurs to the outlay for the new furniture his wife is anxious for, and delays promising his daughter the new harp she has set her heart upon. But lo! there is a new scheme in the money market that "promises" a large per centage, and the cautious man is made rash by the hope of gain, and forthwith invests his thousands in shares in some foreign loan to some republic sprung into existence but yesterday, and whose securities are the revenues to be created by the commerce that is yet to be. The bubble bursts—his shares are worth the paper they are written on, and no more, and the fabric of wealth is shaken to its foundation. The rich man is crippled in his resources, and descends in the social scale to a lower level, or struggles to maintain his position by expedients that waste the mind and energies more than the humiliation of descending at once—or worse still, is entirely beggared. Then follows a scene of private and individual misery that we should in vain endeavour to paint—the keenest suffering falls where there was the greatest fault, but there is also an effect produced upon society at large, which cannot be disregarded. It is impossible to calculate the injury which England, as a nation, has sustained from the "mismanagement of wealth." The readiness with which almost any scheme for raising money in this country, *to be carried abroad*, is met, is perfectly marvellous. Loans to bankrupt Kingdoms, loans to mushroom Republics, loans to petty states, that are but fractional parts of a great Federation—the only question as to the securities for the advances to all of them being the doubt as to which can be pronounced the worst: all of these appear to be filled up, to be subscribed to, and obtained, with most unfortunate facility. At this moment the amount of British property which has been lent to, and spent by, the different states of America, is fifty-five millions sterling! The Republic of America is not responsible for the debt; it has been lent to the separate states, on their separate bonds; and "repudiation" has been of late a popular doctrine. There are signs of a better feeling returning, but the whole is yet in jeopardy. The situation of England in the mart of nations, is like that of *Shylock* on the Rialto, when *Tubal* announces the "merchant's" bankruptcy. He no sooner hears of his loss by America, than he is told that Mexico is insolvent! "There—there again have I another bad match—a bankrupt—a prodigal!" Still there comes "loss upon loss;" for again he hears that Greece is unable to answer the summons—"Pay me what thou owest." For this last announcement, however, he has some consolation in the fact that the Government of England, with more generosity to the subjects of King Otho than justice to its own overtaxed and underfed millions, is a joint security for the payment. All have failed, and John Bull looks at his worthless "bonds," recollecting, with a sigh, how, like the debtor of the Jew, they all "came so smug upon the Mart," that he did not suspect them. He now denounces their fraud—but he should also throw some of the blame upon his own avidity. It will be well if these repeated losses teach our capitalists at last something like caution, and show them that in sending their money out of the country they risk it on all the chances of wars and internal convulsions, or the doubtful integrity of nations and states, over which neither themselves nor the Government of their own country have any effectual control. What vast sums, again, are invested and are being invested in the construction of French and Belgian railroads? Yet with the first shot fired in a continental war the whole of it will be as much lost as if it had been thrown into the Atlantic! Is not this the "mismanagement of wealth?" Could it not be better employed? Are there no fields nearer home? If looked for, we think they might be found. Ireland abounds in labour and land, yet there is not as much English capital invested in this integral part of the empire as in a single French railway! Surely if the profit would be something less, the security would be greater, and as an individual as well as a national matter, it would be better to gain only a little, than, in so many cases, to lose all. We say nothing of the thousand bubble companies that have been born of native ingenuity, for the transfer of native capital from the pocket of the easily satisfied rich man to that of the unprincipled sharper. Yet they have absorbed no small amount, and played a distinguished part in the "mismanagement of wealth." That important element of greatness is ill directed in other ways. It has been proved that our railroads are far more expensively constructed than they need be for the purposes they are meant to answer; we might have had a greater number of miles laid down for the same money. Here again is capital wasted. Another enormous scene of mismanagement is the extravagance in spending, and the carelessness in watching over, the public revenue by the Government—not by this Government or that—but by all. The frauds at the custom house have been going on for years, and have stopped thousands upon thousands yearly in their way to the Exchequer. In the Exchequer itself a fraud of the most enormous kind is discovered, which leaves the public to suffer by the amount of thousands and thousands more. Is it any wonder we are told that an Income Tax is "necessary?" Whether we look at individuals or Governments, seeing the inconsistencies of carelessness and avidity they both exhibit, must we not acknowledge that "the mismanagement of wealth" is a serious failing of our national character?

GENERAL ESPARTERO AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—See next page.

DINNER TO GENERAL ESPARTERO AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand dinner at the Mansion-house to General Espartero, his lordship having arranged to commence to him on this occasion the resolutions agreed to by the Common Council on the 1st of this month, expressive of regret at the retirement of the ex-Regent from Spain.

General Espartero, on arriving at a quarter to six o'clock, was loudly cheered by the multitude. He was shortly afterwards introduced by the Lord Mayor to the aldermen and common councilmen, who were assembled in one of the rooms of the Mansion-house, where an extraordinary court of the common council was then held.

The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, communicated to General Espartero, who stood at his right hand, the resolutions of the court of common council of the 1st of September, which are to the following effect:—"That this court, feeling a deep interest in the independence and prosperity of the Spanish people, intimately connected as they are with that state of commercial and political intercourse which must tend to the mutual advantage of both nations, has witnessed, with disappointment and sorrow, the forced retirement of the Regent of Spain from that country, which, under his zealous and patriotic guidance, was making rapid strides in the path of constitutional government and healthful internal policy.

"That it desires to express its sincere sympathy with the Regent in the frustration of his wise and philanthropic plans for the permanent happiness of Spain, and its cordial wish that the triumph of those principles may be of lasting duration by the country he has served so faithfully; feeling assured that the happiness of the people, the only valuable end of good government, would be thereby increased."

General Espartero then addressed the Lord Mayor, expressing his gratitude for the sympathy shown towards him by the common council of the City of London. The general was not in any uniform, but was in full dress. He wore the ribbon and star of the Order of the Bath, and the decoration of the Golden Fleece. In stature he is not above the middle height. He is, however, well proportioned, and has an eye full of fire and expression. He spoke in the Spanish language, and delivered his sentences with such an earnestness of manner and such a grace of emphasis and action, as produced a very great effect upon his auditory. The conclusion of his short address was followed by cheers.

The Lord Mayor then said, that in compliance with the request of the Duke of Victoria, he would read in English the speech which his Highness had just delivered. It was to the following effect: "I accept with gratitude the generous sentiments and sympathy shown me by the court of common council. The feelings expressed by the corporation of this great city are the same as those by which I am animated. As a citizen, as a soldier, and as Regent of Spain, my efforts have ever been directed to obtain the independence, the liberty, and welfare of my country, and consolidate the constitutional throne of my Queen. Spain, unfortunate as at present, will one day be as prosperous as she deserves to be, and, intimately connected with England, her natural ally, and with all civilised nations, will contribute her share to the general happiness of mankind." (Great applause.)

The Lord Mayor with his distinguished guests then retired, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the Egyptian Hall, where the banquet was served up. The company which sat down to dinner was exceedingly numerous, there being about 300 persons present. Besides the principal guest of the Lord Mayor there were among the company—General Van Halen, Major-General Lacarte, Colonel Falcon, Colonel Mendicuti, Colonel Barcaiztegui, Colonel Quesada, Colonel Gurrea, Colonel Orio, Major Murrita, Major Mendiuna, Senor Basterrechi, Senor Paredes, Senor Montesinos, Senor Mendigalgolia, Senor Laserna, Col. Fitch, Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Canning, Major-General Sir Burgess Camac, Lieutenant-Colonel Wildman, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Webster, the Hon. R. Otway Cave, M.P., J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., G. Lyall, Esq., M.P., Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P., H. G. Ward, Esq., M.P., &c. &c. &c.

When the dinner was concluded, and the usual loyal and national toasts had been duly honoured,

The Lord Mayor, in a speech of considerable length, the spirit of which is to be found in the address of the common council, proposed General Espartero's health, which was most enthusiastically responded to, and drank with loud cheers.

Mr. Hobbs then sang the following song, written for the occasion, with admirable taste and effect; and in order that General Espartero should understand its import, Mr. Hobbs, one of the guests, at the moment translated it into French, and presented it to the General:—

From the birth-place of chivalry, sunshine, and song,
Where the wild mountain stream rushes laughing along—
With the laurels of victory fresh on his brow,
A warrior, a chieftain, feasts with us now;
Oh! comes he in triumph, oh, comes he in pride,
To grace with his glories a Briton's fireside;
To tread the proud soil of the fair and the free;
Espartero, what charm has Old England for thee?

Our breezes have borne us each land that have done,
Our cliffs hard the echo of each field thou hast won,
Our echoes exulting have caught the glad strain—
"Long live Espartero, and freedom for Spain."
Gallant chief! can it be that thou com'st but to crave
A boon that in Britain is claim'd by the slave,
A shelter from foemen, a home mid the free?
Esparteri! Old England shall yield them to thee.

Oh! ne'er be thy brow, gallant chieftain, cast down,
Though fortune is fickle—oh! heed not her frown;
Though by foes for the moment thy councils have cross'd,
Not a leaf from the wreath of thy glory is lost;
More great from misfortune, more dear from defeat,
A friend in each true hearted Briton thou hast met.
Here, here, let thy home and thy resting place be,
From our hearts, Esparteri, here's "Welcome to thee!"

General Espartero rose, amidst loud cheers, which were prolonged for some time, and in a very animated and expressive manner addressed the company in Spanish, returning thanks for the cordial manner in which his health had been toasted. General Espatero's speech, which was subsequently read in English to the company by the Lord Mayor, was to the following purport:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, the generous and hospitable reception I have met with from the British people, their Queen, and government, will ever be to me a source of most grateful recollection. The British nation, the high-minded and liberal British people, have thoroughly understood the feelings which guided the actions of him who has now the honour of addressing you, and who, having hoisted the constitutional flag of his country, carried it victoriously until finally the enemies of liberty disappeared. Solemnly elected Regent of Spain by the national will, I was determined to govern the kingdom with the law in my hand; to preserve the law, and to allow no one to transgress the law. The enemies of the liberty and independence of my country, and of the constitutional throne of my Queen, are indebted for their momentary triumph to that religious respect which I have ever shown to be the fundamental law of the state. But I shall never, on that account, regret that such has been my conduct, for I am convinced that such is the only conduct that a constitutional Regent ought to follow. Thus, it was my intention, when the time fixed by the constitution for the Queen Isabel II. to commence the exercise of her legitimate and constitutional authority should arrive, that she should find herself at the head of a flourishing and great kingdom, quiet within, respected without, and progressing to that prosperity to which it is entitled by its position, its climate, and the character of its people. I have asserted it a hundred times, and it is with satisfaction that I now repeat it here—to secure and consolidate public and civil liberty in my country—to preserve intact the constitutional throne of Isabel II.—to deliver into her hands the authority with which I had been invested, precisely in the manner determined by the law, and then to retire into private life and to become once more a private citizen—such were ever my wishes, such was my determination. An evil destiny has prevented the fulfilment of my intentions, and I have been obliged to quit from my country. But in the midst of my misfortune it is a great consolation to have met with so generous a reception in this, the classic soil of constitutional liberty, whence I offer the most fervent vows for the happiness of my country; and, whatever be the may lead me, I shall always have the most lively recollection of the sympathy shown me by the British people, and more particularly by the City of London, the prosperity of which I now beg leave to offer as a toast."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of General Van Halen, and the suite of General Espartero. General Van Halen returned thanks.

The next toast was "Viscount Canning and the House of Lords." Viscount Canning returned thanks, regretting that other noble lords, more able than himself to respond to the toast, were not present. He was sure they would have been present if they could; and had they been there, they could not fail to admire the magnificent and princely hospitality with which the first magistrate of the first city in the would had welcomed the illustrious stranger, whom adverse circumstances had driven to their shores. He trusted that, whatever future events might occur, wherever General Espartero remembered that night, he would bear in mind that that reception was given him as a man who had discharged the duties of the highest situation to which a subject could be called with scrupulous honesty to the interests of his country, and with unflinching fidelity to his young Queen (cheers).

The Lord Mayor next proposed "the health of Mr. Ward and the House of Commons," observing that he had received a letter from Lord Stanley, apologising for his absence on account of having hurt his foot, while shooting at Sir Robert Peel's, last Saturday.

Mr. Ward returned thanks, bearing, at the same time, the strongest testimony to the honest and disinterested character of General Espartero; and expressing his belief that the only security for constitutional liberty in Spain would be the recal of General Espartero, These observations elicited loud cheers.

General Espartero proposed "The Lady Mayoress's health," and Viscount Canning proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and then proposed "The health of the City Members." In doing so he adverted to the recent death of Sir Matthew Wood, observing, that all would agree in saying that, as far as corporation purposes were concerned, Sir Matthew Wood had been a most valuable member for the corporation. His lordship also said, that Lord J. Russell would have attended on the present occasion, had he been in London. The toast being duly honoured, Mr. Masterman returned thanks.

The Duchess of Victoria, though at the Mansion-house, did not join the dinner-party, but she was for a short time a spectatress, from the balcony in the Egyptian Hall, of the hospitable welcome given to her husband by the Lord Mayor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Sept. 26.—Notwithstanding the telegraphic despatches published last night by the French government, the news from Spain continues unfavourable to the Moderates. From all parts advices have been received that the insurrection is gaining ground. In Grenada the populace paraded the streets, singing the "Tragala;" in Valencia many of the authorities openly declared themselves against the ministers; in Gallicia the peasantry are arming; in Saragossa, on the evening of the 17th, the municipality and national guards declared in favour of a Central Junta, and organised a Provisional Junta; on the 19th they had undisturbed possession of the fortress, the Captain-General being in the neighbourhood of Almara; in short, the whole of the country is in a state of commotion. Madrid, I am entitled to state, is far from being tranquil; the opposition acts with great vigour, and in all probability will carry the elections. The last accounts given them 1200 votes, the ministerialists 1110: the result of the general election will be known in the capital on the 21st, and a few days afterwards made public. Great discontent has been shown in the higher classes, and many remonstrances made, against the honour conferred on M. Olozaga by bestowing on him the order of the Golden Fleece. That order was formerly given only to crowned heads, princes of the blood, and on very special occasions, to men who had rendered eminent services to the state. It would be difficult to find out the services of M Olozaga, excepting his intrigues against Espartero. There are at present only forty-six persons possessing this decoration. I believe Prince Albert is one of the number. In military circles there is much disaffection at the nomination of General Laurenzo Sanz as Captain-General of Catalonia, over Arazuz, and the appointment to the heads of divisions in the Principality of Generals Lara, Shelly, and Campuzano—officers not known in the field of action, but possessing much influence in the War-office. The ministers are strengthening their position on the provincial militias, and reorganising free corps in every district. Narvaez strongly objects to this measure. He is aware that the people are opposed to the Christinos, and that the instant they are armed they will turn them against them. In all probability join the insurgents. Lopez, on the other hand, *strongly* supports the measure. From all that the standing army does not exceed 50,000 men, a force insufficient to preserve the tranquility of the country in support of the dominion of the government. It was generally supposed that Narvaez, supported by Serano, would gain the point, and then risk the existence of the present order of things rather than run the chance of a public declaration against the Christinos. The following telegraphic despatches were received last night:—

"Barcelona, Sept. 21.

"Prim and Blanco have attacked Saint Andre, occupied by the advanced guard of Amedder. With great difficulty they got possession of the first houses in the village; the engagement has lasted two days. Arazo has arranged with the Junta to suspend hostilities between the insurgents of Barcelona and the citadel."

"Barcelona, Sept. 21.

"Prim put in complete *devroi* this morning the insurgents entrenched at Saint André; at eight o'clock the Christinos were in possession of all the houses. He has made 200 prisoners; the remainder were killed or ran away. Melers is wounded The suspension of hostilities between Barcelona and the citadel only lasted twenty-four hours. The citadel and fort Montjuich are firing to-day in the direction of the sea-port and Atazaranas"

"Barcelona, Sept. 23.

"The insurrection has not succeeded at Reuss; the insurgents driven from the town have gained the mountains. Amedder has abandoned Badalona, and retreated with his small division on Tiana. Montjuich has ceased firing

"Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 21

"Vich and Puycerda have refused to acknowledge the Junta; the national guard of those places which adhere to the movement refuse marching. A great number of those who had departed have returned

From the tenor of these despatches it would be imagined that the cause of the insurgents was more than desperate—we have Amedder beaten and the National Guards refusing to march, and to support the opinions in consequence of the struggle is very doubtful. I have long been connected with Spanish warfare, and am aware of the exaggeration in Spanish bulletins. During the late war in the Basque provinces it was a standing formula for generals to order only one-fourth of the number of killed and prisoners; nor was the possession of the ground after an action any sign of a victory, for it frequently happens in guerilla warfare not to remain long in one particular spot, but to carry on a rapid movement of march from one place to another: this was the tactics observed by Zumalacarregui, who, although according to the Christino bulletins was constantly beaten, succeeded in driving his opponents from almost every place in the provinces. It is a fact, that were the number taken of the killed, during the Carlist war, according to the Christino reports, it would far exceed the whole population of Spain. You must, therefore, wait before you form any opinion as to the result of the struggle. The insurgents also publish reports of successes; General Amedder writes under date of the 19th, that he has been joined by the valorosery of Gerona, commanded by General Francisco Bellera, and the volunteers of Mataro, Tordera, Canelor, Canet, Azenys de Mar, and Villa-Seva-de-Dul. The Central Junta has issued a proclamation declaring that the following places have completed the movement:—Gerona, Olot, Castelfolish, Figueras Tordera, Canet, Calella, Azenys de Mar, Villa-Seva-de-Dul, Villasa de Bas, Sabadell, Hospitalet, San Andres de Palomas, San Roy, Villanueva y Geltro, and several villages The commissioners, on their return from Madrid, published a manifesto, in which they state "that they could obtain nothing satisfactory from the ministry, that indeed nothing could be expected from a ministry under whose government the plains of Spain Was in the greatest confusion, the country in one of the national impoverishment, as at another period it was by England. The greatest misery reigns in Barcelona, and workmen are literally dying from starvation. The following challenge has been sent by Lieutenant Cosiko Fernandez to Prim:—

"If you ex-Brigadier Prim has still a spark of honour left—if his friendship towards the liberals is as great as he pretends—he may yet show himself worthy of wearing the honourable uniform of a Spanish soldier, by accepting my challenge. To avoid a recrimination of conditions against this honourable city (Barcelona), the undersigned challenges him to single combat, at any place and hour he may name. The two combatants to appear on the field on horseback, and fight until death. Prim! if thou hast any courage, get on horseback and then with thou find in me an antagonist worthy of thee! Shoulder thou not accept my challenge, I will call thee infamous coward and bastard!"

The last accounts from Saragossa give that the greater part of Lower Aragon was in a state of great uneasiness, and that the agents of the Junta were everywhere well received, and met with great encouragement. The government is seriously alarmed at the unpleasant state of affairs in Aragon, and have sent General Concha at the head of a small division against the insurgents at Saragosse. The Captain General remains inactive.

ITALY.—The accounts received from Italy continue very contradictory. The Government publish, that the insurgents, beaten on all sides, have been obliged to fly into the mountains Private letters, however, state, that the whole of Italy is more or less infested with brigands and the insurgents, or, as they are now called, Young Italy Confidence may be placed in the following communication. "Rome, September 14.—We have received, by an extraordinary express, information that the diligence, and the dragoons who escorted it, were attacked by a band of 150 men, armed with English rifles. The dragoons were made prisoners. It is reported that the band has attacked several cavalry posts, and got possession of their arms and horses. The news has created a great sensation in the Pasce, and a council was held yesterday. Several battalions of infantry have marched to Cesene

There has been lately printed at Milan a statistic of works published in Italy during the past year. It appears that in 1843 the number of new works was 3,905, six times as many as in any preceding year. Of these 3,905 works, forming 5,807 volumes, 668 were published in Lombardy; 1,101 in Venice; 503 in Piedmont and Sardinia; 395 in Tuscany; 326 in the Papal States; 174 in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; 73 in the Duchy of Parma; 19 in the Duchy of Modena; and 11 in the Duchy of Lucques.

The Neapolitan government is actively engaged in establishing a regular service of steam-boats between Naples and Ancona, to touch at Messina, Taranto, Gallipoli, Bari, Barletta, and Manfredonia. Three steam-boats for this purpose are already launched, and a fourth is already on the stocks. It is generally reported that the service will commence in the month of January, next year.

GREECE.—The French government have published a telegraph despatch announcing the arrival at Athens of the 15th and 16th September, an insurrection broke out at Athens; this news was brought by the French steam-boat the Mentor.

We publish a few extracts from the *Presse*:—"The news received from Athens by the Mentor is of extreme importance. All the details are not yet known. We only know that a revolt broke out in the evening of the 14th instant; that the regular army marched towards the new royal Palace, which stands in an isolated position, a little beyond the city; that they were able to surround it so completely that none of the King's Ministers were able to get access to him; that separate bodies of the insurgents were appointed by lot, which each of the Ministers and the members of the Areopagus, or Supreme Court of Justice; and that the King, finding himself incapable of opposing the will of men resolute in demanding the constitution to be constantly promised, but never kept, consented, and hung out of from the Bavarians who composed his Privy Council, and held other confidential posts near him, was compelled to give way, and enter into an immediate engagement to grant a constitution, and send away his Bavarians. The vessel that brought this news made the passage from Athens to Marseilles in eight days, and the important accounts she brought were at once made known by a telegraphic despatch.'

The *Greek Observer* of the 15th inst. publishes the following account of the bloodless revolution:—Last night, at 2 o clock A.M., a few musket-shots fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace crying, "The Constitution for ever!" On reaching the place the entire garrison, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the palace, and the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand and that of the army, after consulting with his Ministers, the Council of State, and the representatives of the Foreign Powers, But the commander, M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the Ministry was no longer recognised, and that the Council of State was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances.

Two documents drawn up by the Council of State were then presented to his Majesty by a deputation, and whilst he was perusing them, the representatives of the foreign Powers presented themselves at the Palace, and were told by the Comman der that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the Council of State. The latter came out two hours afterwards, and in the consent of the King. The new Ministry then repaired to the Palace, where they held a long consultation with his Majesty, who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by his Ministers and other personages, and was received with acclamations by the people. "Long live the Constitutional King" resounded, together with that of "The Constitution for ever. The new Ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions.

The day after the revolution was decided, on the part of the regular army, by the Colonel of Cavalry (Demetri Calergi), and on that of the irregular army by Colonel Macryayo. At three o clock in the afternoon the garrison, after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards the city, in which order had not been an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect.

The 15th of the 3rd of September will hereafter be kept as a great national festivity. It will have consolidated the throne, and secured the future prosperity of Greece. The enthusiasm which inspires us, and which we endeavour to communicate in the following sketch, is worthy alone to give to history a clear exposé of the facts, does not permit us to conceal the spontaneousness and the affecting and exemplary unanimity of that revolution. The Greek people has placed itself, from that moment, on a level with the most civilised nations, and the most worthy of sympathy. It has made a pure and spotless revolution, although it has but a few years emerged from an oppression of ages. Europe, we are sure, will do them justice. Such events have reason to believe that similar movements to that of Athens took place simultaneously in the principal provinces.

The students of the university joined the movement, and were remarkable for their patriotism and moderation.

Letters from Athens of the 17th state that all foreigners holding offices under Government were to be dismissed, including even M. Lemaire and other French men employed in the construction of the National Bank The chiefs of the movement had adopted every precaution for the safety of that establishment; the Minister of Finance had beforehand informed of the hour at which the movement was to take place, and 12 hours before it broke out, sentries were placed during the night for its protection by M. Calergi. The revolution was effected without any violence. The troops were arrested in their houses, but liberated on the next morning. An Aide-de-Camp of the King, M. Gardelanchi, was arrested, but was also superintended, and confined in the barracks, where he, however, remained a prisoner only a few hours

It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing It was eleven o'clock A.M. when his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise," and the "Parisienne," which gave his Majesty some cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th King Otho took his Ministers by surprise during, and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the Constitutional King!" An exception had been made in the decree of exclusion against foreigners in favour of the old Philhellene Count Metaxa, who held office under the Government.

BANKS OF THE RHINE.—The Emperor of Austria has joined the truly noble intentions of the King of Bavaria, who proposed to create from the members of the Confederation, an annual contribution for the completion of the cathedral of Cologne. The Emperor has promised to contribute 40,000fl. (about £400, annually.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, and the Princess Clementine of Orleans reached Cobourg on the evening of the 19th, and were received with great rejoicings, and amidst the acclamations of the people I am credibly informed that the Princess Clementine received at Saint Cloud, a letter announcing that the Princess is likely to become a mother. There are, at this present moment, two Princesses and a Queen in that state, Clementine, the Princess of Joinville, and the Queen of Greece.

The Duke de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several Cabinet Councils at Saint Cloud. The Council were occupied with the affairs of the Council of Jerusalem. It is given as positive that M. de Bourqueney, the French ambassador at Vienna, returned hastily to Paris, and that the ambassador has sent home for further instructions. The French Cabinet is not inclined to give way, and has sent couriers with despatches to almost every court in Europe.

A great deal of talk is likely to take place on the Russian order. Count Salvandy replaces the Marquis of Dalmatia as Ambassador at the Court of Turin; the Marquis replaces Count Bresson at Berlin; the Count goes to Madrid; Baron Billing replaces Count Alexis at Stuttgard; the latter goes to Bavaria. There is no truth in the report of the recall of Count Sainte Aulaire

During the visit of the Duke de Nemours to Dijon, he laid the first stone of the railroad from Paris to Lyons, by Dijon. The works will be pushed with great vigour.

In several parts of Paris lanterns have been placed, for the purpose of lighting the streets with portable liquid hydrogen gas. I am afraid the experiment will be a failure

Several of the leading Spanish statesmen seem gradually to approach the frontiers of the Pyrenees. Bordeaux has many. Bayonne is also favoured with their presence, and M. Mendizabal has taken up a temporary residence at Bare.

M. Pueta, formerly partner in the banking house of Pauls and Mollmer, an intimate friend of Count Toreno, fell down in an apoplexia fit, on hearing the death of the count, and instantly died.

M. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, reached Paris, on Sunday, and had a long interview with Marshal Soult.

General Boyer, accompanied by his mother and his nephew, Colonel Boyer, the wife of the colonel, and four children, reached Paris, yesterday. The ex-Dictator of Hayti appears greatly careworn, and is much broken by the years of age.

The Duke de Bordeaux, travelling as Count Chambaud, was, on the 17th inst., at Dresden. The Duke leaves, on the 21st, for Hamburgh, and from thence to England. He is look ng ill, and is accompanied by the Duke de Levis, Count Locmane, and Marquis de Chambonnal.

At a sale which took place a few days since at Glanstier, the residence of the too celebrated Mme Lafarge, now imprisoned for life for poisoning her husband, the competition to obtain a relic of the culprit was such that even old worm-out gowns fetched a high price; her marriage gown was knocked down for £32, her prayer-book £3, a pencil sketch of her miniature, £1, &c., &c. Many persons went from Paris in order to become purchasers.

I can bear my testimony to the fact of the murder of the mother of Cabrera at the request of General Nogueras, a detailed account of this unexampled act of barbarity will be found in the Spanish paper *The Gazette of Oasis*. A gentleman whom I spoke to this morning, a resident of Tortosa, assures me that the sutel ites of Mina called on the *Mand mother* of Cabrera, and brought her the joyful tidings that they were instructed to escort her to her son The poor old woman put on her best apparel, and shedding tears of joy quitted her dwelling. Along the road her conversation was her son, and the pleasure she should experience in pressing him to her heart. They reached the market-place—"Where, where is my son," cried

out the blind woman. "Here, here," was the reply, "kneel and you will embrace Lim." She knelt! A report was heard—the blind mother of Cabrera was no more!! The vengeance of Espartero was satisfied.

Rossini passed three months in Paris. On his arrival he was very ill; he has gone away completely cured; he left on Wednesday. M. Offenbach, the celebrated violoncellist, has returned to Paris from Germany. His presence on the banks of the Rhine will be long remembered by all musical virtuosos. His success at Cologne was such as never yet experienced by any artist. Mademoiselle Nerow, who so successfully debuted last year at the Italian Opera, has returned from Stockholm. The royal family of Denmark made her a present of a diamond bracelet. Lablache has had a most perfect operation performed on the left jaw. He is nearly convalescent, and leaves us in a few days for Naples, to remain till the month of November. Madame Anna Thilon is engaged for the London stage. She will come out in "Don Pasquale" and "The Diamonds of the Crown." Mrs. Henderson is engaged at Boulogne for the season. Mrs. Salmond and Miss Poole are staying in Vienna, from thence to go to St. Petersburg, to be present at the opening of the Italian Opera, definitively fixed for the 15th of October.

Queen Victoria has sent a very handsome present to Mr. Vyvyan, the young and truly remarkable horn player. The Queen expresses herself in a little speech accompanying the gift as highly delighted and astonished at his execution and tone on the instrument in his trios and quartetts. Miss Sarah Dolby, sister of Mademoiselle Rachel, has left for Italy in order to study the Italian school—she goes to Florence, and intends taking lessons from Romani. Don Pasquale is in repetition in almost every theatre in Italy: it was lately brought out at Arona and received with immense success; the principal parts were confided to Gam, bardelà, Malvezzi, Pairiseiori, and Cambaggio. Mirate has met with great applause at the Teatro Carignano, at Turin, in "Linda." His presence on the stage of the Italian Opera, definitively fixed for the 15th of October.

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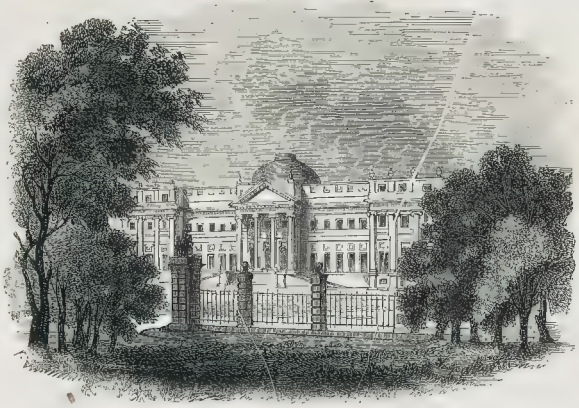
HER MAJESTY'S BELGIAN EXCURSION.

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, GHENT.



THE CHATEAU OF LAEKEN.

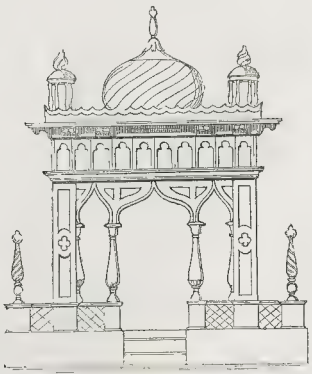
THE CASINO, AT GHENT.

"Time travels at divers paces," saith the great bard, who wrote "for all time;" but, *verily*, we believe "the feathered thing" never flew faster than during the recent royal excursion. He left no gaps for halts, and scarcely a minute for "the only quarter of an hour in human life passed ill—that between the calling for the reckoning and paying it." Yet, in all this railroad rapidity, the pencil has scarcely been able to keep pace with the pen—the *currente calamo* of quotation-mongers. Accordingly, our tour of illustration and pictorial record is not yet completed, though our narrative may be; and there are many scenes and incidents in the late royal visit, upon which the lover of art will linger with delight, even after he shall have laid aside

BEGUIN NUN AT GHENT.

the hurried dispatch of "our own" or "another correspondent." Invention, we know, outstrips reality with proverbial celerity, but the trick is as dishonest as it is musty, and fact is better at three days' grace than fiction at sight. But a truce with trope—our illustrations of her Majesty's Continental visits have been sketched from the very life-stream, in the streets and highways, and the steam movement by water and land; our artists have left the stay-at-home illustrations to their dusty museums and portfolios, their dry bones and dead leaves; they have themselves accompanied the royal visitors from place to place, and by thus partaking of the celebrations of the event, have transferred them to our pages with Daguerreotypic fidelity.

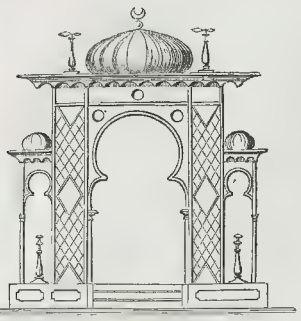
The first engraving carries us to Ghent, which does not display the same signs of decay as Bruges, but is still the Belgic Manchester. The picturesqueness of the houses, the fantastic variety of gable-ends rising stepwise, or ornamented with scrolls and carving, arrest the stranger's eye at every turn. Here the governor's house presents a truly interesting scene of welcome. It was here that their Majesties and the whole party alighted, and partook of refreshment. Here, too, were prepared for the Queen, a beautifully, but very simply-furnished suite of two chambers, situated at the furthest extremity of the building; and here her Majesty arranged her toilet. Immediately opposite to the governor's house was erected the *Place de la Calendre*; the inscription on the arch was, "The Town of Ghent, to Queen Victoria and her august husband. The ancient house of Artevelde salutes anew a queen of England." On the outside of the arch was inscribed the historical coincidence mentioned at page 196 of our last number. Another of the buildings is shown in the next engraving—the New Casino, a handsome building by Roelands, situated near the *coupure*, or canal. It has a literary and scientific as well as a social destination. Exhibitions of flowers take place in the lower apartments; it is a spacious and elegant building, surrounded by beautiful grounds. Here the royal party staid a short time; and here, as at most other places visited, her Majesty and her illustrious relatives inscribed their names in the books of the institution. Upon the same page is a portrait of one of the sisterhood of the *Béguinage*, at Ghent, one of the few nunneries not suppressed by Joseph II., or swept away by the torrent of the French revolution. The sisterhood number more than 600, and many are persons of wealth and rank. They wear black robes and white veils, the ancient Flemish *faille*. The novices are distinguished by a different dress; and those who have just taken the veil wear a chaplet round



TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BRUSSELS.

their heads. The Béguinas are bound by no vow; they may return into the world whenever they please; but they boast that no sister has ever been known to quit the order after having once entered it. The royal party visited this interesting establishment; the line of route over which they passed was strewed with roses and other flowers.

The scene now changes to Brussels; and at the lower right-hand corner of the page is engraved one of the triumphal arches erected for the royal visitors to pass under. Above this engraving is a view of the chateau of Laeken, a country residence of the Belgian court, three miles from the Port de Laeken, on the road to Antwerp. Here the royal party passed Monday night, after dining at the palace at Brussels. The whole *allée vert* leading to the chateau was a glare of light; and about the park, the devices and illuminated arches were truly magical. At Laeken, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the festivities were continued; and six young girls in the village, in a



TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BRUSSELS.

former part of the evening, presented our Queen with a beautiful bouquet. The chateau is furnished in palatial style: it was originally built for the Austrian governor of the Netherlands, before the French revolution, and was afterwards inhabited by Napoleon, who here planned and decided on his disastrous expedition to Russia. The gardens and park are very beautiful: King Leopold is an accomplished botanist, and has them admirably kept up.

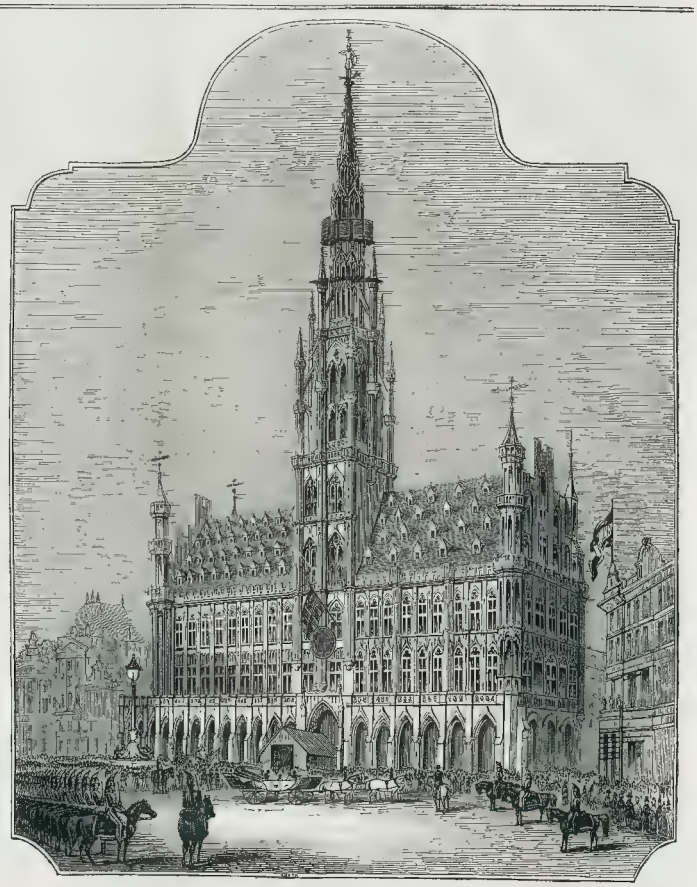
Immediately after the arrival of their Majesties at the chateau, a message from the King intimated to the Reunion Lyrique that the two Queens desired to hear their performance. The members of the society ranged themselves in the garden in front of the steps of the chateau, and in a few minutes the King and Prince Albert led Queen Victoria and Queen Louise to the arm-chairs which were placed for them. The evening being cool, the Queens sat wrapped in shawls. The King came down to the garden and approaching MM. Lintermans and Marneffe, said—"The two Queens desire to hear you, gentlemen; but I forewarn you that you are about to perform before a competent judge. Queen Victoria is herself an excellent musician and an accomplished singer." Queen Victoria was quite charmed with the serenade, and repeatedly gave marked tokens of her admiration. The Queen of England did not withdraw until the music was concluded, when King Leopold and Prince Albert thanked the singers for the gratification their performances had afforded. On withdrawing Queen Victoria several times waved her hand in token of thanks.

IRON BRIDGE AT LAEKEN.

Upon this page there is represented another of the triumphal arches commemorative of the eventful royal visit; and it may be remarked that in this species of construction, the Belgians are very successful. Another specimen of Belgian ingenuity, but of a more permanent kind, is an elegant iron bridge at Laeken. Beneath is the tomb-house in the cemetery of Laeken, to the memory of the celebrated Malibran. This is one of the most interesting memorials of genius in the neighbourhood of Brussels, and was accordingly visited by the royal party. It contains a marble statue of the lamented *cantatrice*, which has been set up by her husband, who caused the body to be removed hither from Manchester. Beyond this begins the Allée Verte, a long avenue of trees, extending all the way to Brussels.

Next is the Hotel de Ville, in the Grande Place of Brussels, at the moment of her Majesty's arrival. This is by far the most striking building in the city, and is one of the grandest of those municipal palaces which are found in almost every city of the Netherlands, and no where else of the same splendour. It was finished in 1442. The beautiful tower of Gothic open-work, 364 feet high, was built by Jean Van Ruysbrock, and is remarkable for not being placed in the centre of the building. It is surmounted with a copper figure of St. Michael, seventeen feet high, which serves as a weathercock, and turns with the wind. Our artist has sketched this fine tower, and shown scaffolding for some repairs in progress. The view from the spire extends as far as the field of Waterloo. In the grand hall of this edifice the ceremony of the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1555; and the event is depicted on tapestry still preserved here. In the market-place in front of the hotel, the

TOMB OF MALIBRAN, AT LAEKEN.



HOTEL DE VILLE, BRUSSELS.

Counts Egmont and Horn were beheaded, by order of the cruel Alva, in 1568. Beneath the view of the Town-hall is represented the interesting incident at the Railway station at Mechlin, on the morning of Tuesday, as the royal party were on their road to Antwerp. After the cardinal, archbishop of the city, the primate, and the civil authorities had congratulated her Majesty on her visit to Belgium, a deputation of several young ladies of Mechlin presented our Queen with a basket of flowers, and a scarf of the finest Mechlin lace; after which the *cortège* passed on.

The next page of engravings illustrates the royal stay at Brussels. First, is the concert in the park, by the Harmonic Society, given beneath the trees, on a spot well adapted and occasionally used for such purposes. The royal party were seated in an elegant and well-proportioned pavilion, open in front, so that the thousands of spectators assembled could get a perfect view of the Sovereigns and Prince Albert; and the musicians were in an open orchestra close to the pavilion. The Grand Duchess Anna Fedorowna was with the royal party. The concert was instrumental, and the royal and august party remained from five to half-past, when they retired amid the plaudits of an exceedingly well-dressed and numerous auditory. The concert was open to all comers, and the thousands of persons who sat listening to it, seated round on chairs, formed a very fine scene. In the engraving beneath is represented the allée, or avenue, through which the royal party passed.

The park is well laid out, with avenues of trees, shady walks, and verdant turf, ornamented with statues; serving as a promenade for the inhabitants. Among the buildings which overlook it, is the King's palace, of little architectural pretension, but sumptuously furnished: its pictures are of no great value, except one excellent portrait by Vandyke, the *Chapeau de Velours*. Here, Queen Victoria and upwards of eighty distinguished guests dined with their Belgic Majesties, on Monday evening, in the grand ball-room of the palace, which they afterwards quitted for Laeken. The lower engraving in this page represents the Rue Royale, with the passage of the Royal *cortège* to the palace. This is but one of the many scenes of enthu-

(Continued on page 216.)

PRESENTATION OF FLOWERS AT MALINES.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 1st.—16th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 2d.—
TUESDAY, 3d.—Robert Barclay died, 1690.
WEDNESDAY, 4th.—St. Francis of Assisium.
THURSDAY 5th.—
FRIDAY, 6th. - Peace with America, 1783.
SATURDAY, 7th.—Day break 4h 18m.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending October 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 30	9 13	9 59	10 40	11 19	11 52	0 0	0 16	0 40	0 58	1 18	1 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Arotarchus—*The novel will be concluded within the present year; and we intend to supply its place by a new and amusing feature, of which due announcement will be made.*
"E. M" is thanked, but the engraving is not suitable
"J. C." Red Lion-street, Holborn.—See our paper of September 16.
"J. R. O. F." Fermoy.—We have at present such an abundance of subjects, that we cannot entertain those sent by our correspondents.
"E. B." Tearney Abbey.—The demand of 1s. is an overcharge.
"W." Bury.—The error referred to sometimes occurs by not allowing for the subject being reversed in drawing
"J. G." Harwich.—The season is, we fear, too far advanced.
"R. H. T." should beware of the mean agent's opinions as it is founded inevitably upon the extra amount of profit he may get by the sale of any particular paper.
"H. M."—A new "Rebecca" starts up almost every night in South Wales. See the engraving in one of our late numbers.
"F. Z." The lunatic asylum on Headington-hill, near Oxford, received so much assistance from the funds left by Dr. Radcliffe in 1837, that the committee gave it the name of "The Radcliffe Asylum."
"B. S. S." Birmingham.—The signature of the husband is indispensable.
"W. M." Cheltenham.—We have not room
"J. B." Cupar.—The manuscript has been destroyed.
"A Friend." Tynemouth, and "Delta," Fraser, London.—The defect complained of by our correspondents will be remedied by our new machines, which, we trust, will be ready in a fortnight.
"H. D." Creed lane.—We agree with our correspondent that the City Police are ineffective as a preventive force.
"The Wandering Boy, by "J. T. O. S. R."—Ineligible.
"C. J. F.," Cross-house.—Certainly not, during the minority.
A correspondent suggests that at the forthcoming inauguration of the column to the memory of Nelson, in Trafalgar square, Charing-cross, the day should be kept as "a naval national jubilee," and that Nelson's brave companions (who are to take part in the ceremony), with the boys from the Naval School, should be conveyed from Greenwich to the metropolis in a fleet of steam-boats.
"E. P." The romance "England and France" is an original work, and published for the first time in our columns, it having been written expressly for this journal.
"C. D. L." Hawkesbridge.—Under consideration.
"A. L"—The mistakes alluded to were for the most part typographical, as any intelligent person must have known from the internal evidence of the piece. The remainder of the criticism is not tenable.
CURES—*"D. H." see our chess article last week*
Solutions to problem No 88, received from "Richard Ormrod," "Clericus Darvensis," and "Morron"
"Morron."—You may have as many guesses on the board at once as you like.
"P. G.—I." Problem received.
"Argus," "Inquisitor," "A Wellwisher," and several other correspondents who interrogate us on the subject of our French and Belgian illustrations, wish to know how it happens that our delineations of these scenes differ so materially from other representations put forth to the public in various pictorial shapes, and purporting to be authentic. We can only say that our artists—Mr. E. Landells and Mr. Sly—gentlemen of great celebrity and acknowledged talent, attended the royal progress in each instance, and sketched the different scenes that we have given on each particular spot. This answer, we trust, will be sufficient to give our readers confidence in the correctness of all our engravings.
Our Durham correspondent has our thanks. We shall not overlook the subject of his communication.

TO OUR READERS.

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, will be published, price SIXPENCE,

THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

(From the Official Returns.)

Sixteen pages size of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, arranged Alphabetically for facility of reference.

CONTENTS.

1.—Introduction, Origin of Hundreds, &c.
2.—The Area of Great Britain in Square Miles.
3.—The Distribution of the Soil in Statute Acres.
4.—The Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres of the several Counties in England and Wales.
5.—The Total Annual Value of Real Property in each County, and the Annual Value per Square Mile in 1841.
6.—The Total Annual Value of Land in each County, also the Annual Value per Statute Acre in 1841.
7. The Number of Houses, Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, in England and Wales, at the Date of each Census since 1801.
8.—The Total Number of Houses in each County in 1841.
9.—The estimated Population of England and Wales in 1570, 1600, 1630 1670, also every ten years from 1700 to 1790.
10.—The Total Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, at each of the five Enumerations since 1801
11.—The Actual Increase of Persons in Great Britain between 1831 and 1841, and the Rate of Increase per Day.
12.—The per centage Rate of Increase every ten years from 1801 to 1841.
13—The number of Emigrants from Great Britain in each of the Ten Years ending 1831 and 1841.
14. The Ages of the Population in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, as ascertained in 1841.
15.—The Country of Birth of the Population resident in England and Wales in 1841.
16.—Alphabetical List of Parishes, Chapelries and Towns in England and Wales, with the County or Counties in which situate, and the Population of each according to the Census of 1841.
17.—A Comparative Statement of the Population in the several Counties of England and Wales at each Census from 1801 to 1841, with the Increase per cent. at each period.
18.—The Excess of Female Population in each County, and the Number of Females to every Thousand Males in 1841.
19.—The Density of Population in each County, per Square Mile.
20.—The Number of Inhabitants to each House in the several Counties in 1841.
21.—The Rate per Pound levied in each County for Poor-rates in 1841.
22.—The Amount Expended by Government for Education in each County.
23.—The Number of Crimes as Offenders in each County in 1841, and the proportion in every thousand Inhabitants, also the Total Number of Criminals in England and Wales distinguishing Males and Females in each year from 1836 to 1842.
24.—The Sentences passed on Criminals in each of the three years 1840, 1841, and 1842, with the degrees of Instruction in each hundred.
25.—The Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in England and Wales in each of the four years ending 30th June 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.
26.—The Excess of Registered Births over Deaths during these four years, and the average excess per day.
27.—Table shewing the Ages of 40,874 persons whose Marriages were registered in England and Wales in the three years ending 30th June 1841.
28 —Table shewing the number of Deaths Registered in England and Wales at different ages, in the year ending 30th June, 1841, and the proportion who died at each age in every 10,000 Inhabitants.

This work has been compiled at great expense and will form a most useful authority for reference to the CLERGY, GENTRY, MAGISTRATES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, PARISH CLERKS, REGISTRARS, and all other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The whole has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, forming a complete Digest of a Parliamentary Report exceeding 500 pages; and is decidedly the most comprehensive abstract of

STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

which has ever appeared at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes.

To afford facilities for the circulation of this useful work in all parts, copies will be Stamped as a Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *of Saturday, the 14th October.—Price Sixpence.*

*** Orders for this Supplement must be given as early as possible to the Newsvenders; and in places where there are no Booksellers or Newsvenders, parties will have it forwarded to them by post, by enclosing Sixpence in a letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, No. 198, Strand, London.

☞ This Supplement being a complete work of itself, Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are not obliged to purchase it unless they think proper

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

Espartero has dined at the Mansion-house; the Regent of Spain has sat as a guest at a City feast; the Duke of Victory has been entertained by the Corporation of London as an exile. The Romance of History is not yet dead; it did not sink from existence when Napoleon died, nor was it buried in the rocky tomb of him whose voice made the nations tremble. It is among us still, building up and casting down, mocking at humble ambition and showing the vanity of human wishes, telling us that power is a dream and greatness a phantom and a vision, to be dispelled by a stern awakening to the truth that

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things.

Events succeed each other with such rapidity, that, giving some attention to all, we devote little reflection to any. Yet such a scene as that of Tuesday's feast at the Mansion-house was one of no ordinary interest. Is there not in the presence of the Ruler of Spain a "moral lesson?" We speak not of the conflict of party or principles, in which the good are often vanquished and the worse triumphant, but of the simple spectacle of fallen greatness and vanished power, of the uncertainty of all earthly things, which the General presents to us. His reception was hearty; it is certain it was sincere, for the motives for flattery do not exist. If public sympathy can compensate for the loss of power the compliment paid him will have been sufficient, for it could not have been more marked. But we doubt its efficacy to soothe the pangs of fallen greatness. The manifestation of it must remind him of the contrast between what was and what is; the past cannot be lost in the present, nor could the festivity of the passing hour banish the thoughts of the future. The lot of the exile, however lofty his rank, must be a bitter one; the loftier the station from which he is driven the moresevere. Isit probable that the mind of the Duke of Victory, amidst all the civic splendour of the Egyptian Hall, did not revert from the Mansion-house to the Palace of Madrid? Where the treasure is there will the heart be also, and Espartero has left behind him all that has been the struggle of a life to gain. It is not the sympathy of men that can diminish the affliction of such a loss. Yet it is gratifying as far as it goes, and, seeing what has happened since his expulsion, the miserable anarchy, and horrible bloodshed that seem impending over his unhappy country, we may regret that the strong head and arm, that for a long period were able to control the tumultuous elements, are now paralysed,—that the keystone being taken away, the structure is falling into shapeless ruin. Such a regret does not involve an approval of all the deeds which have marked the career of Espartero.

A very melancholy account of a coroner's inquest upon the body of a gentleman who has died of decline in the Queen's Bench Prison appears in the journals, and induces us to call the attention of the public, upon Christian and philanthropic grounds, to the present state of that disgraceful blot upon the civilisation of the country—the law of Imprisonment for Debt. We take this sad instance—one only of the many continually occurring—as fearfully illustrative of the iniquity of the practice of such imprisonment, and of the mischief of that infatuated and obtuse perversity of judgment, which will not distinguish between adversity and fraud, and as boldly punish the one as we should humanely commiserate the other.

The case in question is that of a gentleman of the name of Rowley, who died the other day of pulmonary consumption in the Queen's Bench Prison, after an incarceration of ten years! And here, let us for a moment pause! Ten years! The thief expiates his dishonesty, the criminal works out his crime, but the unfortunate debtor, who is neither thief nor criminal, holds to his melancholy prison and declines into the grave. Seven years' transportation will cover fearful delinquencies broad daylight crimes against the constitution of society; but ten years of sorrowful incarceration will not wipe away a debt. The unfortunate gentleman must find his discharge in the grave. It is in evidence upon the inquest held upon the body of Mr. Rowley (will his creditors attend his funeral sweet compassionate mourners for their debtor—and their debt?)—that he frequently *starved*. His charwoman, who seems to have attended him compassionately, often offered him her poor charity, which he refused. "He did not like people to know that he was in want." Poor fellow, we can pity his poor pride! but read the woman's evidence. "She knew that he had often been without food, and had frequently offered him things, but he always declined to accept them. Sometimes he had a pint of beer or gruels, and had not the means of getting any. He was occasionally without food during the winter, and he always refused what she offered him." We see that this unhappy gentleman struggled with a poignant pride—an infirmity of our nature, indeed, but an infirmity often tinged with honourable feelings and great power of endurance. A person of the name of Wilian deposed that "He had been for a long time without a bed to lie upon, so destitute was he. Witness had often relieved him. The original illness he (the witness) had no doubt was brought on from want." The evidence of Mr. Hooper, the surgeon, given, we think, with some professional heartlessness, proved that *latterly*—(that is when it was known he was dying), he had not wanted the necessaries of life! When it was known that he must die, he was given the wherewith to live! But we must give a slice of this evidence. Mr. Hooper says—"He had been very short of bed and clothing, but for the last two months he was supplied with not only the necessaries of life, but also with luxuries. Witness did not think that deceased's lungs would have become affected by privations unless there had been a predisposition to consumption. Disease of the lungs more frequently arises from taking too much stimulating drinks." Where did Mr. Hooper imbibe that medical education which taught him that a man "*short of bed and clothing*" the natural elements of warmth, and the absence of which are almost certain to produce cold—accompanied, moreover, with "*privations*," would not have produced consumption, unless the subject were predisposed? And why the insinuation about drink, of one, who, carried by starvation to the grave, could have had no means of obtaining it. Your prison surgeons may be sadly wanting in the charities of life. The marshal seems to have acted with most kindly humanity—to have done as much for the dying gentleman as could be suggested by the commiseration of a feeling heart. "As soon as his condition became known, he provided him with a bed (poor fellow, he had none then before), and ordered him comforts and necessaries." (Alas, then, he *had been* a stranger to both.)

Reader, good as the marshal was, was not the case of the prisoner dreadful? We would not willingly stoop to poor revenge, but we cannot in our indignation hold back a wish that the dead man's creditor may read this paper—that it may serve him in the stead of conscience—that it may wring his heart, and burn his brain—and sting him to the deadly quick! The very searing of his spirit will do him good, and tend, perhaps, before it is too late, to class him in the brotherhood of man!

The verdict in the case of Mr. Rowley was "Natural death." Perhaps it should have been "That the deceased died of consumption, brought on by want and starvation in prison." We have made inquiries into the case, and find that a few years back Mr. Rowley was a hale stalwart man, but that for several years he has been miserably poor in his gaol—that he had never habiliments either decent enough to appear in in the day time, or warm enough to wear in the evening at any period—that it was his custom at night, winter and summer, to walk at the back of the gaol in a dressing-gown for the sake of the only exercise he could procure, without wounding his inexorable pride —that he was not given to habits of intoxication, was a gentleman in his manners, and had property in expectancy, upon which he vainly waited for his release. Poor man—he did not live to possess what might have paid his creditors, but died of consumption, engendered by starvation and cold. Not only did he nourish for ten years that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick," but went unnourished himself, or only so scantily that his manly frame wasted, and Poverty took the bed from under his body, and then when he began to die people were afraid of it, and Charity gave him food!

We ask, is not all this picture a very sad one to contemplate. The merchant-trader is protected by a bankruptcy. He pays his debts with a fiat, and is not imprisoned at all. The gentleman, the barrister, the attorney, the author, the dramatist, the musician, and a large class of the non-trading community have no resource, which, as in the case of the merchant, leaves them free exertion in after life, for their future property is always liable; and should they be thrown into prison by contingency, either they must go through that court which does not clear them, or stay in gaol and die like the poor gentleman whose melancholy history we have recorded. There can be no justice, no principle of civilization, in the law which admits of this inequality of social protection, and the sooner it is blotted from the statute book of England the better it will be for all Englishmen.

We have given elsewhere the details of a revolution which took place at Athens, on the 14th inst. and was consummated on the 15th inst., by which a total reform of the Government was effected, without the slightest effusion of human blood. It appears that the insurgents marched against the new palace of the King, situated a little outside of the town, and thus isolated, that they surrounded it so that none of his ministers could get to him, other bodies watching the ministers and the members of the *Areopagus*, and that the King, finding himself unable to oppose the determined men, who demanded the long-promised constitution, and the dismissal of the Bavarians from the Privy Council, and from all places of trust, ended by yielding these two essential points. We beg to direct the attention of our readers to No. 62 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, published in July last, in which will be found a portrait of King Otho, and a view of the Royal Palace.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole of the court attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay preached a sermon from 5th Paul to the Thessalonians, 17th verse. The grand promenade on the terrace in the afternoon was numerous and fashionable attended. The bands of the Life and Grenadier Guards played.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode to Adelaide Lodge in a pony carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, arrived at the Castle from Frogmore, and lunched with her Majesty. The Royal Duchess afterwards returned to Frogmore, and their Serene Highnesses remained at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Honeluhe Langenbourg, and attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, went out partridge shooting in the morning. His Royal Highness was also engaged in the Great Park, and shot over Flemish Farm, and had good sport.—The same routine, with very little variation, was observed during the week.

The Duke of Cambridge and his suite arrived on the 18th at Mentz.

At St. James's Palace numerous workmen are actively employed in restoring this ancient edifice to its pristine glories. The state apartments and offices will be repaired, the garden and the court-yard put in order in constant requisition. Clarence House, the town residence of the Duchess of Kent, is undergoing thorough repair; as also the apartments of Sir H. Wheatley, Privy Purse to the Queen. In the Quadrangle facing Marlborough House (anciently called Choir Court) workshops are being built for the accommodation of the carpenters, masons, cab-porters, &c., attached to St. James's Palace.

The Earl of Aberdeen left his residence in Argyll-street on Monday on a visit to the Right Hon. Sir R. and Lady Peel, at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

The Hon. S. Herbert, Secretary of the Admiralty, has left town for Marlborough.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel have been entertaining the Marquis of Granby, Earl of Jersey, Lord and Lady Villiers, Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge, Lord Hawkesbury, Mrs. Dawson, Right Hon. Mr. Croker, Mr. Bonham, Mademoiselle D'Este, and a large party, at Drayton Manor, during the Birmingham musical festival.

DEATH OF THE HON. AND HONY. LIEUT.-GEN. JAMES A. STEWART MACKENZIE.—We regret to announce the death of the above right hon. gentleman, who expired on Sunday last at Southampton. The deceased was eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, second son of the sixth earl of Bute, and brother of John seventh Earl of Galloway. Until 1832 he was elected member of parliament for Ross and Cromarty, which he represented until 1837, when he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon, where he remained until 1840 when Sir Colin Campbell succeeded to the Governorship. On leaving Ceylon the deceased proceeded to Corfu as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in which he was succeeded a few months back by General Lord Seaton, the present Commissioner.

We understand that Rear-Admiral Edw. Hawker is shortly to be married to the Lady Williams, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. The late Sir Thomas Williams was the benevolent founder of the Royal Naval Female School.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BELL.—We have to announce the death of Professor Bell, professor of Scotch law in the University of Edinburgh on Saturday last, after a protracted illness. Mr. Bell also held the office of one of the principal clerks of session, which by his death has become vacant.

We are concerned to hear that Earl Grey, is in a very declining state since the return of his lordship to Howick; but we trust that this aged patriarch of reform will long be spared to his family and admiring friends.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived, and has taken the Marine Pavilion at Cowes, until the close of the season.

The Right Hon. Thomas and Lady Fremantle and family, Sir George Baker, Lady Champagne, Sir G. and Lady Westphal, and Mr. Dunrombe, are among the recent arrivals at Ryde.

Lord Stanley leaves town early in the ensuing week for Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl of Derby, and after a short stay there proceed to Penrhos at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Agricultural Society, on Thursday next, which is to take place in the Repository of that populous town

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess De Grey leave Brighton early in the ensuing week for York, in order to be present at the assembling for eight days duty of the Yorkshire Hussars, of which regiment the noble Earl is Colonel. The entire corps meet at York on Thursday next, and, as usual, previous to the review of the regiment, a ball will be given by Earl De Grey and the officers belonging to the several troops.

The Earl and Countess of Chesterfield have, we are informed, made arrangements to go to Rome for the winter. The noble Earl and Countess leave this country early in November, and it is said that a great many of the English nobility will meet there to hail with kindness the noble Earl's hands.

The Queen Dowager's health is certainly much improved since her Majesty's arrival at Witley Court, and the continuances of the fine weather has been conducive to her recovery from the effects of her severe indisposition just before her departure from Marlborough House to Bushy. On Friday last the Witley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry had a field day in the park at Witley Court, when the Queen Dowager, Princesses Mary of Cambridge, Earl Howe, Sir Horace and Lady Seymour, Lady Georgiana Curzon, &c., were present. The calls at the lodge of the nobility and gentry were very numerous.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is, we understand, expected at Cambridge House from Germany the week after next. The Duchess of Cambridge will remain some weeks longer abroad.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hon Captain James Macdonald, was expected to embark at Trieste or Leghorn, at the close of the week, for Corfu, from visiting the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz and other illustrious personages in Germany. His Royal Highness's official rank in Corfu is Colonel on the Staff, taking rank next to Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., the Lord High Commissioner, and Lieutenant-General on the Staff.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—The accounts received this week from the Levant put an end to all expectation of the arrival of the Indian mail until the usual period next month, when we shall have the September and October mails together, if no serious accident has occurred. The individuals that are suffering the most serious inconvenience from the delay are no numerous, in consequence of the confidence resulting from the previous regularity of the arrival of the packets, that it should furnish a strong stimulus to the adoption of measures to provide against a similar occurrence.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Attwood having declined standing for the representation of the city, vacant by the death of Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Thomas Baring is to be invited to offer himself. There seems very little doubt that he will stand. The movements of the Whig party have been to invite Mr. Samuel Gurney to come forward, who has, however, declined, and it is said that an express has been sent off to Lord Morpeth. At a meeting of the Whig-Radical party, held on Tuesday, it was determined to bring forward Mr. Pattison, one of the late members.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—At the Annual General Meeting of this Society held on Monday last, it was stated by the collector that many old subscribers had withdrawn their support from the Society, alleging as an excuse the increased burdens imposed upon them by the Income Tax. We have no doubt that the pressure of this circumstance has been felt in some degree by all charitable institutions; but we fear there must be some stronger reason for a general secession of this kind.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a quarterly general court of the proprietors in this corporation was held at the India house, pursuant to the terms of the charter, when several motions were brought forward with regard to the payment of money to the Treasury of Inggerland, and courts of appeal, but were afterwards withdrawn, on the understanding that these subjects should receive the attention of Government.

MR. HIBBERT'S DINNER.—The inauguration dinner of the New Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, (Alderman Musgrove and F. G. Moon, Esq.), takes place this day (Saturday), at Goldsmiths' Hall, Mincing lane. Messrs. Anderton and Hopkinson have been exclusively appointed Under Sheriffs.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN WEIPPERT.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr John Weippert, of Soho-square, under most melancholy circumstances. On Thursday week Mr. Weippert had a rehearsal of his band, at his town residence, and proceeded to Hampton, where his family was residing. It appears that shortly after passing the toll-gate at Bushy his chaise came in contact with another vehicle going in the contrary direction, the collision of both carriages upsetting that in which Mr. Weippert was riding, by which he was thrown out, falling on his head. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and immediately conveyed to his cottage near Hampton-bridge, when medical aid was instantly procured. However, he lingered until Monday afternoon last, when he died from the effects of the serious injuries he sustained about his head. Mr. Weippert had for upwards of twenty years been director of the orchestra at the Court balls and Almack's, and by his enterprising endeavours he maintained a high position at all the fêtes of our aristocracy both in town and country. It is to be lamented that Mr. Weippert's death has family of five children are left to bewail the loss of an affectionate parent. His eldest son, an accomplished musician, will succeed him in the business, his band remaining the same as hitherto. Mr. Weippert leaves a large circle of friends, by whom he was greatly respected for his liberality, kindheartedness, and amiable disposition.

SWEARING IN THE NEW SHERIFFS.—A Common Hall was held yesterday (Friday), according to the ancient custom, when the newly elected Sheriffs for the City of London and county of Middlesex for the ensuing year, Mr. Alderman Musgrove and F. G. Moon, Esq., were sworn into office with the usual formalities. The Lord Mayor arrived at Guildhall precisely at two o'clock, when the oath of office was administered to the new Sheriffs, and they having signed the declaration that they would not use any authority they might possess in virtue of their office to the injury of the Establishment, they were invested with the gold chain and other insignia of their important situations. The oaths were then administered to Mr. Anderton and Mr. Hopkinson, who have been appointed Under Sheriffs. The hall was not numerously attended. The carriages and liveries of the New Sheriffs are very elegant, and attracted much notice. After administering the oaths, the hall adjourned.

COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.—The committee of the "Stoddart and Conolly Fund" had an interview with Lord Aberdeen on Saturday at the Foreign-office, when his lordship kindly offered to render every assistance in his power to Mr. Wolf, for the purpose of prosecuting his researches, and obtaining information as to the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, and his lordship stated that the mission of Dr. Wolff would not in any way interfere with the instructions he had already given to Colonel Rawlinson.

DERBY CLUBS.—It may be of some interest to licensed victuallers, and particularly to those that have Derby and St. Leger clubs held at their houses, to know the decision of the commissioners. It would be useless to give a detailed list of them, this week. Mr. Cole, of the Crown, Ludgate-hill, had a Derby Club for 1843, and a party desired Mr. Cole to enter his name in the club as a subscriber, and at the same time to have paid pay for him at the Derby dinner. That, however, he did not intend. This was done, and his horses drawn and delivered to him, but some time after Mr. C. called for the amount of subscription, 23s. 6d., on the party in question, who made no excuse but was sorry, and promised to call and settle, which he has left to be omitted to do, and Mr. C. called many times, always receiving the same answer. At length he summoned him to the Court of Requests, and the case being clearly proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners, the defendant was ordered to pay debt and costs.

RICHARD DADD.—Considerable doubt seems to exist as to the actual position of this unhappy young man. It is supposed that, because no official intelligence of his capture has reached either the Home or Foreign Office, there is no truth in the rumour of his being in custody, but this circumstance, we observe, is accounted for in the following manner by the *Art Journal*:—"It has been stated (we believe in the French newspapers) for attempting to kill a fellow passenger in the diligence at Montereau, not far from Fontainbleau, and on the direct line of road from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles. At Fontainbleau he now remains in custody. When arrested he unhesitatingly avowed that he had taken the life of an individual who called himself his father; and his conduct since has been such as to induce strong suspicions, in the event of a jury pronouncing him responsible, according to the laws of France, no trial is necessary; the poor maniac is at once consigned to a lunatic asylum. Such an Englishman, however, he would of course be given up to the proper authorities, in the event of a demand being made. We understand the afflicted family have memorialized the Home Secretary for permission to allow him to remain in France, where he will be properly taken care of (of course, at their expense, their means being ample), and not to the county gaol, the country which can terminate only in his confinement for life—but the progress of which must satisfy any one the friends of those who have been heavily and gratuitously tried. His family appear to consider that all has been done for him that can be suggested; if it be so, they have indeed had to contend with sorrows of no ordinary kind, and to feel a degree of misfortune such as few have to bear."

THE "BLOOD MONEY" SYSTEM.—The case of *James Spelman*, who, it will be remembered, was committed from Worship-street Police-office to take his trial on a charge of uttering a poor lad named Nicholls into the offence of passing counterfeit coin, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Friday last, and having been found guilty was sentenced by Mr Commissioner Bullock to nine months' imprisonment. The learned judge, in this sentence, it is said, created the utmost astonishment in court, and certainly not without some cause, for a more atrocious case never came before a tribunal of justice. Another circumstance connected with the transaction, which was a subject of much wonder and amusement, was the fact, that neither the commissioners of police nor the authorities of the Mint came forward to prosecute. It was said, indeed, that so far from coming forward, the Mint had actually refused to prosecute, and not even the inspector of coin was present to give the ordinary and customary evidence as to the coin being really counterfeit. The three shillings were merely, at the close of the case, handed up to the jury, and it was only on their own motion that the learned judge consented to allow them to examine the coin, and form their own judgment that they pronounced the verdict. These facts will go far to give a colouring to the rumours that the odious "blood-money" system has been revived, as was more than hinted at by the committing magistrate. The jury, however, did *their* duty.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE.—DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—St. Botolph's church, in Cambridge, a very ancient and beautiful structure, had been lately subjected to some repairs and alterations, and the restoration, externally and internally, of this sacred edifice effected in a manner highly creditable to the worthy churchwardens and also the Camden society. Some malicious wretch, a day or two before it was reopened for divine service, fired a bullet through one of the windows, which pierced a hole in the superior pipes of the organ the damage was of a very trifling nature and can be easily repaired

HASWICH.—SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—On Friday last, her Majesty's cutter Scout, Lieutenant Saxby, brought in a Dutch galliot, the Jan Van Amsden, John Somerway, master, and a crew of six men, who have been committed to gaol for a further hearing. The vessel had on board about 8,000lbs. weight of tobacco and cigars, and was captured off Orfordness, within the revised guiley of the waters.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Last week, as one of the clerks in the Huddersfield post-office was stamping the letters for delivery, one of the letters, containing a quantity of lucifer matches, exploded, and set the letter on fire. He threw the letter supposed whilst it was in the bag, it might have been of serious consequence, as the bag contained with bankers' parcels, all of which might have been destroyed.

LEWES.—On Wednesday a preliminary meeting of the principal gentry, merchants and traders of Lewes was held at the Star Inn, in that town, to adopt measures for the obtaining of a railway from Brighton to Lewes, and if thought expedient, to extend to Eastbourne and Hastings. Several of those present addressed the meeting at some length on the importance of having a railroad from Brighton to Lewes (the county town). It was eventually agreed to call a public meeting to take the subject into consideration.

LIVERPOOL.—DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. DYCE SOMERS.—Some speculation, mingled with alarm, has been excited by the sudden disappearance from the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, of Mr. Dyce Somers, a relative of the East Indian, who married the daughter of Lord St. Vincent, and was lately pronounced insane by a court de lunatico inquirendo. About ten days ago Mr. Somers arrived in Liverpool from London, accompanied by a physician and three servants, and put up at the Adelphi Hotel. The object of his visit to Liverpool was change of air and scene. It was intended to purchase a pleasure yacht, in which Mr. S. was to take pleasure trips on the Mersey. Occasionally he walked about the streets of the town, and conversed with several individuals on the docks, shipping, &c., in a very rational manner. His attire, when he thus went abroad, was magnificent. On the night of Wednesday week last, a servant, as was his wont, went to the room of his master. His last visit was at twelve o'clock, and he then found him apparently asleep. It appears, however, that about four o'clock on Thursday morning, he came down stairs in his night-dress, opened the hall door, which had a very peculiar latch, and went out. He has not since been heard of. Persons have been despatched through all parts of the town in search of him, and on Friday week one of them went to the Adelphi, "breathless with haste, and fery hot with speed," to announce that the lost one had been found, and was approaching in the care of a constable. The anxious friends of the gentleman rushed to the door, and saw a tall black man coming towards the house in the custody of an officer; but the captive turned out to be the steward of a vessel in the King's Dock, who had been captured because, like the East Indian gentleman, he was a tall and handsome man of colour. It is supposed that the missing stranger took with him a considerable sum of money, as that he has fallen into the hands of crimps, who are keeping him locked up until his gold shall have been exhausted.

LIVERPOOL.—SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A very serious accident occurred, between three and four o'clock on Sunday last, in the extensive works now in progress for the construction of the New Albert Dock, on the bank of the river, in the eastward of the Custom-house. One of the engines, of twenty horse power, was attended by a considerable number of men, eight of whom were in the immediate contiguity of the boiler. From some cause, which at present is beyond all ascertainment, the boiler suddenly was suffered to become over-full, the consequence of which was, that it at first collapsed, and then exploded with a very loud report. All the eight men were instantly thrown by the concussion, five of them, indeed, to a considerable distance upon the works. They were all injured more or less, five of them very seriously. Two are now lying in the Southern Hospital with scarcely any hopes of recovery, and one has died after suffering dreadful agonies.

NEWTOWN TURN-OUT.—It is much to be regretted that the turn-out among the spinners and weavers at Newtown still continues, notwithstanding the efforts made to effect an amicable arrangement. On Monday evening a small party of operatives from Newtown waited on the Earl of Powis, at Powis Castle, when his lordship, with that urbanity and kindness which characterises every act of his life, gave them a most patient hearing. Although the interview has been a lengthened one, and Mr. Owen was of a private nature, sufficient has transpired to induce us to believe that the noble earl has determined to devote his best energies towards the reduction of that most disastrous principle of trading, unfortunately too well known as the truck system.

SUSSEX.—INCENDIARY FIRES.—A stack of oats, near Broadmarsh-lane, Ruthington, the property of Mr. George Hide, of Lilliehampton, was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock on Monday morning, and was soon entirely consumed. About the same time a barn at Rustington, the property of Mr. J. Oliver, also containing unthrashed grain, belonging to Mr Compton, of Lindfield, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short space of time was totally destroyed. Considerable suspicion attaches to a labouring man, who has been taken before the magistrates at Worthing, and remanded, and is kept in custody waiting the examination of parties known to be in their service up to Sunday night.

SINGULAR AND ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—On Friday evening died Miss Elizabeth Corke, better known as "Betty Corke," proprietor of those singular houses on the south parade at West Cowes, and on that account, and her very peculiar and curious dress, well known to many of England's aristocracy. At one time this season her houses were tenanted by Lord Wharncliffe and Ranelagh, and, though distinct houses in front, they were connected in the rear all upon a small court, in which some vines were trained, and from which she named them "Vine Court." Her eccentric conduct would not possibly define why they should have this name, but Old Betty always considered the back part of the house the better part, and for months barred up the front doors and windows. Even the tax-gatherer, from the alarm he received (which was lightly said on the first meeting), had to watch for weeks ere he found a door open. Upright, honest, and independence, she had no enemies—friends she sought not, and in her last moments would admit none. When she felt herself mortally wounded she replied that she had plenty of medicine in the house. She had been ill but a few days, and was hardly aware of her danger. Another bill has also been issued, offering a reward of £100 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the Llecbryd Fishing Weir on the 14th inst. About fourteen different toll gates and bars have been pulled down during the last month, and a reward of £50 has been offered for each of them, and the matter is only worth mentioning to show that the system of lawless violence is scarcely, if at all, abated. Another act of incendiarism took place on Thursday week at the village of Mr J. R. Lloyd, of Bollaeiog, one of the members for the county of Carmarthen. About £800 worth of property was

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE WIFE OF THREE SUICIDES.—On Monday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Plume of Feathers, Gould's-hill, Lower Shadwell, on the body of David Nixon, aged 45, of No. 33, Lower Shadwell, a cffiial watcher. Ann Mason, widow of deceased, stated that for the last three months he had been in a most desponding way, fearing that he would lose his employment, and that his wife and family would be reduced to want, and that he would be compelled to seek an asylum in the parish workhouse. He frequently used to fancy that the brokers were coming to seize upon his furniture for rent, and recommended the witness to exercise the property to prevent its being disturbed upon. This was quite a delusion on the part of the witness, in order to pacify him, told him she would pay a year's rent in advance On Sunday afternoon, being much fatigued in watching him, witness went to lie down for a short time, but previously to doing so requested Mr. Dimmer, a lodger in the house, to look after him. The deceased, however, took the opportunity of persuading her to go up stairs and dress herself. In about three minutes she heard a noise, and ran down stairs to ascertain the cause, when she discovered the deceased suspended from a beam in the shop by his pocket handkerchief. She immediately alarmed witness, and they together took him down. Mr. Cleland, a surgeon, was sent for, but every means were used to restore animation, but without effect, life having become extinct It is a remarkable fact, that the deceased was the third husband of the witness who had committed suicide in a similar manner. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement."

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Monday night, between seven and eight o'clock, several Smithfield drovers, residing in White Horse-alley, quarrelled with some other persons, and a skirmish, in which sticks were used, ensued. At length one of the drovers, named Tyrrell, having received a blow in the stomach, a man named Robert Seaward, quietly obtained a table knife, and, rushing up to Seaward, thrust it into the thick part of his thigh, the point of his weapon passing out at the groin, causing a wound of about six inches in length, and of an alarming depth. The poor fellow was immediately carried into his lodgings in White Horse-court, apparently in a dying state, and Mr. Hylett, surgeon, of Cow-cross, having been sent for, promptly arrived, but his patient is not expected to survive. The cowardly assassin unfortunately managed to effect his escape

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Monday afternoon, soon after two o'clock, another most destructive fire took place on the premises belonging to Mr. Ford, wholesale stationer, 69, Wood-street, Cheapside, within a few doors of Noble street. The fire was first discovered raging in the first floor. The engines were quickly got to work, but to save any portion of Mr. Ford's premises was a matter of impossibility. Engagements, therefore, directed their attention to the preservation of the adjoining premises, in which they were successful. The building in which the fire originated is completely destroyed, and is partially insured. A poor lad named Goddard was nearly killed by the falling of the ruins; when dug out, which was nearly an hour after-ward, his legs were found fractured, and he now lies in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a dangerous state.—On the same night all the engines at the East-end were required at another fire in Bermondsey street, which was not got under until the stores attached to the premises of Mr. Smith, cornchandler, were consumed. The property is insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office.

GUN ACCIDENT.—A corporal of the 58th regiment, named Henry Donnelly, was accidentally shot in Brompton barracks on Saturday, while at his dinner, by another corporal, named Thomas Lawrie. The deceased had, on his return from Manoeuvre good with a prisoner, forgotten to draw the charge from his musket, and Lawrie entering the barrack room, he took it up not thinking that it was loaded, when it went off and shot him. The two corporals were intimate friends.

SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.—The body of a poor woman, wretchedly clad, was found on Tuesday morning, imbedded in the mud beneath some logs of timber recent off Marygold-stairs, Upper Ground-street. From the appearance of the deceased, there can be no doubt that she committed suicide through distress—and, indeed, there is too much reason to fear that her child has also suffered the same fate. In one of the pockets of deceased was found an order for admission into the Stepney Union workhouse, filled up in the names of James Brotherson, and his wife, Jane Brotherson.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—On Monday evening last a girl, twelve years of age, the daughter of a carrier named Ferguson, residing in Hethnal-green, was burned to death in consequence of the snuff of a candle falling on her pinafore, which set fire to the whole of her dress.

ALARMING EVENT.—Last week Francis Bush, Esq., one of the guardians of the poor at Frome, attended at the Union-office in Bath-street, while engaged in pleading the cause of the distressed, and in the very act of examining the pauper of their breast, he was suddenly seized with a fit, dropped down, and immediately expired.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week a cricket match was played on Richmond-green, the players being the captains and mates of the various Richmond steam boats Mr. Thomas Neale, the captain of the Richmond steam vessel, was at his wicket, preparing to strike a ball, delivered by Sharplin, the captain of the Kew, when the ball took what is called a "ground hop," and came with great force against the lower part of Mr. Neale's abdomen. The unfortunate man was afterwards able to perform the requisite duties, but on the vessel coming to her moorings it was found that inflammation had set in, and notwithstanding the most solve medical assistance, he died in the greatest agony on Saturday morning.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ALDERMAN.—Tuesday night the premises of Messrs. Allison and Evernigton, St Paul's churchyard, were entered by thieves, who remained there about twenty seven pieces of silk handkerchiefs and other property belonging to the firm. In all probability the thieves gained entrance whilst some Manchester goods were being taken in the previous day, and secreted themselves in some part of the premises seldom visited.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about half past ten o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a private house (unlicensed) situated in York street, Kingsland-road. The premises contained about six rooms, and were but recently erected. When the flames were first discovered they were raging with great fury in the lower part of the building. The fire spread with such amazing fierceness that, in less than a quarter of an hour after the outbreak, the whole of the premises were in a blaze, and great fears were entertained lest it would have extended to the many adjacent tenements. The engines were, therefore, brought to such a position as to throw the water upon the adjoining houses, and thereby cut off the communication between them and those on fire, which expedient was highly successful, for by half-past eleven o'clock the fire was extinguished, but not before the place was entirely gutted, nothing more than the bare walls being left standing.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—At about half-past six on Saturday morning, as Mr. Langley, butcher, of Hampstead, was driving a light cart rapidly along Turnmill-street, one of the wheels flew off and the unfortunate man was killed on the spot. The horse, exceedingly frightened, proceeded at a fearful pace along Skinner-street, but was fortunately stopped at the corner of Brooke-hill by Mr. Folkhard, of the General Graham public-house. Mr. Langley was a highly-respectable tradesman, and has left a numerous family to deplore his loss.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—A distressing fatal occurrence took place on the same afternoon in the New Kent-road, to a lad named James Wild, 12 years of age, whose friends reside at No. 10, Lyon-street, Dover-road. It appears that whilst the deceased was crossing the roadway, near the Bricklayers' Arms, he was knocked down by one of the Greenwich omnibuses, and, before the driver had time to stop the horses, both wheels passed over his body. He was immediately picked up and placed on a shutter, and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he expired shortly after his admission.

ORDINATIONS.—The Lord Bishop of Exeter held a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese on Sunday last.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of the Lord Bishop of Hereford, at All Saints Church, Hereford, on Sunday last.—A general ordination was holden on Sunday last at Peterborough Cathedral.—A general ordination was held on Sunday last in the cathedral church of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 2nd of October, at Windsor Castle. The Council is appointed at three o'clock P.M. Summonses were issued for the Council on Thursday from the Council Office.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Friday being Michaelmas day, a common hall was held in the Guildhall, according to annual custom, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The names of the Aldermen below the chair were then read over, previously to being put to the court. The name of Alderman Thomas Wood was about to be put, when Alderman Thomas Wood came forward and said, he had some few days before last year under circumstances similar to the present; he now made his appeal with greater confidence, feeling that there was nothing to deter him from aspiring to those high honours which belonged to those who had faithfully discharged their duties. He said he had gone through the most searching ordeal; and although the most persevering industry had been shown in the investigation of his case, there he stood before them, after the lapse of a year, without a charge being brought against him. Deeply-given next came forward to propose the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for their election as one of the two gentlemen whom they should return to the court of aldermen.—Mr. Lake seconded the motion.—Mr. Coates said, time was when the election of Lord Mayor was vested in the Livery, but, by an usurpation of their rights, *a vote* was put upon the exercise of such privilege. After some remarks upon the court of aldermen, he proceeded to say that whatever mistakes Alderman Thomas Wood might have made, he had never been guilty of any act which affected his character. He recommended the Livery to return him to the court by their suffrages.—Mr. Richard Taylor complained that the court of aldermen had allowed them to assemble without giving them information upon which to judge of the merits of the charge against Alderman Thomas Wood. A show of hands was then taken, and the election of the Livery was declared to have fallen upon Alderman Magnay and the Lord Mayor, amid loud cheers. A poll was immediately demanded in favour of Alderman Wood.—The Lord Mayor came forward and stated that it was his wish to retire together from the poll. He stated, however, that he should record his own vote in favour of Mr. Alderman Wood.—Mr. Coates said that if Alderman Wood were returned at the head of the poll, it would be of no benefit, because Alderman Magnay, though the lowest on the poll, would be sure to be elected by the Court of Aldermen. Mr. R Taylor also said that the poll was a delusion, as a mere farce.—The Town Clerk began polling.—It appeared by the Act of George I. neither the sheriffs nor the aldermen have a vote

At the poll, after once it has been opened. The poll must, therefore, be kept open for eight days; when it closed after the following were the numbers:—For Alderman Magnay, 207 ,Alderman Wood, 43; the Lord Mayor, 26.—Mr. Alderman Magnay returned thanks, and said that his conduct, if elected to the office of Lord Mayor, would be such as to give universal satisfaction.—The meeting then broke up

LILSFIELD AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual show and meeting of this association took place on Tuesday, and terminated as usual, with a public dinner at the George Hotel next day. On Wednesday morning the cattle and implement show took place in a field on the Burmmaham road, and was numerously attended. Amongst the company on the ground were Sir Thomas Aubrey and Viscount Villiers. Sir R. Peel, the Right Hon W. Yates Peel, Lord Hatherton, Mr. Blackstone, M.P., Viscount Leveson M.P., Lord Ingestre, Mr. Fye, Mr. Bass and a numerous host of agriculturists and gentlemen connected with the district. Sir R. Peel, who was accompanied by his son-in-law, Viscount Villiers, entered the ground shortly before 2 o'clock, and, as a matter of course, became the object of universal attention. The right hon. baronet appeared extremely well and appeared to be in the highest spirits The show of cattle was described by judges to be exceedingly good; but, notwithstanding the contiguity of Birmingham, there was but a small display of agricultural implements. Lord Hatherton, as President of the association, for the year, occupied the chair, and Sir R. Peel officiated as Vice President. The novelty of Sir Robert's position created no small degree of laughter, and the usual toasts were given, but all allusions were ominously abstained from, and that the utmost harmony prevailed

ANTI-CORN LAW DEMONSTRATION AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE! On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League was held at Covent Garden theatre. The theatre was crowded on the occasion, and the stage was occupied by the immediate friends of the League. George Wilson was called to the chair, in which he was supported by Messrs Bowring, Bright, Colden, Hargreaves, Hudson, the chairman opened the proceedings in a lengthened address, which was a mere recital of the report. Mr. Poulton read the report for the past year, from which it appeared that the operations of the association were confined to the distribution of tracts and lectures on the repeal of the Corn Laws, and to the registration courts. During the year tracts were distributed amongst twenty-six counties, consisting of 1,000,000 pages, and in 178 townships, amounting to 1,600 sheets, or a total of 4,000 000 of tracts given to the working classes, and non electors, making a total of 9,000,000 of tracts, weighing 100 tons. There were also 420 000 tracts, stitched up in pamphlets and magazines. Twenty-three boroughs and forty-seven counties remained unvisited by the League. In fifty-six counties of England, Scotland, and Wales, 650 lectures were delivered by fourteen lecturers, and 140 towns were visited by deputations from the League. The great Manchester meeting was attended by 20,000 persons, and 501 deputies. The receipts were £20,280 14s , and the expenditure amounted to £17,814 5s. 9d., leaving a balance of £2,476 16s. Mr. Bright moved the adoption of the report, which was carried, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Bright, Colden, and Fox

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the following fatal and distressing occurrence took place, by which a respectable young man, named John George Bayliss, aged about 30, came to his death, and another man, named Payne, had a narrow escape from drowning. About the time abovementioned the deceased and his friend (Payne) were proceeding up the river in a small skiff, hired at Westminster, and had reached as far as Battersea park, when the tide, which was running up very strong, drove them athwart a barge named the Fame, the concussion being so great that the latter was instantly upset, precipitating them into the water. Their cries for assistance were heard by a gentleman named Harding, who was rowing up to Putney, and he hastened to their assistance, but the unfortunate men had by this time sunk for the last time, before he could reach him. Mr. Payne, who had been clinging to the vessel's side, then let go his hold, from exhaustion, and had sunk twice, when Mr. Harding grasped him by the hair of the head, and thus saved him.

FLAMING FIRE.—NARROW ESCAPE OF A FAMILY.—On Thursday morning, about half-past two o'clock, a fire was discovered in a tallow-chandler and grocer's shop, No. 1, London-street, London-road, opposite the Magdalen Institution. The police constable was the first person to alarm the inmates, who, from the smoke issuing from the premises, were all asleep at the top of the premises, which they fortunately accomplished without injury. In a few minutes the engine and firemen from Southwark-bridge-road, as well as those from Waterloo-road and other stations, arrived on the fire, where a powerful stream of water was obtained, and the fire was soon arrested in its progress, but the stock of the shop, counter, &c., were nearly consumed.

FOREIGN

SPAIN.—The subjoined telegraphic despatches reached the French Government at Paris on Wednesday

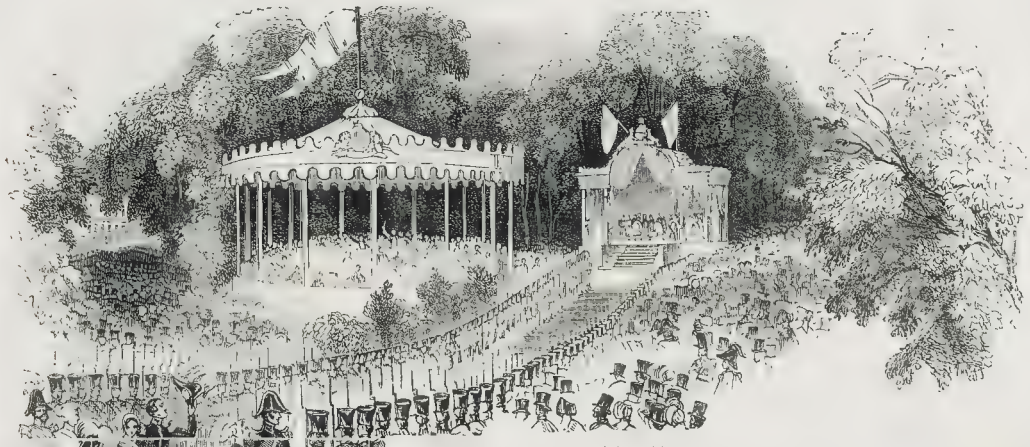
"MADRID, Sept. 23.—One of the powder magazines, at some distance from Madrid, name the Fuencarralles, blew up yesterday morning. Some workmen and guards of the powder have been killed. The city has sustained no serious damage. The cause of this accident is as yet unknown. General Mazarredo, Governor of Madrid, has been appointed to fill, at the same time, the office of Political Chief."

"PERPIGNAN, Sept. 25.—Yesterday, the 24th, Barcelona had not yet been attacked by the troops as had been expected. The day before yesterday, in a sortie, three hundred insurgents were unexpectedly brought back into the town.

"Ametller, on learning the defeat at San Andreu, returned from Tarbes. Two hundred insurgents, who had marched as far as Martorel, have been dispersed by the inhabitants. Fair de Gracia, Mataro, and Arenys de Mar have been brought back 650 soldiers from Valencia, has again taken its departure for that town with the 800 prisoners made by Prim.

BARCELONA, SEPT. 24.—The Saragossa diligence, which arrived here yesterday evening, brought intelligence from that place to the 20th. But as General Bassa had intercepted all communications, not even permitting a diligence to enter the province of Aragon, there is, consequently, a paucity of news concerning this momentous demonstration. Five battalions of militia are organized, and are constantly under arms, or making preparations for the defence of the place, which, if attacked, will, no doubt, be defended with the same heroism as *Sarragossa* and *Gerona* did in days of yore. The Count de Palafox and "The Maid of Saragossa," immortalized by her own heroism and the pencil of Wilkie. From some cause, at present unknown, Brigadier Echalecu declined taking the command of the insurrectionary forces, and Colonel Cruf, who distinguished him self in the war of independence, has been named Commander-in-Chief by the Junta. This officer is making every effort to meet further exigencies. Fortifications are being erected, powder and bullets manufactured, and a strong foraging party went out on the 19th and *bought* a quantity of provisions from the adjacent villages. General Bassa, to the surprise of every one, did not attempt to molest it. He despatched a courier to Madrid on the 17th, and shortly expects to be joined by General Concha, or Narvaez, with a strong division.

HER MAJESTY'S EXCURSION TO BELGIUM.

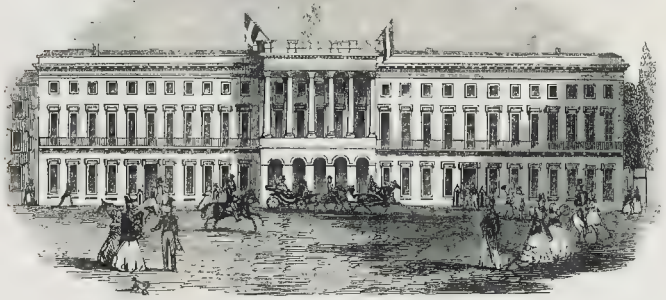


THE CONCERT IN THE PARK, BRUSSELS.

siasm which Brussels presented on the above occasion. The whole of the streets were lined on the right hand side only by the civic guard the windows and balconies were adorned profusely with garlands, and flags streamed in the air above in great numbers. The streets were thronged with spectators, and the windows on each side of the way were crowded with elegantly dressed ladies, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs as the *cortège* passed.

The entry of her Majesty into Antwerp, it will be recollected, was on Tuesday afternoon; and, immediately after the arrival of the illustrious visitors at the royal palace, the city functionaries treated them to the celebrated procession of "the Giant," represented on the annexed page. The procession of the Giant *debouched* from one of the avenues leading into the Place de Mer, and moved along the street in front of the Palace, affording to the Royal party an admirable view of this strange spectacle, the most perfect vestige of the ancient pageants now in existence in any city in Europe.

It consists in a procession in which are two cars. In the one is seated an enormous figure of a giant, and in another the effigy of a giantess of nearly equal proportions. On an immense platform, on



THE KING'S PALACE, BRUSSELS.

wheels drawn by eight horses, is a whale, about four times as large as the largest fish in the Polar Seas, and from the head of this animal water is squirted forth amidst the crowd by a Cupid who sits astride the nose of the monster. There are other cars in the procession, in one of which is a model of a ship, with masts, rigging, &c., with boys climbing the shrouds and managing the sails. As this long train of cars passed before the eyes of the royal party, our sovereign lady the Queen appeared highly amused at the novelty and grotesque display of the whole scene

Besides the above, there were borne in the procession several relics and emblematic "properties;" as the chair of Rubens, a huge figure of Britannia, a complimentary introduction, &c. The only civic pageant in England to be compared with the Belgic procession is that of Lord Mayor's Day; but the climax of absurdity must be awarded

AVENUE IN THE PARK, BRUSSELS.

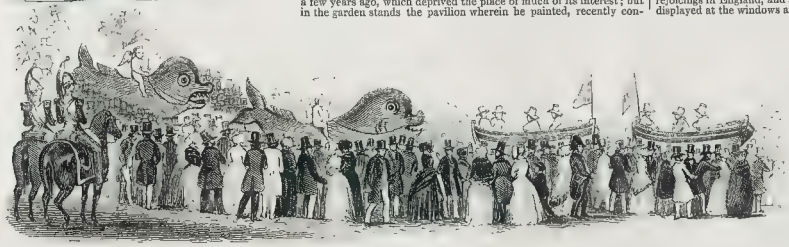
to the former, since the people of every degree laughed "consumedly." About three years since, this procession was exhibited to more than 200,000 spectators, at Antwerp, on the occasion of the inauguration of the great statue of Rubens.

"The Giant," it may be as well to state, is the most important personage in all the *fêtes* at Antwerp; he stands some 80 or 100 feet high, and is drawn in a car by eight strong horses.

The grotesque pageant having passed, the royal party left the

RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS.

PROCESSION OF THE GIANT, ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ANTWERP.



The yachts of the royal squadron on the Scheldt were illuminated with blue-lights, which reflected far and wide along the quay and the banks of the river, and lit up the whole scene with an almost temporary daylight, and about nine o'clock fireworks were discharged from the vessels.

Blue-lights were also lighted at the Hotel of the Great Labourer, in the Place de Mer, by some of the English gentlemen staying there, by which the whole street was rendered for the time as bright as at daylight.

Our next engravings illustrate the departure of her Majesty and Prince Albert from Antwerp, on Wednesday, the 20th. At one o'clock the Queen passed, in company with her Royal uncle and his Queen, through the streets leading from the Palace to the quay, amidst the best demonstrations of good feeling from the inhabitants assembled at all points where a view of the *cortège* could be obtained. On approaching the quay, close to which the Royal yacht was moored, the military band struck up the anthem "God save the Queen," and the cheering became general. Her Majesty was handed on board by King Leopold, the Queen of the Belgians by Prince Albert; Lords Liverpool and Aberdeen, Lady Canning, and Miss Hamilton followed, with the others of the suite and attendants. The Royal yacht immediately got under way under the roar of artillery, the citadel and batteries firing salutes, and the vessels in the Scheldt returning them. As the Victoria and Albert moved gallantly down the river, the cheers from the crews of the yachts of the royal squadron, all of which had their yards manned, rent the air with a true British hurrah. The sight from the quay was a truly glorious one; it was characteristic of the two nations whose connection will be still more closely bound by this re-union of the monarchs who preside over the respective destinies of each.

The basin and *entrepôt*, and the line of quays that form so grand a characteristic of Antwerp, were the most animated and brilliant ever beheld. The houses and the inhabitants—the ships, merchantmen, men-of-war, the sailors, all wore their gala dresses, and every face was smiling with astonishment and satisfaction. The ships in the basin, as well as in the river, manned their yards and saluted the *cortège* with shouts and cheers and waving of caps.

The Royal yacht, with the imperial party, steered for Fort Lillo, at which place she lay to for some time. Here the King of the Belgians and his Queen took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the most affectionate manner, and reluctantly quitted the Victoria and Albert for the shore in the royal barge, and, upon the barge's return to the yacht, she proceeded on her passage to England.

From Forts Lillo and Lieffkenseek, the city of Antwerp appears, with its tall spires. These strong works remained, after the Belgic Revolution, in the hands of the Dutch down to 1839, when they were dismantled and given up to the Belgians in exchange for Venloo in Limburg, and abandoned in conformity with the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. They completely commanded the passage up and down the Scheldt, which have put on it the appearance of a river; below it is more an arm of the sea, flowing between the island of Zealand.

At five o'clock the Royal yacht passed Flushing, which is about sixty-two miles distant from Antwerp. Here lay the King of Holland's yacht, which our artist has sketched; and it had been re-

(Continued on page 220.)

palace, to visit some of the sights of Antwerp. They first proceeded through the streets to the Place Verte, in which a pavilion and orchestra were erected for a concert, to be given by one hundred members of the Société d'Orphee. The concert was both vocal and instrumental; but her Majesty did not remain till its conclusion, the crowd being very dense, and the noise in the streets so great, that the merits of the performance could not be appreciated. Our engraving shews the Place Verte, or Park, with the colossal statue of Rubens by Geefs, a native of Antwerp. The house in which the great painter resided and died was situated in the Rue de Rubens, not far from the Palais du Roi. The original front was taken down a few years ago, which deprived the place of much of its interest; but in the garden stands the pavilion wherein he painted, recently converted into a dye house! The chair of Rubens, president of the Academy of Painting, is preserved in the Museum at Antwerp; but his *château* at Steen, in the neighbourhood, is fast falling to decay.

The illumination at Antwerp in the evening was very splendid. The appearance of the streets was brilliant from the immense number of lights at all the windows, and from the lamps suspended to the temporary arches and triangles of wood placed at short intervals from each other on the sides of the pavement; the lights mingled with the firs stuck in the streets, and the wreaths of various coloured linen, and the festoons of flowers, had a very pleasing appearance, creating an effect totally different from anything seen on occasions of public rejoicings in England, and increased by the addition of various flags displayed at the windows and along the houses.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, No. VI.

This number, completing a volume, opens with a somewhat garrulous paper, entitled "England Sixty Years Ago," by Dr. Roden, who in it glances at "the changes that have taken place within the last century in the whole fabric of society—in dress, manners, feelings, habits—in roads, in locomotion—in morals, politics, and religion." These are important matters to press even into a dozen pages—the extent of the Doctor's lucubrations. There is little or no novelty in the treatment of the subject, or rather subjects; the paper only rises to the equivocal literary merit of being respectable. The pair of embellishments, the waggon and the locomotive, connected by "Sixty Years Ago," is a pleasant conceit. We quote one or two of the Doctor's anecdotic illustrations:—

"The improvement in the manners of the aristocracy (always imitated by the class next below them, and thus downwards) led to the improvement of the middle classes; but it was much later ere the immense body of artisans and mechanics began to partake of the general amendment. The high excitement of the war, and the enormous taxes it occasioned, aided the process with the employers, but aggravated the evil among the lower classes. Every man was sure of employment and high wages, while, naught but the character of time of war, the country be not itself, the vast mass of the multitudinous of the labouring class, the cruel and desperate of the large capitals in loans to the government spent a fortune in luxury and drink, and the wages they obtained would scarcely be believed in the present day. I was once present when the clerk of one of our principal brewers was paying his labouring coopers. 'Is it not extraordinary, sir,' said he, 'that although these men gain on the average four guineas a week each, not one can wait till Saturday for his wages, but is compelled to have a portion on account?' In the sudden calls for extra exertion, I have known a packer to the East India Company pay his men twenty shillings for a day's work; it is true it was a day of eighteen hours' labour.

"At this period the labourer had no resource but the public-house: there were no exhibitions open to him, no ornamented park, no wide and elegant streets, no steam-boats, no omnibuses, no palaces or museums accessible to his curiosity, no coffee-shops, no reading-rooms, no cheap publications, no literature, nothing to elevate or inspire self-respect—all was sordid, stupid, soul-deadening debauchery and vice; he was not respected, he was not respectable, he did not respect himself, he lived the life of a beast, and he died careless of the future."

"A Trip to Havre de Grace," without a name, is a slight incident, narrated in a rambling, lively style. Next is a pretty story of "The Stolen Shoulders," by the late author of "Three Courses and a Dessert." Of the remaining papers we can only notice the continuation of Mr. Peake's amusing "Dogs' Tales—The Author's Dog." Here is the opening:—

"A spaniel with a sore eye, which evidently looked as if it had seen better days, was now on his legs.

"After a respectful bow (wow, wow), to the assembled members, he began as follows:—

"I was one of six fubsy puppies that resembled balls of wool, and born at Leatherhead, in Surrey; and after passing the first nine days of my life in a state of blissful darkness, I awoke suddenly one morning, and saw the amiable being to whom I had the honour to be son. The poor old thing was gazing at me with delight as she administered the nourishment customary on infantile occasions.

"My mother's master, Mr. Merrypebbles, was a gentleman of landed property, but who was never perfectly happy if he had not a jolly party visiting at his house, consisting of several odd characters, which it was enabled to describe as 'queer.' I was about three months old, I was presented to a favoured frequenter, one Mr. Delawhang, an author, and thus became an author's dog.

"Mr. Delawhang was a stranger being: he had a good heart, but rather an emollient head. In the precarious profession he pursued he was occasionally in embarrassed circumstances: he was not quite so weak as Oliver Goldsmith, but then, to balance that, he had not his learning or his genius. He could laugh at his own misfortunes, and never cared at raising a laugh against himself.

"'Very hard times, Mr. Delawhang,' remarked a friend.

"'Very,' replied Mr. Delawhang; 'my butcher will not trust me with a leg of mutton, which circumstance causes me to think that 'the times are *out of joint*'

"Another of the visitors of our host at Leatherhead was a Mr. Roughwood, an attorney of the old school, who had resided in one set of chambers in the Temple for forty-nine years, and during that forty nine years, although he lived freely, he had only once been attacked by indisposition. He felt himself ill about three o'clock in the morning, so he opened his bed-room window, and sprung his rattle. One of the Temple watchmen hearing this, hastened to the spot, and inquired what was the matter? Roughwood, finding himself better, apologized to the watchman for disturbing him, shut his window, and went to bed again. The fact is, he had dreamt that he was very sick.

"Roughwood's principal practice had prospered in those glorious times, before modern innovation had applied itself to simplify the law of this country, and to endeavour to abbreviate the duration of causes.

"Roughwood thus soliloquized: 'Please God, these four Chancery suits will keep me comfortable for the remainder of my days.' He had also a favourite toast, which he was in the habit of proposing when he dined in the hall of Clifford's Inn (a small chapel of *ease* to the Temple),

> 'Here are plaintiff and defendu t,
> And may they never know the end on't;'

which was, of course, always drunk with heartfelt enthusiasm.

"Then there was old Peabank, the apothecary, who, though no M.D., was called by courtesy Doctor Peabank. He was fortunate in having about a dozen patients, principally ancient ladies, who were never any better nor any worse; good old tough wearing articles, who imagined they were kept alive entirely by the efficacy of Dr. Peabank's draughts and mixtures; when it would not in the least have mattered if Mrs. Jones had taken Mrs. Brown's medicine, or Mrs. Spooner had swallowed Lady Todel's electuary. Peabank's grand secret was in playing whist with his patients, and thus, by losing his points, he made them. Mr. Peabank was an oracle at Apothecaries' Hall, as it was then constituted; and he ordered all the good dinners for the council, &c., at Canonbury House, and was no mean proficient in consuming his share of the same.

"We had other visitors, amongst whom were a newly married couple, a Mr and Mrs Gwillim. He had been a widower, and she a widow twice before. Gwillim was a haughty, ignorant bashaw sort of fellow, but his wife was a dasher, with a pretty face, and a figure that set off a riding-habit well. She drove a pair of horses skilfully, and, if there was occasion, did not make the slightest scruple in rapping out an oath. She had been bred in the country, and had the qualifications of Diana Vernon, without her educational acquirements and taste for literature. Mr. Gwillim fell in love with her riding-habit in Hyde Park, and made her the offer of his hand. She accepted it at a hand gallop, and they came down to Leatherhead to pass a portion of their honeymoon

"And here all the parties were as happy as good eating and drinking, and a change of scene, and country air, generally make people. As for myself, I was a joyous little dog, much caressed, and had plenty of chicken bones.

CHAPMAN'S WEEKLY MAGAZINE. Edited by J. K. CHAPMAN. No. I.

This is a new enterprise of considerable promise for the winter's hearth. Judging by the number before us, the staple of the work will be Nouvellettes and Tales, Adventures and Sketches of Life and Manners. Thus, the work opens with a tale entitled "The Exile," by the Countess of Blessington, in which we recognise the usual clever individuality of character in which the accomplished authoress excels. This paper is followed by an "Adventure of a Commercial Traveller," by Sheridan Knowles. Both papers are only commenced in this number; but as the publication will be weekly, the readers will not be kept on the tenters of suspense for the continuation, as in the monthly magazines. Probably, the most life-like and amusing paper in the number is "A Winter Trip through Georgia and Alabama, U. S.," by Mr. Buckstone, the popular dramatist. We quote a page or two of his experiences:—

"Milledgeville was a resting-place for our dislocated members, where we were allowed half an hour's repose, and another meal of turkey, ham, and eggs, for which repast we paid fifty cents. each, the unvaried charge upon the road. Again we started in our heavy stage, the springs of which would be a matter of much marvel to any of our high-road dragsmen. The red clay for miles was up to our axletree, which caused us to proceed at a very snail-like rate; but, slow as then was our progress, it afforded us the consolation of knowing that our dislocating jottings could not then be so frequent. Still we had to endure them often enough, more especially when, emerging from a mile or two of deep unctuous and tenacious earth, we alighted upon a corduroy-road,—a road made of the trunks of pine trees, laid down transversely; then the driver's crack of his whip, and his command 'Go ahead' to his team, were the signal for a series of sharp and rapid jostlings that no powers of description can perfectly illustrate. The rattling of dice in a box—the shaking of barcolonas in a bag—a seat on the bare back of a sharp trotting nag can convey no similitude to the constant motions of one's body while travelling at a smart pace over a corduroy-road. Every passenger's head was nodding and vibrating as if it must inevitably be shaken off its shoulders, and when at the end of the road, the wheels of the stage suddenly plunged into a three-feet bed of clay, there to rest awhile, the panting of the horses could only be equalled by the panting of the passengers; and as to travelling by steam, the vapour rising, both from the cattle and the breathless insiders, would have put to the blush any of the gigantic locomotive Cyclops or Etnas of our English railroads. Again, to our great relief, we alighted to a repast at a wooden shanty, where a long table was arranged for our reception, and where turkey, ham, and eggs, once more constituted the refreshments, with the usual demand of fifty cents. By night we arrived at Macon, where we descended to supper, which we found to be a repetition of the dinners, breakfasts, and suppers of the previous days—viz., turkey, ham, and eggs, or, perhaps, for supper there might be coffee, eggs, and hot cakes. Off again we jostled with fresh horses, which were always the consequence of our stopping for turkey, ham, and eggs, for our night journey. Amongst our passengers were two stout Kentucky farmers, six feet high, and the merriest fellows that ever helped to alleviate the tortures of such a journey; and though the roads had been rough enough before, they now became worse, and but for the skilful trimming of the coach by my friends the farmers, upset we must have been a dozen times at least; for, on blundering and tumbling down some rough and steep declivity, 'Hold hard!' would the farmers cry; then, as we were all thrown in a heap to the left hand side of the coach, as it appeared to be turning over in that direction, the stalwart Kentuckians would hang half out of the vehicle, on its right hand, and seizing some alarmed passenger to lend the required counterpoise for the mechanism, set us steadily on our wheels, when we would again proceed, amidst the laughter of those that were accustomed to such coaching and the expressions of terror from those who were not. In this way we continued our midnight course,—sometimes with our four horses at full speed; then, again, slowly moving with the usual insidious silence previous to our certain dislocations. Whenever the stage stopped it was the signal for the male passengers to alight, and for all those who were the writer of the present description and farmers escaped a stoppage to his career that he never anticipated. The night was inky dark; the coach had laboured up a rugged ascent, and when at the summit it paused, for the purpose of affording an opportunity for those passengers to descend who preferred walking down the rough hill over which the stage was to rumble and bump in a more than usual degree of enduring the comforts of riding on such an occasion, several availed themselves of the last to alight; and, supposing that we were but resting on the high road, I leaped with considerable agility from the stage, turning at the same time a pirouette previous to standing, as I thought to do, with my face to the coach, in order to survey the descent that I had been many terrific shakings, when I found myself suddenly seized by the powerful arm of one of the Kentuckians, and seized where?—by that portion of my nether habiliments called *the seat*. I was lifted off my feet, and, to my utter surprise, discovered that I was hanging over a frightful precipice with a torrent rushing some fifty feet beneath; that the supposed high road was a high bridge, with neither railing nor protection on either side to prevent the stranger traveller from toppling headlong into the abyss below, and but for the stout Kentuckian's ready gripe I should, in leaping out of the stage, have precipitated myself into the raging and swollen creek beneath. And there, for the space of ten or a dozen yards, was I suspended over that fearful height, sustained only by a stout grasp of the meanest part of my pantaloons! On being pulled back from my perilous situation, my friend's observation amounted to no more than 'Whar on airth did you thing you were going?' A fine fellow was that Kentuckian! We journeyed through the night and morning till we reached Talbotton, having twice during the time been regaled with the eternal turkey, ham, and eggs. At Talbotton, which, when the railroad from Savannah is completed, promises to be a flourishing place, we passed an aristocratic old gentlewoman, a widow, in her state coach. She was changing her residence, and her appearance on the road, surrounded by her slaves, who were carrying large bundles and articles of furniture on the lady herself, 'with spectacles on nose,' and doubtless with a well filled 'pouch on side,' sat enthroned on her high and antique carriage, drawn by four fine horses and a very imposing effect. On each side of her lady-ship's coach, which must have recalled the sea with the cavaliers in Cromwell's time, walked a body guard of six powerful negroes, and no Queen ever bore a loftier presence or a more regal air than did that fine old dame on her way to her new habitation. At length we reached Columbus, a city on the southern edge of the state of Georgia, where the General Oglethorpe Hotel received us, and where for awhile we not only rested our much-shaken bones, but experienced an agreeable variety to our accustomed viands in some excellent beef and venison, and in the possession of other comforts which a good hotel can afford and a weary traveller knows so well how to enjoy. At Columbus we came up with our fellow-travellers who had taken other roads in the two remaining stages that had started with us from Warrenton, where we had left our snail unharnessed with his twelve boxes. Loud were their complaints against the rugged way they had journeyed. We described what we had endured, but though they had arrived by the best road, their sufferings had been worse than those we had borne, and which was fully proved by their appearance,—one had a black eye, the faces of the little boy and girl were much scratched, one lady's nose had bled profusely,—in short, they had been upset four times; we had escaped any such disaster, which I entirely attribute to the skilful management of our stage by my excellent friends the two Kentuckians."

We wish the new magazine success, which, from the editorial judgment displayed in the number before us, the enterprise well deserves.

THE NEW LINCOLN'S INN HALL.—This very extensive and commodious edifice, in the Tudor Gothic style, has so rapidly advanced since the commencement of the year as to insure its being roofed by the early part of the ensuing spring. In the southern section is the banqueting room, of sufficient dimensions to conveniently dine upwards of 400 persons. In the northern is the library, destined to contain the finest collection of books on British and foreign jurisprudence to be met with in Europe. Superb windows of painted glass will adorn these two principal apartments, which, together with the numerous heraldic emblazonings of distinguished alliances, will produce an effect perfectly in keeping with all around it. The offices and other minor rooms are admirably planned, and the spacious and well-arranged kitchen, will be the first of its kind in the metropolis.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 21st Sept. 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The engravings which have from time to time appeared in your columns, will no doubt have given you an idea, though perhaps but a slight one, of the fashions of this city. I do not know that I can furnish you with images of any very remarkable variation on any thing there, you will, therefore, I trust, be satisfied with my relation of such fashions as now are in existence, and in the first place you will permit me to draw your attention to two town dresses, whose distinctive character really merits a few words of analysis. The dresses I allude to are made of poult de soie. The first of them being of a sea-green shade, trimmed with two deep flounces, festooned and made of green silk of a somewhat deeper shade, and surmounted with a ruche similarly festooned. The corsage is half high and plain, a fichu à la Marie Antoinette of the same stuff, festooned like the flounces, Oriental sleeves festooned, and long under sleeves of bouillonné muslin, with a sash of green taffety ribbons completes the dress. The second dress was of pearl grey poult de soie. The corsage plain, high, and brought to a rounded point. The adjunct was a mantelet of white lace rounded behind, gathered at the arms, and falling in front in rounded ends trimmed completely round it by deep lace. Whilst I am on the subject of dresses I do not know that I can do better than to describe three robes from the atelier of one of our most fashionable modistes, which have just been exhibited to me. The first is an in-door dress of straw-coloured poult de soie, open in front, and rounded at the bottom, bordered all round with a frilling à la vielle; the corsage is high upon the shoulder, open in front down to a point, and edged by a frill which meets that on the front of the skirt; sleeves à la religieuse, with wide under sleeves of muslin, with the spaces between them with ruffles of lace. The next was a robe of camelion foulard, with a single skirt, the corsage plain and high, with a rounded point, and flu sleeves. With these I saw a ball-dress of embroidered cheek, with a double skirt, the first of which was rose coloured, and made very long; the second, which was infinitely shorter, was of a deep blue. The corsage was very low and brought to a point; the dress was rended complete by a fichu Marie Antoinette of embroidered muslin, trimmed with three rows of lace and fixed in front by means of rose taffety ribbon with long depending ends. As yet our autumnal secrets have been well kept, but it is difficult to visit many of our first rate modistes without gaining some idea worth retaining, and amongst this class I may cite two or three fashions which strike me as very new and very pretty. These are rose coloured crape hats bordered all round the page by a double row of lace, and trimmed with white marabout feathers. Nor should the pailles de ris hats with their rose-coloured plumes, or those in English application lined with white crape and trimmed with a branch of roses, or the fancy bonnets trimmed with two rows of frills in lilac taffety ribbon, and with a yellow plume, tipped with lilac, placed upon the left side of the bonnet, be allowed to pass unmentioned. They are both pretty, fresh, and novel, and really deserve the vogue which they seem to enjoy. I do not know that I have any further news worth your acceptance, beyond the fresh, still fancy Bouquet, one of our shining lights in the world of millinery, is out of country herself, and her unquestionable talents in every thing regards taste in dress, to St. Petersburg, where we are proud to take the Parisian as our particular line. I have often had occasion to cite her exquisite perfections here. I trust that a colder climate may not impair her genius or her fancy.

Adieu, HENRIETTE DE B.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 39.

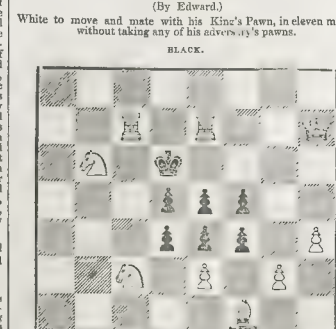
WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Q R to Q R 7th ch	K to his Kt 3rd
2 Q R to K Kt 7th ch	K to his R 4th
3 K R to K R 4th ch	K takes K R
4 K Kt p one ch	K takes R P
5 Kt to K B 4th checkmate	

PROBLEM, No. 40.

(By Edward.)

White to move and mate with his King's Pawn, in eleven moves without taking any of his adversary's pawns.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Mr. Alcroft, who is an annual *beneficiare* (about this time of the year) gave a concert at this house on Monday evening last, which was numerously and uproariously attended. The absence of Grisi, who, though announced in the bills, did not appear, irritated some who had made up their minds to hear the last farewell of the celebrated cantatrice's powers, and others contributed not a little to the general din, by vociferously demanding the presence of Richardson, the first flautist of his day, who was also announced, but appeared not. The *entrepreneur* for the night came forward in the hope of conciliating the malcontents by his oratory, of which the following is a specimen:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, whatever I promise I perform. I mean, I try to perform what I promise—that is I keep my promises when I *do* promise." This was received with a loud and general laughter, and the performance was allowed to go on without further interruption.

Miss Birch sang the music allotted to Grisi most admirably. Her sister is a vocalist of considerable promise. Mrs. W. H. Seguin gave one of Spohr's songs very charmingly, and Miss Hawes was pointedly effective in "The Minstrel Boy." Mario was in excellent voice and humour, and sang deliciously. John Parry, as usual, was the vocal "clown of the ring," and was encored in both his songs, which call he obeyed in the Irish way, of "singing another thing for the same." Sivori performed the *Clochette* and his own andante to "The Carnival," with Ernst's variations, most superbly; and Madame Dulcken executed Thalberg's fantasia on subjects from "Guillaume Tell" in a most finished style. One of the chief incidents of the evening was the recognition of Espartero, family, and suite, in one of the stage boxes. He was greeted warmly, and returned the salutations of the audience in a most gracious manner. One of his suite, however, who was mistaken for Nogueras, was howled at and hooted for awhile; but it was soon found that he was not "the murderer of Cabrera's mother." The house was fully, but not over-fashionably, attended.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS.—The long-promised posthumous opera, by Monpiou, entitled "Lambert Simnel" (*libretto* by M. Scribe), has just made its appearance at this theatre with rather *mediocre* success.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—Independent of the new play and new farce which have been announced for production nightly, another novelty will make its appearance, which we sincerely hope will prove to be more fortunate than its unroading predecessor, still recollected by many, under the significant initials of O. P. We allude to the reduction of prices which Mr. H. Wallack has judiciously resolved upon.

EDINBURGH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This festival will take place on the 9th of October, in the New Town Hall, under the superintendance of Sir H. R. Bishop. The following is a list of the intended performances:—Monday evening, 9th. A miscellaneous Concert. Tuesday morning, 10th. Handel's "Messiah." Wednesday evening, 11th.—A Concert. Thursday morning, 12th.—A selection of Sacred Music. Ditto evening. A grand Ball and Supper. Friday evening, 13th. A Concert. Saturday morning, 14th. A selection of Sacred Music, *and a performance on the new organ*, by Dr. Gauntlett. This last *item* pleases us much, with the revival of good organ playing will return genuine counterpoint; but we are at a loss to know what is meant in the programme by the distinctions of "Concert," and "Miscellaneous Concert," or what a "Grand Ball and Supper" can have to do with a "concert of sweet sounds," unless knives and forks be supposed to be *obligato* instruments.

HIC ET UBIQUE.—If any man possess the power of ubiquity of presence or thought, of a certainty it is Donizetti. The bare penmanship of his *partitions* would cost some other man their lives, and the facility with which he is *quis et ubi* would, and does, task credulity, but that we know that the age for miracles is past, and whatever *is* now, must be *bona fide*. So, therefore, we hail as a surety of enjoyment another novelty from the pen of this voluminous composer and genius in his art.

MONUMENT TO BEETHOVEN.—The model of this musical giant's statue has just been completed at Bonn, by Professor Hahnel, of Dresden, and it is certainly a most splendid specimen of art. A grand festival will take place next year, on the occasion of the monument being erected, preparations for which have already been commenced.

TOM MAKE YOUR COOKE.—A new ballet, in three acts, is in active preparation at the Grand Opera, Paris, the music of which is to be composed by three different composers. The first act is intrusted to M. de Flatman, a native of Prussia; the 2nd to M. Deldeves, who is also podet-maestro of the Grand Opera; and the third to a M. Baguiller. We know *one* Tom Cooke that could do the work of the three underlakers, and not catch his death by it.

CHANGE IN MUSICAL TASTE.—The opera of "Stradella," by Niedermeyer, which on its first appearance was received with a storm of disapprobation, has been revived at the Grand Opera, Paris, with immense success. M. Niedermeyer has an act *per fatuum* in preparation.

HALEVY IN OPERA.—Another composer of that kind, Vincenzo Bellini, who, like Halevy, is Italian-born, is equally distinguished for his knowledge of severe science as for his music. A skill has just composed an opera on the subject of our "Hamlet." It will be amusing to the lovers of English instrumental art to hear the philosophical reveries of Denmark's Prince given forth by the *contralto* of Madame Stolz!

ULTIMUS ROMANORUM.—Gabriel Frotta, the only surviving disciple of the Scarlatti and Durante Academy, has just died at Vienna, aged eighty-nine. He was the author of many compositions in the church style, celebrated for their taste and learning, and early in life had also written dramatic music. His opera of "Enzio," which was first produced in 1784, obtained the highest success throughout Italy. He was, moreover, the intimate of Cimarosa and Zingarelli, "men renowned in their days"—and still!

LISZT.—This great man is about to proceed to Weimar to perform his three months' resident duty of *hospit-meister*, after which he will repair to Paris; thence, probably, he will visit Vienna—as to England, it is problematical that he will ever come again.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Let them say and write as they will about our commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, but after all what would England be without her recreations? Not her St. James's, or her Almack's, but her pleasant pastimes under God's own roof, where man meets man in Nature's brotherhood; and in whose honourable encounters none is afore or afore other save as his own good hand shall help him. The aim and end of our popular exercises is in this wise, and in their commonwealth of good feeling such principles of the British character is shown more than in any other of its social phases. Every county has its sports—as an individual her pride has its match with those of a great people all having similar tastes, and pursuing them when and where the chance may offer. If the cards laid aside, it is only to take up the double-barrel: if the rod is dismantled, it is because the purple heather serves its welcome to the highlands. Cub hunting hath begun, and the crisp mornings of the autumn will take no excuse for your presence with your four-footed family among the woods—we know it, but give us a few hours upon the still green turf—come to Newmarket for yet a few brief visits.

Thither, at all events, did ourself wend, what time the present week came in with its brisk breeze, refreshing tonic, after an autumn fracadingy. There was a goodly company, the sporting sport must tell its own quality. So far as the season had gone, the racing—when it made its own running—came off according to the "lines" the intelligent in such a mystery would calculate. At Newmarket "a change came o'er the spirit of our dream." The first October did possess enough interest to extract a solitary wager prefatory at Tattersall's. On Tuesday there was a tolerably active ring in the heath, and some betting was done; but as the events to which it had reference are also done, so let by-gones alone. The plates and handicaps—weak inventions—we also pass over and come to speak of the issues fraught with interest, both instructive and astonishing. The Grand Duke Michael, the important three year old trial of the tried, brought to the post a strong company of the beaten and conquering—Napier being the best public horse by odds. Well, the Lucetta colt, said to have a broken leg at Doncaster, beats him, and four others for pace and bottom, winning a splendid race by a head! The Hopeful—the great two-year-old attraction of the meeting—brought a field of eight to the post, which also ran a fine race, awarded to Mr. Hubert's Antler by a head. But, woe is us! Antler, being named for the Derby as the son of one sire, instead of the son of two (no uncommon mistake), is disqualified for his Epsom engagement. Then came the St. Leger of the south, for which they said Scott must win, and Napier would but they are wrong, for not only did Gaper win—whose forte up to that hour had been a mile—over the D. I, but Lothario, who couldn't win the Great Yorkshire handicap at 6st, beat Gaper with 8st 7lbs up. A *fact* for your cunning lines and measurements! *ex uno* the glorious uncertainties of Olympia! As the Derby betting is still in abeyance, and so will continue for some space, we shall pass it, disposition to get on Scott's lot at the snare price, 5 to 1, and to back six against the field for the Cesarewitch — namely, Trueboy, Armytage, Shocking Mamma, Whistle Binkie, Una, and the Currier. There is every promise of brilliant doings at the second October and Houghton meetings.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The Trial Stakes did not fill. The match between Lord Orford and Mr. Sloane Stanley went off in a forfeit. The only races, therefore, actually run were the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, of which the following is a report:—

The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs. each, h ft; colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. One to the post.

Mr. Wreford's b f, by Sultan Junior, out of Mousnia, walked over.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each; for 3 yrs. old colts, 8st. 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. A F. 34 subs.

Lord Exeter's c, by Sultan or Selram, out of Lucetta	(Mann)	1
Colonel Anson's Napier	(F. Butler)	2
Mr. Watson's	(Robinson)	3

Napier made strong running all the way, the Lucetta colt lying at his quarters into the bottom, where he drew on him, was level with him a distance from the chair, and won on the post by a head. Pineapple a bad third, and the others beaten off.

Mr. Harkett's b c Antler by Defence or Venison, out of Defender's Sam .. .. .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Boyce's br f Jill, sister to Jack .. .. .. (W. Boyce) 2

March. 200, h ft. D.M.

Mr. W. S. Stanley's Cowslip, 9st 7lb, received forfeits from Lord Orford's g by St. Patrick, out of Mercy, 9st.

WEDNESDAY

£50 for three-year olds 7st 5lb, four yrs 8st 5lb, five yrs 8st 12lb, six yrs and aged 8st 11lb.

Mr. Newton's Mn Mie, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1
Mr. Boyce's Corbianna, 4 yrs	(W. Boyce)	2

Betting—1 to 8 agst Mn Mie, 2 to 1 agst St. Francs, and 3 to 1 agst Corbianna.

Handicap Sweepstakes of .5 sovs each, 10 ft, for two-year-olds, T.Y.C. (5 subs.)

Duke of Rutland's Cressilius, 8st 6lb	(Bigg)	1
Duke of Beaufort's b f by Liverpool, out of Rotamosa	(G. Edwards)	2

Betting—11 to 8 agst the Duke of Beaufort's colt, 5 to 2 agst Mr. Ford's filly, and 3 to 1 agst Cressilius.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each; for three years old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. D.I. (11 subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper	(Nat)	1
Duke of Richmond's Lothario	(Rogers)	2

NEWMARKET, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—LATEST BETTING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Trueboy (taxd.); 7 to 1 agst Whistle Binkie (taken); 10 to 1 agst Armytage (taken); 18 to 1 agst Lady Sale (taken); 25 to 1 agst Corbianna (taken).

CURTESION.—Offers of 3 to 1 agst Rattan, and 5 to 1 agst Vol ri.

DERBY.—5 to 2 agst John Day's lot; 5 to 2 agst Scott's lot; 12 to 1 agst Ugly Buck (taken); 5 to 1 agst Voltri (taken); 18 to 1 agst Rattan (taken); 20 to 1 agst Paddle Shore (taken); 25 to 1 agst Seaport (taken); 40 to 1 agst Faugh-a-Ballagh (taken); 40 to 1 agst Valt colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Sedulone, 50 to 1 agst Lord Orford's colt (taken), 50 to 1 agst Wadastus.

ENTRIES FOR THURSDAY.—Queen's Plate: dreen ou, Prossdy, Ala Mee, Robert de Gorham, Cornamin, Lotharia, and Gaper ——Fawn, Lothario, Caterer, Gaper, Hyrcanian, and Enterprore. Arrivals Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, Mr. Watt's Voltri and Bavano, and Colonel Anson's Arrowtare

THURSDAY

The Town Plate of 50 sovs, for Three-years-old. Colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 3lb D.I.

Mr. Thornhill's Enterprore	(Peck)	
Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian	(Hemming)	
Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone	(Rogers)	

Betting—7 to 4 on Gaper; 4 to 1 agst Enterprore (taken); and 4 to 1 agst Hyrcanian. Hyrcanian made the best running he could along the flat, and until half-way between the turn of the land and the Duke's stand. The pace then accelerated, and Gaper, who had remaining for a few strides with Gaper, and from the Duke's stand home with Hyrcanian, who won easy by a length. Gaper not in front the

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft. (12 subs.)

Mr. Wreford's b f by Sultan, jun, out of Mousnia	(J. Howlett)	1
Duke of Rutland's b f Cressilius (8lb extra)	(Robinson)	2

Betting—2 to 1 on Mousnia filly; 3 to 1 agst Exotic; 5 to 1 agst Boyce's two; and 10 to 1 agst Rutland's two.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas: for three-year-olds, 8st 2lb, four, 10st 7lb, five, 11st, six and aged, 11st. 5lb. H.

Mr. Newton's Mn Mie, 4 yrs	(Mann)	1
Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 3 yrs	(Rogers)	2

The meeting ended with the race, having, in the excellence of its running, made ample amends for its scarcity. The weather was clear and bracing throughout, and the company was equal in number to that on the average of the first October.

LATEST BETTING.—THURSDAY

CESAREWITCH.—7 to 1 agst Trueboy (t), 7 to 1 agst Whistle Binkie (t), 10 to 1 agst Armytage (t), 12 to 1 agst Shocking Mamma, 15 to 1 agst Lady Sale, 20 to 1 agst Blackdog, and 25 to 1 agst Una.

CURTESION.—1 to 1 agst Rattan (t), 5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot (t), 7 to 1 agst Forta's lot, 5 to 1 agst Voltri.

Arrangements are now in active progress for the holding a grand meeting of the archers of Great Britain at York, in August next, when it is proposed that a gold cup, value 100 guineas, and several other prizes of pr portional value, shall be shot for.

CRICKET.—A very excitement match has played on Monday between the officers, &c., of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, in garrison at Windsor, and a party of Household troops, Gloucester Mews, from the neighbourhood of Langley and Cranbrook, upon the lawn of the cavalry barracks at Windsor. The lawn and several sequestered spots during the whole afternoon by most of the principal families residing in the vicinities of Windsor and Eton to witness the play. The excellent band of the regiment was also stationed upon the lawn, and performed until the conclusion of the game, which was not, however, played out in consequence of the rain, which commenced shortly before five o'clock. The following is the score:

The 1st Life Guards: First innings 103, second innings 97; total 200. Household Troops: First innings 56, second innings, 61. An entertainment was given in the evening at the barracks, to which the officers of the 1st Life Guards sat down to the number of 100.

ARCHERY.—On Tuesday, the 19th, the final day of shooting for this season of the Society of Thirty Bowmen, the great prize intending to contest for the prize assembled on their ground, near to the town of Enfield Wash. The shooting at the distance of 100 yards commenced at half past eleven, and continued till half past one, when the whole company, including many ladies, sat down to a collation. At three o'clock, the shooting was resumed, and continued till six o'clock, when the sound of the silver bugle terminated the contest. The prizes were then awarded to the successful shooters. Mr Sharpley was the winner of the silver arrow and gold spoon, having the most central gold, and declared captain; Mr. Higginson, the winner of the silver bugle, for the greatest score, and was declared lieutenant.

GREAT FOOT RACE FOR 150 SOVEREIGNS.—A match for 50 sovereigns aside, between James Openshaw, a native of Bury, Lancashire, and Robert Williams (better known as the Welsh Runner), a native of Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, three miles, came off on Monday last on the race-course. This match had excited considerable interest in consequence of both parties having been successful in various races, but they had never been together. On the day of the race several hundred pounds were betted, and the sum of £300 deposited in the hands of Mr. Richard Tay, or the security—each party making sure of winning. At the time of starting there could not have been fewer than five thousand persons assembled. A little before two the men paraded before the stand, the colours of the Lancashire man being blue sleeves and blue and white cap, while the Welshman sported white drawers trimmed with red, and a black handerchief on his head. They were led to the starting place (the Judge's chair) by their respective seconds. The shooting at the word "go" was given, and off they started—the Welshman going at a very rapid pace, running at the rate of 30 yards in front of his opponent. But at a short distance from the pit, on the far side of the course, the Lancashire man came up with and went by him, and passed the grand stand first as well as least 150 yards in advance. The distance he preserved during the whole of the race and won his match by upwards of 200 yards, in 16 minutes and 15 seconds. The betting was 2 to 1 on the head

THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE PLACE VERTE AT ANTWERP.—STATUE OF RUBENS.

ported that his Majesty would, in this beautiful vessel, visit the Victoria and Albert yacht. It was also expected that she would have hove to a short time off Flushing, so that the authorities and inhabitants might have bade our Queen welcome on her voyage to her happy island home. The consuls of Rotterdam and Zealand went out in a boat for this purpose; but as the royal steamer did not stop her engines, they put back without effecting the object of their mission. In the meantime the cannon on board the Dutch frigate the Maes, and that on the batteries, fired royal salutes, and the people, who were assembled in crowds upon the shore, cheered most loudly, and waved their hats: from this point, our artist has sketched a group of Dutch boats, &c.

THE ROYAL YACHT LEAVING ANTWERP.

Penelope has realised all that we predicted of her superior speed, in the description accompanying our engraving of her, in No. 61 of our journal.

Lastly, her Majesty's progress through Belgium, which we have now pictorially chronicled, claims this ample record; for it is an event totally unexampled in history, when considered with the friendly nature of her visit, and the manner of her reception everywhere, and by all classes of the population. It has exceeded, as far as cordiality, good feeling, the honours prepared spontaneously by the people of the great cities and villages through which she has passed, anything that the records of former days detail. Not Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through England, was received in so welcome, so noble, and so national a manner as Queen Victoria has been, in a land to which till now she was a stranger. This visit will form a remarkable epoch in history, and will be looked upon by posterity as one of the signs and features of a prosperous and pacific age.

The royal squadron then took the southern passage, and were saluted from the forts at Bresken as they passed. After making a gallant passage from thence at the rapid rate at which this admirable vessel can so nobly proceed, she arrived off the North Foreland at eleven o'clock, where she anchored during a lovely night.

Seven yachts formed the royal squadron, viz., the Victoria and Albert, the Cyclops, the Blazer, the Tartarus, the Prometheus, the Fearless and the Penelope. This last-named vessel, which, it will be remembered, is a man of war cut in two and lengthened, and made into a steamer, has, in the trip from Ostend to Antwerp, proved herself a fast vessel, and is, perhaps, superior to any steamer in the squadron, with the exception of the Victoria and Albert. Hence, the

It is more than 500 years since an English monarch was in Antwerp. Edward III. visited the city in 1338.

We may here correct a mis-statement that her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the field of Waterloo on the evening of the 19th. The mistake originated with a Brussels paper, and probably arose from the fact that the Earl of Aberdeen went to Waterloo to visit the grave of his gallant brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell upon that field, and the account of whose death is so feelingly recorded by the Duke of Wellington in a despatch written to his family.

IMPROMPTU LINES ON HER MAJESTY'S EXCURSIONS TO THE CONTINENT.

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

How few—how few—the favour'd few
That have the health—the means, to view
The meeting of the mighty ones
Whom destiny has plac'd on thrones!
It must, in truth, be gladsome thing
To see a Queen salute a King
With all the honest truth and grace
That we, in humble village place,
Bestow, with heart, on one another—
A sister here—and there a brother.

But, oh! it makes each bosom thrill,
To think that something better still
Than merely formal salutation
Results for good of either nation!

In ancient times 'twas Kings' ambition—
Thrones that stirr'd the crowd's sedition!
Million-slayers of their race,
Falsely deemed heroes—for some place
Of paltry grandeur, would not pause
To break through e'en divinest laws;
And for their own and selfish plunder
Tear a people's peace asunder!

Such is the picture that we view,
From doubtful Troy to Waterloo,
Of sad reality!—the scene
Of what, too many a time, had been
Before, in other theatres,
A tragedy for the universe;
If Peace had not her olive spread
Above that mighty field of dead;
And told the living, to its sway
The laurel should henceforth give way—
Not the sweet laurel that doth bind
The brows of him with poet-mind,
But that coronal chronicle
Which but of war and blood can tell!

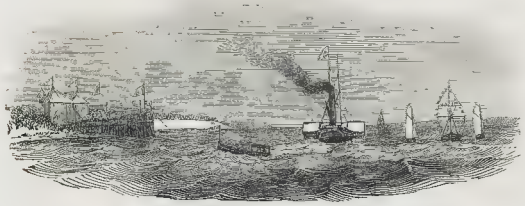
DUTCH BOATS, ETC. ON THE SCHELDT.

Happier days are smiling o'er us—
Happier still are yet before us,
If the great ones of each land
Will but kindly, hand-in-hand,
Follow up the bright example
Lately shown to us, and trample
On all prejudice of nation,
Meeting but in emulation
Which should most sincerely prove
To Heav'n their duty, and their love
To fellow-creature, tho' in PLACE
Where heretofore 'twas held disgrace
To have aught feeling for their kind,
Or think the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE MIND,
Like death, can make impartial call
At cottage door, or princely hall!*

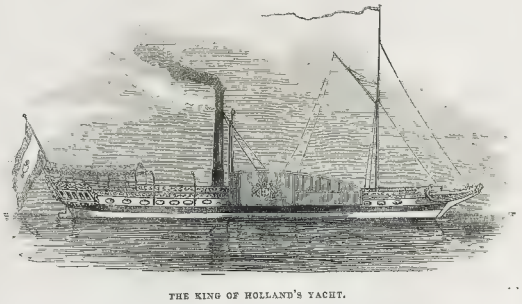
Halcyon now the future seems,
Hence!—away with anxious dreams—
Dreams, where vision'd peace hath spoken;
But too oft they have been broken,
And *her* gentle accents drown'd
In the thund'ring waves of sound,
With which wild war in rude commotion
Lov'd to deluge land and ocean!

The storm is past—the tempest done—
Fix'd the light of Albion's sun,
As when the patriarch of old
Imposed on *his* its heav'n-ward hold
Till all resisting foes were gone!
SUCH LIGHT IS 'ROUND VICTORIA'S THRONE! W.

* Vide Horace e "Pallida mors, &c



THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS TAKING LEAVE AT LILLO.



THE KING OF HOLLAND'S YACHT.

THE LATE SIR MATTHEW WOOD, BART, M.P.

Sir Matthew Wood, whose name is so well known to the public for the active part he took in most of the political struggles of the last twenty-five years, and particularly in all the proceedings relative to the differences between George the Fourth and his Queen, died on Monday morning last, after a long and severe illness, at Madstone, near Gloucester, the seat of Dr. Maddy, his son-in-law. He had resided there about a week, for the sake of change of scene; it was destined to be the last scene of a not uneventful history.

Sir M. Wood was born on the 2d of June, 1768. At the period of his demise, therefore, he was in the 76th year of his age, and that long term of life was an exceedingly busy one. He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, an occupation which alone engrosses the whole lives of many men; and, in addition to that, he was an active politician, an earnest partizan of the cause he espoused, which was that of the liberal party, sparing no personal exertions in support either of persons or principles which he considered to be unjustly attacked. Hence, his interference on behalf of Queen Caroline, when she seemed "evilly entreated" by those who were, above all others, bound to defend her from injury. It is a sad story, and one which it is useless now to revive even for the sake of paying a tribute of admiration to the zealous and disinterested exertions of the subject of our notice, who acted only from the purest motives, whatever might have been the personal faults and indiscretions of the chief object of his endeavours. We fear there were many about the person of the unhappy Queen whose zeal was not quite so single-minded. But be all this as it may, it is certain that the course pursued by Sir Matthew Wood, during the whole of these humiliating transactions, made him exceedingly popular at the time; and, more fortunate than many of those who float for a while on the wave of public favour, the esteem he won he maintained down to the hour of his death. His name is linked with a chapter of English history which the future annalist of the century that is passing cannot treat with neglect. Two other men, more gifted with the talents that command admiration from all, and who were equally conspicuous at that period, still survive—Lord Denman and Lord Brougham. They have each since played higher parts on the stage of politics; but as far as regards the transactions to which we have just alluded, the name of Sir M. Wood is linked with their own.

Sir Matthew Wood was the son of William Wood, Esq., of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, and was born in the year we have above stated. He married, in 1795, the daughter of John Page, Esq., of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk. He embarked extensively in the commercial world of London, where he was engaged in business as a hop merchant. It was the public career which the civic honours of this great corporation throw open to its members that introduced him to the wider sphere of politics; he was elected an alderman of Cripplegate Ward in 1807, at a comparatively early age, and filled the civic chair in 1815-16; he had the honour—very rarely accorded—of being elected Lord Mayor for the next year. He was first returned to Parliament in 1812, since which year he has always been elected as one of the representatives of the City: he has been a member of the House of Commons in nine parliaments, supporting in the last the same liberal principles which returned him to the first. He was created a baronet in 1837. For this long hold upon the suffrages of the largest representative body in the kingdom, to what was Sir Matthew Wood indebted? Not to his abilities—for they could not be considered to be above the average: as a public speaker he had very many superiors, his style being as little elevated as can be imagined; he had none of the powers of an orator either to rouse the feelings or rivet the attention of an assembly. Nor was he an intriguer or a holder of office; for the greater part of his political life the party to which he attached himself was condemned to the "cold shade" of Opposition. His career proves that there are other qualities which men honour and respect, besides commanding talents or brilliant eloquence. Sir M. Wood retained his hold upon his constituents by the force of his consistency and the integrity of his political principles. In his politics he was strictly honest; having chosen his path he kept it, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left; and, as he began, so he continued, "even unto the end." When the Reform Bill was introduced, he gave it his strongest support; though, years having then begun to tell upon him, he was less active in his advocacy than he would have been had that event occurred some ten years sooner. Since that period, increasing years brought with them their increasing infirmities; and he gradually withdrew himself from the scenes of political contest, though still ready with his vote for the Liberal cause on all questions of more than ordinary interest. Many a political reputation has been more brilliant, but none have exhibited to a greater degree that consistency on the part of the representative, and perfect confidence in the represented, which gives strength and endurance to the mutual connection, than that of Sir Matthew Wood.

The deceased baronet has left behind him immense wealth, to the greater portion of which he had but lately succeeded: the decision of the House of Lords, given in August, 1841, put him in possession of the bequests left him, as executor to the will of the eccentric Jemmy Wood—as he seems to be invariably called—the rich banker of Gloucester. The mass of wealth which this miser left behind him, though subjected to the "sweating process" of the most enormous litigation, which lessened it by an amount equal to three or four splendid fortunes, was still of immense magnitude. Sir Matthew Wood is said to have succeeded to about one million sterling. The manner in which the connection between them was brought about is not a little curious, and shows in a striking manner "what great effects from trifling causes spring." At the time the proceedings against Queen Caroline were in agitation, they excited the greatest interest all over the country, and, among other places, at Gloucester, and, among the inhabitants of that city, in the sister of the ever-getting banker. She was so enthusiastic in the cause of the Queen, that she sent a donation of one hundred pounds towards a fund then raising, which sum, of course, passed through the hands of Sir Matthew Wood. This led to a correspondence, and the correspondence to an acquaintance. The late baronet subsequently visited Gloucester, and paid his personal respects to the munificent contributor to the cause of persecuted Majesty. The lady, we presume, was well pleased with the popular advocate of the Queen, as she left him her house in Gloucester by will, to which he, in course of time, succeeded. On the death of the sister, however, the old banker grumbled not a little at the property being left "out of the family," for though bearing the same name, they were not related. Sir Matthew, who, it may naturally be supposed, did not particularly require the small addition to his income, instantly offered old Wood the whole and entire possession of his sister's house during his natural life. The offer was not accepted, but the spirit in which it was made pleased the old man very much, and a friendly connection was kept up between them; during this period, the penurious banker made frequent use of Sir Matthew's parliamentary privilege of franking letters, to the saving of many shillings annually in his postage, an object of no small importance in his eyes. This drew the connection closer, and the result of the friendship thus created was, that the late baronet was left executor to the strangely-drawn will of the wealthy man, who, as far as the true enjoyments of life are concerned, might have been looked down upon with pity by many a London mechanic. The executorship, though it gave him an immense addition to his property, must also have occasioned Sir Matthew great anxiety; we shall scarcely err, perhaps, if we state that the inheritance contributed to hasten his end. His demise occasions a vacancy in the Court of Aldermen, and in the representation of the City. Our engraving is taken from a family portrait, painted many years since. A view of the house of "Jemmy Wood," at Gloucester, will be found in a late number.

HEAD OF "THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY." BEHNES SCULP.

MARBLE HEAD OF "THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY," BY BEHNES.

The great beauty and value of the pet horses of the English nobility are unrivalled throughout the world; and the annexed is a superb sculptural memorial of one of the finest specimens. It represents the bust of the celebrated mare "The Queen of Beauty," so highly admired at the famed Eglintoun Tournament. She was the property of Lord Seymour; her colour was a bright chesnut; her descent not well known, but possessed a considerable share of Arab blood; her form was extremely graceful, and her action noble. This beautiful creature was killed through the cruelty of a groom, by over-riding. Her noble owner, anxious to possess a memorial of so fine an animal, commissioned Mr. W. Behnes to execute her bust in marble; and the remarkable fidelity with which the sculptor has executed his commission renders his performance more valuable as a portrait than an ideal head. It is the great attraction of Mr. Behnes' studio, and has added to his fame for equestrian sculpture.

The mare was ridden by Lady Seymour at the tournament; the superb group from which, in silver, will be found engraved in No. 38 of our journal.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXV.

WHEN the news of Charles and Frederick having been permitted to leave France arrived in England, Sir Arthur—who was still extremely ill, and who daily grew more and more feeble—was so delighted, that, notwithstanding the fact was imparted to him gradually, Dr. Hawtree had reason to fear that the transition from grief to joy would prove immediately fatal, and as Alice—who received a communication direct from Fred.—ran about the house in a state of wild rapture, he found, while attending to both and endeavouring to subdue their sudden ecstacies, that he had quite enough on his hands

To Caroline, however, this intelligence afforded no pleasure: it was, on the contrary, highly depressing, for she felt that the influence of Charles over Sir Arthur would be infinitely greater than before, while her power would be in proportion diminished. So long as she imagined that Charles would not return until after Sir Arthur's death—which all daily expected—she was content; but now there existed in her mind no doubt of his returning before that event, she became quite alarmed.

Having dwelt for some time upon the course which she ought to pursue in this extremity—for an extremity, under the circumstances, it was held by her to be—she, taking advantage of a long deep sleep which Dr. Hawtree, with the view of tranquillising the mind of Sir Arthur had induced, called upon Darnley—whom she had not seen, although he had written to her, since she and Jane were discovered in his room—and proceeded to communicate to him the intelligence which had been that morning received, and which had a direct tendency to strengthen the latent hope he had entertained.

After a short interview, in which he expressed his determination to defend her against any slanderer, he renewed his protestations, which she treated with more than her usual coldness.

During Caroline's absence, however, Falkland, conceiving that his zeal would be handsomely rewarded, entered Sir Arthur's room on great haste, and when he had intimated to him that he wished to communicate something in private, the other attendants were ordered to withdraw.

"I am sorry, Sir Arthur," said he, when they were alone, "very sorry indeed, to inform you of what I have just seen, but I feel it my duty to tell you, Sir Arthur, however unpleasant to my feelings it may be."

"What is it, Falkland?" enquired Sir Arthur, faintly.

"During occasion, Sir Arthur, to pass Mr. Darnley's, about half an hour ago, I saw my lady get out of a coach that stopped very near the door."

"You did!" cried Sir Arthur, with a start which shook his frame. "Well, did she go to the house?"

"She did: I saw her enter."

"Are you quite sure of that?"

"Certain, Sir Arthur: oh, certain."

"Might you not have been mistaken?"

"Impossible! impossible."

"Was she alone?"

"Quite alone."

"Was not her maid with her?"

"No: she has not been out of the house."

"Falkland, you have surely, in this instance, made a mistake!"

"No, Sir Arthur, I could make no mistake; I was too near, and watched too closely for that."

"Might it not have been some one dressed like her? *Did* you see her face?"

"I did."

"Well and did you see her come out?"

"I left her there, thinking it my duty to hasten back to you."

"And she has not yet returned?"

"Not yet."

"Very well. Leave me. But remember!—not a word—not a word."

Falkland—who expected a legacy for this, and who had gone out expressly to watch his mistress on speculation—then quitted the room, and Sir Arthur was again plunged into misery.

The constant attention of Caroline during his illness, her anxious care, and apparently strong hope of his recovery, had in some degree removed his suspicions; he had felt that although indiscreet, she might be virtuous: he wished to believe that she was *pure*, but now, every hope of her being so vanished: her faithlessness appeared to him in far deeper colours than ever, and while he ascribed her recent seemingly-kind conduct to accomplished duplicity, he could not but feel that she was infamous.

When, therefore, Caroline repaired to his bedside on her return, she found him groaning beneath the weight of his afflictions, unconscious at the time of her having entered the room.

"Do you not feel so well, my dear?" she enquired, bending over him, and taking his hand.

Sir Arthur, on hearing her voice, turned with a look of anger, and withdrawing his hand, said with all the energy of which he was then capable, "Where have you been?"

"Not far, my dear; I have not left you long. do not think me unkind: you have frequently wished me to take a little exercise: nay, you have scolded me for keeping so constantly at home."

"That is no answer. My question is, where have you been?"

"Why do you ask, my dear?" rejoined Caroline, who now perceived that he, at least, suspected.

"Look at me, madam!" cried Sir Arthur, "now, tell me at once, where you have been!"

"Nay, I will not, until you have explained why you ask me."

"Whom have you called upon? *Whom*, madam, have you been to see?"

"Why shake thus with passion? Why will you thus injure yourself? What new *fancy* is this?"

"It is no new fancy: alas! it is now no *fancy* at all. You have again been to see that villain!—that Darnley!"

"Is the no fancy?"

"No, madam, no!—I know you have!—I know it!"

"How? tell me that."

"Have you the audacity to say that you have not?"

"Why should I subject myself to the charge of *audacity*? You say that you *know* I have been there! If so, of what value, in your estimation, will be any declaration of mine to the contrary?"

"If of you declare to me now, that you have not been there this morning?"

"Why assume—well, sir, to do so—when you state that such a declaration would prove my audacity? But surely, presumptuous as I have been, it is not too much for me to ask how you came by the information respecting those diamonds?—That, however, must have been my infamous aunt, who was the only one to whom I ever said a word about them—but who led you and the Mayor to Dursley's, when you found me there; and who has now told you that I have been there again? Until I know, I will not make another attempt to satisfy you upon any one point."

"I am already satisfied!"—faintly, cried Sir Arthur—"satisfied on every point—especially satisfied am I, that you are faithless!"

"I am not faithless, Sir Arthur Cleveland, although your conduct would cause any woman of spirit to be so, if she possessed not in her soul sufficient honour to keep her honest."

"Oh, Caroline, I am unhappily too well convinced of your wickedness. But leave me—leave me. I cannot bear to see you!"

"If I am so hateful in your sight I'll not remain. I will leave you, Sir Arthur, but in the perfect conviction that you will be at no loss for good and sufficient reasons that you have treated with cruel injustice one who has never been faithless to you."

She then quitted the room, and rang the bell immediately for one of the servants, being resolved to discover, if possible, who it was that had informed Sir Arthur of her visit to Darsley.

"Did Dr. Hawtree call while I was absent?" she inquired.

"No, my lady," replied the servant.

"Has Mr. or Fulgrand been here?"

"Not this morning."

"Who has been here this morning?"

"No one, my lady."

"Who attended to Sir Arthur during my absence?"

"I and William, my lady, till Falkland came up, and then we were ordered to leave the room."

"Had Falkland been out?"

"Yes; he had then just returned."

"Oh! Very well; that will do. Stay," she added, "I want Falkland—desire him to come up."

She now felt certain that he had been sent to watch her, but in order to place the matters beyond all doubt, she determined at once to put a question by which the fact might be ascertained.

"Falkland, is your watch correct?" she inquired with an air of carelessness.

Falkland mechanically drew it forth, and expressed his opinion that it was right by the Horse Guards.

"Ah! then what time was it when you saw me this morning?"

"What time, my lady," returned Falkland, much confused. "I took no particular notice; it might have been half past one."

"Oh! about half-past one. Very well."

"But I hope your ladyship"

"Silence," exclaimed Caroline, proudly. "Leave the room!"

Falkland did leave the room, but with his mind in a state of disturbance; and Caroline, feeling now perfectly sure that she had been watched, and as a spy upon her actions, immediately returned to Sir Arthur.

"You have again!" he cried feebly, as she entered. "Why will you persist in thus annoying me?"

Sir Arthur Cleveland," said Caroline, approaching his side, "I find that you have had the unutterable meanness to set a common servant to watch me. Falkland is the creature whom you have employed, *he* is the wretch who informed you that I this morning called upon Dursley. Do not deny it, sir," she added, as Sir Arthur was about to speak. "I have proved it out of his own mouth."

"I have no wish to deny it," and Sir Arthur. "He did tell me. *Did* he not tell me the truth?"

"Do you, Sir Arthur Cleveland, for a moment imagine that I shall condescend to put my word in competition with his for you to decide upon which to believe?"

"He is told me a falsehood or the truth?"

"Why, what can a man expect when he meanly bribes his servant to watch the actions of his wife?"

"I did not bribe him to watch you in this instance."

"In the instance! Did you not bribe him before?"

"I certainly"—replied Sir Arthur, perceiving that the man had told her all—"I certainly did make him a present."

"For shame, Sir Arthur Cleveland!—for shame! Look at the natural effect of this disgraceful practice. Suppose that I had been jealous of you, and had so far degraded myself as to bribe him to watch your conduct, do you imagine that I should have bribed him in vain? Do you think that he, solely for the sake of the bribe, would not have fed my imagination, or that of the fire of jealousy would not be fed sufficiently with truth, he would hesitate to feed it with falsehood? No, Sir Arthur Cleveland, you cannot imagine anything so absurd, and yet you will rail or believe him even when they say. You have proved it."

"Have you proved that I ought to believe him to be wrong before where he told me I should find you? But even now, if you will solemnly declare"

"I disdain to make any declaration on the subject. I'll not, Sir Arthur Cleveland, thus degrade myself."

At this moment Dr. Hawtree was announced, and when he had taken Sir Arthur—who was then extremely tremulous—by the hand, he exclaimed, "Why, how is this? What have you been about? What has caused all this excitement?"

"That wicked woman," said Caroline, intensely, "and this from one ..."

"Lady Cleveland," said Dr. Hawtree, with all the coldness he could assume, "will you do me the favour to leave us? You perceive that Sir Arthur is far too weak to converse into any explanation."

"He is not too weak, Dr. Hawtree, to denounce me; no, he has sufficient strength for that."

"His life, Lady Cleveland, is now in my hands, and therefore I must beg of you to leave us."

Caroline, having looked at the Doctor intently for a moment, burst into tears, and retired

(To be continued Weekly.)

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXV.

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.

The church of St. Margaret's, situated in New Palace-yard, on the north side of Westminster Abbey, was originally erected by Edward the Confessor, in 1061; rebuilt in the reign of Edward I., by the parishioners, but has since been frequently repaired, particularly in 1735, 1758, and 1803, at the expense of Parliament, it being considered a national foundation for the use of the House of Commons. In 1758, every part of the structure was ornamented, and the east end wrought into a circular sweep, surmounted with a sort of half cupola, in squares of beautiful Gothic design. Under the eastern window, and round the sides of the altar, are various ornaments in a similar style. On the altar-table is a fine basso relievo of our Saviour and the Disciples at Emmaus. One of the disciples is dressed like a Roman Catholic friar, and across his shoulders hangs a cardinal's hat; and behind the other disciple stands a page in Italian costume, with hat and feathers! The church is 130 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and 45 in height. It has an excellent peal of ten bells. At the extremity of one of the side aisles is a tablet with this inscription:—

Within the walls of this church was deposited the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt., on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 18, ann. dom. 1618.—

Reader, should you reflect on his errors,
Remember his manifold virtues,
And that he was a mortal.

This church also contains an inscription in honour of Caxton, the printer, placed here by the Roxburgh Club; and a monument to Sir Peter Parker, with an epitaph by Lord Byron. But the "curiosity" of the church is the beautiful east window of stained glass, of which the following is the singular history:—The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, desiring to present Henry VII. with something worthy to adorn his magnificent palace then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, and Henry and his Queen sent their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits in this window are delineated. King Henry dying before the window was completed, it became the property of an abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey, where it remained until the dissolution of it, in 1540. Robert Fuller, the last abbot, removed it to a chapel in New Hall, Lord Ormond's seat, in Wiltshire, which was afterwards possessed by Thomas Bullen, father of Ann Bullen. In Elizabeth's reign, New Hall belonged to the Earl of Sussex; of his family the Duke of Buckingham bought it. His son sold it to General Monk, who buried the window under ground, but after the Restoration erected it in the chapel. His son dying without issue, and the Duchess neglecting the seat, the chapel became ruinous. John Olvius, having probably purchased the estate from the heirs of the Monk family, demolished both house and chapel, but preserved the glass, in the hope of selling it for some church. It lay cased up in boxes till Mr. Conyers purchased it, for his chapel, at Copt Hall, near Epping, when he employed Price, an artist, to repair it. Mr. Conyers, building a new house, sold the window for 400 guineas to the Parliamentary Committee for repairing St. Margaret's church, in 1758.

The position of St. Margaret's church has been generally censured, as "intercepting the view of the Abbey, and that exquisite adjunct, the Chapel of Henry VII., without enrobbing the eye with full expression by any architectural beauty;" in short, the structure has been condemned as an unsightly excrescence. Now, Edward the Confessor endowed it with original Sanctuary privileges, immunities, and adding thereto the privilege of sanctuary, its environs became an asylum for bankrupts, traitors, murderers, and thieves; who lived here in security, in open defiance of justice; and who became so numerous, even in his lifetime, that Edward built St. Margaret's church, expressly for their use, in order that this dangerous community might not incommode the monks in the Abbey church; in the south aisle of which they had been accustomed to assemble.

The idea of removing St. Margaret's Church has often been agitated, but Mr. Bardwell, the architect, has endeavoured to show that this design, so far from improving the appearance of the Abbey Church, would very much injure it; a position which is completely proved by Lichfield, Durham, Salisbury, and Chichester, where the iron hand of innovation has done its utmost to destroy the multitudinous grandeur, and mysterious charm of these glorious piles. Westminster Abbey church, likewise, has not much been too much deprived of its subordinate features: it formerly arose a magnificent apex to a royal palace, surrounded by its own greater and lesser sanctuaries, its greater and lesser almonries; its bell-towers, chapels, prisons, guesthouses, boundary-walls, and a train of other buildings, of which we, at the present day, scarcely form an idea. We, indeed, can but faintly imagine the glories of Westminster Abbey." If St. Margaret's were removed, Mr. Bardwell says, what would the parishioners gain but a mere brick and plaster apology for their venerable temple, founded by St. Edward, and rebuilt by Edward I., in which statements all historians agree, although its pillars and arches are decidedly of the time of Edward IV. "We are in its towers, and indeed its exterior generally, its removal would involve the destruction of another of history's landmarks, at a time, too, when all vestiges of the confessor's residence are about to be swept away." Mr. Bardwell's statement by Mr. Bardwell, who has found by admeasurement of the excavation for the common sewer in St. Margaret-street, that the present ground is nine feet above the original surface, having been raised by successive accumulations of rubbish, &c., since the foundation of the Abbey. Unfortunately, the tombs of both St. Margaret's Church and the Minster were formerly ascended by very considerable flights of steps, such as we observe attached to many of the Continental cathedrals.

Mr. Barry, we perceive, from his Report to the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, favours the removal of St Margaret's Church, in his grand design for the completion of the exterior of the new Houses of Parliament; adding, "St. Margaret's Church, if sufficiently remain in its present position, should be improved in its external decoration, in order that it may not disgrace, as it now does, the noble pile of the abbey, which rises before it."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last statement, the receipts of English wheat up to our market have been on a very moderate scale, and of middling quality. Fine dry samples have met rather a brisk demand to-day, but last week's quotations, while other kinds have gone off steadily, at about late rates. In fine foreign wheat rather an easier one business has been transacted, and previous currencies have been nearly sustained. Barley has met a very dull inquiry at drooping figures, the value of the last quarter. The malt trade has ruled dull, but nevertheless we can notice no alteration in prices. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have sold at late rates.

Arrivals [illegible]. Wheat, 5960; Barley, 2480; Malt, 4990; and Oats, 1600 quarters. Flour, 2[illegible] sacks. Foreign:—Barley, —; and Oats, 15,980 quarters. Foreign Wheat, 34[illegible] quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 50s; ditto, white, 51s to 56s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s. Malting, 32s to 36s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, 17s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 22s; ditto beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; maple, 35s to 37s; ware, 36s to 40s; harrow ditto, 38s to 42s; new imperial Town-made flour, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s; Essex and Kent, 36s to 38s. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, red, 44s to 48s; white, 48s to 52s; Barley, 24s to 28s; ditto, oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 32s to 34s; ware, 34s to 36s; ditto, 32s to 34s; superior

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the public at large, are respectfully informed that, with the view of commencing Grand Opera and Ballet on the English stage in a more effective manner than has hitherto been attempted, yet not to the exclusion of other Dramatic Entertainments, the Lessee has entered into the following ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON FOR GRAND OPERA. Tenors: Herr Brandt (his first appearance on the English stage); Mr. Harrison, Mr. Templeton, Mr. Braga, and Mr. A. Gunhlie. Basses: Messrs. H. Phillips, Durbidge, Stretton, Leffler, Borrani, and Horncastle. Buffo: Mr. Hudson. Soprani: Miss Rainforth, Miss Romer, Miss Betts, Miss Collett, and Mademoiselle Albertazzi (her first appearance on the stage). Contralti: Mrs. Waylett and Miss Poole. THE ORCHESTRA has been selected from her Majesty's Theatre, the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and will comprise some of the first talent in the country. Musical Director, Mr. Balfe. THE CHORUS has been augmented to an unprecedented extent, and arranged with great care. Chorus Master, Mr. Tully. PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DRAMA:—Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Harley, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Selby, Mr. Stirling, Miss Charles, and Mrs. Warner. For GRAND BALLET, SPECTACLE, and PANTOMIME Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi, Mademoiselle Pauline Leroux (from the Académie Royale de la Musique, Paris); Mademoiselle Petit Stephan, Mademoiselle Gautier, Monsieur Petipa, Monsieur Albert, Monsieur Coralli (from the Académie Royale de la Musique, Paris); Mademoiselle D'Egville, Mademoiselle Guibaldi, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. Rigway, and a numerous body of Corps de Ballet, and Pensionnaires. Ballet Masters: Monsieur Coralli and Monsieur Albert. Acting Ballet Master: Mr. O'Brien. Superintendent: Mr. W. West. The Scenic Department is under the direction of Mr. Grieve, Mr. T. Grieve, and Mr. W. Grieve. Stage-Manager, Mr. Cooper. The General Management under the direction of Mr. Bunn.

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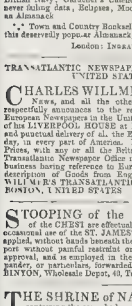

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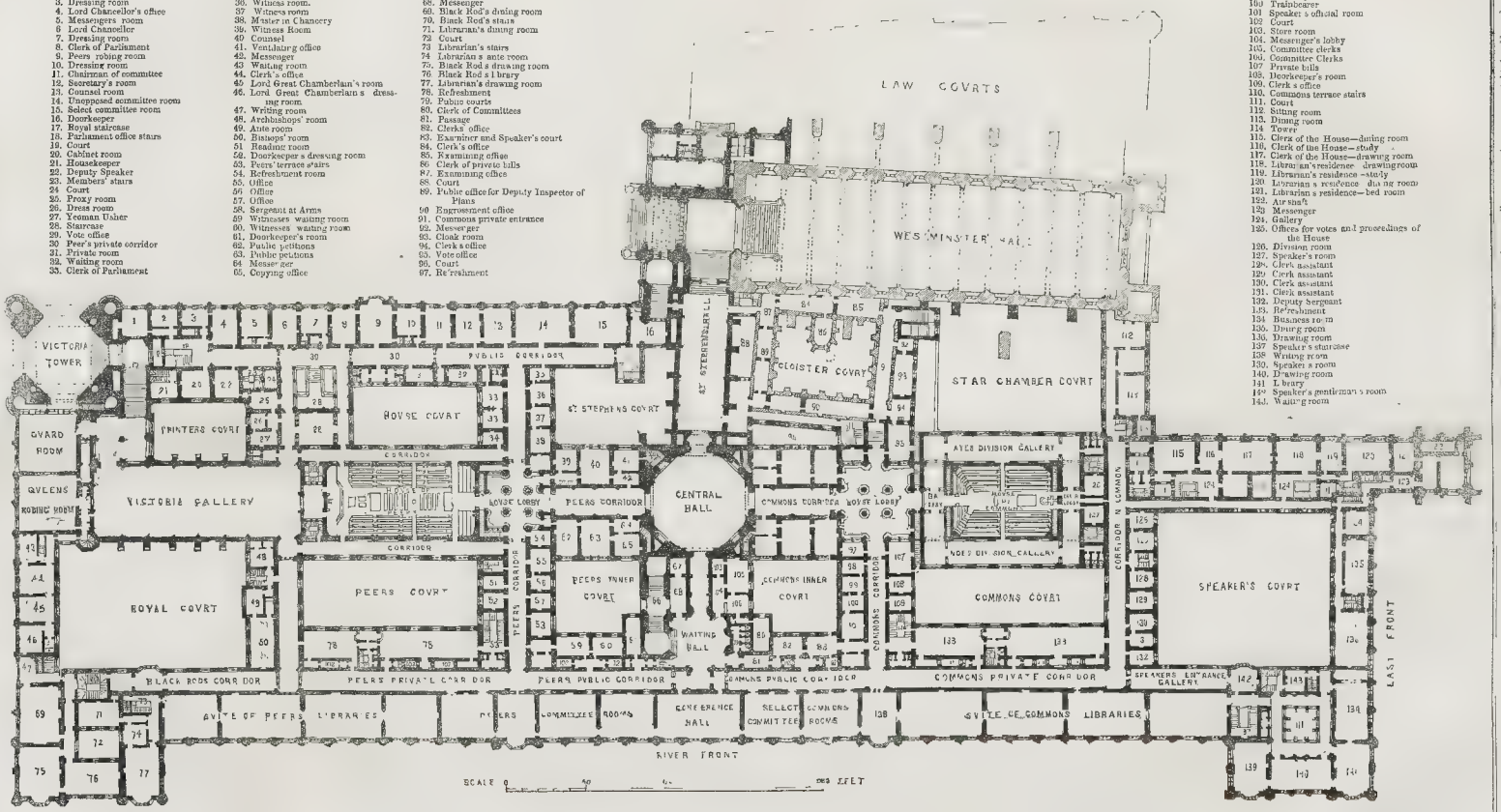
THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

We here present to our readers the plan of the principal floor of the New Houses of Parliament, as now definitively decided on for completion. The original bears the signature of the architect; and we are assured that no deviation will be made from this arrangement.

1. Earl Marshal
2. Sealer
3. Dressing room
4. Lord Chancellor's office
5. Messengers room
6. Lord Chancellor
7. Dressing room
8. Clerk of Parliament
9. Peers robing room
10. Dressing room
11. Chairman of committee
12. Secretary's room
13. Counsel room
14. Unopposed committee room
15. Select committee room
16. Doorkeeper
17. Royal staircase
18. Parliament office stairs
19. Court
20. Cabinet room
21. Housekeeper
22. Deputy Speaker
23. Members' stairs
24. Court
25. Proxy room
26. Dress room
27. Yeoman Usher
28. Staircase
29. Vote office
30. Peer's private corridor
31. Private room
32. Waiting room
33. Clerk of Parliament
34. Clerk assistant
35. Witness room
36. Witness room.
37. Witness room
38. Master in Chancery
39. Witness Room
40. Counsel
41. Ventilating office
42. Messenger
43. Waiting room
44. Clerk's office
45. Lord Great Chamberlain's room
46. Lord Great Chamberlain's dressing room
47. Writing room
48. Archbishops' room
49. Ante room
50. Bishops' room
51. Reading room
52. Doorkeeper's dressing room
53. Peers' terrace stairs
54. Refreshment room
55. Office
56. Office
57. Office
58. Sergeant at Arms
59. Witnesses waiting room
60. Witnesses waiting room
61. Doorkeeper's room
62. Public petitions
63. Public petitions
64. Messenger
65. Copying office
66. Public stairs to committee rooms
67. Stationery room
68. Messenger
69. Black Rod's dining room
70. Black Rod's stairs
71. Librarian's dining room
72. Court
73. Librarian's stairs
74. Librarian's ante room
75. Black Rod's drawing room
76. Black Rod's library
77. Librarian's drawing room
78. Refreshment
79. Public courts
80. Clerk of Committees
81. Passage
82. Clerks office
83. Examiner and Speaker's court
84. Clerk's office
85. Examining office
86. Clerk of private bills
87. Examining office
88. Court
89. Public office for Deputy Inspector of Plans
90. Engrossment office
91. Commons private entrance
92. Messenger
93. Cloak room
94. Clerk's office
95. Vote office
96. Court
97. Refreshment
98. Chaplain
99. Secretary
100. Trainbearer
101. Speaker's official room
102. Court
103. Store room
104. Messenger's lobby
105. Committee clerks
106. Committee Clerks
107. Private bills
108. Doorkeeper's room
109. Clerk's office
110. Commons terrace stairs
111. Court
112. Sitting room
113. Dining room
114. Tower
115. Clerk of the House—dining room
116. Clerk of the House—study
117. Clerk of the House—drawing room
118. Librarian's residence drawing room
119. Librarian's residence—study
120. Librarian's residence dining room
121. Librarian's residence—bed room
122. Air shaft
123. Messenger
124. Gallery
125. Offices for votes and proceedings of the House
126. Division room
127. Speaker's room
128. Clerk assistant
129. Clerk assistant
130. Clerk assistant
131. Clerk assistant
132. Deputy sergeant
133. Refreshment
134. Business room
135. Dining room
136. Drawing room
137. Speaker's staircase
138. Writing room
139. Speaker's room
140. Drawing room
141. Library
142. Speaker's gentleman's room
143. Waiting room



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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 75.—Vol. III. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RECESS.

When Parliament is sitting the attention of society naturally turns upon the great business of legislation, but there seems no reason why during the recess the welfare of the nation should be a whit the less cared for by the Government or the people. The recess, in times like these, is not to be regarded as a mere time of relaxation, but rather as a period for contemplative industry on the part of those who rule, as affording undisturbed occasion for settlement of purpose, formation of project, and determination of action and enterprize, when the energies of the country shall be again placed at the disposal of the Government in the legislative assemblies of the land. We readily accord a little hastily snatched recreation to the jaded minister; we give him a few holidays from thought, pressure, and anxiety, with fair, unGrudging grace—but in such crises of difficulty as thicken around us, we can honestly do no more. We feel that the minister must now be the slave of the honourable destiny which has called him to the helm of state; that although Parliament is for a season dumb, the voice of the people summons him from pleasure and repose, and appealingly reminds him of the vast plans that must be framed for their relief, tranquillity, or happiness, in almost every corner of the empire, every artery of public life. It is thus that at this eventful moment we look with deep anxiety at the movements of public men, and that the Premier and the Home Secretary are especially marked out for observation—marked out by all the conflicting interests of party—by hopes, ambitions, disappointments, and regrets—by the changeful destinies of the people—the discontents of classes—and the enduring hopefulness of the poor. Loyalty and disaffection alike fix upon these two ministers their gaze of scrutiny—trade and agriculture watch them with equal curiosity and impatience—Rebecca and O'Connell ponder over their activity or their listlessness—and the power of the present and the future seems for the moment almost dangerously balanced in their hands. The feeling which we fear pervades the country is, that now, when the Government has all the responsibility of public affairs upon its own shoulders, too much inertness, too little decision, is displayed. There is a kind of consciousness imposed upon the country by the history of public events, that where all other classes are most busy, Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham are—like the lazy negro, who loved his work so well that he would lay down and sleep by its side—slumbering over the arduous labour imposed on them. Ireland is in a perfect eruption of energy—the volcano of agitation is discharging its lava over all the land the tongue of the liberator is the emblem of perpetual motion—and Repeal points towards rebellion with the eye of discord, and the finger of flame. Sir Robert Peel, however, does not seem to look to this—he is not countervailing the mischief with which the recess is rife. He thinks the Irish Etna will burn itself out. Not it; although it is our inmost prayer that it may. But what are we to think of the dangerous displays of which we find a daily record in the national press? What are we to think of organized armies—the mounted cavalry of Repeal? men mounted and trained —marked out by a badge, or uniform—distinguished by wand and cockade "formed into troops, led by officers, and followed by six ranks, four abreast"—then addressed by their peaceful agitator to the effect that "Ireland had made her demonstration, and hundreds of thousands of fighting men had met;" and this followed by "tremendous cheers and hurraing, which lasted some time, all the company standing up unanimously;" then this further-cheered inference from the enthusiasm that "one would think they had a taste for fighting." Will any one declare the elements of peaceful feeling or obedience to the laws to dwell in these dreadful demonstrations? Do not such appeals as that we are about to quote convulse tranquillity out of the very heart of the land. These words were spoken by O'Connell at the meeting at Mullaghmart: -

> Where my voice is now sounding in your ears where ye now stand on the sea sod, there once was heard the wild shriek of horror and despair—the agony of the inflicted wound, the hasty fo[illegible] groan of fast approaching death. On this spot where we stand were the persons unarmed, and confiding Irish chieftains. On this spot did the[y] fall [illegible]ng] the Saxon bayonet and sword, used in security and therefore [illegible]difficulty in dealing death to their plighted guests, whilst the triumphant shout was raised over an unarmed prey. (Great sensation.) 300 Irish chiefs perished here! They came, confiding in Saxon honour, relying on the protection of the Queen, to a friendly conference in the midst of revelry, in the cheerful mirth of the banquet house, they were surrounded and butchered None returned, save one. Their wives were widows, their children fatherless In their homesteads was heard the shrill shriek of despair—the cry of bitter agony (Sensation, sobs, and cries of "Oh!") Oh, Saxon cruelty! how it cheers my heart in all its misery, to think that you dare not attempt such a deed again! Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of "Never, dare they.") Let every mother who hears me, think of the moment when each chief left his home with a parting to wife and babes Let her—oh, let her imagine for a moment, that husband, the father of those children, brought home to her a bruised and bloody corpse. (Hear.) In the pride of manhood, in the confidence of strength, with sinewy arm, capable, if but prepared, to defend her from any foe, did he leave her; next day he was brought home in all the misery of death powerless to defend, incapable to afford anything but bitter grief, interminable sorrow! (Cheers.) Oh, indeed, England, thy crimes have filled the cup of bitterness The blood of [illegible] cries against [illegible] but me cannot be far from you, but thou, oh, Ireland! hast days of misery still before thee Thou hast suffered much, and committed no injury in return. (Cheers.) I defy Saxon ingenuity to show when you violated a treaty, broke a compact, left your plighted faith unredeemed. My glorious countrymen, the contrast between you and your tyrants is to me a subject of the highest delight. In every thing you show your generosity and nobleness—in every thing have they proved their cruelty and treachery. (Cheers.)

Is not this exciting a horrible enmity—an enmity founded in falsehood between the two people? Is it not telling them that it is out of nature that they should form part of the same empire? Is it not defying and scorning the determination expressed at the close of Parliament to the nation in the royal speech? Heaven send, the Prime Minister may not be really overlooking these fearful omens of turbulence—that the leniency of endurance be not misplaced! Ireland is a fearful theme to contemplate just now, and her true tranquillity must be effected by the highest wisdom of the highest minds.

Wales begins, also, to increase the anxieties of peaceful men. Rebecca is as busy as O'Connell, and yet, up to the present period of the recess, has Sir James Graham been more active than Sir Robert Peel? Wednesday produced a proclamation of rewards for the discovery of offenders against the law; but we fear that mere rewards will hardly tempt away that determined spirit of mutiny, in the struggle against grievance, which has marked the whole conduct of the insubordinate Welch with a daring and hardihood decisive and reckless alike. Are the difficulties of the Welch revolt hopelessly baffling? Or is there no strength in the Home Office - no foresight, discretion, energy, and justice in the ministerial camp? Does the Lord of Netherby succumb to Miss Cromwell after all?

In other political matters the recess wears its accustomed aspect of repose—save, indeed, upon the question of Corn-laws, where Mr. Cobden and the Leaguers again set Ministers an unexhausted example of restless activity. They are not wasting the recess.

Two boding signs of good among the many of evil have been disclosed to us during the parliamentary *hiatus*, by the providential improvement of trade, and the heaven-gifted boon of a beautiful and abundant harvest. These are blessings for which a nation should turn the heart of worship towards its God. They fill the land with reviving influence, and relieve a thousand pressures of poverty and want.

Apart from these advantages, however, which we have been unwilling to pass without an expression of earnest thankfulness, we think we have clearly pointed to as many busy elements of mischief, antagonistic to constitutional government and good order, as will prove to the common sense of the empire, that ministers cannot afford to be idle during the recess—that their anxieties must be watchful—their cares absorbing—their relaxation moderate—their pleasures few. They will have to work effectually without Parliament until Parliament meets, and then to bring with them to that deliberative assembly enlarged plans of wisdom—for relieving England restoring Ireland—tranquillising Wales—for reforming the laws which afflict the poor—and blessing the oppressed classes with some specific more substantial than hope, which may grow sick, in a word, for stemming the torrent of discontent, and planting the banner of happiness; so that it may be seen as the true standard of the people from every corner of the British Realms.

CHAPEL TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS, AT PARIS.

CHAPEL ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS, AT PARIS.

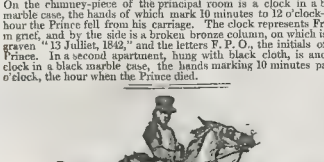
The ever-to-be-lamented death of the Duke of Orleans, which took place on the 13th of July, 1842, was occasioned by an accident never to be forgotten by every true lover of his country. The Prince left Paris in the morning at 11 o'clock, in a carriage harnessed "à la Daumont," intending to remain a short time at Neuilly, and then proceed for the Camp of Saint Omer. On reaching the heights of Porte Maillot, the horse of the Postillion took fright, and ran in the direction of "Le Chemen de la Revolte." The Prince alarmed, cried out to the postillion "you are no longer master of your horses." "I still guide them," was the reply. A few minutes afterwards the Prince observed, "I am afraid you cannot hold them in." The postillion, greatly frightened, now announced in a low voice "No, sir." Instantly the Prince attempted to get out of the carriage, but his feet getting entangled in his cloak, he on the ground, and was carried to the house of M. Lecordier, a grocer, situated opposite to the stables of Lord Seymour. At 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, of the same afternoon, the Prince died.

Their Majesties having purchased the house of M. Lecordier and some adjacent property, caused the chapel of Saint Ferdinand to be built under the direction of Messrs. Lefranc and Fontaine, two eminent architects. The first stone was laid on the 21st of August, 1842 and the inauguration took place on the 11th of July, 1843.

The Chapel of St. Ferdinand is built in stone, and is about 60 fee in width, and 30 in height. Its style is Roman, or Lombard, surmounted by a cross, and resembles an ancient mausoleum. The principal entrance is to the south; on the north is erected an alter, dedicated to the Virgin. On the right side of the cross is a chapel dedicated to St. Ferdinand, and on the left a marble group representing the Prince in the uniform of a field officer, lying on his death bed. Over the head of the Prince is an angel kneeling and in prayer, the

work of the late Princess Marie, the sister of the Prince. The body of the Duke was exhumed by M. de Triquetty, from a drawing of M. Ary Scheffer. On the front of the tomb is the Genius of France, deploring the sad loss, and looking up at the urn, which bears the fleurs-de-lis at her feet. Behind the principal altar is placed a statue of the Virgin, bearing the infant Jesus in her arms. The chapel has two windows, ornamented with beautiful stained glass, representing fourteen saints, viz.—St Philip, St Louis, Charlemagne, Marie de Brabant, the Prince, Rosalie, Consort of Alexandre, Amelie, Ferdinand, Helene, Francois, Adelaide, and Raphael. There are three other windows with stained glass, one of which represents the Saint Esprit, that in the centre of St Ferdinand, Charity; and that near to the monument of the Prince, Hope.

In front of the chapel apartments have been constructed to receive the royal family for the celebration of mass on the anniversary of the death of their beloved relative. All the draperies are in mourning. On the chimney-piece of the principal room is a clock in a black marble case, the hands of which mark 10 minutes to 12 o'clock—the hour the Prince fell from his carriage. The clock represents France in grief, and by the side is a broken bronze column, on which is engraven "13 Juillet, 1842," and the letters F. P. O., the initials of the Prince. In a second apartment, hung with black cloth, is another clock in a black marble case, the hands marking 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, the hour when the Prince died.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Oct. 5.—The most difficult task imposed on a foreign correspondent in Spanish affairs is, he may be well conversant in the politics of the country—he may have studied the character and habits of the people—he may receive the earliest and best information, and yet it is almost impossible for him to keep the public so informed as to enable it to come to a sound and correct judgment on the affairs of the Peninsula. This arises in a great measure, and I state it with regret, from the partial reports published by the French telegraph, and the highly coloured statements forwarded to hand by the friends of the different parties who ambition in all probability will be the destruction of their country. Thus, my private letters informed me that secret societies were formed in Madrid, and that the capital was in a state of great excitement. The telegraphic despatch, on the contrary, night after night, published "that Madrid was tranquil." With whom lies the truth? In my statements? For it is a fact, that at the very time we were told "that Madrid was tranquil," Narvaez presented himself at a cabinet council, and demanded that the capital should be declared in *a state of siege!!* It is true the ministers objected to a measure in direct opposition to their political opinions, but Narvaez with great warmth and his pretensions, and stated "The people cry out publicly—" Long live Espartero; Death to Narvaez. I heard the hated words myself, observed Christina's lieutenant, and

making such discovery as aforesaid shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 8nd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1843, and in the seventh year of our reign. God save the Queen

On Saturday night the Rebeccaites assembled and attacked the Tromaen-gate, leading from Llanelly to Velenvoe, which they destroyed. This was a most daring affair, as the work of destruction was commenced as early as ten o'clock at night, and the gate is situate within 400 yards of the Thomas's Arms, at the town of Llanelly, which is the head-quarters of the military stationed there. The Rebeccaites fastened the toll-keeper in the house, and having torn the gate from the hinges, threw it into a coal pit, where it was found on Monday morning.

On Friday night the Crow Down-gate, situate on the line of road which has been made between Llandeilo and Pumpsant was attacked, and completely destroyed; they then proceeded to pull down the toll-house, and having levelled it with the ground, they piled up the timber used in building it and the broken gate, and burnt them.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH SQUADRON.—The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday last contains the following statement, from which it appears that the town of Cove is now the barrack of hundreds of boisterous, and very singular circumstances:—"For some time past we have been in possession of facts relative to the conduct of one of her Majesty's vessels lately lying at Cove, which were of so startling and extraordinary a nature, that, though well authenticated at the time, we withheld the publication of them, lest our informant might have been misled in his opinion. However, all doubts have now been cleared up upon the subject, one of our reporters having had the facts recounted to him viva voce by an authority that cannot be disputed. They are these:—While her Majesty's brig the Lynx, a vessel mounting three guns of formidable calibre, but pierced for ten, was lying off Cove, her commander, Captain Burslem, one day gave the order to clear the decks for action. The order was quickly obeyed, the drums beat to quarters, the three guns were primed and loaded, in fact, doubled shotted, and the crew waited in breathless silence and astonishment for what was to follow; but they were not long kept in suspense, for in a few minutes after Captain Burslem ordered the guns to be fired upon the town! The officers next in command were horror-struck at hearing such an order, and thought feeling the tremendous risk that such a step would, under almost any other circumstances, run by interfering with the order of their captain, yet in this case they clearly saw that they would be fully justified in preventing the execution of an order by which perhaps thousands of her Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects would be hurled to destruction in the midst of the most profound tranquillity and peace. Accordingly, the first lieutenant and one or two of the other officers consulted for a moment, ere the fatal command should be carried into effect, and having arrived at the conclusion that no such order could by any possibility have been given by any man in his senses, and without the least provocation, they contrived to induce the captain to go below for a moment and suspend the order, this he complied with, and having been got into his own cabin, every precaution was taken to secure him, and the whole affair reported to the admiral. Captain Burslem was immediately removed, and the Lynx is now in the Shannon under the command of her first lieutenant. And thus has the beautiful town of Cove been rescued from inevitable demolition at the hands of a madman, owing, in all probability, to the sensible lal presence on board of the officers and loyal crew. Awful result, for it is well known that the superior to well as the petty officers of all naval-way line at Cove are continually ashore on leave; and if those of the Lynx had been allowed the cruel manner when Captain Burslem commenced to fire the town of Cove and its inhabitants to become a scene of ruin and slaughter, who can contemplate the result? It has been stated that on two or three occasions of late Captain Burslem had evinced symptoms of impaired intellect, but never before to such an extent!

At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, the amount of rent announced was £814 7s.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last Mr. Griffith, superintendent of the fisheries of Lough Neagh and its tributary rivers, was in the act of stepping into a boat at Toome, to be rowed to Portglenone, and having a brace of loaded barrelled pistols, which had lately been sent him from London, he was asked to shoot a duck in a flock which was floating about. He did so, and missing his aim, he was again asked to shoot one, and complying with this request, while raising his arm the pistol went off, and, melancholy to relate, the ball entered the body of Mr. W. Peden, son of the innkeeper of Toome, who, with Dr. Godfrey, was standing on the shore at the time. Mr. Peden exclaimed that he was shot, and at the same instant Mr. Griffith ran to his assistance. Every thing that surgical skill and attention could devise was done; and we are happy to say that at six p.m. on Wednesday the sufferer was considered by Mr. Godfrey to be in as good a state as could be expected.

SCOTLAND.

RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.—Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the civil authorities to preserve the public peace, the presbytery of Cannory was deforced last week, at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, in Resolis. In addition to numerous parties in the magistrates' room to prevent rioting at the settlement, the sheriff interdicted the ferry-boats at Invergordon, Alness, and Fowlis, from crossing, from six, a.m., to three o'clock, p.m.; as it was anticipated some of the disorderly might cross from the Ross side of the Firth, and create a disturbance. Early in the day, and before the arrival of the lord lieutenant and sheriff, a crowd of men and women, well supplied with stones and sticks, surrounded the church. On the arrival of the authorities, the crowd often an approach to the church, and stones were thrown at them. The church bell was kept constantly tolling, accompanied by a continual hurrahing. Seeing it was impossible to obtain access to the church, the men on the preceding day, accompanied by Mr. Bayne, who, after some delay, arrived, under the command of Lieutenant Thomson. This, however, did not make things better. The pelting with stones continued; and we regret to say that Lieutenant Thomson and Mr. Munro, of Novar, who was acting as a special constable, were severely injured. The lord-lieutenant, finding it altogether impossible to seize one of the stoutest and most active of the ringleaders, ordered the riot-act to be read. The sheriff also read it with a stone on the thigh, and Mr. Cameron was struck several times, and the windows and one of the panels of the carriage were broken. Matters proceeded to such an extremity that the sheriff at length came forward and read the proclamation to the riotous crowd. Finding that the party was so small, it seemed to their commanding officer, who believed most calmly on the occasion, as well as the lord-lieutenant and the sheriff, that it would be inexpedient to continue the further use of fire arms, as it would in all probability lead to the loss of life, without any reasonable prospect, considering the great number and determined resistance of the mob, that the object in view would be attained. The civil authorities, together with the presbytery, and the gentlemen present who afforded them assistance, and who had been now on the spot for several hours (Mr. Lawson, of Balnagown, a magistrate, &c.), having previously approached him in a act of cheering on the rioters, and immediately sent off to Cromarty, an attempt at last rescue being successfully defeated. We understand there were none of the surveying masters present but one, who remained only a short time, and that among the mob, and went back without joining the civil authorities. The presbytery went to Fortrose, where Mr. M'Kenzie was, after certain forms, installed in the inn; but the new gentleman was, on entering and leaving Fortrose, hooted and pelted with stones.

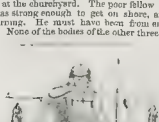
RIOTING IN EAST ROSS.—The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie having been inducted by the presbytery of Dingwall, proceeded to the parish church of Resolis on Sunday, but found a vast collection of people congregated at the church, in the utmost state of excitement. Lady Ross, Balnagown, drove up to the church, and was assailed with the most virulent Billingsgate. Mr. Ross of Pitcalnie was roughly struck at her carriage with a stick, and she received a blow in the arm. Lady Ross, undismayed, amidst a shower of stones and blackguard abuse. Shortly after this, Mr. Ross, of Cromarty, accompanied by Mr. Ross, younger of Ross, arrived at the church. Access was denied them, and the most scandalous and impious language uttered. The church bell was tolling, and the noise and clamour was at that period so tremendous that the assembled multitude could not hear, and the order for Mr. Sheriff Cameron, who accompanied him to Logie. The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie had by this time gone away, but as there was still a large crowd at the church, the sheriff used the utmost exertions to restore quiet. On Tuesday morning four officers arrived at Invergordon from Tain, with warrants for apprehending two individuals connected with the riots. On this being known, the bell was put through the town, and an immense crowd immediately collected, who rescued the prisoners, and ordered the officers to go home, under the penalty of being stoned to death. The men took the hint, and their prisoners are still at large.

FATAL ENTERPRISE.—Last week one of the sailors of the 68th, named [illegible] Cave, attempted to escape from Stirling Castle by leaping over the wall at that most precipitous part of the rock, nearly 100 feet in perpendicular height, named the "Lady's Look-out." The unfortunate man is supposed to have been committed while in a state of intoxication, was not observed, but in the morning, on some of the men looking over the parapet, his lifeless body, shockingly mutilated, was discovered lying on the ground near the walk. It was evident he had died a considerable time previous to his being observed.

GREAT FAILURE.—An extensive failure in the wholesale grocery trade took place in Glasgow last week. The debts amount to nearly £200,000, and are principally due to parties resident in that city.

WITCHCRAFT.—At the Sheriff's Criminal Court, held at Dingwall, Ross-shire, last week, a woman named Catherine Campbell was convicted of obtaining money from a man named Donald Matheson, under the pretence that she could avert ill "charms, away" some trouble which was coming to his house. The prosecutor stated that he had called upon the prisoner to consult her about his sheep which were dying and straying away, as he understood she "had skill in such matters." She professed to him that great trouble was coming to the house through a woman who lived in the neighbourhood, but that she would prevent that by her art, and she pound note to put under his wife's pillow. The sheriff, in sentencing the prisoner to three months' imprisonment, said it was an extraordinary circumstance that in a country where information was so general, and where the people were also remarkable for their sagacity and intelligence, a superstition so absurd as a belief in divination or witchcraft should still linger among the people

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT STRONNESS.—On the evening of the 31st ult., a small boat from the Bull of Hoy, in which were John Sutherland, a tenant of the Bull, Samuel Willieca, his son-in-law, Ann Young, servant to the schoolmaster, and Hugh Knarston, a harvest man at the Bull, left Wick harbour, and had proceeded round the east end of Graemsay, when, finding the wind to be squally and the night dark, the boat was attempted to be put round, in order to land at Graemsay for the night, but, from a sudden squall striking her, she went down stern foremost. The crew got on her bottom, and were again washed off. The girl first sank, and then old John Sutherland (a native of Caithness-shire). Knarston clung to the boat, and the wind and tide drove him across Hoy Sound, within a short distance of Cantick Heads. His cries were heard by the people on board of the vessels lying in the roads, but from the darkness it could not be discovered that an accident had happened. The boat was driven out of Hoy Sound again, and at last came ashore at the churchyard. The poor fellow had still been able to stick to the boat, and was strong enough to get on shore, and reach Stromness about daylight next morning. He must have been from eight to nine hours on the bottom of the boat. None of the bodies of the other three have been found.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

Margaret Edmonds, whose name has been so often before the public in connexion with bill transactions with Lord Huntingtower, Colonel Copeland, and other fashionable and sporting characters, was examined again at the Bankruptcy Court. The meeting was held for the winding up of the estate. The opposing creditors intend to indict the bankrupt at the Central Criminal Court, and the examination was adjourned for three months, to give them an opportunity of doing so.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN RE JAMES HOLKROYD.

Mr Woodroffe applied on behalf of Mr Osborn, a creditor, to make absolute for an attachment against the insolvent for disobedience to a rule of court entered into by consent, by which he had agreed to set aside an annual sum of £60 out of his salary of £300, as clerk to the master of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Cooke showed cause against the rule, and argued, on general grounds, that it was illegal to enter into an undertaking for the alteration of the emoluments of any office established for the administration of justice. The Lesser Chief Commissioner was of opinion that the insolvent held a situation necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law in the Court of Exchequer. The case was, therefore, provided for by the legislature, and without entering upon the general questions as to how far, and to what classes this exemption might extend, he believed that the insolvent was included under this description of persons. The rule was then discharged.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—Captain *Tune*, the commander of the City of Boulogne steam-vessel, appeared again before the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of the adjournment of the case, respecting the loss of the bags of money entrusted to his care. Mr. Clarkson attended for the New Commercial Steam Packet Company, and Mr. Bush, the solicitor to the Committee of Bankers for Investment of Foreign and Family Funds, appeared upon the part of Captain Tune.—Mr Clarkson said he had been directed by the New Commercial Steam Packet Company to state that no further evidence could be procured than had already been given in support of the charge of the loss of the money which had been deposited in Captain Tune's custody, and it was then with that he should be discharged forthwith. He [Mr. Clarkson] had stated at the commencement that it was with great pain the directors had brought forward a charge of such a nature against a valuable servant, who had acted well for so many years, and he now declared that it would give them the greatest pleasure to be able to exonerate the captain from all blame. The learned counsel was happy to say that the directors had taken immediate steps to institute an inquiry, by which they would, in all probability, be enabled to bring those who were concerned in the plunder to justice.—Mr Bush said he was entirely not only as the solicitor of Captain Tune, but as his friend, most positively in assertion of his innocence, and no doubt whatever existed that the assertion was in complete accordance with the belief of that gentleman. It was the opinion of the directors, therefore, that Captain Tune should be released from the obligation of bail, upon the understanding that Mr. Bush would promise that he should be forthcoming upon any future occasion.—Mr Bush said it was entirely owing to him, both personally and professionally, to hear the statement of the learned counsel. He was so fully convinced of Captain Tune's perfect innocence as he was of his own existence. If that were not the case, he would not have appeared in the case at all. It was most proper that the directors should have every assistance in the inquiry, and he hoped the investigation would lead to a satisfactory conclusion as to who the guilty parties were. He should not himself be satisfied nor would Captain Tune be satisfied, until the directors admitted the sufferer's innocence that the captain was wholly guiltless.—Mr Clarkson repeated it as the directors would feel great pleasure in being instrumental in exonerating Captain Tune, but he was not at liberty to go beyond the statement he had just made.—The Lord Mayor said the captain was at liberty, certainly, and would, no doubt, render all the assistance he could in the inquiry into so nefarious a transaction. The captain would also, should he be enabled to resume his situation, take care how he deposited sums of money entrusted to his care, as there were people always on the watch to plunder careless and unsuspecting individuals.

A young man, who gave his name *Burgess*, applied for assistance under extraordinary circumstances. He said he had been brought up as a gentleman by his mother, a West Indian, but had been kept ignorant of his own parentage. Lately her conduct towards him had altered; she had put from him a sum of £20, which he possessed, and forbade him to come to London from Bristol by the railroad, promising to follow him by the next train. He arrived at the station with only 2s. in his pocket, and waited anxiously the whole of the day, but his mother never arrived. Being without friends or acquaintances in London, he was quite destitute, and now applied to the Lord Mayor for assistance. He was allowed to remain in the house of the Governor of the Compter till inquiries could be made about him.

POLICE-OFFICE.—A young man named *George Butler*, employed as an occasional clerk in the Registrar-General's office in Somerset-house, was brought before Mr. Lewis, charged with embezzlement, charged with uttering a forged check for the sum of £5, with intent to defraud Mr Isaac Mason, a music-seller, of Grey's Inn-passage, Bedford-row. He was also charged with defrauding Mr. Martin Swinburne of the sum of £6, by a forged check on Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co. From the evidence produced it appears that the prisoner had obtained several persons with promises of procuring them situations in the Registrar-General's office, a circumstance which elicited from the worthy magistrate an expression of surprise that people could allow themselves to be humbugged in such a manner. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

It was communicated to the magistrates at this court, that Mr. *Evans*, the linen-draper, who was brought up on Friday, charged with drunk, and riotous conduct in the streets, and on the occasion they were taken into custody, was found in the possession of property belonging to Isaac named Davidson, in the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, besides a quantity of flour. The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Mr. Hardwick taking his seat on the bench on Tuesday morning, Inspector Hood stated that Mr. Peter Keim, of No. 42, Dean street, Soho, boot and shoe manufacturer, who was waylaid and stabbed in the left groin, on Saturday night, in Broad-street, Golden-square, by a Prussian, named *Waldhans Stiben* (who was the previous night married till Friday morning), and had issued his warrant for bailing the inquest forthwith. The coroner's jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

UNION HALL.—*William Stewart* and *Alexander Reid*, two men dressed like journeymen bakers, were charged with plundering several bakers by the following stratagem. The prisoners, although in the garb of bakers, do not follow the trade, and when any customer began to suspect, but assumed it in order the more effectually to carry on their system of plunder on the trade. Their mode of doing business was to sally from their lodgings, one carrying a basket on his shoulder, and when any customer came out a journeyman baker had left his brother unattended, while he went up to the door of a house, they immediately took advantage of the circumstance, one of the prisoners would present himself at the door, and when the servant came out the basket followed, and at a convenient spot they stopped, and filling their own out of the barrow, then started off with the plunder. [illegible] prisoners succeeded in robbing upwards of twenty [illegible] in this manner, and on the occasion they were taken into custody, they had in their possession property belonging to baker named Davidson, in the Belvedere-road, Lambeth, besides a quantity of flour. The prisoners were committed for trial.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Some excitement has prevailed in Brighton during the last few days in consequence of a sale of clothes, resembling that worn by charity school children, being found on our beach. The clothes are stamped "Sullivan, 16," and it is conjectured that the boy had undressed to bathe and been drowned.

The *Temperance Recorder* for this month contains an essay on the town of Ipswich, from which it appears that no less than £50,000 a year is spent in this town in beer, porter, wine, and spirits.

The riots have assumed such a serious aspect, that we understand 200 troops have been ordered to Ross-shire, and are at present on their march thither.

The Rev. Professor Henslow has made a model of the tomb found by the opening of the Roman tumulus at Thetford, and says the various articles found there in the exact manner in which they presented themselves when discovered. He has also succeeded in putting together the beautiful glass vase, which was found broken when found; it is in form similar to the Portland vase in the British Museum.

The *Monsieur Parisien* states that intelligence has been received by the French Government from M. Brest, Governor of the Marquesas. The satisfactory state of the persons on board the frigate was, it is said, satisfactory. Nothing, however, is mentioned for this intelligence.

Owing to the dismissals and suspensions at the London Custom House, in consequence of the frauds committed there, several of the officers of the Customs at Bristol have been removed for a time to the metropolis, to do the work until these vacancies are filled up.

There is only one person now living who performed on the same stage with Garrick—Byrne, the celebrated harlequin in his time, and father of Oscar Byrne. He is now in his eighty-second year, walks as uprightly as in his [illegible] in possession of all his faculties.

It is stated by a Glasgow newspaper that upwards of 5000 persons emigrated to America in that port during the present year, and that only nine returned of those gone to the United States.

Mr. Thomas Fisk of Paglesham Hall, Essex, was on Friday morning found hanging in his granary, life being extinct.

Last week, Mr. Braithwaite and another gentleman arrived at Brentwood from the Shoreditch station by the rail, each upon a 4-wheel locomotive propelled by themselves, at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour.

The number of assassinations, in the chief towns of the empire of Brazil alone, is usually calculated at the rate of six or seven thousand per annum. There is no coroner's law of inquisition there. The last packet brought intelligence of the assassination of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard at Rio.

The theatrical season commenced at Edinburgh on Saturday last, under the management of Mr. Murray, the proprietors having reduced the rent to £1000 per annum.

Mr. Batty, the celebrated equestrian, who manages an amphitheatre at Leicester, applied to the Magistrates of that city for a license under the new act, to enable him to perform legitimate pieces at his establishment, but his application was refused.

The *Courrier Francais* says, that a young English woman, who is yet to be married, purchased for 50*l.*, at the auction of the Glauder, the glass in which Madame Lafarge gave her husband his drink.

Earl De Grey with his characteristic love for the fine arts, and desire to address them, has determined to convert the drawing-rooms of Dudley House into a picture-gallery, to consist of a collection of portraits of those noblemen who have served since the union as Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland

Mr. Handley, many years chief officer at the Queen-square police office, opened his residence in Tufton-street, Westminster, on Tuesday night

A new scale of dietaries has this week been received at the County Jail of Gloucester from the Secretary of State, more nourishing than those previously in use, and an improved system of classification has been established for those for prisoners sentenced to long periods of imprisonment

The strike among Lord Lonsdale's colliers may now be said to be virtually at an end. A great number of them have returned to their employment, having been literally starved into compliance

A letter from Berlin announces that the English Ambassador at that capital, is going to visit the Emperor Nicholas at St. Petersburgh, and that he will be succeeded at Berlin by Sir Hamilton Seymour, at present English Minister at Brussels.

A complete reform in the postal system in Belgium is now preparing. The example was set by England, and has been followed by Russia and Austria. A similar reform is intended in France. It is proposed to have a uniform postage in the interior, and a graduated postage on letters to or from foreign countries.

Queen Victoria's example is setting crowned heads in motion Their Majesties of Portugal, accompanied by the youthful princes, are about to take a foreign progress through the entire provinces of Portugal.

The rumoured death of General Jackson has no foundation but an indorsement upon a way-bill between Cincinnati and Wheeling

Yellow fever is very prevalent in Halifax, N.S., and great numbers have taken refuge in the country.

The Right Rev. James Sharples, D.D., who has lately been consecrated Bishop of Beryta, and appointed coadjutor to the Right Rev. G. Brown, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of the Lancashire district, has arrived in England, and is daily expected in the diocese. The Right Rev. Gentleman is a native of Liverpool.

A "national cap," to be worn by all Repealers engaged in the present movement, is now ready for delivery in Dublin by the agents of the association.

In Birmingham £30,000 is said to be saved to the manufacturers by having the gas lighting of the town in the hands of the corporation

On Sunday, the 17th instant, the Catholic chapel of Paisley was formally opened for divine worship by the consecration of Saint Mirin, the patron saint of Paisley. It is henceforward to be styled St. Mirin's Church.

There is no intelligence yet of the Overland Mail, which is looked for with much anxiety. It is said that many of the merchants' estimates of the latest mail bills sent by the last mail to come to hand by this opportunity.

THE BLOOM WEAVERS.—Our readers will learn with pleasure that [illegible] and unfortunate class of workmen the handloom weavers, have come in for a full share of the benefit of the present revival in the cotton trade. From the great demand in those beautiful fabrics, the manufacturers have, for a short time, been compelled to employ the inhabitants of the handloom, many are mostly fully employed, and are receiving better wages than the have received at any time previously for the last ten or fifteen years.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN ST. LEONARD'S CHURCHYARD.—One of the most tumultuous meetings ever witnessed in the metropolis, was held on Tuesday, in the church of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. Upon that occasion a vestry meeting of the parishioners was convened to make a poor and church rate, Mr. Collier, churchwarden, in the chair. The proceedings commenced at three o'clock, and did not terminate till ten o'clock at night. During that period the sacred edifice presented one continued scene of clamour, which at times resulted in a general pugnacious fight. The notice, convening the meeting, having been read, Mr. Thomas proposed, and Mr. Bentley seconded, that the minutes of the previous vestry be read; which proceeding was opposed with the utmost vehemence by a number of assets and paupers were read *in toto*, which produced a most riotous discussion during which the grossest personalities, and at hallooings, hisses, and groans were distinctly heard above the general uproar. The churchwardens, wearied to put down, by loud and repeated knocks of his hammer upon the table. Upon the question of liabilities it was moved by Mr. Thomas, and, with the exception of a few hands, the whole of which is better manufactured by hand than by the power loom, many are mostly fully employed, and are receiving better wages than the have received at any time previously for the last ten or fifteen years.

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THE MISSING INDIA MAIL.—TOTAL LOSS OF THE MEMNON STEAMER, WITH THE BOMBAY MAIL OF THE 20TH JULY.

CAPE GUADAFUI, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA

The French steamer, which arrived at Malta, from the Levant, on the 24th of September, conveyed Alexandria dates of the 16th ult., announcing that intelligence had reached there of the total loss, on the 1st of August, of the Memnon steamer, on a rock near the entrance of the Red Sea. The whole of the crew and passengers, amounting, it is said, to nearly two hundred persons, with the treasure, were saved, but the mails were lost.

The Hindostan had arrived at Suez on the 12th of September, from Calcutta (which place she left on the 10th of August), with one hundred and eight passengers, but no letters or papers by her had reached Malta.

It will be recollected that the Memnon left Bombay on the 20th of July; that is, ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. The Memnon was a splendid new ship, which had recently been sent out from England, having been built expressly for the service of the Overland Mail. She was much larger, and more powerful, than any of the other steamers upon the station; and so great was the confidence of her commander in her powers, that he determined to steer direct from Bombay to Aden, instead of taking the longer route generally adopted during the prevalence of the monsoon. The experiment was thought a dangerous one, and it was the opinion of many naval men that it must fail, as it had done before; but the result has shown that the confidence of the captain was not misplaced, as she completed the voyage to Aden within ten days. No sooner, however, had she completed this great feat, than she was fated to meet with a misfortune little looked for. On the evening of the 1st of August, when off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, and not far from Aden, she struck upon a reef of rocks, and in a very short time became a total wreck. The crew and passengers, with five cases of treasure, which were on board, and which happened to be on the deck at the time of the accident, fortunately were saved; but the mails, cargo, and passengers' baggage were entirely lost, having gone down with the wreck. The loss of the mails upon this occasion is the more to be deplored, as, owing to their late arrival at Bombay on the previous month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon. The number of persons on board, including crew and passengers, was about 170. It appears that the Memnon has gone to pieces.

Captain Haines, the political agent at Aden, had sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked people three small steamers. Two passengers who were on board of the Memnon, Messrs. Southey and Crawford, arrived at Suez from Aden by the Hindostan.

In one account given of this truly melancholy event, it is stated that much blame is attached on this occasion to Captain Powell, the commander, who, it is said, was warned by the officer of the watch of the vicinity of the land, and the consequent danger, before the ship struck. In the present lack of information upon the subject, it would be unjust to Captain Powell to adopt this statement as a fact. Doubtless a searching inquiry into the case will be instituted, and if blame should be proved as attaching to any party, punishment will necessarily follow. In the meantime, it is but justice to Captain Powell to state, that the same account which says that he is to blame in this case, also states that he lost the Semiramis in his first trip. With regard to the latter assertion, we have authority to give it a direct denial. We are informed that Captain Powell never was commander of the Semiramis, and never had been on board of her in any capacity.

We annex a view of Cape Guardafui, from a sketch recently made by a gentleman on his return from India to this country. The great gulf formed by the part of the African continent terminating in this cape, and the opposite coast of Arabia, is sometimes called the Gulf of Aden. The subjoined chart shows the route of the ill-fated steam ship.

The Memnon was a splendid vessel, of 1,100 tons burthen, mounting two 64-pounders, and four 32-pounders; she was built by Fletcher, and fitted with engines of 400-horse power, by Maudslays and Field. The boilers, which were of copper, were furnished with change-water apparatus, by which the salt-water was kept from exceeding a certain point of saturation. There were four steam cylinders, working in pairs, the piston-rods being attached to a T-piece, from the lower end of which a long connecting-rod proceeded up to the main crank-shaft. The engines were fitted with expansion gearing, so as to admit of the consumption of fuel regulated to suit every circumstance of slow or quick steaming. The paddle-wheels, 28 feet in diameter, were fitted with the disconnecting gear, to work one wheel without the other, if found necessary. The engines worked with a beautiful motion, the vibration being scarcely perceptible. In an experimental trip made last spring, the vessel, with a heavy cargo, and 300 tons of coals, was propelled by steam alone at the rate of 11½ miles per hour; and the manner and simplicity with which the disconnecting gear (Field's patent) removed the stupendous paddle-wheel, and again attached it in an incredible short space of time, surprised the naval officers present at the trial, and who had never witnessed anything of the kind before.

CHART, SHEWING THE COURSE OF "THE MEMNON," AND THE SCENE OF HER DESTRUCTION.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLIII.

JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.

John Bright, a manufacturer, an Anti-Corn-law Leaguer, and a Quaker, has taken his seat for the aristocratic, Conservative, and High Church city of Durham. It is useless to speculate about the causes that brought this political phenomenon about; it is done. It is what the French call a *fait accompli*, which no amount of controversy or dispute will undo. Nevertheless, there is something curious about it; there is evidently no knowing where an active enemy will find a weak point, either in a man or a system. The heel of Achilles was about the last place an arrow would have been aimed at in the usual course of things; and just as little did many dream of Durham being the first place to be carried by an avowed member of the League on League principles. The shot has sped just where the armour was thickest. We are inclined to think the shield of the party attacked was not very skilfully managed, or that, as in many other cases, security produced carelessness. Yet the first blow (for he once before stood for the borough) was a tolerably hard one, and enough to assure any party that the foe was not to be despised.

"John Bright, of One-Ash, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, manufacturer," as he was described in the *Gazette* recently, has long been an influential member of the Manchester Anti Corn Law League, but it was not till the League visited London, and began its system of "to-ra" into the agricultural districts, that his name became so widely known as it undoubtedly is at present. The Drury lane meetings of this body added greatly to his reputation, as the proceedings were as regularly reported as those of Parliament, by the London press, and circulated all over the kingdom, an advantage that no provincial address, however able, can procure. This, again, was followed up by the "excursions," if we may so call them, of the League, for the purpose of addressing meetings of farmers. On these occasions, Mr. Bright and Mr. Moore were the chief speakers, the latter generally winding up the proceedings; Mr. Cobden only went to the more important gatherings, such as the controversial meetings that have been recently held in the eastern and midland counties. Mr. Bright speaks well, and with great fluency, amounting when he warms with his subject to extreme rapidity. There is no appearance at such times of that quiet and deliberate manner which we are generally accustomed to associate with the name of a Quaker; he becomes earnest and impassioned, as one entirely filled and occupied with his subject. He brings to bear upon it a vast number of facts and figures, clearly and distinctly brought out, though not always having a very close connection with each other; one part of his speech might sometimes be put before another without injuring the continued train of argument, a peculiarity arising, we are disposed to think, from the necessity of compressing as many arguments as possible against a given question, into a single speech. Of his general politics, apart from his principles as a Corn-Law Repealer, less is known, but we presume he is a thorough Reformer; the only speech

PORTRAIT OF MR. BRIGHT, M.P.

he has made on general politics is the one on the hustings at Durham, and in that he seems disposed to throw aside party considerations altogether, supporting measures of improvement from whatever party they may come. Some speculation has been indulged in as to his probable success in the House of Commons. As a speaker, he is far superior to many who are listened to in that assembly; but those who know the constitution of that house know also the great influence of station, name, and wealth, and how much dullness will be tolerated from one of a "good family." To a mere political adventurer, the trader in politics, the House of Commons is the last place to succeed in; but the new men who are rising into distinction now, are not adventurers. They are connected with great and stirring interests, and are, if not as wealthy as many of the aristocracy though even this may be disputed—yet they are far removed from the suspicion of engaging in politics from the mercenary motives that gain men the title of adventurers. Such men must be listened to, though they do not gain their proper position without a struggle. Cobden, if we recollect rightly, was rather sneered at than welcomed on his appearance in the House. Whether Bright possesses that dogged perseverance and iron determination, the strong as well as acute mind of the member for Stockport, remains to be proved. Mr. Bright is about the middle size, rather firmly and squarely built, with a fair, clear complexion, and an intelligent and pleasing expression of countenance. His voice is good, his enunciation distinct, and his delivery free from any unpleasant peculiarity or mannerism. He is young and has apparently a long career before him; his dress is rather more *recherché* than that of the "Friends" of a generation back, differing but slightly from the ordinary costume of the day. Of his personal character and manners we have no experience, and therefore nothing to say, but we may add, as it tells something of the cast of his mind, that in his speeches he not unfrequently quotes from Shelley or Wordsworth.

He delivered his "maiden speech" in Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Ewart, for extending the principles of free trade. On rising he appeared a little nervous, for however frequently a man may be in the habit of addressing mixed assemblies, to speak to an audience so critical as the House of Commons is rather a trying ordeal. He soon recovered his self-possession, however, and thrusting one hand into the breast of his waistcoat, he continued for somewhat more than half an hour to impress on the house in general, and the Prime Minister in particular, the urgent necessity of free trade, particularly in the article of corn. The general impression was that the speech was a good one, with enough of promise in it to show that the hon. gentleman will make a better one at some future time, when he shall have acquired the art of dropping sometimes of the style that tells well at the Crown and Anchor, but which falls comparatively flat on the ear in Parliament, for the want of an echo in the breasts of the auditors. The circumstances, too, accompanying his first appearance were not inspiriting, for the house was miserably thin at the time, and there was a listlessness and heaviness pervading it that could not but react on the speaker. Very different is the appearance of the same assembly on the night of any great party struggle; then it is hardly possible to conceive a more exciting scene. Mr. Bright had neither enough of opponents to stimulate him to an attack, nor of friends to back him in a good hit, or a telling argument. He spoke from the bench where Mr. Cobden and Mr. Brotherton usually sit, behind and to the right of Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR—GUILDHALL YARD.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

The annexed pair of engravings illustrate this great scene of civic bustle, rendered unusually interesting this year by a contest for the mayoralty chair. The first engraving shows a portion of the Guildhall-yard, with the busy crowd, with a plentiful sprinkling of placards, whilst in the background is seen a portion of the gilded prize for which the candidates are contending. Although the scene has little of the extravagance of "Madman's Holiday," as George Steevens called election day, it presents a faithful and animated transcript of a city crowd, as closely as the members of it could wish to be Daguerreotyped. We will not waste time by staying to count the idlers in the artist's reflex, but conduct the reader to the business of the day within the Great Hall, as shown in the second illustration. Of course, only a portion is seen of this vast apartment, which is 153 feet long, 48 feet broad, about 53 feet high, and will contain between 6,000 and 7,000 persons. Beneath the great eastern window, in front of the screen lately restored, is the hustings whereon the election forms are observed; and our engraving represents portrait sketches of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and other civic officers, proceeding to the business of the day.

The results of the election were given in our paper of last week.

Our readers are aware that Alderman Wood resigned the contest immediately after the polling had commenced, and that the present Lord Mayor, who had been put in nomination, also withdrew. By an absurd construction of the charter, however, the authorities were obliged to keep open the poll for a certain number of days, during which time the clerks had little or nothing to do, the following being the number of votes polled up until Thursday night last: Alderman Magnay 782; the Lord Mayor 139; Alderman Wood 72

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF CLERK AT GUILDHALL. Mr. [illegible], the city coroner, and who has for several years ably filled the office of chief clerk at Guildhall, has sent in his resignation, as he intends to practise in the superior courts at Westminster. It is said that the lucrative office will be conferred on a gentleman at present in the office of the city solicitor. Mr. Payne is fulfilling the duties of the office until a successor to Mr. Hall is appointed.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR—THE HUSTINGS IN GUILDHALL.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXVI.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.

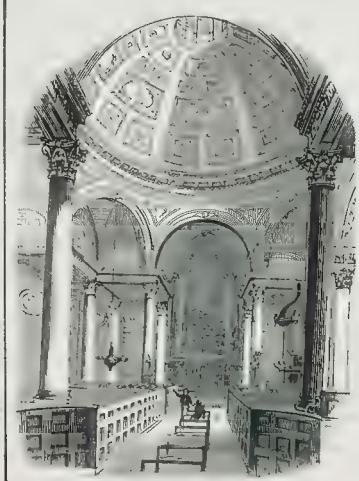
Considerable interest has of late been excited on the condition of this beautiful church, by many persons considered to be the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. We trust that so exquisite a monument of the genius of our great architect will not be suffered to fall into irreparable decay, but be at once restored to its original beauty; and, feeling that to render the public better acquainted with the perfection of its design may extend the anxiety for its preservation, we have, at this special moment, selected St. Stephen's as one of our "Churches of the Metropolis."

The church of St. Stephen's is situated at the north-east corner of Walbrook, in the city of London. There is mention in ancient records of a church dedicated to St. Stephen, near this spot, but on the opposite side of the *brook*, prior to 1135. In 1429, Robert Chicheley, Mayor of London, purchased the ground now occupied by the present church and cemetery of the Grocers' Company, and the new church was finished in 1439. In 1432, Robert Whittington, citizen and draper, Knight of the Bath, purchased the advowson from the Duke of Bedford. From him it passed into a family named Lee, one of whom presented to it in 1474, and afterwards gave it to the Grocers' Company, in whom the patronage has ever since remained.

The old church was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and the present celebrated edifice erected in its place by Sir Christopher Wren. The first stone was laid on October 19, 1672, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, Sir George Waterman, several members of the Grocers' Company, the Surveyor General Sir Christopher Wren), and other persons of distinction. It was built at the public expense, except the wainscoting and pewing, which were given by the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the living.

The exterior of the church is plain even to ugliness, with the exception of the upper part of the steeple, which slightly resembles that of St. James's, Garlick Hythe. The approach to the body of the church is by a flight of sixteen steps, in an enclosed porch, in Walbrook, quite distinct from the tower and the main building. It has one of the most celebrated *interiors* in the metropolis, which we have accordingly chosen for our illustration. But we agree with Mr. Godwin, in his clever work, "The Churches of London," that the interior is certainly more worthy of admiration in respect of its general arrangement which displays great skill, than of the details,—for they are in many respects faulty. The body of the church, which is nearly a parallel square, is divided into five equal aisles, separated by the line of arches resting on the walls (rather wide the smallest,) by four rows of Corinthian columns. Within one intercolumnation from the east end, two columns from each of the two centre rows are omitted, and the area thus formed, is covered by an enriched cupola supported on eight arches which rise from the entablature of the columns. By the distribution of the columns and their entablature,—as may be observed in the engraving—a cruciform arrangement is given to that part of the church, and an effect of great elegance is produced, although marred in some degree by the want of connection which exists between the *square* area formed by the columns and their entablature, and the cupola which covers it. The columns are raised on plinths of the same height as the pewing. The spandrels of the arches bearing the cupola present panels containing shields and foliage of uncertain and unmeaning form, perfectly French in style, and of the same character are the breaks against the side walls, in the shape of enriched capitals introduced to receive the ends of the entablature in the place of pilasters. At the chancel end pilasters are introduced, and serve to show more plainly the impropriety of omitting them elsewhere. The enrichments of the entablature—itself meagre and imperfect—are clumsily executed. Above it is introduced a clere-story, containing windows of mean form and construction. The cupola, around which runs a circular dentil cornice just above the arches, is divided into panels ornamented with palm branches and roses, and is terminated at the apex by a circular lantern light: the whole is elegant in outline, and is much more pure in design than are other portions of the church just now alluded to. The walls of the church are entirely plain, and accord but ill with the rest of the composition; they are disfigured too by the introduction of those small oval openings for light which were so often used by Wren in his churches. The entire east window is blocked up to receive a large and finely painted picture by West of the death of St. Stephen; but the two side windows at this end remain to light the church. There is a large organ in a recess over the western entrance. Against the south wall is a tablet, displaying more than ordinary taste, inscribed to S. Brandram, who died Nov 11th, 1808, and near it among others is one by Bacon, jun., to George Griffin Stonestreet, Esq., which was erected in 1803. The Rev. Thomas Wilson, D.D., who was rector of the parish 46 years, and died April 15th, 1784, and the Rev. G. S. Townley, who was rector 50 years, and died February 14th, 1835, are both commemorated by tablets.

The length of the church within the walls is 82 feet 6 inches, and the width, 59 feet 6 inches. The height to the flat ceiling of the side aisles is 36 feet, and to the top dome 63 feet. The internal diameter of the dome is 37 feet. The walls of the church and the columns are of stone, but the dome is formed of timber and lead. The ceiling of the side aisles is flat, and is formed into panels by mouldings: the centre aisle is groined. Mr Gwilt has written a detailed description of the church for Britton's "Public Buildings of London," in which he awards much higher praise to Wren than other authorities have done. He says "Had its materials and volume been as durable and extensive as those of St Paul's Cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren had consummated a much more efficient monument to his well-earned fame than that fabric affords." This is high praise; but even John Carter, who was seldom disposed to regard Wren's works favourably, admits that in St Stephen's "much novelty is on view; the embellishments many, but not profusely distributed, judicious contrivance of the plan, and, lastly, the attempt of setting up a dome, a comparative imitation though on a diminutive scale of the Pantheon at Rome ever admired, ever admirable, and such, no doubt, was a kind of probationary trial previous to his gigantic operation of fixing one on his octangular superstructure in the centre of his new St. Paul's." And again—"The general effect of the interior, although deprived of its principal light—the east window—is undoubtedly grand and imposing; and notwithstanding pious feelings are not so immediate the result as when yielding to the solemn impressions imparted by our ancient piles, still much deserved praise must be allowed to in merits of the laborious knight in the present instance."



INTERIOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.

Mr. Elmes, the biographer of Wren, admits the ingenuity of the plan, and the excellence of the construction of St. Stephen's, but censures the paneling and foilage of the cupolas and the complicated vaulting, and considers the whole much inferior in design and execution to some of the exquisite examples in St. Paul's. He admits the lightness and elegance of the interior, and its singular originality. "On entering from the street, up a flight of a dozen or more of steps, through a vestibule of dubious obscurity, on opening the handsome folding wainscot doors, a halo of dazzling light flashes at once upon the eye, through the central aperture of the cupola; and a beautiful arrangement of exquisitely proportioned Corinthian columns appears before you. The spacious cupola and supporting arches expand their airy shapes, springing from almost a point over each of the surrounding columns, upon an architrave cornice of great beauty. The order of the composition of this elegant church, the arrangement of its parts, and the effect of the whole, show the originality of Wren's mind in a striking point of view; and its excellences, as a whole, swallow up the trifling fault of the detail. If any one doubt the excellences of Wren as an architect of the first class, let him study and analyze this jewel of our art, and find fault if he will, but let him first endeavour to surpass it."

The church has been repaired twice in Mr. Elmes's remembrance; once under the direction of the late James Peacock, Esq., of the City Surveyor's Office, who, with a laudable care for the fame of its architect, wisely *restored* and *preserved*, but did not attempt to *improve*. We trust this plan will be followed in the repairs now requisite; and, as *restoration* is the fashion of the day, we are not likely to be disappointed. The funds for this purpose, according to certain statements, remain to be raised; but let us hope that when Mr Alderman Gibbs, the perpetual churchwarden, shall have rendered his accounts, there may be found a sufficient sum to meet the expenses, and the parish may not be under the necessity of appealing to the public for the preservation of their church, which, it will be remembered, was built by the public.

The church is appropriated to the use of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and of Bene't's, Sherehog; these parishes having been united after the fire of 1666, by which latter event the churches of both had been destroyed. The united parishes form a rectory: but, as the living of St. Bene't's came to the Crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, the Lord Chancellor and the Grocers' Company present alternately. The present rector of the united living is the Rev. and well-known Dr. Croly, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Townley in 1835, being instituted by the Lord Chancellor. There cannot be a more eloquent advocate than the present rector of St. Stephen's, whose accurate knowledge of high art will, doubtless, induce him to plead the maintenance and restoration of this true work of taste and geni

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct 8th.—17th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9th.—St Denys.
TUESDAY, 10th.—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 11th.—Old Michaelmas Day
THURSDAY, 12th.—Columbus discovered America, 1492.
FRIDAY, 13th.—St. Edward, King Confessor.
SATURDAY, 14th.—William Penn born, 1644.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 14

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4	4 37	5 21	6 4	6 47	7 31
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 16	5 57	6 41	7 24	8 7	8 51

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. J. B."—*Rev de Mevon, Barbonne.—We have not room for the preferred extracts.*
"J. H."—*Subscriber.—Enplead.*
"M. M."—*We do not intend to disfigure our pages by lines or a border around them.*
"G. P. H."—*All the back numbers are reprinted, and may be had by order of any newsman or bookseller.*
"Poet's Stumps."—*Runs at cricket must be made but as hunt; as that our correspondent loses A Sketcher of Ecclesiastical Buildings."—The Plague-Spitzo has been applied with the greatest success to sketch buildings.*
"J. H."—*The Lama on the he is of Ustrad have been so often [illegible] ated, that we cannot repeat them.*
"Dramaticus"—*We do not know the age of the lady in question.*
"J. B.," of Ongar.—*The contribution was rejected some on account of W.'s lines having just appeared on the same subject on our correspondent's*
"A B" *should consult the London Directory*
"An Old Subscriber," *Regent-street.—Spirit may be obtained from vegetable matter by means of fermentation.*
"Historicus," *Poplesnade.—We have not room for historical summaries, which do not properly belong to a newspaper.*
"W. H. Dashwood, Esq.," *The principal vocal performers engaged for the Edinburgh Musical Festival are the Misses Birch, Bushe, and Marshall, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw; Messrs Bennett, Mawers, Hawkins, Stretton, and Hawkins.*
"Inquirer" *highly approves of our plan of the new houses of Parliament, and inquires when the report of the commission for the improvements of London will be published*
"R. N. G. B."—*London's Encyclopædia of Cottage and Villa Architecture*
"W. C." *Gravesend.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch and further descriptions.*
"E. M. B." *Marlborough.—The sketch shall appear also.*
"Grumble Grout," *Paris.—We shall be happy to receive his communications.*
"J. H. G." *Carlton Villas, Edgeware-road, is thanked for the communication.*
"Stage Correspondent."—*Taylor's System of Stenography, improved by Harding*
"Nelson." *We should not lose sight of the great national event*
"E. P. F." *Feeni. We think our correspondent will find the reports of the Royal Academy Lectures on the "Athenæum," though only for the last year or two.*
"Lover of the Woods"—*The Church and the Yoak shall appear in a week or two. Lewis's Guide to the Game of Chess is published by Chapman and Hall*
We have not room for the song by "G. M." or the love to Henrietta
We have received from a valued correspondent a number of highly-interesting notes and drawings connected with Greece, which will appear in our next journal. "A. G." has our thanks.
"Verax."—*A Lady," Woolwich.—The bright lamp to note, the bishop would check, which would be called check by discovery. And, you may have more than one queen on the board at once*
"M. P." *Edward." "Euclidus," "G. T." "Cantab," "I. R. C."—The useless sacrifice of the rook was not reviewed*
"Bill" *Edward" send us his address.*
"Mercator," *received.*

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The present number of our journal is the first issued from the NEW MACHINES. At the moment we are writing we can speak but in anticipation of the advantages to the paper; though we confidently hope that the change will meet with the approval of our readers, as well as be conducive to the convenience of the newsvendors.

TO OUR READERS.

ON SATURDAY next, OCTOBER 14, will be published, price SIXPENCE,

THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

(From the Official Returns.)

Sixteen pages size of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, arranged Alphabetically for facility of reference.

CONTENTS.

1.—Introduction, Origin of Hundreds, &c.
2.—The Area of Great Britain in Square Miles.
3.—The Distribution of the Soil in Statute Acres.
4.—The Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres of the several Counties in England and Wales.
5.—The Total Annual Value of Real Property in each County, and the Annual Value per Statute Acre in 1841.
6.—The Total Annual Value of Land in each County, also the Annual Value per Statute Acre in 1841.
7.—The Number of Houses, Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, in England and Wales, at the Date of each Census since 1801.
8.—The Total Number of Houses in each County in 1841.
9.—The estimated Population of England and Wales in 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, also every ten years from 1700 to 1790.
10.—The Total Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, at each of the five Enumerations since 1801.
11.—The Actual Increase of Persons in Great Britain between 1831 and 1841, and the Rate of Increase per Day.
12.—The per centage Rate of Increase every ten years from 1801 to 1841.
13.—The number of Emigrants from Great Britain in each of the Ten Years ending 1831 and 1841.
14.—The Ages of the Population in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, as ascertained in 1841.
15.—The Country of Birth of the Population resident in England and Wales in 1841.
16.—Alphabetical list of all the Parishes, Chapelries, and Towns in England and Wales, exceeding in number 11,000, with the County or Counties in which situate, and the Population of each according to the Census of 1841.
17.—A Comparative Statement of the Population in the several Counties of England and Wales at each Census from 1801 to 1841, with the Increase per cent. at each period.
18.—The Excess of Female Population in each County, and the Number of Females to every Thousand Males in 1841.
19.—The Density of Population in each County, per Square Mile.
20.—The Number of Inhabitants to each House in the several Counties in 1841.
21.—The Rate per Pound levied in each County for Poor-rates in 1841.
22.—The Amount Expended by Government for Education in each County.
23.—The Number of Criminal Offenders in each County in 1841, and the proportion in every thousand Inhabitants, also the Total Number of Criminals in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, in each year from 1836 to 1842
24.—The Sentences passed on Criminals in each of the three years 1840, 1841, and 1842, with the degrees of Instruction in each hundred.
25.—The Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in England and Wales in each of the four years ending 30th June 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.
26.—The Excess of Registered Births over Deaths during these four years, and the average excess per day.
27.—Table shewing the Ages of 40,874 persons whose Marriages were registered in England and Wales in the three years ending 30th June 1841.
28.—Table shewing the number of Deaths Registered in England and Wales at different ages, in the year ending 30th June, 1841, and the proportion who died at each age in every 10,000 Inhabitants.

This work has been compiled at great expense and will form a most useful authority for reference to the CLERGY, GENTRY, MAGISTRATES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, PARISH CLERKS, REGISTRARS, and all other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The whole has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, forming a complete Digest of a Parliamentary Report exceeding 500 pages; and is decidedly the most comprehensive abstract of

STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

which has ever appeared at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes.

To afford facilities for the circulation of this useful work in all parts, copies will be Stamped as a Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *of Saturday, the 14th October.—Price Sixpence.*

☞ Orders for this Supplement must be given as early as possible to the Newsvenders; and in places where there are no Booksellers or Newsvenders, parties will have it forwarded to them by post, by enclosing Sixpence in a letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, No. 198, Strand, London.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1843.

Not the least among the things with which all States and Kingdoms seem at times to be troubled, are the interferences of their government with the coined money of the land. Debasing the mintage and lowering the standard of value by mingling alloy with the metal to be coined, was by no means an infrequent practice with rapacious princes in barbarous ages, and has sometimes been done by needy ones in times nearer our own. We must acquit our Governments for some generations past of cheating the public in this manner. Yet we are not without annoyances in respect of the "root of all evil," without which, however, it is difficult to accomplish much good. In a country, and among a community so far removed from the primitive state of things, money is not a mere adjunct to life, it is life itself. That is a stern, hard fact, not to be got rid of by quoting any number of lines from the poets; they are not authorities on such a question, having no practical experience of the matter they treat; they philosophise from the negative side of the question: we will take their word for any amount of smiles and rainbows, and we would accept a draft on Apollo from one of the tribe for an unlimited number of sunbeams, and in the belief that this radiant patron would—were not November so close at hand—find a day even in London, to pay it with the best gold in his Treasury. But we will not take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds; we would rather have that of the "Governor and Company of the Bank of England," of whom we have, nevertheless, here to complain, believing that they are accessories to the following proclamation, issued on Tuesday evening. The document is drawn in the veriest prose, in what may be called Act of Parliament English; yet at the present moment it is exciting more attention than the same number of lines taken from any part of Homer.

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas it has been represented unto us that, although under our proclamation of the 3d day of June, 1842, a large amount of the gold coin of this realm deficient in weight has been withdrawn from circulation, yet there is much of the gold coin of this realm deficient in weight still in circulation, contrary to the tenor of our proclamation aforesaid, and of two proclamations issued, one by his late Royal Highness George Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his late Majesty King George the Third, bearing date the 1st of July, 1817, and the other issued by his late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date the 9th of February, 1821; and there being reason to believe that sufficient attention is not paid to the weighing of the said gold coin, and the directions given in the Acts of Parliament now in force with respect to the cutting, breaking, or defacing such pieces thereof as are found to be of less weight than those declared by the last of the aforesaid proclamations to be current, and to pass and be received in payment; we do by this our royal proclamation declare and command, that from and after the date hereof every gold sovereign of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every gold half-sovereign of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one-eighth, be not allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And we do hereby strictly require and command all our loving subjects, and particularly all the officers, collectors, and receivers of our revenue, strictly to conform to the orders hereby given, and to the directions and regulations enacted and established in the several acts of Parliament now in force, and from and after the first day of January next to cut, break, and deface such pieces of the said gold coin as shall be found deficient in weight. And we do hereby further ordain, declare, and command, that the said gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the weights last above described shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, every such sovereign as of the value of twenty shillings, and every such half-sovereign as of the value of ten shillings, in all payments whatsoever.

Given at our Court at Windsor, &c. &c.

Fewer words might have sufficed, but the length of the proclamation is nothing in proportion to the perplexity and confusion it will occasion. Those who know what followed the proclamation of last year on the same subject need not be told this; we must now prepare for a repetition of vexatious interruptions to the every-day dealings of life. The blunder of 1842 renders necessary a second one in 1843. The principle of the whole matter should have been this—that as the Government make and issue the coinage, have the controul of the whole circulation en masse, which they can restrict at pleasure, so on the Government should have fallen the loss of the deterioration of the coin by the wear and general use. The old sovereigns should have been called in, by a notice that they would be received at the Bank at their legal value, or exchanged for new ones of the proper weight. The loss would then have been thrown equally over the whole community, instead of dividing it between the buyer and seller, the debtor and creditor in every ready money transaction throughout the kingdom. The business at the Bank was managed, last year, in a very clumsy and unsatisfactory manner; we heard numberless complaints of the issue of light sovereigns from the counter of the Bank itself, at the very time when the strictest precautions were observed by that establishment, as to the receipt of the suspicious coin. The consequence was, that after the first alarm wore off, and people found that half the rumours about "plugging and sweating" were unfounded, and that the loss upon the most worn and wasted coin was really small, they returned to the usual state of things, and passed sovereigns, old and new, with almost as little precaution as ever. And that a large number of old ones are still in circulation, there can be no question, simply because the Bank has not called them in in an effectual manner. Nor will this proclamation effect it. It will drive people to handling weights and scales again for a short time, till the tediousness and delay of the process, particularly if often repeated for single coins, make them take the money again upon trust—that is, in the belief that it will be passed by the holder for the same value as that at which it is received. The proclamation will have to be renewed every year, every time with a repetition of the same nuisance, and the same absence of improvement in the condition of the coinage. Such a roundabout way of attaining an object that might be so simply effected is really discreditable to us. The blundering of the Government upon such a matter of detail is actually driving the people in one respect into adopting a custom of the most barbarous states of society, paying and receiving the precious metals by weight instead of at the coined value. The country pays the expense of coinage, and the Government makes the royal stamp of value and the expense of stamping it useless by a proclamation which drives men, *ex necessitate*, to treat money as merely so much rude metal; we trade, in fact, by the ingot and the shekel. To look into the shop of a dealer in this city of London in the year 1843 and see a payment made, we might almost suppose that a process was going on similar to that by which the patriarch Abraham concluded the purchase of the sepulchre of Sarah—weighing out the money price to the seller. This ought not and need not to be; and we therefore condemn the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having advised a proclamation at once impolitic and unnecessary.

There is one of the public questions of the moment to which we beg to call the attention of our readers, because it involves a wholesome social and political moral, which we would not willingly have the community lose sight of—we mean the moral which proves true civilization to have so far progressed amongst us, that *character* is at last accounted as one of the indispensable qualifications for attaining honourable power and distinction in public life. The example of this noble moral has been set by the city of London; and the subject to which we allude is the recent election—now only formally terminated—of the new Lord Mayor.

In the few remarks which we shall have to make upon this topic, nothing can be further from our intention than to trench for a moment upon the scurrilous or the personal, or to tinge our observations with the remotest colour of prejudice. We disclaim all knowledge of the parties to whom we may have immediately to allude, and our only object is to elucidate a principle—and, as it strikes us, a very beautiful principle—in the regulation of public affairs—namely, that which demands that the integrity of an unspotted reputation shall have been thrown around the lives of men whom the respectable public are admitting to positions of high official responsibility. Formerly it was not always thus; and the bold and manly assertion of the principle now would seem to argue that moral and political virtue has improved among men, and that considerations of honesty are gaining ground over those of mere ability and influence—in whatever remarkable degree the latter may be displayed.

The recent contest for the Mayoralty is the third instance that has worked out and illustrated our argument.

We are highly gratified with the recent evidences which the City has given of its determination to have the office of its chief public magistrate full of character and respectability—not obnoxious to doubt or calumny, but unsullied and pure.

Against Alderman Thomas Wood persevering charges were brought respecting his conduct with regard to the Talacre Mining Company, which neither courts of alderman nor courts of justice have been able to clear. The impugned party has never escaped from them yet—they continue to be urged with boldness, and have had a great influence on the public opinion. Well, such a man the aldermen of London would not have for their Mayor, although returned by the Common Hall; they struck him out of his rotation, and elected Alderman Humphery in his stead. That excellent magistrate having fulfilled the duties of his mayoralty in a liberal and irreproachable spirit, the time approaches for his cessation from office, and the contest for civic dignity is revived. Alderman Thomas Wood, with a sort of bouncing defiance of all impressions against him, comes forward again. But now mark the growth of public opinion mark the progress of public predilection in favour of character. The year, with its inquiries and disclosures, has washed Alderman Wood no whiter in the optics of his fellow-citizens; and this time even the Livery reject him. The Aldermen repudiated him last year—the Liverymen repudiate him this. But this determination to set up untainted respectability as a jewel in the civic crown, has been on this occasion still more remarkably evinced. Mr. Alderman Gibbs has been also struck out of his rotation. It would appear that, for a long series of years, he has been trustee of a large vestry fund, subsequently churchwarden, and auditor of the accounts of his own trust; that during this period he has rendered no account of his stewardship; and that, when called upon for an explanation by his parishioners, he objected to an open vestry, and refused it upon the miserable and insufficient plea of parochial etiquette. Now, nobody impugns the honesty or questions the respectability of Alderman Gibbs, but everybody has been disgusted with his formal evasion; and the result has been that his name has been unanimously overlooked by the citizens, because they have come to the virtuous resolution not to risk even the chance of a stigma being cast upon the occupant of that high station which represents their greatness, their integrity, their moral honesty, candour, and truth. The result is, that Alderman Magnay, a comparatively young alderman, but against whom "calumny has no whisper," has been chosen to the civic seat, which we have good reason to hope he will fill with justice, and adorn with grace, not forgetting to emulate the spirit and liberality of his predecessor.

Now all this is as it should be, and depend upon it this public regard for character cannot be too much studied by the people in all their elections of the administrators of public affairs—in corporation matters, in members of Parliament, magistrates, coroners, boards of guardians, even down to overseers and clerks. Once get a pure stream of public integrity to swell through the life of the empire, and you will elevate the tone of public action, cleanse opinion, increase confidence, and purify the social system to its inmost depth. And we repeat, that it is most creditable to the City of London that it should be found taking the lead in setting the example and illustration of this fine moral truth most prominent before the world. Let them carry their election no matter what party is returned without bribery or corruption, and they will crown their work.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg, attended Divine Service in St. George's Chapel. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was present at Divine Service at the parish church, attended by Lady Charlotte Duncan and Sir George Cooper. The service was performed by the Rev Wentworth Bowyer

MONDAY.—The Queen held a Privy Council at three o'clock, at Windsor Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Warmcliffe, Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward, the Earl of Delaware, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. At the Council a proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting the disturbances in Wales. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 26th of October until November. The Duke of Wellington arrived from Walmer Castle to attend the Council; the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Castle from his residence, Thrville Park; Sir James Graham, Lord Warmcliffe, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer travelled from town by the Great Western Railway. The latter came in the train leaving the metropolis at two o'clock. The Earl Delaware arrived at the Castle from town to attend the Council. After the Council, the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Earl Delaware and Mr. C. Greville left the Castle, and proceeded immediately to the Slough station, and left for town by a special train. The Earl of Jersey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and Sir E. Knatchbull, also left the Castle for town. The Attorney-General arrived in town from his residence at Hatton. Sir Frederick paid a visit to Sir Robert Peel. The Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel received a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived from the Pavilion at Brighton, at a quarter past three o'clock, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and the Hon Dopatd Dartmouth. His Royal Highness is in excellent health. The Queen and Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenburg, promenaded for some time in the Home Park and Slopes

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left the Castle, attended by the Hon Colonel Grey, equerry in waiting on her Majesty, and Colonel Bouverie, equerry in waiting on his Royal Highness, and proceeded to the residence of the King of Hanover, at Esher, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester Her Majesty and the Prince, after spending some time with the royal duchess, returned to the Castle to lunch. Sir R. Peel left in the forenoon for the metropolis, but returned to dinner. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia arrived on a visit to her Majesty at the Castle. His Grace the Duke of Wellington and a distinguished circle were invited to meet his Imperial Highness. The royal party have been taking their accustomed airings. Her Majesty had a grand dinner party in the evening, at which the private band attended.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, took their accustomed morning walk. His Royal Highness Prince Albert conducted his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, over the various apartments in the Castle. They then proceeded round the exterior of the building, and afterwards walked to St. George's Chapel. The royal and illustrious party entered the chapel at the north-eastern door, through Cardinal Wolsey's Gate. Upon the arrival of the illustrious visitors, Dr. Elvey, the private organist to her Majesty, performed upon the fine organ the national anthem, and, during their stay, the following compositions —The Russian national anthem; the national anthem of Austria, "God preserve the Emperor;" and "Waft her Angels," from Handel's oratorio of "Zephtha." The Royal party next proceeded to the spacious Riding house, and after inspecting this admirably-constructed building, examined the stone staircase. Her Majesty a gallery, situated at that portion of the Riding-house next to the Home Park, and commanding a full view of the interior. The royal party, after proceeding over some portion of the most picturesque and interesting localities of the Home Park, in the immediate vicinity of the Palace, returned to the Castle at two o'clock to luncheon with her Majesty His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke visited his Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore Lodge In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg rode out in the Park in a pony phaeton. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia attended by Prince Dolgorouki, General Landskoy, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Grey and Captain Meynell, accompanied her Majesty on horseback. The royal party

returned to the Castle at half past five o'clock. In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Waterloo Chamber. Covers were laid for thirty nine. The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Sibold, were in attendance during dinner. After dinner her Majesty and her illustrious visitors adjourned to the Grand Reception Room for the remainder of the evening.

On Tuesday next his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Newmarket for the first time, to witness the running for the Cesarewitch Stakes. The Queen's yacht Duke Michael (Paulowitch) will accompany the Prince. His Royal Highness will proceed thither as Stortford by special train, and return the same night to town.

LAUNCESTON.—We are happy to state that very favourable accounts have been received in town by the Honourable Lady (Henry) Grey, and other relatives, of the health of the above venerable and distinguished nobleman, who has rallied, and is now able to take carriage airings on his domain, at Howick.

The Earl of Leicester, who is passing the autumn, with his youthful cousins, at Holkham, will come of age on the 26th December, when the event will be celebrated by great rejoicings on the noble earl's estates in Norfolk.

DEATH OF GEORGE WILLIAM WOOD, ESQ., M.P.—We are sorry to announce the death of G. W. Wood, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Kendal, which took place on Tuesday night, at Manchester. The honourable gentleman was married with a fortnight, whilst attending a meeting of the Philosophical Society, and expired almost immediately. He has sat in two Parliaments for Kendal, and previously represented South Lancashire. Mr. J. B. Smith, a leading member of the council of the Anti-Corn-law League, starts for Kendal on this vacancy.

DEATH OF COUNTESS STANHOPE.—Her ladyship expired at half past twelve A.M., on Sunday morning, at the family residence, in Charles-street, Berkeley square. The relief of her ladyship's death was a cancer, from which she had suffered during the last three years. The deceased Countess, who was third daughter of the late Lord Carrington, and sister of the present peer, by the Dowager Lady Carrington, was married on the 10th of November, 1803, to the Earl. She's hope, by whom her ladyship leaves a son and daughter, namely Viscount Mahon, M.P. and Lady Delmeny. Earl Stanhope was alone with her ladyship at her dissolution. The funeral is expected to take place on Monday, when the mortal remains of the deceased countess will be removed as early as six o clock to Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent, for interment

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR MATTHEW WOOD.—On Saturday evening the remains of the deceased baronet were removed from Mansion, near Gloucester, the seat of Mr. Maddy, to the family residence at Hatherley, a distance of about five mi s. Everything was conducted with the greatest privacy, directions to that effect having been left in writing by the deceased. The inscription on the coffin was simply :—

"MATTHEW WOOD, Baronet,
" Born June 2, 1768,
" Died September 25, 1843."

CITY ELECTION.—Mr. Baring and Mr. Pattison (the former on the Conservative interest, and the latter on the Whig Radical), now stand fairly before the constituency of the city of London, as candidates for their favour. Meetings in favour of the latter gentleman have been held in the wards of Bishopsgate and Farringdon Without, and also at Hampstead, at which resolutions expressive of approbation and support have been unanimously adopted. Mr. Baring's friends have received a similar course in a more quiet way. The result is still considered very doubtful.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE IRISH SOCIETY.—The office of Governor of the Irish Society, vacated by the death of Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., will, it is said, be filled up on the next court day. The Lord Mayor, it is generally reported, will step into the situation as matter of course, by virtue of his station as chief magistrate.

THE GOLD COINAGE.—On Wednesday Mr. Henry Sewell, of the household of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, read on the Royal Exchange her Majesty's proclamation relative to the gold coin of the realm deficient in weight. Mr. Sewell also read the proclamation offering the reward of £500 to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend, and bring to justice any person concerned in the riotous and wicked proceedings in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen.

THE JEWISH WHITE FAST.—The solemn festival of the White Fast was held on Wednesday in the strictest manner among the Jews throughout the metropolis; every shop was closed from sunrise to sunset, and not opened until Thursday morning. The synagogues in Great St. Helen's, Bevis Marks, Duke's place, and Charles-street, Haymarket, were filled from six o clock in the morning till sunset by the highest and the lowest of the Hebrew persuasion.

POSTSCRIPT.

DREADFUL FIRE AT JAMAICA.—FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED, WITH IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The Tay brings information of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out at Kingston, at mid-day of the 30th of August, destroying a vast deal of houses and other property, to the amount of £350,000, computed at a rough calculation. The wind was very high, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, the negroes looking on with unconcern, and not lending a helping hand to extinguish the flames; there was, besides, a general scarcity of water. Had not the sailors in an hour, soldiers of the 60th Regiment, and the respectable inhabitants of the town rendered assistance, the whole must have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

The following account of this calamity is from the *Royal Gazette* of Aug. 31:

The melancholy task devolves upon us to record one of the most terrible visitations of Providence that has ever befallen the city of Kingstown within the memory of this generation.

On Saturday last, the 29th instant, at about a quarter of an hour after noon, the unbalanced cry of fire was heard around the city, and soon learned that the premises known as James's Foundry were on fire. But little danger was felt at first, from the situation of the premises, for it was generally believed they would have extended to any great distance. We, however, hastened to the spot, at which time the fire was confined in the Foundry premises, which were in a few minutes totally enveloped in flames, and the extensive adjoining premises, and a considerable number of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell. The sea breeze, which previously had been moderate, now began to blow with an increased violence, which threatened to place the greater part of the city in the utmost danger. There were several engines early on the spot, but, owing to a great scarcity of fire buckets, much difficulty was experienced in procuring water, and the water was observed by the fact that the greater part of the people engaged in bringing it were impressed with the absurd idea that salt water would not extinguish fire. The flames, at one time, had communicated with the houses on the north side of Harbour-street, and spread, in spite of all that could be done to stop them, in a north westerly direction. A range of houses extending from Harbour-street to Thames-street were speedily consumed, and the houses on both sides of Duke-street, as nearly as far as Lombard street, were burnt to the ground. The Methodist chapel on Thames-street escaped by the influence of its walls, and the great exertions that were bestowed on its safety. The fire then ran with fearful velocity up the houses on both sides of Roxburgh, of which nothing remained but the bare walls. In the meantime the sheds and burnt shingles, drawn by the violence of the sea breeze, had ignited the upper part of the town in various places, and a house in Law's street, formerly used as the Attorneys' Hall, which was also unoccupied at the time, became the kindlers of a distinct conflagration, more disastrous in its results than even the original one. The fire engines being at the time all engaged in the attempt to check the fire in the lower part of the town, the flames in this quarter were at hand for a considerable length of time to assist in extinguishing that which threatened speedily to reduce to ashes the whole of the upper and more valuable dwelling houses. The flames spread with rapidity which no human power could arrest,—along George lane, up Hunt-street, John's lane, and Duke-street, consuming in their resistless path every house on both sides in the direction to which they were carried by the breeze, driving their wild and fearful career in this direction at the Catholic (Trinity) church, near the Parade.

Meanwhile the fire continued to burn with unabated vigour in its first direction, and the loud wind commencing about five o'clock, threatened to waft the flames towards the Royal-street. The fire, which had by this time extended to within a few houses of Lombard-street, now began to make its way southward; and a large number of houses on the east side of Lombard-street, including Mr. Wilcock's coach building establishment, were burnt successively as flames. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rowand, had been from the earliest period engaged in pulling down the large buildings in Harbour-street, which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames, but it was found that the slight and open nature of the houses rendered a supply sufficient for the purpose, and that, were, therefore, considered advisable, about eight o'clock, p.m., at which time the flames were burning as fiercely as ever, to bring out a twelve-pound howitzer, in order the more effectually to batter the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By the use of this, and by the aid of a large body of troops and seamen, the fire was eventually put down at about four o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

It is very difficult, if not impossible at present, to form anything like a correct estimate of the loss occasioned by this awful calamity; it is, however, however, we do not exaggerate when we express our belief that it cannot be under half a million of money. Many poor persons who lived in the neighbourhood of the fire, slavated less their dwellings should become overlapped in the general conflagration, and anxious to save what little property they could from destruction were to be seen throwing their movables from their windows and doors into the street, only to become the prey of a horde of thieves, who were hovering in readiness, ever ready to seize upon it. It was a melancholy spectacle, more fearful than the awful element which was destroying all around, to behold the wretched inmates of the inflamed buildings many of them without a shoe on their feet, or a bonnet on their heads—hurrying from their no longer tenantable dwellings, to seek a shelter they knew not where, and without a change of raiment to replace the soiled and torn garments since attached them of the awful night. The Parade became the grand receptacle for such property as could be saved from the various houses; and at a late hour in the evening many of the unhappy creatures who had rendered houseless by the fire, and themselves down here under "heaven's broad canopy," and passed a night such as never perhaps had been passed in Jamaica. In spite of all, these unfortunate sufferers, and, notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure on the money market, the gentlemen contributed to carry off an immense quantity of property.

The inhabitants are much indebted to the seamen of her Majesty's ships Imaum, Alligator, and Ringdove, as well as to Capt. Houston and Mr. Huddlestone of the former, and to the officers of the latter vessel. Too much praise also cannot be given to the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, 80th Rifles, and 2d West India Regiment, to whose joint exertions the safety of the rest of the town may be said to be due.

We regret to have to record the following accident, which have already come to our knowledge:—As de place was brought out for the purpose of battering down some of the houses, to prevent the spreading of the fire, and several persons were unfortunately injured by the spent and broken shells. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Ebenezer Depass, from this cause. He was at the Grand Parade-street, when a piece of shell struck him on the throat, dividing the windpipe. He died about one o'clock on Sunday night, retaining his senses to the last, and requested to be buried on the Pah sedition, which he accordingly done. Two other persons are in the hospital, suffering from similar wounds—one on the jaw, and the other in the leg. There are others there who were injured during the fire—one on the knee joint, by the falling of a beam, one run over by a cart, and two with nails in the feet. Major Holland, in superintending the blowing up of a house, was struck by a brick, and severely injured. Mr. Inspector Leake is lame from a cart having run into his foot; we also Captain Elliott and Mr. Bayne, of H.M.S.; Mr. Dallas has, is extremely ill, from a *coup de soleil*. D. Porter is also ill from his excessive exertions: Alexander R. Scott, Esq., is injured by a contusion; Mr. Geschecon, of the Pass office, is severely hurt in the thigh; Mr. Churchill, chemist, fell from a house, and broke his leg, another fell, and was carried away senseless, promptly attended by Dr. Jamieson; Mr. Carr, in staving some puncheons of rum, got the legs of his pantaloons soaked in it, and they unfortunately caught fire—he is not much injured

WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg went out shooting in the royal preserves at Flemish and Norfolk Farms, where they had some excellent sport. During the day one hundred and five brace of rabbits, nearly one hundred pheasants, with an excellent sprinkling of partridges and hares, were bagged by the Prince and his illustrious visitors. The royal party returned to the Castle to luncheon. In the after noon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Russia and the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, rode out on horseback. The Hon. Miss Hamilton, Col. Grey, and Col. Bouverie were in attendance. Baron and Baroness Brunow, and the principal part of the Royal suite, followed in pony carriages. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken out in the Royal pleasure grounds, and in the afternoon rode out in the park in a pony carriage. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent lunched with her Majesty at the Castle, and afterwards returned to Frogmore. Monsieur Kondratiskky arrived at the Castle to announce to Baron Brunow the birth of a son and heir of the Cesarewitch. This important intelligence was afterwards duly announced to her Majesty. His Grace the Duke of Wellington took walking exercise. Monsieur Kondratiskky dined and slept at the Castle. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel took his departure. The Royal dinner party numbered the following personages.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C Dundas, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. G. F. Anson, Sir E. Codrington, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Monsieur Kondratiskky. The band of the 1st Life Guards was in attendance.

ADMIRAL GENERAL EPARRERO TO THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Thursday afternoon Admiral Don Antonio Oriola, General Esparero, accompanied by the Duke of Victoria, Donna Ellidia, and some members of his suite, arrived at the principal entrance to the London Docks, for the purpose of visiting that, the first mercantile establishment in Europe. They were received by John Cully, Esq., and a number of the directors, by whom they were shown over the principal part of the docks. The distinguished visitors were, in the first instance, taken through the crescent in a machine we are assured upwards of 30,000 hogsheads of Spanish wine. They were subsequently lead through the Spanish wool, the indigo, the spice, the drug and the tobacco warehouses; and in the various departments the General, as well as the Duchess, expressed their admiration and astonishment at the extent as well as the regularity with which the business in the different departments was conducted. After traversing the different departments, the distinguished visitors entered the board-room of the company, where a splendid *dejeuner* a la fourchette of every delicacy of the season, was prepared, and Mr. Calley took the chair, supported on his right by the General, the Duchess of Victoria, and Donna Ellidia. General Esparero, in taking leave, expressed his acknowledgements for the attention paid to him, the Duchess, and the members of his suite who accompanied him, by the authorities connected with the docks, and the gratification they had in seeing the productions of Spain imported and about to be consumed in this country.

MUNIFICENCE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The *English Churchman*, of Thursday, says that Sir Robert Peel has, within these few days, forwarded a cheque of £4,000 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view of raising a fund to meet the demand for the building of churches, which will ensue from the act that was passed in the last session.

The Officers of the Grenadier Guards, staying at the York Hotel, Bath, suddenly resolved the route for Windsor on Wednesday night, and were in time for a review, which took place yesterday before the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN FOR THE WARD OF CRIPPLEGATE.—A Warmote of the inhabitants of Cripplegate Without was held yesterday in the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of electing an Alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned in the representation of the Ward by the lamented death of Sir M. Wood, Bart. Mr. Mardman proposed, and Mr. Morley seconded the nomination of Mr. Challis, in speeches highly complimentary to that gentleman a character, and Mr. Ambrose Moor bore honourable testimony to his fitness for the office. The Lord Mayor having put the question to the vote, Mr. Challis was elected without a dissentient voice, and amid the hearty cheers of the parishioners. The newly elected Alderman then returned thanks, and a vote of regret and confidence with the family of the deceased right hon. baronet, on his death, was subsequently carried.

POLICE.—GUILDHALL.—*John Cornstock Clinton*, the American who has been in custody for three months, charged with uttering the counterfeit notes on certain Treasury promissory notes of the United States, was again brought up for examination. Sir Peter Laurie resumed the chair to Alderman T. Wood, who heard the case on previous examinations. Mr. Chambers, the solicitor for Mr. Bank, had an application had been made by the American Government for the surrender of the prisoner as an offender of the class specified in the treaty, and the Secretary of State had in consequence issued a warrant for the purpose of apprehension.—Mr. Chambers, for the prisoner, said the Secretary of State's warrant to apprehend he considered illegal. It could not be grounded on sufficient authority, for the other side had not produced evidence here to produce the letter of the pause was to issue the warrant, as well as commit the prisoner.—Alderman Wood noticed that copies of depositions made in America were to be admitted as evidence.—Mr. Chambers said there was a doubt whether a subsequent deposition to offences committed before the signing of the treaty could be given to it, and it so it could not be applied to his client. One apparently qualified to give an opinion thought it only proper.—To justify the surrender to a foreign Government of a man who sought the protection of our country, it must be shown that the plain letter of the law demanded it, and they must stood against a Secretary of State being misled or acting arbitrarily and upon political motives. He imputed to Mr. Bush that he had imposed on the Secretary of Stat — Mr Bush deemed that he had done so, and justified the policy of the treaty.—His application was that the prisoner be discharged from his custody.—Mr. Chambers replied against the arrest, and denied the right of the officer to call any one to aid him in executing it.—The prisoner tried to force his way, and a general scuffle took place—Lord Cresswell, Colonel Greenwell, and many we heard the clock, and proceeded to see the warrant. While he was reading it Mr. Chambers applied to Mr. Alderman Wood to commit Inspector Hames and all who had assisted him, for contempt of court, in taking a man into custody in his presence, when he had just discharged him.—Alderman Wood thought he could not take notice of the matter, though it would have been more decorous to make the application in the regular course. There were various points in his mind, where the guilty of the Secretary of State's warrant, that the City police were afraid at first to assist the inspector, who had only two officers with him. The prisoner was then signed forcibly out of the police room, and carried to a cab at the door. The crowd, as usual, took part against the police, and but for the timely h p of four or five of the City policemen, the prisoner would have been rescued. The prisoner resisted by force, and shaking, but he was overpowered and then to Bow-street for further examination

WINDSOR-HALL.—DUEL PREVENTED.—On Thursday *Mr. Wilkinson* and *Mr. Edwards* were brought up at the instance of Mr. Sullingham, charged with intending to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel. Mr. Wilkinson was first arrested, and brought before the magistrate.—In answer to a question from the bench, he said he was a barrister of the Inner Temple.—Mr. Sullingham laid information to some remarks on the enormity of the offence which the defendant was about to commit, particularly after the acknowledgement of his intention, and his position as a magistrate of the county.—He had received a letter from the prisoner into his own red, enzance in £1,000, and find two sureties of £500 each, to keep the peace for five ve months.—Mr. Wilkinson then left the public court, and retired to the magistrate's room, where the parties to the duel soon arrived. Mr. Benjamin Barnes, of Loraine-place, Holloway, and Mr. George Alexander Kilgour, of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, having consented to become bail for Mr. Wilkinson, the recognizances were entered into, and they withdrew from the court. Soon after Mr. Edwards, Mr. Entwisle, the other defendant, came into the court, and Mr. Sullingham having apprised him also of the information that had been laid against him, and of the intended duel between him and Mr. Wilkinson.—Mr. Entwisle said that he did not send any challenge to Mr. Wilkinson, neither had he received any intimation that such was likely to occur. He was answered in the affirmative, i.e (Rose) was then shown into the counting-house where Mr. Waller was sitting; the porter then left, and Rowe asked for some compensation for the long period he had been out of employ. Waller replied (he discharged last Saturday three weeks). Mr. Waller said he was then very busy, but if he (Rowe) would call some other time, he would consider of the matter. These words, however, were not sooner uttered than Rowe drew from his pocket a pistol, and fired it at Mr. Waller. The noise of fire-arms alarmed the porter, and he rushed into the counting-house, when Mr Waller exclaimed, "Rowe has shot me." The porter instantly seized him by the collar, but perceiving that he had another pistol in his hand, he became alarmed, and let him go. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, who promptly attended, when it was discovered that a ball had entered Mr. Waller's left side, just after striking against one of the ribs fell out. Another ball was also found on the ground. Information of the atrocious attempt was instantly sent to the police-station in Tower-street. Inspector Pearce and other officers proceeded to Rowe's residence, in consequence of information he received, he went in pursuit of the accused, whom he apprehended in the Bow-road, and brought him in a cab back to Tower-street. On searching him one pistol and a dagger were found in his pockets, together with a phial containing some gunpowder, a powder flask, and 10s. 4d. in silver and copper. In a later part of the day the prisoner was taken before the Lord Mayor, when the above facts were stated. He did not deny having committed the act, but said "his late master was a very rich man, and ought to be transported." The Lord Mayor said it was a most serious case, and remanded the prisoner for a week.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT MARGATE.—A frightful accident happened at No 34, Lower Marine-terrace, on Sunday last; a beautiful boy, about six years of age, the son of a gentleman from London, by the name of Eldridge, fell from the window into the area below, a distance of nearly 20 feet! The alarm and distress of the parents, who were present, may readily be conceived. Mr. Waddington, surgeon, promptly attended, when in addition to severe injuries to the head and face, the right thigh was found to be badly fractured. It is said that very slight hopes are entertained of the poor little sufferer's recovery.

Letters have been received at Lloyd's, announcing the total wreck of the coal ship Captain Cook, with nearly 700 tons of coals for the Government, on the coast of Africa, about nine miles from Burnt Island. The crew were rescued, and most of their spars and rigging saved.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—A middle-aged female, named Elizabeth Buchanan, attempted to destroy herself by jumping off Waterloo-bridge yesterday morning. She had got on the top of the parapet, and was in the act of jumping off, when a man named Isaacs secured hold of her clothes, and with difficulty pulled her over. He carried her off the bridge and gave her into custody. She was evidently labouring under insanity.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris journals of Wednesday's date, but their contents are very destitute of interest. The following is the only extract worth making from them :—"We gave, a few days back, news of the encouragement at the ringte in which M. Brunt was proceeding to the Marquesas. The note which was communicated to us said nothing of the point of the passage at which the frigate had arrived; but we have just received an account of the fact of the greatest gravity which has occurred on board the same vessel. The commencement of a mutiny had manifested itself. On what pretext, in that latitude, we know not. We are merely told that the mutiny had been diminished. No positive cause is assigned for the outbreak. However the matter may be, we are informed that three of the ringleaders were pointed out to Captain Brunt a moment before the intended explosion. He had them summoned before him, and, as the spokesman made some observation and threats, the captain blew his brains out with a pistol-shot. We hear that the Ministry has received from M. Brunt a very circumstantial report of the event, so rare, and unheard of, in our naval annals

"All the gold and silver plate of the Civil List was removed yesterday," says the *Courrier Francais*," to the Tuileries, for a grand fete, which the King, it is said is about to give to the Princess de Joinville."

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, HALF-PAST FIVE.—Up to this hour no tidings have been received of the arrival at Marseilles of the India mail, whence the weather has been almost all day, favourable to telegraphic communications

WEST INDIES.—The Tay, royal West Indian steamer, arrived at three o'clock on Thursday at Southampton, and landed her mails at four o'clock, which proceeded to London by the night mail train. The Tay performed the voyage from Bermuda to Southampton in fifteen days and two hours, having left that island on the 16th instant. She brings the mails from Jamaica, and St. Thomas's mails, also those of Bermuda. She brings home twenty-seven passengers, 107,000 dollars, and 357 scrons of cochineal. The steam-packet Severn was at Havannah, and about to proceed down the Gulph. The Tay was at Bermuda. The ravages by the yellow fever still continued at Bermuda, and Sir H. C. Chamberlain had fallen a victim. The Tay spoke the St. Vincent and Camperdown men-of-war in lat. 49 28, and long. 9 40, all well.

The Bishop of Chichester took the chair on Tuesday at the Town-hall, at a meeting of the friends of the Brighton and Hove Parochial Association in aid of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A portion of the Grenadier Guards still remain to do duty at the Palace, but are daily expected to be replaced by other troops. On Tuesday the band of the 7th Hussars entertained a large assemblage of fashionables on the pier.

WOOD PAVING OF THE NEW-ROAD.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Pancras took place at the workhouse in the King's-road, for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the vestry, to have that part of the new road extending from King's-cross up to the eastern side of Somers-square with wood. A discussion ensued on the merits of the various specimens of paving before the board, and it was ultimately resolved unanimously, to accept the tender of the Metropolitan Company to lay down 11,000 square yards, at the rate of 11s. 6d. per square yard, the works to commence forthwith, and the whole space of the New-road above described to be finally completed within the period of two months.

A NEW FREAK OF REBECCA.—Information has this week been received at Bow-street, of the commission, on the night of the 23d ult., some evil-disposed person or persons entered the stable of Mr. Superintendent Davies, situated in the Broad Walk, Regent's-park, at Mrythy Tydvil, Glamorganshire, and maliciously shot a horse, the property of Mr. Davies, having an animal off by the parties who committed the wanton offence, although a quantity of moveable property was within their reach. Mr. Davies is a very active officer of the rural police force established in Glamorganshire, and it is supposed that his horse was shot by persons who have been annoyed by his activity, and who are connected with the lawless Rebecca. A reward of £15 has been offered for any information likely to lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. The reward has been offered by the commissioners of police.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday night a poor woman named Maria Wood, living with her husband and family in Cross-street, Shadwell-dock, committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of oxalic acid, which she had procured in the course of the same day at a chymist's shop in Ratcliffe-highway. It appears that the deceased, who was the mother of five children, and lately been subject to fits of despondency on account of the poverty of herself and family, had frequently expressed to make away with part of her property.

ARRIVAL OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.

On Sunday morning, shortly after eleven o'clock, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael (Paulowitch) arrived at Black wall. His Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian minister, with M. de Kondriaffsky, secretary of legation, and M. Benkhausen, Russian consul-general, Colonel Greenwell, and many Russians of distinction, met as early as six o'clock to receive his Imperial Highness, and the equipage of the Russian Minister was in waiting to convey the Grand Duke to the metropolis.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, with the noblemen and gentlemen in his suite, on leaving Berlin repaired direct to the Hague to visit the King of Holland, and the Prince and Princess Royal of Orange. After a few days' stay at the Hague, his Royal relatives, his Imperial Highness and attendants embarked at Rotterdam at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, on board the Ocean, Capt. J. Stranack.

Just before his Imperial Highness's embarkation, a courier arrived from his Excellency Count Medem, stationed at the Hague, bearing the gratifying intelligence of the safe delivery of the Grand Duchess Marie, the consort of his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander of Russia (Cesarevitch), of a son and heir. The Grand Duke appeared much pleased with the information, and more so to hear that the Grand Duchess and her infant son were both going on as favourably as could be wished for. Immediately on the steamer rounded Dover wall, about half-past-eleven, and had come to her moorings, his Excellency Baron Brunow, M. Kondriaffsky, and M. Benkhausen, went on board to congratulate his Imperial Highness on his arrival in this country. His Imperial Highness received his excellency with great warmth of feeling, and shortly afterwards was followed by Prince Dolgorouky, the General Dolgoky, General Lanskoy, and his aides-de-camp, Col. Ogareff, and Baron Tettenborn. After a brief delay, during which his Imperial Highness was welcomed by every individual on the spot, the Grand Duke entered the carriage of Baron Brunow, and came direct to Mivart's Hotel.

We understand that Government sent one of the Admiralty messengers to Dover, on Friday, with orders to the authorities there to despatch her Majesty's steamer Lightning to Rotterdam to convey his Imperial Highness to this country; but it appears that arrangements had been previously made for the Grand Duke to come by the Ocean, which circumstance our Government were unaware of.

His Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunow, arrived at Mivart's about half-past twelve, when Mr. Mivart conducted the Grand Duke to the state apartments of that hotel, which had been prepared for his imperial Highness's reception. Prince Dolgorouky, General Tolstoy, General Lanskoy, Colonel Ogareff, and Baron Tettenborn, arrived shortly afterwards. His Excellency Baron Brunow attended the Grand Duke over the extensive suite of apartments appropriated for the accommodation of the illustrious visitor, when his Imperial Highness expressed his approval of the various arrangements made by his Excellency for his reception.

In the afternoon his Imperial Highness, attended by his Excellency Baron Brunow, visited the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park, where the Grand Duke remained about an hour, and then drove to Kensington-gardens, and after promenading for some time again entered the carriage, and proceeded through Hyde Park and along Constitution-hill to St. James's Park. His Imperial Highness, in company with Baron Brunow, walked through the enclosure amidst the pedestrians who generally congregate in that agreeable resort. His Imperial Highness afterwards accompanied Baron Brunow to Ashburnham House, when Baroness Brunow was introduced to the Grand Duke. His Imperial Highness remained at the Russian embassy until after six o'clock. In the evening his Imperial Highness received his Excellency Baron Brunow and Prince Dolgorouky in addition to the distinguished nobles in his suite, at dinner, at Mivart's Hotel.

On Monday morning his Imperial Highness went out early, and in company with his Excellency Baron Brunow, M. de Kondriaffsky, Prince Dolgorouky, and several of the suite, afterwards walked to the Horse Guards to see the household regiment, on duty there, mount guard. The Grand Duke preserved the strictest *incognito*. Subsequently he was conducted over the Horse Guards by Captain Mc Martyn, 2d Life Guards, and remained some time in the inspection of the various departments of the building.

In the afternoon his Imperial Highness went to Stafford House,

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE QUEEN TO THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, OF RUSSIA, IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY, WINDSOR CASTLE.

St. James's, to view the private collection of paintings of the Duke of Sutherland. The Grand Duke greatly admired that princely assemblage of the *chef-d'œuvres* of the ancient masters, particularly the Murillos, for which the Stafford collection is so famed. The magnificent interior of the noble building at once gained the admiration of his Imperial Highness, who was evidently struck with the taste and splendour that characterised the embellishments.

From Stafford House his Imperial Highness and party repaired to the new Houses of Parliament, where Mr. Barry, the architect, was in waiting to receive the illustrious visitors. The Grand Duke was occupied a considerable time in minutely inspecting the entire works, the different situations of the principal portions of the intended houses being clearly explained to his Imperial Highness, who had previously seen the sections and elevation of the building. The Grand Duke ascended and walked round the scaffolding, and seemed much pleased with the heraldic ornaments, already completed, which surrounded all but the west front. The viewing of the works, as far as they have reached, and the necessary explanation of the architectural effect contemplated by the architect, occupied nearly two hours, after which his Imperial Highness and the *attachés* to his person made hasty visits to Westminster Hall and the Houses of Lords and Commons.

His Imperial Highness, with Baron Brunow and the noblemen of his suite, then repaired to Westminster Abbey, which the party entered by Poet's-corner, and proceeded to visit the nine chapels, the royal tombs, Henry VIIth's Chapel, and the transepts. The several monuments and historical incidents attached to them were explained by the ordinary attendants, who were at first unacquainted with the rank of the august stranger, as no intimation whatever had been received of the purposed visit.

On leaving the Abbey the Grand Duke and most of the party entered their carriages and went direct to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. It was the intention of the party to have been there by the "feeding hour," but the stay at the new Houses of Parliament and at the Abbey being rather protracted it was after five o'clock when they arrived at the Zoological Gardens. On leaving the gardens the carriages were ordered to Mivart's. It had been previously arranged that his Imperial Highness should go to St. Paul's Cathedral, and it was solely owing to the advanced hour of the day that the visit was put off until after the Grand Duke's return from Windsor Castle.

In the evening his Imperial Highness honoured his Excellency the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunow with his company at dinner at Ashburnham House. At the conclusion of the banquet his Imperial Highness, with the Baron and Baroness and the whole of the party, went to Drury-lane Theatre.

Captain Meynell, R.N., M.P., one of the Grooms in Waiting on her Majesty, has been selected by the Queen for the honour of attending on the Grand Duke during his Imperial Highness's sojourn in this country. Colonel Rowan, immediately on the Grand Duke's arrival, instructed a suitable number of the police to daily perform duty at his Imperial Highness's residence at Mivart's

On Tuesday, his Imperial Highness, attended by several of the noblemen in his suite, took a carriage drive in the Regent's-park and the northern suburbs of the metropolis. After luncheon at Mivart's, the Grand Duke and party prepared for the departure for Windsor Castle. The Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, at the command of her Majesty, sent the royal carriages to convey his Imperial Highness and the noblemen of his suite to Windsor.

It was after three before his Imperial Highness and party left for Windsor; and, as the carriages were at the hotel some considerable time before the Grand Duke departed, a crowd of persons collected to obtain a glimpse of the illustrious visitor. His Imperial Highness was warmly cheered on entering the royal carriage, attended by Captain Meynell, M.P., there being at least 300 persons present; and on his departure his Imperial Highness was saluted by rapturous cheers.

His Excellency the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunow were, at the express command of her Majesty, requested to join the party at Windsor.

M. de Kondriaffsky remains in town to transact the ordinary business of the embassy.

Prince Dolgorouky, General Tolstoy, General Lanskoy, Colonel Ogareff, and Baron Tettenborn accompanied the Grand Duke to Windsor.

His Imperial Highness arrived at Windsor Castle at five o'clock, in a travelling carriage and four.

His Imperial Highness was received at the grand entrance by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Steward. The Earl Delawarr and the Earl of Liverpool conducted their Royal and Imperial Highnesses to the presence of the Queen in the grand reception room, where the introductions to her Majesty and the Prince of the distinguished foreigners in the Duke's suite took place.

A grand banquet was given by her Majesty at eight o'clock, in the Waterloo gallery, to the following royal and distinguished personages, in addition to the members of the royal household, in attendance upon the Queen and the Prince Consort: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas (in attendance upon the Royal Duchess), his Excellency the Baron and the Baroness Brunow, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter (Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert), the Earl of Liverpool (Lord Steward), the Earl Delawarr (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Jersey (Master of the Horse), the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley (Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse), le General-Major Prince Dolgorouky, le General-Major Tolstoy, le General Lanskoy, le Colonel Ogareff, le Capitaine de Tettenborn, the Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Captain Meynell (Groom in Waiting to the Queen, who is in attendance upon the Grand Duke during his Imperial Highness's visit to England), Colonel Hall (of the 1st Life Guards), Colonel Home (of the Grenadier Guards), and Mr. G. E. and the Hon Mr. Anson.

The band of the 1st Life Guards were stationed in the gallery of the Waterloo chamber, and performed during the banquet; at the conclusion of which her Majesty, with the royal and illustrious guests, proceeded to the grand drawing-room, the private band of the Sovereign being in attendance the remainder of the evening.

On Wednesday, the calls of the different Foreign Ministers and the principal nobility in town, at Mivart's, were exceedingly numerous. The visitors inscribed their names in his Imperial Highness's book.

The sojourn of the August Duke, it was at first said, would not exceed three weeks, but we learn that his Imperial Highness is desirous of making a tour in the Highlands of Scotland, and in that event he may be expected to remain here longer than originally anticipated.

Invitations have been issued from the Russian Embassy for the entertainments to be given by his Excellency and Baroness Brunow, in honour of the Grand Duke's visit to this country, on Saturday and Sunday.

The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel have been unable to forward any invitation to his Imperial Highness, as their domestic establishments have removed to Walmer and Drayton Manor.

We annex a portrait of the Grand Duke Michael (Paulowitsch). His Imperial Highness is only brother of the Emperor of all the Russias, was born 28th of January (8th Feb., new style), 1798, and married 19th Feb. 1824, her Royal Highness the Princess Hélène, daughter of Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, brother of the King. By the Grand Duchess Hélène he has three daughters—namely, the Grand Duchess Marie, born 9th March, 1825; the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, born 20th May, 1826; and the Grand Duchess Catherine, born 28th August, 1827. His Imperial Highness's sisters are, the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and the Queen of Holland. Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Hélène and daughters had, according to the last letters from Germany, arrived at Altenburg from Berlin, and intended from thence to go to Bingen, near Wiesbaden, and intended to remain there for three weeks.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, OF RU
(From a Portrait by Ball of Gotha.)

The *Globe* relates the following anecdote with regard to his Royal Highness, which places his character in rather an unfavourable light:—"It is not long since his Royal Highness was resident at Odessa. In that town resides a family of considerable rank, of great wealth, and of unbounded hospitality. It was the practice of the head of this family to give evening entertainments, to which the officers of the regiments on duty in the town and neighbourhood were invited. The Grand Duke Michael was deemed of too elevated rank to be invited; but he graciously signified his intention of being present at the next entertainment. The honour was duly acknowledged. The day was left to the Grand Duke; and having been fixed, the proprietor of the house made every preparation to receive his illustrious guests with every mark of honour and every expression of hospitality. Those who were invited to meet the brother of the Emperor were delighted with the distinction. The military officers were presented to him in due form, and were received with dignity softened by the gracious condescension for which the Grand Duke is celebrated. Among the officers was one who was the frequent guest of the hospitable owner of the mansion, where he was received on the footing of a friend, and esteemed for the personal excellences which were prominent in his character. This young officer was presented with the rest. Some slight departure from the military costume enjoined by the regulations of the service attracted the notice of the Grand Duke, and called forth, at the moment, a strong and mortifying reproof. This, under the circumstances was punishment sufficiently severe. The worst remains to be told. The circumstance was reported to the Emperor; and this officer, for this trifling breach of military law, was shortly afterwards on his road to Siberia, whither he was sent to ponder over the heinous offence of having appeared before the Grand Duke Michael, at a private party, with the slightest departure from the strictest military costume. The entertainments ceased, not only at the house the hospitalities of which the Grand Duke Michael had so effectually damped, but throughout Odessa, so long as his Royal Highness continued therein."

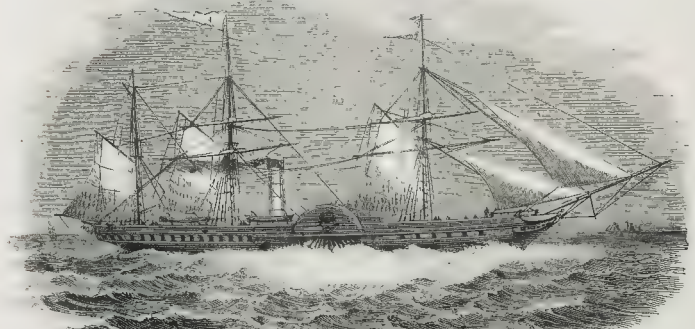
THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP HIBERNIA.

This splendid vessel is "winning golden opinions" by her rapid voyages. She is one of the four steam-ships under contract with the Lords of the Admiralty for Boston, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Halifax. The Hibernia, Captain C. H. E. Judkins, was built on the Clyde, and was launched at Greenock on the 8th of September, 1842; her engines, of 500 horse power, are by Napier, of Glasgow. She is about 200 tons larger (viz., 1200 tons) and of greater power than the other mail steam ships of the above company, and she differs from them in being round-sterned and wider, but not much longer. Her accommodations are of the first class; her saloon is very superb, and is ornamented with paintings on panels of the principal cities at which she touches, and she has 120 berths.

In general efficiency and speed, the Hibernia has not only eclipsed the other three vessels composing the line, but has outstripped all other competitors. In July last she made her homeward voyage in eight days, 23 hours, being *the shortest passage on record* and her last voyage home was accomplished in twenty-six hours less than the same passage by the Great Western.

The Hibernia is now on her voyage for Halifax, having sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, taking out a full complement of passengers. Lieutenant Parsons, the commander, had charge of the mails.

The excellent qualities of the Hibernia have induced the managers of the company to have built a vessel on the same model, to supply the place of the Colombia.



"THE HIBERNIA"—STEAM-SHIP.

FRENCH VINTAGE.

ENGLISH HARVEST-HOME.

HOP PICKING.

SMITH & LINTON.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

HARVEST HOME!*

"The feast of Harvest, the first fruits of thy labours, which thou hast sown in thy field."—*Exod.* xxii. 16.

"Here, once a year, distinction lowers its crest,
The master, servant, and the merry guest,
Are equal all; and round the happy ring
The rosiers eyes exulting glances fling;
And warm'd with gratitude, he quits his place,
With sun-burnt hands, and ale-enliven'd face,
Refills the jug his honoured host to lend,
To serve at once the master and the friend;
Proud thus to meet his smiles, to share his tale,
His nuts, his conversation, and his ale."—BLOOMFIELD.

Crowning season of the year!
How beautiful thou dost appear,
When, as now, thy ruddy face,
After summer's warm embrace,
Like a sylvan deity's
Flush'd with wanton revelries,
Smiles so joyously around
On every valley—every mound—
Every garden, field and grove,
Rich with fruits of Ceres' love!

All the heav'nward hopes of SPRING
Sent on expectation's wing
That their gentle claims be won,
Thou dost bear back from the sun,
Who hath chang'd to ripen'd fruit,
The timid blossoms of her suit!
Oh! the grateful happy smiles,
When the yellow sheaves in piles
Of rustic architecture rise,
Like the domes of eastern skies,
Fointing up their gilded tops,
O'er the farm-yard or the copse
Round the rural dwelling, where
Gladsome hearts are met to share
The HARVEST-FEAST on that dear night,
Yet "HORKEY" by some peasant's hight,†
In nooks of merry old England,
Where ancient customs, blithe and bland,
Have dwindled not into decay,
'Fore prouder manners of the Day!

"Mirth and music, dance and song,"
There the happy night prolong—
There the tankard's foamy crest
By many a thirsty lip is prest,
While the old wits of a feather,
Crack their nuts and jokes together
Silly on some youthful pair,
Wh sp'ring stolen converse there;
Guessing how happy some will be
Ere next Harvest-Feast they see!

Such the peaceful calm delights
That still are known on "Horkey" nights.
Such the joys of Harvest Home—
None like them else though far we roam! W.

GRAPE GATHERING.

THE VINTAGERS' HYMN.

What delights can equal ours?
Roaming through the fragrant bow'rs
Of the curling vines, and drinking
Sweet oblivion of dull thinking
From the red grapes' juicy lip,—
Nectar, e'en the gods might sip!

'Tis vintage time—gay vintage time!
With lusty Bacchus, in his prime,
Ruling o'er our revelry,
In all the old festivity
That erst he did, when, first, he crown'd
His head with Ivy, tendril-bound ‡
Sing to Bacchus, wild and free,
Immortal son of SEMELE!

Press the clusters in the bowl
Many a drooping, sorrow'd soul
Yet will feel th' enlivening pow'r
Of the vines we strip this hour,
And in sweet cheery
Laughter, truthful ecstacy,
Drink a Lethe of their woes,
And sink into a dream's repose!
Happy if that dream could last
Till Life's dreary cares were past!
But away! with gloom and sorrow!
Laugh to-day, whate'er to-morrow!

See! while the tendrils of the vine
Cling and curl in graceful twine,
Other ringlets charm our sight,
Beauty's tresses flowing bright!
And though the grape be rich and warm,
With a fonder pow'r to charm,
Have we not both lips and eyes,
In which intoxication lies
Of deeper danger, wilder bliss,
Than follows from the richest vine's kiss?

Sing to Bacchus! wild and free,
Immortal son of Semele!
In his cup of magic wiles
We will plunge Dione's smiles,
And then its nectar'd stream will flow
As brightly for our joy below,
As e'er to quaff ambrosia down
It circled on Olympus' crown! W.

HOP-PICKING.

A PASTORAL SONG.

Sing to the Hop! the English vine,
That gives our Cerevisian wine,§
The "brown October," strength to bear
All changes of the varied year,—
And e'en to those who quaff it too,
A hardihood no race e'er knew!
Tankard flowing,
Joy bestowing,
Here's to him that first did brew
Thy sparkling measure,
Source of pleasure!
And HERE'S THE FIRST FAIR HOP THAT GREW!

In the early morn how sweet
Its blossoms' fragrant breath to greet,
And see it fondly clasp'd around
The staff that rears it from the ground!
Its tendrils need no friendly hand
To stay them up with osier-band,
As did the Umbrian vines of old!—

Whose weak embrace could not keep hold
Of the kind elms 'round which they twin'd,
Without such tie their stems to bind!
No! like the Briton's to his Throne,
Its loyalty is all its own!

Then sing the Hop! the English vine,
That gives our Cerevisian wine,
The "brown October," strength to bear
All changes of the changing year,
And e'en to those who quaff it too,
A hardihood no race e'er knew!
Tankard flowing,
Joy bestowing,
Here's to him that first did brew
Thy sparkling measure,
Source of pleasure!
And—HERE'S THE FIRST FAIR HOP T AT GREW!
W.

* These rural entertainments and usages," says the unfortunate Eugene Aram, "were formerly more general all over England than they are at present, being become by time, necessity, or avarice, complex, confined, and altered. The pleasures of this needy-expected time consisted in the Harvest supper, mirth, and music, dance and song."

† In parts of Herefordshire Suffolk, and Essex, there are still to be found the remains of an ancient custom called "Hiloing Largess," which is performed in this manner. A leader is chosen from amongst the reapers, who is styled the "Harvest-Lord," and when the last of the grain is carried home, he and the husbandmen go in the farmer's waggon to the house, where a good supper is prepared. This is called the "Horkey," or Harvest-Home, upon the breaking up of which the husbandmen of the farm assemble upon some rising ground near at hand, and loudly cry out, "Hoilo—hoilo—hoilo—Largess!" This is often liberally bestowed, both in money and kind, and the whole collection at the close is equally divided. But the custom is fast declining.

‡ According to Pliny, Bacchus was the first who ever wore a crown. It was composed of ivy and vine leaves.

§ The ancients, particularly of Sicily, had a beverage which they brewed from barley. It is supposed to have resembled our ale, and was called *Cerevisium*.

The osiers of America, in Umbria (*anevine salices*) were famous for the binding of vines to the elm trees.

LITERATURE.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE progresses prosperously; and we think the present number equal, if not superior, to either of its predecessors. In the opening paper, "The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary," is a most spirited sketch of life at a Dutch chateau: the writer, while taking his ease upon an antique sofa, meets with the following interruption:—

Words are weak to convey the most distant conception of the noise: it seemed as though ten thousand peacocks had congregated beneath my window, and with brazen throats were bent on giving me a hideous concert. The fiend thrums in "Robert le Diable" was a psalm-tune compared to it. I started up, and rushed to the casement; and there, in the lawn beneath, beheld some twenty persons costumed in hunting fashion their horses foaming and splashed, their coats stained with marks of the forest; but the uproar was soon comprehensible, owing to some half dozen of the party, who performed on that most diabolical of all human inventions, the *cor de chasse*. Imagine, if you can, and thank your stars that it is only a work of imagination, some twenty feet of brass pipe, worn belt fashion over one shoulder, and under the opposite arm—one end of the aforesaid tube hung a monstrous bell-mouth, and the other expanding itself into a huge trumpet-mouth; then conceive a Fleming—one of Rubens's cherubs, immensely magnified and decorated with a beard and moustaches—blowing into this with all the force of his lungs, perfectly unmindful of the five other performers, who, at five several and distinct parts of the melody, are blasting away also; treble and bass, contre alto and soprano, shake and sostenuto—all blending into one crash of hideous discord, to watch the Scotch bagpipe, in a drone, as a soothing, mellow melody. A deaf and dumb institution would capitulate in half an hour. Truly, the results of a hunting expedition ought to be of the most satisfactory kind to make the "*retour de chasse*"—it was this pandemonium of musical suffering to those who were not engaged in the concert: as for the performers, I can readily believe they never heard a note of the whole. Even Dutch lungs grow tired at last; having blown the establishment into contortions, and myself into a furious headache, they gave in; and now an awful bell announced the time to dress for dinner.

At table, he meets with a sleek old curé, who relates a story to O'Leary, in which he owns himself the discomfited hero in a love match. The following passage, and certain old people who have nothing to do are early risers, is very droll:—

What a blessing should sleep be to that class of beings who do nothing when awake, how they should covet those drowsy hours that give, as it were, a sanction to indolence, with what unctuous fervour they ought to exclaim, in the early morning the period when they become the equals of their fellow men; and with what terror they should look forward to the time when the busy world is up and stirring, and their incapacity and aimlessness must become more glaring from contrast. Would not any one say that such people would naturally cultivate sleep as their comforter? Should they not hug their pillow as the friend of their bosom? On the contrary, these are invariably the people who are ever astir; where I have ever been on a visit has had at least one of these troubled and troublesome spirits; the torment of boots—the horror of housemaids. Their chronic cough forms a duet with the sonorous crowing of the young cock, who, for lack of better knowledge, proclaims day a full hour before his time. Their creaking shoes are the accompaniment to the scrubbing of brass fenders and the tedgems of carpets; the inviting means of opening shutters, and the cranking discord of a half-door chain; their heavy step sounds like a nightmare's tread, through the whole sleeping house; and what is the object of all this? Want now feel sure they suspired? want difficult question have they solved? whom have they made happier, or wiser, or better? Not Betty, the cook, certainly, whose morning levee of beggars they have most unceremoniously scattered and scared: not Mary, the housemaid, who, unaccustomed to be caught *en déshabillé*, is cross the whole day after, though he was "only an elderly gentleman, and wore spectacles" not Richard, who cleaned their shoes by candle-light: nor the venerable butler, who, from sheer, pure, absolute love of order, will have, at all events, his with his corkscrew in his hand, under the vague impression that it is a necessary party

These people, too, have always a consequential, self-satisfied look about them; they seem to say, as though they knew a thing or two others had not wot of: as though the day, more confidential than few were by, told them some capital secrets the sleepers never heard of; and they make this pretential habit a reason for eating the breakfast of a Cossack, as if the consumption of victuals was a cardinal virtue.

Civilized differs from savage life as much by the regulation of time as by any other feature. I see no objection to your red man, who probably can't go to breakfast till he has caught a bear, being up betimes; but to the gentleman who goes to bed with the conviction that his rolls and coffee, tea and marmalade ladies and honey, buns, muffins, and eggs await him at ten o'clock; for him, I say, Lie, absurd vagabondisms are an insufferable affectation, and a most unwarrantable liberty with the peace and privacy of a household.

The other serial tale is Mr. James's "Arrah Neil; or, Times of Old." Next is a pretty sketch, "The Benedictine of Etna," by Miss Pardoe. There are, likewise, some "Episodes" of travel, papers on the Factory System of England, and "The Oxford and Berlin Theology," with two or three articles of considerable literary research, and some very pleasing poetical contributions; altogether making the number a most attractive one.

FRASER has some capital papers; the first of which is the continuation of the "Sketch of Louis Philippe," noticed in our last; though we fear the present portion has been written too much *for the nonce*, especially in the passage, on "the probable results of the Queen's visit to France." The biographical anecdotes of Louis Philippe are in far better taste. This paper is succeeded by a literary "curiosity"—"A Treatise on the Nature, Origin, and Destination of the Soul," by the celebrated Warren Hastings, written at Margate in 1793. The editor, it appears, has several posthumous papers, by the same learned and we agree with him that the subjoined is "as beautiful as it is touching." The following passage is a fine picture of contentment under wrong:—

The writer of these reflections is himself one who is content with the state in which it has pleased God to place him; he would not exchange it, with his identity, were it possible, for that of any created being. Yes! many and evil have been the days of his pilgrimage. He has encountered troubles, cares, wearinesses and disappointments, sickness and affliction. He has known what it is to extend his sensibility to external attachments, to suffer for the sufferings of those who were dear to him, and to look on the cold cheek of death, but out of "the barest bog of sublunary bliss." He has toiled for the means of temporal enjoyments, which, when attained, have failed into indifference, and has been visited by griefs which use has accommodated to his nature. And in this review of his destiny he feels that he sees the general allotment of all the human race.

The next paper, "Bluebeard's Closet," is a droll affair in Titmarsh's happiest vein, Mrs. Blue's sorrows are a pleasant piece of banter.

Bluebeard Hall is situated, as we all very well know, in a remote country district, and, although a fine residence, is remarkably gloomy and lonely. To the widow's susceptible mind, after the death of her darling husband, the place became intolerable. The walls, the lawn, the fountains, the green glades of park over which frisked the dappled deer, all—all recalled the memory of her beloved. It was but yesterday, as they roamed through the park in the calm summer evening, her Bluebeard pointed out to the keeper the fat buck he was to kill. "Ah!" said the widow, with tears in her fine eyes, "the ardent stag was shot down, the haunch was cut and roasted, the jelly had been prepared from the current bushes in the garden that he loved, but my Bluebeard never ate of the venison! Look, Anne sweet, pass we the old oak hall; its hang with trophies won by him in the chase, with pictures of the noble race of Bluebeard! Look! by the fire-place there is the pig whip, his riding-whip, the spud with which you know he used to dig the weeds out of the terrace-walk; in that drawer are his spurs, his whistle, his visiting-cards, with his dear, dear name engraven upon them! There are the bits of string that he used to cut off the parcels and keep them neat as he always useful; his tea-tin-book, and there is the peg on which he used to hang his h—h—*hat!*"

Uncontrollable emotions, bursts of passionate tears, would follow these tender reminiscences of the widow: and the longer and nearer she came to the matter was, that she was determined to give up Bluebeard Hall and live elsewhere; her love for the memory of the deceased, she said, rendered the place too wretched.

Under "The Pilgrimage in Paris," a very romantic tale is told of "Tan Pont Neuf." Of the remaining papers, we can only notice "Dennis Haggarty's Wife," a broad Irish portrait, full of characteristic humour and spirit.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY is a number of average merit. "Mr. Ledbury's Adventures" are continued in their usual vein of *fun*, incidental to the season, a current recommendation, by the way, of the entire series: an itinerant show, the caravan of wonders, a *fête champetre* on the banks of the Thames, and a journey up the Rhine (with a patter legend), are the phases of this month's modicum; they are well seasoned with practical jokes, and here and there a graphic vignette of rural life. Here is a summer's day:—

It was very hot. The most argumentative individual would not have contradicted the fact. So thought the waggoner, who was asleep beneath the tilt of his waggon, whilst his horses dreamily munched some warm hay from a rack, or contented with some tepid water in the trough; so thought the host, who was smoking a pipe in his shirt sleeves, exactly in the centre of the entrance to his inn as much as to say it was of no use disturbing him by going in, for he was too hot to attend to any body; so thought the cows as they stood knee-deep in water, vainly endeavouring to chastise impertinent flies with their tails; and so, doubtless, thought Mr. Rodgers and his fellow student, who were sitting at the shelving turf, at the side of the river, poking small pebbles at a water-lily that trembled in the sunlight on the surface of the stream, whose ripples harmonized with the crackling of the seed-pods of the wild plants upon the bank, and produced the only sounds that broke the afternoon stillness, except the occasional wrenching of the two horses, besieged by impertinent flies, who were cropping the grass at the side of the shallow, and now and then rattled their patent-work harness in so restless a manner as to call forth a passing reproof from their owner.

We pass over several papers, which, to say the truth, are of very slight attraction, to get to "Terry O'Daldy's Visit to Chateau d'Eu," by "the Irish Whiskey Drinker," a new contributor: the visit is in the true Irish vein, and is a lively, rattling affair. It is followed by a very grave account of the great Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, a subject "as old as the hills," and a dead weight in Bentley's usually frolicsome pages. We infer the Memoirs of Munden to be concluded in this number, at which most readers will rejoice; for such papers are little better than repetitions of play bills, and echoes of play goers' recollections.

BLACKWOOD is a clever number, but deficient in light and shade. It would, we know, be far from an easy matter to write a light article upon Mill's new work on Logic, the subject of the first paper, and "what ninety-nine out of every hundred will pronounce a *dry* book." This is followed by a domestic tale, "My Country Neighbours," narrating the feuds of "the two great families in the neighbourhood," both amusingly and profitably for the reader. Next, are the "Travels of Kerim Khan," from Delhi to Calcutta, and thence to England in 1839, translated from the original Ourdu; this paper is but feebly attractive, though many of the Mussulman gentleman's experiences in our metropolis stand over. "The Thirteenth, a Tale of Doom," is laid in Germany; but its point will readily be guessed by the English reader. "Modern Painters" is a paper of many pages, devoted somewhat unworthily to the volume recently written by a graduate of Oxford, to prove the superiority of modern painters in landscape painting to all the ancient masters: the reviewer's parting paragraph is very characteristic:—

We do not think that landscape painters will either gain or lose much by the rubbishon of this volume, unless it be some most fixation to be so stilly lauded as some of our very respectable painters are. We do not think that the pictorial world, either in taste or practice, will be Turnerized by this palpably fulsome nonsensical praise. In this, our graduate is *semper idem*, as in keep up his idolatry to the striking point, terminates the volume with a prayer, and begs all the people of England to join in it—a prayer to Mr. Turner.

A well-timed article, "Physical Science in England," opens with an ably-drawn contrast of the chains to distinction of the ruler of France and the great improver of the steam-engine, starting with the appalling statement that Napoleon has been the cause, mediate and immediate, of sacrificing the lives of two millions of men! This article teems with what may be termed "wise saws and modern instances" on the common cry against the neglect of science in the present day, the writer shrewdly observes:—

As all history does not show us that our predecessors were more just to their scientific contemporaries. The evil is, to a great extent, remediless, the complaint, to some extent, irrational and unworthy the dignity of the cause. The labourer in the field of science works not for the present, but for succeeding generations, to be plants sake for posterity, and must not look for the gratitude of contemporaries, which would renumerate less, and be more grateful to prove rather than for present good—for benefits secured to their posterity than to themselves; the realization of the advantages is so distant, that the amount of discount is coextensive with the debt. It is only as the applications of science become more immediate and daily, a most extensive and most lucrative use of their results. Men talk of "a mill on!" how few have ever counted one! Men walk along the Strand, Fleet street, London hall; how few think of the multiplied passions and powers which lift by them on their way—of the separate world which surrounds each passer-by—of the separate history, external and internal, of each—each possessing feelings, motives of action, characters, differing from the others as the stamp of nature on his brow differs from his fellows!

We have only space to glance at the next paper, "The Chronicles of Paris," a sort of romantic itinerary of the Rue St. Denis, as thickly-storied as its lofty houses with historical associations. The article is penned throughout with graphic vigour, with some of the Rembrandt-ish effects of romance writing

The NEW MONTHLY is unchanged, i. e., Mr. Hood's name no longer appears on the wrapper, or his contributions in the magazine. We know not who may have stepped into the editorial slippers; we hope not the author ?) of the string of common places, entitled "Anti-Mathew; or, a Cure of Hydrophobia," which opens the number; it being the weakest attempt at wit throughout the pages. Next is "The Master Passion," a tale of Chamounée, by Mr. Grattan, in which Gabriel Balmat, "a man of dark and doubtful character," and Paul Corrveyon, two real outliers, play the chief parts. Miss Eliza Balmanno's "Recollections of the Empress Josephine," at St. Helena, is nearly the thousand-and-first magazine paper of the kind. We quote an anecdote: calling on Napoleon, one evening

We found him in the blithest-room, employed looking over some very large maps, and moving about a number of pins, some white and some red. I asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was fighting over again some of his battles, and that the red-headed pins were meant to represent the English, and the black the French. One of his chief amusements was going through the evolutions of a past battle, to see if it were possible by better manœuvring to have won it.

The story of "The Organist and his Daughter" is prettily Trollopized. "Ellistoniana" contains too many echoes of the green-room, with unabated vulgarity. "The Widow's Almshouse," by the author of "Peter Priggins," chap. iv., winds up the story of the "Runaway Match," and explains how the Widow gained admittance into the almshouse. "St. Petersburg in 1843," is a lively picture of the Russian capital, but the following piece of information we suspect, will not attract tourists:—

As woman is everywhere, the Russian dames are more generous, and less selfish in their disposition than the men, and consequently less servile. They contemn all that is Russian, and idolize what is foreign, especially what is French. If you could read the secret wishes of those pale ghosts, what do you think they are? You may feel disposed to believe, that at least their thoughts turn on matrimony, but not at all. It is ten to one if they are not longing, or plotting, or sobbing, some plan to get abroad, and take wing away from that vast prison-house, the Russian empire. In this feeling their noble mother fully sympath ses with them, and while wishing, absent in vain, in the hope of realising their dreams, they will be sure and repose their full confidence in the French tutor and the Swiss governess.

"A few Words about the Cartoons" is a very tame and trite piece of criticism, and the number altogether has few of those redeeming points which Love hitherto characterised the "trifles light as air" of this miscellany.

The METROPOLITAN though containing scarcely a paper of seasonable interest, is a very readable number of *nouvelettes*, somewhat too *spun out* for certain tastes, but amusing withal; the most information being conveyed in those papers which narrate continental tours, such

appear to be pet subjects with the "Metropolitan." The usual attention is paid to the review of New Books, by analysis and quotation, a feature fast disappearing from our highly-priced magazines, and left to those journalists who have less time for the task.

The United Service Journal has several well-timed papers, which we can only recommend to the attention of our readers. These are, "The Army in Ireland, and the Repealers;" an able view of the military strength of the Russian Empire; a copious narrative of the ill-fated Niger Expedition; and a very striking anecdote of the present Revolutionary War between Texas and Mexico. The correspondence and registers are attractive.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine contains a brief but sensible view of the Queen's visit to France, and a paper of sharp practice "The Close of Many Sessions" of sturdy politics, as usual. An article on Catullus, by Bon Gaultier, will amuse other than classical readers, by the life and brilliancy of its translations. "Punch and Poetry," by the same hand, is racy. "De Custine's Empire of the Czar" is one of Tait's usually masterly analyses; and there is a capital paper on a batch of new novels—"The President's Daughters," "The State Coach," &c., besides the customary "Literary Register." A short paper, entitled "Excursions in the West of Ireland," well merits attention. We quote one of the poetical contributions, founded on fact.—

LOVE STRONG IN DEATH
BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

The brother of two sisters
Drew painfully his breath
A strange fear had come o'er him,
For love was strong in death
The fire of fatal fever
Burn'd darkly on his cheek:
And often to his mother
He spoke, or tried to speak.

He said—"The quiet moonlight,
Beneath the sha low'd hill,
Seem'd dreaming of good angels,
While all the woods a ere st ll.
I felt as if from slumber
I never could awake—
Oh! mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!

A cold dead weight is on me,
A heavy weight like lead,
My Lands and feet seem sinking,
Quite through my little bed,
I am so tired, so weary—
With weariness I ache
Oh! mother, give me something
To cherish for your sake!

Why can't I see the poplars?
Why can I! see the hill,
Where dreaming of good angels
The moon-beams lay so still?
Why can't I see *you*, mother?
I surely am awake;
Oh! haste to give me something
To cherish for your sake!"

The little bosom heaves not:
The fire and left its cheek:
The fine chord—is it broken?
The strong chord—*would* it break?
Ah yes! the loving spirit
Hath winged its flight away;
A mother and two sisters
Look down on lifeless clay

Martin Chuzzlewit reports progress in the "Love, Hatred, Jealousy and Revenge" of the "House;" but we pass by them to an admirable scene of the City Undertaker, and his professional delicacy:—

Mr. Mould was surrounded by his household gods. He was enjoying the sweets of domestic repose, and gazing on them with a calm delight. The day being sultry, and the window open, the legs of Mr. Mould were on the window seat, and his head reclined against the shutter. Over his shining head a handkerchief was drawn, to guard his baldness from the flies. The room was fragrant with the smell of punch, a tumbler of which grateful compound stood upon a small round table, convenient to the hand of Mr. Mould; so deftly mixed, that as his eye looked down into the cool transparent drink, another eye, piercing brightly from behind the crisp lemon-peel, looked up at him, and twinkled like a star.

Deep in the city, and within the ward of Cheap, stood Mr. Mould's establishment. His Haven, or, in other words, the common sitting room of Mrs. Mould and family, was at the back, over the little counting-house behind the shop abutting on a churchyard, small and shady. In this domestic chamber Mr. Mould now sat; gazing a placid man, upon his parlour and home. If, for a moment at a time, he sought a wider prospect, whereon he might return with fresh zest to these enjoyments, his most glance wandered like a sunbeam through a rural screen of scarlet runners, trained on strings before the window; and he looked down, with an artist's eye, upon the graves.

The partner of his life, and daughters twain, were Mr Mould's companions. Plump as any partridge was Mrs Mould; and Mrs. M. was in proper time the two together. So round and shabby were their fair proportions, that they might have been the bodies once belonging to the angels' faces in the shop below, grown fat, with their heads attached to them mortal. Even their peachy cheeks were puffed out and distended, as though they ought of right to be performing on celestial trumpets. The bodiless cherubs in the shop, who were dusted as constantly blowing those instruments for ever and ever without any bones, played, it is to be presumed, entirely by ear

Mr. Mould looked lovingly at Mrs. Mould, who sat hard by, and was a helpmate to him in his punch as in all other things. Each seraph daughter, too, enjoyed her share of his regards, and smiled upon him in return. So bountiful were Mr Mould's possessions, and so large his stock in trade, that even there, within his household sanctuary, stood a cumbrous screen, whose mahogany back was filled with shrouds, and winding sheets, and other furniture of funerals. But though the Misses Mould had been brought up, as one may say, beneath its eye, it had cast no shadow on their timid infancy or blooming youth. Sporting behind the scenes of death and burial from childhood, the Misses Mould knew better. Hatbands, to them, were but so many yards of silk or crape; a final robe but such a quantity of linen. The Misses Mould could dedilze a player's head, or a court lady's petticoat, or even an act of parliament. But they were not to be taken in by palls. They made them sometimes.

The premises of Mr Mould were but ill of learing to the boisterous noises in the great main streets, and nestled in a quiet corner, where the city strife became a drowsy hum, that sometimes rose and sometimes fell, and sometimes altogether ceased: suggesting to a thoughtful mind a stoppage in Cheapside. The light came sparkling in among the scarlet runners, as if the churchyard winked at Mr. Mould, and said, "We understand each other;" and from the distant soup a pleasant sound arose of coffin-making, with a low, melodious hammer, rat, tat, tat, tat, alike promoting slumber and digestion.

"Quite the buzz of insects," said Mr. Mould, closing his eyes in a perfect luxury. "It puts one in mind of the sound of animated nature in the agricultural districts It's exactly like the woodpecker tapping"

"The woodpecker tapping the hollow *elm* tree," observed Mrs Mould, adapting the words of the popular melody to the description of wood commonly used in the trade

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mr Mould. "Not at all bad, my dear. We shall be glad to hear from you again, Mrs. M. Hollow *elm* tree, eh? Ha, ha! Very good indeed. I've seen worse than that in the Sunday papers, my love."

Mrs. Mould, thus encouraged, took a little more of the punch, and handed it to her Daughters, who dutifully followed the example of their mother

"Hollow *elm* tree, eh?" said Mr. Mould, making a slight motion with his legs, in his enjoyment of the joke. "It's beech in the song. Elm, eh? Yes, to be sure. Ha, ha, ha! Upon my soul, that's one of the best things I know! He was so excessively tickled by the jest that he couldn't forget it, but repeated twenty times, "Elm eh? Yes, to be sure. That somebody who could make a joke at his own trade!

AGED BEGGARMAN.

We resume, from page 101, our characteristic illustrations of Irish life and manners; and shall merely premise that there has scarcely been a period at which it was more important to obtain a precise view of the people of Ireland than at the present moment. Our present sketches, as heretofore, have the guarantee of being the results of recent tours of the artists and authors.

OLD BEGGARMAN.

That poor old beggarman, crippled and bedridden, is one of the most powerfully-drawn pictures in our collection. He is carried about on a half "settle," half stretcher, by neighbour to neighbour, and from door to door. If people have nothing to give him, for 'tis hard to give to all that plant themselves or are dropped down at your door in Ireland, you can at least send him on. Good feeling as well as convenience prompts the suggestion. The old man has his hands closed, and the fingers elevated as if in supplication; and he can say prayers by the yard or the column for the souls of all that ever died of your "kith and kin," if they chance to belong to the faithful departed. Woe betide you if you talk to him about poor-laws and political economy, and drive him away in anger. You will have his curses, in such case, both loud and deep. The beggar's curse in Ireland is deemed as bad as Kehama's, or the excommunication of the church; and before the gate where he drops it the grass is expected to grow before a twelvemonth shall have passed away.

IRISH CAR DRIVERS AND CARS.

Those gentlemen with the dudheens in their mouths are out and out Repealers, you may rest assured. They do not drink whiskey as of yore; so far they have been de-nationalised for the better by Father Mathew. The great Apostle of Temperance would find it very difficult, however, to get the lower orders of the Irish to give up the use of tobacco. At home or abroad, in the field or on the road, Paddy cannot get on without "the blast of the pipe." In wet weather it warms, in hot it cools him, and in both it sends comfort home to a heart which has not got much to cheer it otherwise. The Irish carman or carrier goes through a deal of hardship, and has many a severe night on the road. When he puts up for the night, however, at the Carman's Stage, a name given to "his inn" in Ireland, he forgets the labours of the day in the merry songs and stories that circle round the cheering fire of the common room. His frieze coat is a well-tried and constant friend. In winter, like all great coats, it is of the greatest advantage; but it also lends use for it in summer, when he goes to mass, to fair, market, wedding, and wake, with it tucked up behind on his back, not occupying as high a position as a soldier's knapsack, but considerably lower down, like a Frenchwoman's bustle, and looking just as natural. In the warmest day in July he presents this picturesque appearance. In fact, take Paddy in his freize great coat, and you have him in full dress, as "nate and complayte" in his own opinion, as if he walked out of the last book of the fashions. The Irish jaunting-car, which appears in the background, merits particular attention. The following is Inglis's description of the national vehicle, on which, no doubt, our traveller's bones got many a hearty shaking during his tour through Ireland in 1834:—

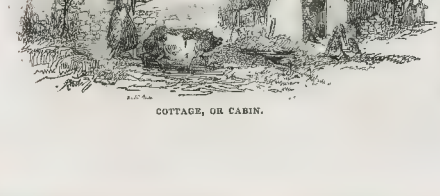
CAR-DRIVERS.

Although there are carriages of all descriptions in Ireland, and coaches too on all the public roads, the jaunting car is the national vehicle, and Ireland would scarcely be Ireland without it. It may be said completely to supersede, as a favourite vehicle, the whole of the gig tribe—tandem, tilbury, cabriolet, &c.—and to be a formidable rival to the coach, as a public conveyance. Throughout the whole of the south, and a great part of the west of Ireland, the public as well as the mails are chiefly conveyed by cars; and it is no small convenience to the traveller that he may travel post, by a car, at eightpence, and in some parts at sixpence per mile throughout Ireland, as expeditiously, and in fine weather far more agreeably, than in a post-chaise. But to return to its peculiarities and precedents, everybody has no doubt seen an Irish car; for a stray specimen now and then makes its appearance across the channel; and I need not therefore tell that an Irish car is a vehicle generally drawn by one horse, and that two, four, or six persons sit back to back. How anything so unseatable should at first be thought of, it is difficult to understand; but it is fair to admit that, when but few persons are seated on a car, there is an easy lounging way of sitting not absolutely prohibitory of social intercourse. The great advantage of an Irish car is the facility of getting up and down, which in travelling on a hilly road is very desirable.

TURF-MARKET, DUBLIN.

There can be no doubt that in a hilly country the car is a great advantage, and in hilly or flat, equally so during the summer months. In Dublin, however, where you can get a "jaunt" and a "set down" in any part of it for a shilling, the advantage does not seem quite so clear, on account of the crowded thoroughfares through which you have to pass. An Englishman seated on one side and the driver on the other, which the latter takes when driving a single fare, instead of the front dickey, to preserve the balance, feels instinctively alarmed for his personal salvation when he observes another car coming up to him from an opposite direction, at a similarly furious rate at which he is going a-head. He transfers his legs rapidly from the foot-board to the cushion, and whilst he is in the act his opponent has passed like a flash of lightning at a close shave. Should the foot-boards meet, the shock is irresistible as a first-rate charge in the lists of chivalry. Both chargers we mean the Dublin hacks—are on their haunches; perhaps the girths are broken. The two unfortunate wayfarers are in the air, or tossed, perhaps, into the wells a neutral space between the seats of their respective vehicles; and the drivers are slashing and swearing at each other with all the fecundity of the national genius, and all the fervour of the national character.

The Dublin carman is unique in his way, and may be looked upon as the most witty of the lower orders in Ireland. Everybody who has seen the late lamented Mr. Matthews "at home," remembers his description of this most particular Irishman. A large three volume budget of fun might be published of the sayings and doings of this extraordinary race of beings; but in the absence of such a desideratum to the mirth-loving traveller in Ireland, we should advise, whilst in Dublin, to step some morning into the police-office which is exclusively dedicated to the litigations of the carmen and their customers. The Dublin carman is exceedingly rejoiced when employed by an Englishman, and for an additional sixpence or shilling to his fare he will afford five times the value in downright drollery, and wit of the sharpest description. The best part of the fun is, that when you think you have caught him in an absurdity, and are about to pin him in a corner, ten to one if he don't "sell you." A traveller was once passing the post-office in Dublin on one of those cars, during a shower of rain, and turning round to the driver, inquired of him what characters the three figures in front, over the portico, were intended to represent? "The twelve apostles, your honour."—"Why, how can that be, they are only three?"—"May be the other three are gone in out of the rain."—"That's only six."—"And may be the rest are helping St. Patrick to sort the letters!"



COTTAGE, OR CABIN.

The origin of the Irish car is unknown, and must remain so until some future Henry O'Brien shall rise up and delight the antiquarian world with an essay on it, as learned as that upon the Round Towers of Ireland. Some say that it came originally from Britain, but it seems just as probable that it was of [illegible] *de coche*.* Caractacus or Boadicea plagued the Romans, as that it was patronised by any of Ireland's heroes. An [illegible] *could do* [illegible] fellow-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and especially those of the [illegible] [illegible] of the body is [illegible] [illegible] number of them [illegible] out in grand procession to do honour to the wedding; and a carman die, or his wife, or any of his relatives, the cavalcade at the funeral, in which the women and children form the chief feature, is still more numerous.

* The old French term *limple de coche*, a cart without [illegible] [illegible] observed either on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when driven covertly [illegible]

TURF MARKET, DUBLIN.

Turf is retailed for lighting fires, &c., in which mode considerable quantities are used. These two gentlemen who form the principal figures in front of the turf market claim particular attention. They are regulating the knotty point of how many sods a penny, with as much importance and effect as if they consulted about the price of stocks on the Bourse or the Stock Exchange. The chief purchasers are near the banks of the Grand and Royal Canals, whither the turf is transported from the Bog of Allen in kishes or kreels (large baskets) placed on low-backed cars.

COTTAGE, OR CABIN.

The other cabin, into which the young female is driving one "*de grege Epicuri*" is a degree removed above the miserable hovel which we described and engraved at page 101. The smoke escapes through a hole in the roof. There is a lunganell on one side of the doorway, and a green pool on the other. The children are sitting before the cabin, enjoying the air and the sun after their meagre meal of potatoes, and the pigs is under orders to clear the floor of the peelings which they have scattered about. Pigs, in Ireland, are, in many cases, fed to an enormous size—to effect which, in England, would cost pay for the outlay in provisions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THE PERI," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Our artist has chosen the moment when *Achmet*, waking from a dream of ecstacy, may be supposed to have mentally uttered the following rhapsody to the "sweet enchantment" that had visited his slumbers, and which, in reality, will haunt the memory of every one who has witnessed the "fairy form" and ethereal grace of the sylph who represented the Peri Queen, Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, in this most beautiful production of the "*mutum poema*:"—

Stay, beautiful vision; oh! Linger yet
Awhile on my trancèd sight.
Or, if thou must go, let me forget
The charms of the heavenly light
That dwells in those eyes. Forget? oh! never.
Alas, it would prove but vain endeavour
A glimpse of heaven is ne'er forgot.
Stay, beautiful vision! oh, leave me not.

ADELPHI THEATRE

Although the presence of poor Yates no longer sheds its Momus-influence on this Temple of Mirth, where he used to preside as hierophant, yet that of his "better half" still graces the scene, and by her inimitable portraiture of characters belonging to the domestic drama (as *leading-mate* as any other, in true impersonation and genuine expression of feeling) atones in some degree for what has been *her* bereavement and *our* loss. This popular place of entertainment opened last Monday night with a new piece (or rather new adaptation of "The Pearl of Savoy") entitled "Marie," in which the heroine was most admirably represented by Mrs. Yates. *Au reste*, the piece claims no particular notice. The well-known ballet of "Ondine" followed, introducing to our boards a *danseuse* of the doubly-charming name of Celeste Stephan. She was much and deservedly applauded; she possesses grace and dexterity, but her *pas de fascination* had not the potent spell about it with which we have been charmed elsewhere by other *magicians*. Of the other *débûts* of the evening the less that is said the better.

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

In the outline of this beautiful scene we think there is much which resembles one in "Masaniello." The main object of its action is nearly the same—the treatment of the accessories quite the same; but there is a *curious felicitas* displayed by the author and all connected with the "*mise en scene*," which has managed to transfer the best features of other plays into this present one, and yet "Woman" being the fair thief, we are obliged to forego all severity of punishment, although we admit the delinquency. The grouping of the multitude who occupy this scene is of the highest order of artistical skill. the line of Beauty Hogarth's curve was never more gracefully drawn than by him or those who had the direction of this procession—the various attitudes, kneeling, standing, walking, &c., are rendered into a most harmonious whole, and taken altogether places the *pencil* department of Covent Garden, in every sense of the term, in the highest possible degree of artistical respect and admiration.

LABLACHE. This great artiste has recently undergone a severe operation on the alveoli of the jaw, but is now quite recovered, and is on his road, or has already arrived at his magnificent villa near Naples, where he will entertain his daughter and son-in-law, Thalberg, with other relations and friends, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—At the Privy Council held on Monday at Windsor Castle, it was ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the present Parliament which stands prorogued until Thursday the 19th instant, be further prorogued until Tuesday the 14th day of November next.

THE FUGITIVES FROM CASTLE RUSHEN.—We mentioned last week that six criminals had effected their escape from Castle Rushen, in the Isle of Man, and, having seized the governor's pleasure boat, had put out to sea. Subsequent accounts state that they had landed near Amlweh, in the island of Anglesey, and pursued their course. This led to the recapture of two of them, John Tyrer and William Roberts, alias Trafford. Tyrer subsequently escaped from the constable, and Roberts has been committed to Beaumaris gaol for trial. They are represented as Liverpool thieves of a most accomplished reputation.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONVICTION, FORGIVENESS, AND DEATH

APPREHENSIVE that he should not be in time to take a last farewell of his uncle Charles, immediately on his arrival in England posted up to town, leaving Fred. and Laurece, who was too much exhausted to accompany him, to follow by easy stages.

He therefore about eight in the evening of the day on which the circumstances detailed in the preceding chapter occurred, reached the residence of Sir Arthur, and having ascertained that he was happily still alive, found Caroline with Greville, for whom she had sent for the first time to relate to him the "cruelty" with which she had been treated, and who was then engaged in explaining to her as usual that things must take their course.

Dr. Hawtree was also there, but in the room with Sir Arthur, and Charles, judging from what he had heard, felt that his sudden appearance might have a somewhat serious effect, he sent a servant up to inform the Doctor that a gentleman wished to see him for one moment

Conceiving in an instant who the "gentleman" was—for the message was rather mysteriously delivered—Dr Hawtree immediately followed the servant, and when he found that it was in reality Charles he greeted him with a degree of warmth and gladness which contrasted strongly with Caroline's reception, of which the chief characteristic was the most haughty coldness.

"Well, but where, where, where," cried the Doctor, looking round, "where are Fred. and Mrs. Cleveland?"

Charles explained, and then proceeded to enquire about his uncle, and when he had ascertained as he was anxious to learn, the Doctor promised to send for him anon, and having shaken hands with Greville, returned with a light heart to Sir Arthur.

"Well," and Greville, who appeared to have caught somewhat of the feigned tone of Caroline, "it certainly is a mysterious piece of business that all these things should be thus ordered. Who would have thought now—who could have thought—when we parted, that you would have to go through so much. It is such things as these that establish the wisdom of keeping matters in the dark until they are actually brought to light, because nothing can be clearer than that had you known what was about to occur you would not only not have gone if you could have helped it, but your troubles would have been ten times greater by anticipation."

"Very true," returned Charles, who had then neither spirit nor inclination to oppose him, "Very true."

"Oh," cried Greville, "then you have come into my way of thinking at last. I knew you would.—I knew you only wanted a little more experience to see this great principle clearly."

Charles was now summoned, and went to his uncle's room, but instead of finding him as he expected lying helpless on his back, pale and haggard, he found him sitting up with his arms extended, his cheeks deeply flushed, and his eyes sparkling with unwonted lustre.

"My boy"—he cried, embracing him with the fondness of a father, and as he did so tears of joy streamed from the eyes of both. "My dear boy now I am happy—quite happy. Oh how I have longed for this moment," he added fervently. "But it has come. My prayers have been heard. Thank God! it has come."

"My kind, good uncle," said Charles, having gazed upon him for some time in silence, mingling his professional acumen with his warm private feelings, "I am now one of your physicians."

"You are a physician indeed" replied Sir Arthur, "you have nearly restored me already; I feel now almost well,—quite another man—quite—quite."

His strength, however, the next moment failed; his head drooped, the flush vanished, his eyes became dim, and he sank upon the breast of Charles perfectly exhausted.

Having carefully transferred his head to the pillow, Charles held a professional consultation with Dr. Hawtree, the result of which was that they decided on sitting up together that night, it being abundantly manifest to them that unless some very favourable change occurred which was scarcely anticipated, but of which, if it did occur, immediate advantage ought to be taken that night would be Sir Arthur's last.

Being anxious, however, to communicate to Alice the intelligence of Fred.'s safe arrival in England, Dr. Hawtree left Charles—in whose judgment he had the highest confidence—promising to return about twelve.

His departure was, of course, known to Caroline, and as Charles was then with Sir Arthur alone, she, conceiving that the first opportunity would be embraced to denounce her, sent Greville up cautiously in order to ascertain how Sir Arthur was then, but in reality with the view of seeing what they were about, and what arrangements had been made for the night.

Greville accordingly proceeded to the chamber, and found Sir Arthur dozing, with Charles by his side most anxiously watching his pulse. As he entered, Charles raised his hand to enjoin silence, and he therefore approached with the utmost caution, and sitting down close by, said in an almost inaudible whisper, "How is he now?"

"Take her away" cried Sir Arthur faintly, conceiving that Caroline had entered, "take her away! Do not let her come near me!"

"It is only Mr Greville," said Charles, "no one else."

"Oh," cried Sir Arthur still more faintly, "Greville!" he added, feebly extending his hand "and Greville took his hand and pressed it in silence; and in silence they continued until Sir Arthur fell asleep, when Charles explained what arrangements had been made, and expressed his fear that in a few hours all would be over

Having obtained this information Greville softly retired, and, when he related to Caroline all that had occurred, she coolly fell upon the expediency of Greville sitting up with Dr Hawtree and Charles.

"But my dear,"—cried Greville, who really did not much approve of this notion—"what can I do? things must take their course."

"Thus you tell me," said Caroline earnestly, "as expected to be his last night—his last. It will, therefore, be the only night on which he will have the power to denounce me to Charles as that which I am not. Waste not one present I shall not be thus denounced—you must, therefore, remain."

"Well, but how can I prevent it? What can I say?"

"Your presence will alone be sufficient. It will operate upon them as a check, if it should do nothing else."

"Oh! they'll say nothing about you! Besides, my dear, I don't like sitting up all night. It don't agree with me—you know it never did."

"Am I, or am I not, father, to regard you as a friend?"

"Now don't fly into a passion, my dear, because I say you know will make things unpleasant. If I am to stop, why I must sit up!—we need say no more about the matter. I know that things must take their course, and that's sufficient."

"And of that base person—that Charles—should dare to say a single word against me, I expect, father, that you will speak like a man."

"Of course I shall. But I don't see how I can help it."

"You do not know him. I do! I consider him base enough for anything, and hence it is that I hate him."

"Well, my dear, well, you know best: we cannot account for these things: we cannot tell why some are base and others generous. We didn't make the world, and therefore cannot be expected to solve these mysteries."

"Now do not talk nonsense, father! really I have no patience with you."

"Nonsense, my dear? Well, philosophy does appear to be nonsense to those who do not study philosophy."

"We were not speaking of philosophy."

"Well, well, well. But you are so passionate! There's no accounting for it, but really I never—"

"Now do not let us dwell upon anything ridiculous. Sir Arthur is awake again by this time doubtless, and, therefore, you had better go up now."

"What now?"

"Yes now."

"What before Dr. Hawtree comes?"

"Certainly. I'll send to tell them you are coming home, therefore go up at once."

"Well!" said Greville, with an air of resignation, "I didn't *expect* it, but as it is so it is why it must be so."

He then returned to Sir Arthur's chamber, and having signified to Charles that, under existing circumstances, it was his intention to sit up with him and Dr Hawtree, he sank into an easy chair and fell fast asleep.

Punctually at twelve, Dr. Hawtree returned; but Greville still slept soundly, and as it was held to be anything but necessary to disturb him, he continued to sleep throughout the night.

Sir Arthur was, however, extremely restless. He scarcely indeed slept at all. He hourly got worse rather, and every hour it became more manifest that his days were numbered. Nothing could sustain him was done but no favourable change could be produced. He kept Charles's hand locked constantly in his, and seemed to derive from it great consolation, but he gradually grew weaker until seven o'clock, when, as a last resource, a medicine was administered, which, aided by stimulation, induced repose.

Soon after this took place another, and appeared to be precisely a repetition of the first of what having then slept so profoundly and so long, he had, notwithstanding, some refreshment with Charles and Dr. Hawtree, and then, having ascertained that Caroline was at breakfast, he went down to communicate the result of his night's watching to her.

"Well, father," said Caroline, "how is he?"

Greville shook his head.

"What" she exclaimed, starting

"No, no, no—don't be so impetuous, my dear—I mean he's very bad."

"Father! why do you not say what you mean. Is he worse?"

"Much worse—much worse indeed."

"Then I must see him: I must speak to him now"

"You cannot now, my dear, you sleeping"

"Has he been awake much during the night?"

"He scarcely closed his eyes."

"And did he speak of me?"

"I have not even heard your name mentioned"

"That's well. Then I'll go to him the moment he awakes. Let me know"

Upon this she had finely resolved. Conscious of having been guilty of indiscretion on occasions of having been ingratefol if not cruel, reflection had prompted her to solicit his forgiveness, and by solemn assurances to convince him, if possible, of the fact of her being innocent of the grand crime of which she had been accused.

In the meantime, Sir Arthur slept lightly, yet calmly, and on awaking manifested symptoms of a change. Scarcely favourable to relinquire hope. Tranquility the most perfect, however, was essential: nothing but that could save him then; his life hung by a thread. When the slightest excitement would snap, and when this had become most apparent, Caroline sent up a message by Greville to the effect that she was anxious to speak to Sir Arthur, and would of necessity not him.

When Greville had delivered this message, Charles, at the suggestion of Dr Hawtree, went to her with the view of explaining that such an interview then would be immediately fatal

"Let me beg of you," said he, with the most perfect calmness, "not to disturb him now."

"I have no desire to disturb him," she replied; "that is not my object."

"But I assure you the slightest excitement now will produce immediate death"

"And how do you know that my presence will be the cause of excitement"

"I will say that it is possible"

"What right have you to assume it to be possible?"

"Surely, I need not explain"

"But I demand an explanation"

"At a more proper time, Lady Cleveland, I will satisfy that demand"

"I perceive," rejoined Caroline, contemptuously; "oh, I perceive. Your ear has been poisoned."

"Will not enter into that now."

"But I will enter into it now. This is a trick to keep me from him until he is no more."

"No, Lady Cleveland, upon my honour."

"My father tells me that the danger is immediate"

"It will be a very painful—very painful—to me entreat you to wait but a short time longer, and I will myself lead you to him, and endeavour to effect a reconciliation."

"Sir, I need not your kind offices. I know you too well. I see your design clearly. When he is dead you will lead me by the hand, and endeavour to effect a reconciliation. I'll not have it—I'll see him now."

"Really, Lady Cleveland, I cannot consent to it."

"You cannot consent to it! Pray, sir, who asked your consent? Your consent, I apprehend, is not absolutely necessary?"

"In this case, Lady Cleveland, it is. If I were his professional attendant merely, I would oppose it: as he is my uncle he shall not be disturbed."

"Shall not. You forget, sir, that I am mistress here!"

"No, madam, no! I cannot forget that. Where are you going?" he added, as Caroline approached the door with an angry countenance.

"To my husband, sir!" she replied haughtily.

"Indeed, Lady Cleveland, you must not go."

"Must not, sir! I will"

"Madam, you shall not pass this door."

"Insolence!"

"Pray, do not attempt to complete that work which you have unhappily begun."

"Insolence! I stand aside!"

"Madam, I will not suffer you to pass"

"You will not suffer me Wretch!"

"Madam, I am firm"

"Firm!" she echoed, scornfully, as she rang the bell with violence. "Your firmness shall soon be tested. Am I to be insulted by a poor, weak, sickly-looking creature like you! I shall be turned out of my own house next, I suppose! Oh! this is a deep scheme William," she added, fiercely, as the servant entered, "remove that person from the door"

The servant looked at the "person," and then looked at her.

"Remove him, I say"

"Remove him, I say," repeated the servant, who could not understand it.

"Must not leave Mr. Charles"

"Remove him immediately, I desire you"

"Mr. Charles, my lady—"

"Fool! are you to obey me or him?"

"I must not leave Mr. Charles! I wouldn't do it for the world"

"Out of my sight!" cried Caroline, trembling with passion, and the servant was about to vanish, when Charles said, "Stay, tell Mr. Greville that I want him immediately. Why should not make the slightest noise. Even your own servant," he added, turning to Caroline, "is on the side of truth."

"Silence! How dare you talk to me!"

"Oh, be tranquil, madam, do. Suffer passion to humble your pride."

"Silence, I command you! I'll not allow myself to be thus insulted. I see how it is I see it all clearly! And you flatter yourself that I am defeated."

"I do believe that you are nearly friendless: but why, why are you so? You are the wife of my uncle! the kindest man that ever breathed—he is now on his death-bed, and yet you his wife, the wife whom he adored, wasted on nothing but last moments, are not suffered to go near him! Reflect upon that and rush with shame."

"Father!" exclaimed Caroline, rushing into the room as he entered, "Father!" she repeated, and fell upon his neck in tears.

"Mad, Greville," said Charles, "I've know the state in which my uncle now lies: I therefore, must beg of you to prevail upon Lady Cleveland to make no attempt to disturb him. I have promised that she shall see him in a short time—say within an hour—I repeat that promise, and will perform it."

"I know you will," said Greville, "I know you will: but you he has been enquiring for you anxiously, sir."

"Lady Cleveland," said Charles, "you have forced me to be severe; but my uncle's life is dearer to me than existence"

He then returned to the chamber, and soon perceived that, during his absence, an unfavourable change had taken place. Sir Arthur was still calm and conscious, but death was approaching stealthily, and so gently did it come that he knew not the moment.

"Charles," said he, in a feeble tone, "come nearer to me, nearer. Charles, I now begin to feel I soon must say farewell. But tell them I am not afraid to die: tell me, is my recovery hopeless? Do not deceive me—is it?"

"I fear, dear uncle," replied Charles, mournfully, "I fear—"

"Do not grieve, I feel that it is so. Caroline—" he added, suddenly—"I wish to see her, Charles"

"She is most anxious to see you"

"Yes—yes—yes. I then shall die in peace. Take care of her when I am gone: you promise to take care of her"

"I do"

"Then, let me see her now. But do not leave me, Charles: you must not leave me"

Charles turned and left the room. He had briefly intimated to her that for Sir Arthur's wish, the Doctor left the room, for the purpose of bringing Caroline up, and shortly returned with her, followed by Greville

As she approached him in tears, Dr. Hawtree and Greville retired to the dressing-room, and Charles was about to follow, but Sir Arthur still held his hand, and wished him to remain.

"Caroline," said he in a mournful accents, "I have vow to bid you farewell"

"My husband," cried Caroline, as Charles gave him the hand which held his, and which she bathed with her tears

"Oh!" said Sir Arthur "how happy we might have been, Caroline!"

"Had it not been for our destruction," she exclaimed, "our mutual enemies!—the destroyers of your happiness and mine. Oh, why did you suffer yourself to be thus abused? Why did you shut on your heart to the conviction of my fidelity? The crime imputed to me is one which I abhor."

"And of that crime—"

"I am innocent," she exclaimed, falling upon her knees and clasping her hands fervently, "innocent as I hope to be saved"

"Dear uncle," said Charles, as he raised her, "believe that she is—be sure of it!"

Sir Arthur wept and pressed her hand warmly and kissed it: but could not speak.

"Receive this state," continued Caroline "at once from your magnanimity. It is true, dear husband, that I have much neglected you—true that I have been guilty of ingratitude and indiscretion, for which I now crave your forgiveness, but of no crime with which I am charged I again call on you solemnly to declare that I am standing at the awful gulf in the presence of Him before whose throne you are about to appear—that I am innocent"

"Caroline!" cried Sir Arthur in tears, "I do—I do believe!" and clasping her to his heart he expired.

To be continued Weekly.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Like the working out of an artistically designed plot, as the racing season draws towards the *denouement* it grows in interest and importance. The two latest of the autumnal meetings at Newmarket abound in the promise of excellent sport;—in the assurance of its *materiel*. To the dearth of anything in operation on the turf, of sufficient account to deserve record, the September meeting forms a second October week, which commences on Monday, may be conveniently put forth. This meeting extends to five days—and by good policy the most practically interesting matches are appointed for the second and last, namely, the Clearwell for Tuesday, and the Derby for Wednesday. To the first, however, with the beginning: on Monday there are ten events on the cards, of minor attraction it is true, but still good enough to ensure betting.

Match and non—and very probably some good running. Tuesday will be the great day, with its Cesarewitch, a handicap, in which all present speculation centres; the Royal Stakes, with a dozen three year olds named for it, among them being Cotherstone. As winner of the 2,000 Guinea Stakes, and the Derby, he will have to carry 10lbs. extra; therefore, of course, we shall have a "spin" for it, as it *must* be worth £1,225, and *may* be a round £1,500. The field, however, is a very indifferent one, and barring he falls or throws it away, there is nothing to beat his chance. The Clearwell we will speak of in conjunction with its fellow two year old, the Prendergast, presently. The Bretby, a two yearold filley Stakes: two matches, the Town Plate and the Outlands, constitute Wednesday's list. For the first of them the Princess is infinitely the best public performer, especially as the course, three quarters of a mile, is just her distance. Thursday will give us five or six races—among them a couple of matches: a two year old Sweepstakes and a £100 Handicap, sure to fill. On Friday will come off the Biennial, and the Cambridgeshire: there is always a certainty of plenty of racing upon the last days of the last week.

The two great Two-year-old Stakes will overflow with interest, bringing together, as they probably will, most of the Derby favourite for next year. In this Clearwell are, of the lot already entered for Epsom, Joe Lovell, Zenobia, Voltri, the Wadastra colt, and others; in the Prendergast,—Leander, Zenobia, Joe Lovell, Slanderer, Orlando, the Wadastra colt, &c., &c. The one-and-twenty horses have been down upon the various lists for the Derby: there is always a month will settle the field for winter investments, so far as the public horses will form a portion of it. The Ugly Buck, Seaport, Foig-a-Ballagh, Voltri—the cream of the Derby lot are all in the Criterion, so that if they show or if, we shall have an extraordinary line for the next year. Two of the matches for the coming week have declared forfeit, viz., that between Faruntosh and sister to Patlander, in which the sister to Cesarewitch, and the lot already entered for Epsom, Joe Lovell, Zenobia, Voltri, the Wadastra colt, and others; in the Prendergast,—Leander, Zenobia, Joe Lovell, Slanderer, Orlando, the Wadastra colt, &c., &c. The one-and-twenty horses have been down upon the various lists for the Derby: there is always a month will settle the field for winter investments, so far as the public horses will form a portion of it. The Ugly Buck, Seaport, Foig-a-Ballagh, Voltri—the cream of the Derby lot are all in the Criterion, so that if they show or if, we shall have an extraordinary line for the next year. Two of the matches for the coming week have declared forfeit, viz., that between Faruntosh and sister to Patlander, in which the odds were 5 to 1 against the Clearwell colt, and that between Captain Cook and the Retriever colt—the Captain receiving. The 1000 Sov. Match A.F. between Captain Cook and Chortoonian will be run, as it is "for all the money." Of the Cesarewitch, with which the betters are so busy, it does not become the journalist to anticipate more than the sport it ought to afford. Yet here is a handicap for which hard upon a hundred horses were weighted, and for which any one will, no doubt, be backed at, or under, 5 to 1 on the day. Sixteen have already been negotiated, and we may look for many more novelties before the race is determined. The meeting to which these remarks apply, is one of the best Second October weeks—so far as the matter set down for decision is to be taken as a criterion—that Newmarket has put upon the scene for very many anniversaries.

BETTING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Truebuy; 9 to 1 agst Arrayitne. 11 to 1 agst Bickelrop; 12 to 1 agst Arcanes; 20 to 1 agst Reciprocity; 100 to 6 agst Wakening Maiden; 100 to 8 agst Derision. 40 to 1 agst Lady Sale.

DERBY.—11 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck; 11 to 1 agst Voltri; 17 to 1 agst Rattan; 20 to 1 agst Tait'Kudi Squire; 30 to 1 agst Seaport; 40 to 1 agst Foig-a-Ballagh; 40 to 1 agst Yal Cole; 40 to 1 agst Brother to Rabbitencher

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SALE OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN'S HUNTING STUD.—On Monday last the valuable hunting stud of the above nobleman, reducing his establishment, was sold by auction by Messrs Tattersall at Hyde Park Corner. The Earl of Rosslyn, master of the buckhounds, and Hernandez, the celebrated Spanish rider, were present. Between 5 and 6,000 guineas is the sale. We subjoin the prices at which the horses were sold:—Jacopo was knocked down at 95 guineas; the Baron (for which the Earl gave 400 guineas), at 105 dito; Triptrace, 54 dito; Clown, 100 dito; Astonidon, 94 dito; Radical (bought by the Earl of Rosslyn), 160 dito; Windfall, 105 dito; Waterwitch, 105 dito; Benefield, 200 dito; Beggar Boy, 260 dito; Brush, 170 dito, Chaff, 160 dito; and Master Johnson, 125 dito. Some of the above lots were bought in. A draft from Lord George Bentinck's racing stud was also sold, consisting of Trustee, Alice Hawthorn, and Miss Jessica, which were the property of Lord Goodwood; Physog, &c., some of which, it was understood, were purchased by the East India Company.

GRAND RUNNING MATCH BETWEEN THE FOUR CHAMPIONS OF ENGLAND.—The match, which has excited so much interest in the sporting world, came off at Reading, on Monday last, in Sonning Meadows, under excellent arrangements. Lee, the champion of Lancashire; Maxwell, from Sheffield; and Sheppard, from Birmingham. The distance was one mile, three times round the course and back, making two miles. Maxwell, however, took the start for the first heat took place, which was accomplished in four minutes and fifty seconds; Sheppard a winning eight yards, Byrne third, and Lee fourth. In the second heat Lee then having rested about three-quarters of an hour, the second heat took place. Byrne took the lead once round, when it was taken up by Sheppard, and maintained by him throughout, winning by eight yards, Maxwell second, Wild third, Harrison fourth. The next was accomplished in four minutes and fifty three seconds.

HERE SPEAKING IS TREASON.—Lord Palmerston has purchased some of the best deer at Waterstown, Captain Bringhurst, 30th Regiment, volunteered to shoot one of them. A keeper from a neighbouring gentleman's estate, who was one of the party to be shot, left the enclosure at Waterstown, to witness this exploit. Captain Bringhurst had his short rifle with a sling; and acting on the advice of him who thinner Chertcot-park of "the noblest deer," dropped the muzzle of his rifle at his left breast when he fired and as the "noblest animal not he all killed," the head was his mark; but the swift star been down his branching head, and the ball passed over it and the back, fracture the tail, but second shot was more successful, for with it he broke his jaw-bone, which made the game more wary Having missed the third and fourth shots, the late Captain Robert Hancock, R.N., then asked for a shot, and, taking the rifle, galloped after the last to the farthest part of the park, where an extraordinary occurrence took place. Another buck singled out the wounded one and rushed at him with great fierceness, and he never stood over him. As soon as the buck sank, until Captain Hancock rode up, and as fifty yards gave him the *coup de grace*, the ball struck him under the ear, on which the deer never rose.

GRAND TROTTING MATCH FOR 200 GUINEAS.—Hatcham Park was the scene chosen to decide this interesting event, on account of its proximity to town, and on Wednesday a very large assemblage of the patrons of this description of racing took place to witness the affair. The match was between Mr Gill's celebrated horse Confidence, and Mr Russell's Rocaster, a distance of two miles, to be performed between Hatcham and the Rockingham Race Course, Confidence giving his opponent 200 yards at starting. At about five o'clock the horses were brought to the post, and at that time, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the old horse was the favourite at 6 and 8 to 4; and in the first mile he did not disappoint the good opinion of his friends, gaining considerably upon his adversary, but in the second he was observed to flag, requiring the aid of voice and whip to keep him to his pace, and eventually losing the race by about 70 yards. The winner was driven by Mr. Burke, and Confidence by his owner; and the time was named in accordance with the above result in seconds.

THE Brighton harriers will meet on Monday, the 9th inst., at Thunder's Barrow (back of Portslade), at half past ten, being the first public meet of the season. The hounds have continued morning hunting for some weeks, notwithstanding the heatdness of the ground, and have had several good runs, and have killed their fox in the open, which has given them into good condition, and the master will be well repaid by a gallop with them over our unrivalled Downs. The hounds are under the management of the huntsman and the Duchess's keeper, perhaps, he met with in the neighbourhood of any other town in England The latter pack have not yet taken the field

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—On Tuesday afternoon there took place at the School-house, Kennington-lane, the interesting ceremony of industrie into the school the eighteen boys and twelve girls elected a fortnight ago, and now placed on the establishment, in addition to the large number previously maintained, clothed, and educated there. The gratifying proceedings were in the presence of the Governor (Mr. Keasley), the Trustees, and Committee of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, many of the friends of the children attended, as well as of the relatives and friends of the recently elected children. The scene was animated and affecting.

COMMITTAL OF PRISONERS FOR TRIAL AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.— No. 1. Return of the number of Middlesex prisoners committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, from 1835 to 1843 inclusive, by police and county magistrates, with the result of the cases:—No. 2. Similar return of the number committed by city magistrates. No. 1. Middlesex.—Committed, 18,311; convicted, 13,623; acquitted, 3,150; bills ignored, 1,539; no prosecutions, 43 No. 2. London.—Committed, 3,487; convicted, 2,819; acquitted, 414; bills ignored, 144; no prosecutions 17. Middlesex committals.—Per centage of acquittals to committals, 24; per centage of bills ignored to committals, 7. London Committals. Per centage of acquittals to committals 18; per centage of bills ignored to committals, 4. The above returns, of the correctness of which there is no doubt, form, in the opinion of those who feel such an interest in the important subject to which they refer as to examine the returns minutely, a strong argument in favour of the present paid magistracy, a strong argument in favour of the latter body, who are elected by their fellow citizens.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE POSTILIONS OF THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA.—As the carriage and four in which was his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael was turning the corner, on Tuesday afternoon, from the High street to Castle-hall, Windsor, in its progress to the royal residence, the near-horse, on which one of the postilions was riding, slipped down, throwing his rider with considerable force upon the paved road. The poor fellow was so completely entangled with the traces (the leaders still dragging the carriage after them), that it was fully expected the wheels of the vehicle must have passed over his head. As he lay on the ground in this perilous position, the fallen horse made a desperate plunge, and kicked the man (without very severely injuring him) completely out of further harm's way. After some little delay the horse was got up, and the carriage with his Imperial Highness proceeded to the palace of the Sovereign.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last as a man named Honen who was engaged in some works now in progress at Sir J. Reume's, was in the act of raising a heavy piece of timber to the roof by means of a jack screw, the screw by some means accidentally slipped, and, losing its hold, he fell backwards from the plank on which he was standing, and was precipitated from the second to the first floor, in his descent striking the back of his head against one of the timbers with fearful violence. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct, a concussion of the brain having been the result of the fall. The unfortunate man has left a widow and four young children.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF EDINBURGH STEAMER.—On Monday afternoon, when the above steamer was waiting at Herne-bay for passengers, an escape of steam took place; and it was supposed to have arisen from the mud door of the boiler having become accidentally slipped, and, losing its hold, he fell backwards from the plank on which he was standing, and was precipitated from the second to the first floor, in his descent striking the back of his head against one of the timbers with fearful violence. A surgeon was immediately sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct, a concussion of the brain having been the result of the fall. The unfortunate man has left a widow and four young children.

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DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon a poor widow woman named Martin, residing in Pear tree-street, Grey's Inn-lane, went out to a job or char-work, leaving Emma, her eldest daughter, to take care of two younger sisters, of the respective ages of four and two years old. The mother had not been gone long when the most violent screams were heard issuing from the room in which they were locked, the door of which was immediately burst open, and the eldest girl was found enveloped in flames, crouching in one corner of the room; happily neither of the younger sisters was injured. The poor little sufferer was immediately conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's Inn road, where every assistance was promptly rendered, but from the injuries received very little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday the body of James Miller, the apprentice of Mr. John Goalby, of Stangate, Lambeth, mast, oar, and sculling maker, who, with a young female named Emily Rowan, an orphan, were drowned on Sunday night last by the upsetting of a skiff on the river opposite to Chelsea College, was found, left up the tide, on the shore facing the gas-works at Vauxhall. The face was frightfully mutilated by being, as it is supposed, jammed between the barges. The body was discovered by Collier, a waterman, and brought by him to the last to Mr. Goalby's premises, and having been identified, was removed to the vaults of St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, to await the holding of the Coroner's Inquest. No tidings of the body of the female have as yet been obtained. The two other apprentices in the skiff with the unfortunate deceased, and providentially escaped a watery grave, are in a fair way of recovery.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a seaman, named John Mowsey, fell from the lower deck of the ship Alcestis into the river Mersey. Singular, but shocking to relate, it was found, when he was picked up, that he had struck against something in his fall which had cut off his leg clean at the knee. The wound was also slightly injured in several places. A surgeon was immediately called in, but the body was quite cold. The act appears to have been most determined, as she was obliged to bend her knees to effect her purpose.

HOUSEBREAKERS BY FEE-NEMBED LIVERY SERVANTS.—It is stated that an organised gang of thieves are now prowling about town, disguised in the garb of livery servants. These fellows are dressed in the garb of "liquors," grooms, and footmen, and, it is said, are headed by one of the detective force, a Marylebone office, that their system of plunder has been eminently successful. At about half-past one on Wednesday, a supposed livery servant carried off three ladies' cloaks, of a very valuable description, from the front of the bazaar in Cranbourn-street.

AN OMNIBUS BROTH.—On Tuesday night, as a dark-coloured Hackney omnibus was driving sharply out of Regent-street into New Bond-street, a poor woman who was crossing the end of the street, was knocked down by one of the horses, but the wheels fortunately escaped her. The driver, who witnessed the occurrence, and saw the poor creature lying on the ground, stopped his horses and galloped off at a furious rate. The woman was conveyed to a surgeon's by a policeman.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S troop ship Queen, which recently left Portsmouth with men for the 4th Regt. receiving a portion of the detachment of the 4th Regt. which took part in the Scinde campaign, and two bankers' corks, all private soldiers, and all belonging to the 9th Regiment of Lancers, now quartered in Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—On Monday last forty invalids, belonging to the 44th, 49th, 18th, 28th, 38th, and 8th Regiments, under the command of a lieutenant of the 44th, embarked from the Sir Wm. Meuey at Gravesend, after a fine voyage of six months all but seven days, and constituting a detachment from Chatham. Upwards of forty were left during the passage, and the remainder are attached to the invalid depot at Fort Pitt. The men have expressed much of the treatment they received on the passage from the captain of the ship, with regard to provisions, &c., and have demanded a court of inquiry to investigate the facts of the case. Efforts have been made to compromise the matter with them, but without success.

ADMIRALTY.—An order has been issued by the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, requiring all pensioners of that establishment to march it appears that the pensioners were annually to receive pensions residing within the limits of London, and Middlesex are to receive their pensions at the Hospital on the 26th of every month, and in consequence of a statement put forth to the effect that taking part in the agitation now going on for the Repeal of the Union with Ireland will, in equality any person from receiving his pension. It is not that an order of such a nature had been issued, although not by any means in a public form, or in a way calculated to put any who might unconsciously offend on their guard, but as statements that several have been struck off the pension at Liverpool be true, it is evident that it is not intended even to give any cast on on the subject: for certainly the opinion of no human being would justify the fixing of the pension list upon any other footing than that which it was originally established upon.

THE Master-General of the Ordnance has given directions for the erection of temporary barracks at Carmarthen, the expense of which is to be defrayed by public subscription from the resident gentry of the town and county. The requisite funds have already been raised.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BENSON, R.A.—The distinguished artillery officer expired at Chatsgrove on Wednesday fortnight. The deceased served in Flanders in the campaign of 1793, 1794, and 1795, and in 1801 was actively employed in Egypt, and for his services there he was rewarded with a medal. He subsequently took part in the memorable war in the Peninsula, and particularly in 1808 and the following year, under the gallant General Sir David Baird.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued instructions for building two new 12 gun brigs, to be named Daring and Dwarf, after vessels of the same name. Cape Spartivento and Zante—The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Bart., K.C.B., commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and Vesuvius war-steamer, at Corfu—The Magicienne, 24 ; L'Aigle, 24, and on her way from thence to Malta, the Polyphemus steam-packet. At the Firness of Clyde—The Rodney, 90, Captain Sir Stephen Lushington, at Plymouth, the Minden, 72; Leander, 50, and Alecto steam packet. At Barcelona—The Scout, 18; and Savage, 10. On her way to England The Medina, 84; and at Tunis, the Retribution, 4.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 5.—The Pylades, 18, Commander Louis S. Tindal, has arrived at Plymouth, from China and the East Indies. She is ordered round to Sheerness, to be paid off The Cygnet, 6, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Wilson, has arrived here yesterday from the coast of Africa. She is to be paid off, and will proceed to Sheerness for that purpose The Beagle, surveying-vessel, which anchored at Spithead on Saturday, after an absence of upwards of four years, has proceeded round to Woolwich, where she will be paid off. The Fawn-brig, 8, Captain Hy Pring, and the Acorn, 18, Commander John Adams, have both come home from the Mediterranean, and are ordered into ordinary. The Rodney, 90, Captain E. Maunsell, is hourly expected here from the Cape of Good Hope. Orders have been received to pay her off at Sheerness on her arrival. There are no defects for recommission without delay. The Victoria and Albert, her Majesty's royal steam yacht, will leave Woolwich in the course of a week, and proceed to Sheerness, where she will be laid up for the winter. She has undergone a thorough repair of the boats' decks and bulwarks, and will be turned over to her tender the Nautilus. The Monarch, 84, Captain Samuel Chambers, is on her account been brought forward for sea with all despatch, and will proceed to the coast of Africa, to which he was ordered when on that station, in command of the Viper, and which has since repeatedly attacked him on this country. The story of the first lieutenant having taken the command upon himself in all semester, there being no such officer, nor, in fact, any lieutenant on board the Leopard. [The story above alluded to will be found under the head of Irish intelligence.]

MILITARY DESERTION.—A private of the Scots Greys underwent the terrible and dis-

graceful punishment of being flogged at the Barracks' Riding School, Ipswich, a few days since. It appears the offence of the unfortunate man, who is an Irishman of the name of Dogherty, was threatening to shoot his corporal; thus being the second time of his uttering the threat. The fortitude with which he received his dreadful punishment was astonishing —having received 140 lashes without a groan or a cry of agony escaping his lips. He was afterwards conveyed to the hospital, where he is in a fair way of recovery.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOVEMENTS OF MAILS, SITCE S. —Up to day of the Medea we learn that the Queen, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral , at Owen, with the Indian in company (which left Malta on the 16th) were yesterday (the 7th) at two p.m., between Cape Spartivento and the island of Zante. The Vesuvius had previously arrived on the 21st, in the morning, and was again despatched the same evening to accompany to the Admiral the news brought by the Tagus, on the 19th, of the revolution at Athens. From the moment of leaving Malta, up to the latest accounts, the wind has been always fair and favourable, and for the Admiral's working to windward it would appear he had the view a destination in that direction, though a report prevailed on board that he would be here to Malta on the 30th. In all probability he would not touch at Athens on the Vesuvius rejoining him. The Tagus proceeded on her voyage to England on the 19th, with a full cargo of silk and figs, and several passengers. The Medea arrived the morning from Bandonn and Mahon. An extraordinary departure of a French steamer takes p to-day for Marseilles, in consequence of some important despatches which have just arrived by the French steamer for the French government, by which opportunity I noticed, I presume, to send the present letter, for no mail is made up. Since writing the above, the Hecla, English war steamer, has been despatched to the westward with sealed orders.—Exchange.

First Lieutenant H. Craigie, Royal Marines, from the Queen to the Monarch, second Lieutenant A. Butcher, from the Monarch to the Queen. Naval Instructors—John Mc-Millon, from the Monarch to the Indus; Alex. Gerard, from the Indus to the Monarch.

HER MAJESTY'S SHOOT FANTOME.—A letter has been received from Captain Haynes, commander of Her Majesty's sloop Fantome, announcing the pleasing intelligence that, after the greatest exertions, her Majesty's ship has not only been recovered, but that she has been surveyed, and reported in a fit state either to proceed to sea herself, or into the Vasiliere (her original destination), or return to England, as the commodore on the station may think fit. Captain Hayne's letter is dated July 15, from Monte Video, at which period her Majesty's ship was ready for sea.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM COVE. At an early hour on (Saturday morning her Majesty's ships St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Canopus were under way off Cove harbour, and anchored nearly opposite the light house till evening, when they proceeded on a cruize. On Sunday morning the Majesty's steam-ship Penelope, one of the largest, if not the largest in the service, entered the harbour, and in the course of the day was visited by hundreds, who admired this stupendous specimen of naval architecture. A naval court-martial was held on Saturday, on board the St. Vincent, on Robert Taylor, a sailor of the Majesty's ship Isis, who, whilst in a state of intoxication, on Tuesday, threatened his captain, called him a tyrant, and said he did not care a ——— for him. Admiral Bailey was president of the court. Taylor has served many years, and his character stood well with his officers. It is supposed that he will be transported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECKS. FIVE VESSELS LOST AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Information was received at Lloyd's Coffee house on Monday of the loss of the undermentioned vessels:—The schooner Princess Augusta of Lunenberg, during very rough weather, capsized, at about fifty miles west of Cape Sable. The crew, consisting of five persons, having excellent swimmers, succeeded in regaining the vessel, and remaining on the keel, by lashing themselves to the rigging. The vessel was soon washed overboard. One of the crew, a young man named James Spanagle, was the only person who was saved, and he was picked up by a vessel in a very exhausted state, having been on the wreck five days without any sustenance.

The Caledonian (an American ship). During a dreadful storm on the 14th of last month, at eight o'clock in the evening, the splendid vessel, which was on her voyage from New York for Cette, endeavoured to escape the fury of the storm by taking shelter in the bay; but owing to the violence of the storm was obliged to anchor by another way, namely, the usual passage, where she struck and lost her rudder, by which she became unmanageable, and after having drifted for some time, at length struck on the rocks and went to pieces. Fortunately, the whole of the crew were saved.

The Alice, of Neola Shields, struck on a rock near Bridsand, coast of Norway, whilst on her passage from Archangel to London, on the 7th of last month. It appears that the master and crew remained with the vessel two days and two nights, when she was got off the rock with three feet of water in her hold and in a rapidly sinking state, when the Hannah Moore, Captain Hinchburn, from Ganga for London, happened to be passing and took the crew and master on board. It is expected that the master of the Alice (Mr. Kennedy) and the vessel will set on fire previous to leaving, in order to remove so dangerous an impediment as she would be if left in the place she was in, it being a frequented road by vessels.

The Hannah, schooner Rebecca, Captain Sawyer, whilst on her voyage from Honduras for New Orleans, was wrecked on Sortugas. Vessel was entirely lost, the crew and cargo were taken to the Havannah.

The Ellen, Captain Carey, from Halifax for Bucknche, was dragged from her anchors, off Marie Joseph, on the 25th of August last, during very rough weather, and was lost, master and crew were fortunately saved, and were taken to Halifax in the Isabel.

NEWBURGH: Oct. 1.—The Perseverance, of Exeter, was in contact this morning near the Nore with the James Watt steamer, and had her bowsprit carried away, bows stove, stern split, &c., but was taken in tow and proceeded for London.

SUNDERLAND, Sept. 24.—The Mary, from Riga to Belfast, which got ashore at the entrance of this harbour on the 21st instant, has been assessed at £1,000, and will require that sum to repair.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Williams, from Inverkeithing, got aground on the north point of Hogland on the 20th instant, but was assisted off, after throwing part of her cargo (coals) overboard, and arrived here to day making a great deal of water. A three masted vessel was also driven ashore on the 19th instant, by the Nicolai steamer, and lost all her masts.

MEMEL, Sept. 24.—A schooner dismasted was seen yesterday about sixteen miles N.E. by E. of this port. A steamer will go in search of her.

ELSINEUR, Sept. 23.—The Norval, from Liverpool to Riga, has put in here to repair, having lost her topmasts and sails in a squall in the Cattegat. The White, from Newcastle to St. Petersburgh, got into Gothenburg on the 20th instant, with loss of topmasts, &c., and has proceeded.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—The Johannes, from Newcastle to Lisbon, has put in here leaky, and, it is supposed, will have to discharge.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 25.—The Patriot, from Carthagena to London, put in here on the 22nd instant, leaky, and must discharge.

MILFORD, Oct. 1.—The Jupiter of Newport, calm-laden, went on shore in St. Bride's Bay yesterday, lodged, and sunk; materials saved.

BIDDEFORD, Oct. 2.—The St. George from St. Lucia to Liverpool, was stranded on Saunton Sands this morning; crew saved

CORK, Sept. 30.—Arrived, the Kate Kearney from Jamaica.

SHIELDS, Sept. 30.—The Alice, from Archangel to London, struck on a rock near Bridsand, coast of Norway, on the 7th instant, and on the 9th the crew saved. Oct. 1. The Enchantress, of Exeter, with white the bar, has been got ready for running

OFF MARGATE, Oct. 1.—The Gambia from Sierra Leone, Africa from Newfoundland.

CARDIFF, Sept. 30.—Arrived the Marquis of Bute from Quebec.

The Lady Sarah Hamilton, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. She is one of the finest of that splendid line of packet ships trading between Liverpool and New York. Her dates are anticipated by the last steam.

The Katadden, late master Bowden, put into Cove on Friday, short of provisions, with only three hands on board, and they in so disabled and sickly a state that they had to be immediately taken on shore. She was bound from the coast of Africa, with oil, to Liverpool. She left Sierra Leone on the 12th of July, and was, consequently, seventy nine days at sea. She had lost her sails, &c., in a gale, and during the voyage the crew became sick, and had all died but three. Captain Donovan expired when off the coast, after experiencing dreadful fatigue and misery.

Extract of a communication from her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Alexandria to her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Syria, dated August 4, 1843 :—"I have the honour to report, for your information, that the British schooner Unicorn, having taken on board as part a full cargo of wheat and other commodities for Leghorn, is now lying here in a disabled condition, arising from death and sickness among the crew. The master (the late Captain Wolpole) died this day, having previously lost two of his men, and the rest of his crew, consisting of five men, including the mate, are in a sickly and helpless state."

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Provisions. Owing to the saltness of the weather, the Irish butter market is dull, and holders are inclined to give way in price. The best Dutch has advanced to 94s to 95s per cwt. Old bacon is very dull in sale, fresh-cured is quoted at 52s to 60s per cwt. landed Lard is quite as dear. Prime hams cannot be had under 66s to 70s per cwt

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YARMOUTH, Oct. 1.—The Dorothea, from Wisby to London, was in contact with the Argus, off Shields, in Lowestoffe, yesterday, and received some damage, but it is expected will be able to proceed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat up to this market have been but moderate, but of somewhat improved quality. On each market-day the attendance of factors has been rather numerous, and the best parcels of both red and white have sold at full prices; but the middling and inferior descriptions have not commanded quite as much money as of late. From abroad the receipts of wheat continue large. Although extensive quantities have been brought forward, the demand for the article has ruled active, at full currencies. Barley and malt, though not nearly so much in request, have met a slow inquiry, at rather lower quotations. From Ireland very large quantities of oats have come to hand, owing to which the oat trade has ruled dull, on rather easier terms. Beans, peas, and flour may be considered about stationary.

Average of English Wheat, [illegible] Malt, 6846 and Oats, 1910 quarters. Of [illegible] Irish Wheat, [illegible] and Oats, 3,760 quarters. Foreign Wheat, [illegible] Barley, 1626, and Oats, 2,000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 45s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 43s; ditto, white, 46s to 47s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 20s to 23s; distilling, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 48s to 50s; brown ditto, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 50s; Chevalier, 53s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 36s to 40s; boilers, 32s to 36s per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 45

This day is published, price 3s. 6d.,

MOSCOW: A POEM IN SIX CANTOS. By W. F. BARHAM, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.
London: J. HOW, 137, Fleet-street

On the 1st of November next will be published, price 3s. 6d., gilt edges, and illustrated with numerous Wood-cuts,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,

GUTCH'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER and ALMANACK for 1844. From the deans of Scientific Matter contained in its pages, it is especially recommended to the notice of Engineers, Mechanics, and Men of Science in general.
E. LUMLEY, 86, Chancery lane; Messrs. SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Stationers' Court

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ON CONSTIPATION, HÆMORRHOIDS, and other disorders of the bowels, with twenty engravings.
ON INDIGESTION, NERVOUSNESS, and DIET, with Diet Tables for all Invalids. Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.
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"This work has obtained an immense popularity. Read it we must in spite of ourselves."—Foreign Quarterly.
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THE ARTIZAN, a Monthly Journal of the Operative Arts.
Price 1s. The October Number is this day published. Four Plates and numerous Wood Cuts as usual. This work having now reached its tenth number—a progress affording a fair sample of its quality—the publishers are enabled to bring it forward with confidence, as beyond comparison, the most useful, practical, and useful, of all the scientific periodicals now produced.

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MAGNIFICENT COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, Atlas size, to be given away to Subscribers to the Artizan, consisting of a View of the Great Arches Marine Engines of all our eminent makers. Examples of new Architectural Orders. The Temple Church—The Engines of the ferry Western Steamer, &c. At the end of the year the Artizan will become an illustrated work in gold and colours, without increase in price, accomplished by a new process, of which the Artizan has the monopoly.
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THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS gives a Return Weekly of the number of Foreign Cattle of every description imported, and furnishes all information that can be procured, calculated to throw a light on this subject, of vital importance to the farmer. As an Agricultural Journal, it will be found invaluable. Markets for Grain, Seeds, Hop, and provision merchant, millers, brewer, and all parties interested in the correctness of British and foreign corn and seed markets, which are brought down to the latest moment of going to press.
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A series of highly-finished wood engravings, accurate likenesses of the most Eminent British Farmers, will be given periodically in the
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The following is a list of some of those whose portraits will speedily appear:—

Earl of Leicester	J. Bakewell	C. Collins
Duke of Bedford	J. Tull	J. Ellman
	RIVING.	
Earl Spencer	H. Handley	C. Hillyard
Duke of Richmond	P. Pusey, M.P.	T. Bates
Earl Talbot	S. Grantham	H. C. Lawbenton
Lord Western	Jonas Webb	Col. De Cranzer
Sir C. Morgan, Bart.	J. Price	J. Smith, Deanston

The "Farmer's Magazine," Vol. IV., New Series, price 10s. 6d., cloth boards, may be had of all booksellers.

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BELLE ASSEMBLÉE, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains two Coloured Plates of the Fashions, finished in the first style, as they arrive from Paris. Price Fifteenpence.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Having now passed the ordeal of experiment for a long period, and become recognised by the public at large as the Family Paper of largest circulation and influence in the Weekly London Press, and as the ONLY Illustrated Journal—if Truth and News are to be associated with Art-embellishments—it is unnecessary (when an important improvement in what may be called the statistics of the paper requires a new public announcement) to resume the form of a mere prospectus, or to recapitulate the principles and policy which have made themselves so thoroughly known throughout the empire, and, we have reason to believe, not more known than respected and approved.
But, in proportion as the ILLUSTRATED NEWS has proved itself established—in proportion as it has found some assistance dying, and to die with prosperity—now, by the advancement of science, succeeds in bringing its machinery to keep pace with its success—the greater has been the temptation held out to piracy, and the consequent curtailation, until they could command the opportunity of returning more certainly the public embrace.
That opportunity has now arrived.—For some time past their extensive premises have been preparing for the reception of two beautiful Steam Printing Machines, upon an improved principle, which will in a few days be fixed, and enable the proprietors to distribute any number that may be required of their paper within the period of publication—not only at times to suit the convenience of the public, but with a higher degree of finish and refinement in the mechanical walk of art than has been ever yet attained in periodical literature. Then will those vast resources which the Journal has hitherto only developed according to its means of supply, at once meet the whole spirit of the demand, and the proprietors can promise a degree of rapidity in the illustration of news events—of fidelity in the realisations of public intelligence by art—of power on the multiplication of copies of that intelligence for the million—such as will prove less what the paper has done than what it will do—less the influence and strength it has exhibited than the strength and influence which it has been obliged to conceal.
For this auspicious consummation of a young prosperity the proprietors have ardently onged, and they now rejoice in being able emphatically to announce it to the public.
The ILLUSTRATED NEWS—hitherto impeded only by its own prosperity—now, by the advancement of science, succeeds in bringing its machinery to keep pace with its success
The result is, that the proprietors need no longer be afraid to extend their publicity They may now swell the zone of permission for the illustration of every event upon the tapes of public life, without fear of disappointing any of the responsive orders which them manifests may call forth. With no hitherto been their guide—in the field of art—truth with lavish exp" nditure for its attainment and scorn of the untravelled deception whom in false ambition "still sped the traveller, one at never knew." As in the case of the Queen's Visit to Scotland and subsequently to France and Belgium, their artists will "follo o the footsteps of modern adventure" and record them faithfully for the pleasurable instruction of the people and the historic information of future time.
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS need hardly refer to its principles. They have made it the recognised Family Paper of the Empire. It has advocated it shall advocate virtue only (virtue wedded to religion) in morals and in politics alike. No party—no predilections of sect—of tribe—in doctrine—in philosophy—in the affairs of Church or State—but an unswerving impartiality—a high dignity of purpose—a leaning to what seems the right—and to that only—for the love of God and man. The whole spirit of the natural justice and freedom of the British constitution—the Journal would have reflected from every phase of its career.
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There is only this change in the condition of the paper, that the proprietors now know that they can keep pace with the kind enthusiasm of public patronage, and that if they are admitted by their novel and successful enterprise to have done good, they have now the means of increasing that good fourfold.
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THE Public are respectfully informed, the Star Company's superior fast STEAM PACKETS leave Hungerford Pier daily, at 10, 12¾, 2¾, 4¾; London-bridge, at 9, 10¾, 1, 3, 5; Greenwich Pier, at 11; Blackwall, 8¾, 9, to 10, 11¼, ¾ to 2, ¼ to 4, ¾ to 6.
N.B.—The Packets from Gravesend leave the Terrace Pier at 6¾, 8¾, 3, 4, 6, 7
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EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are requested that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns for the PANTHEMETYKONPANY, for the sale of their new Patent INKSTANDS, known as Queen Helen's Churchyard, Bow, Cheapside-street). They are packed in showy boxes in canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is required to be given to the Business, as the Inventors, who have many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without the let or less. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above

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H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own"), have large eyes, are easily threaded (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of needles, fish-hooks, hooks and eyes, steel pens, &c., for shipping. These needles or pens for the home trade are sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 12 penny stamps for every shilling value. H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

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LADIES' GOLD CHAINS, London made. For facility of reference we weight as given for each section, and, as to price, the quality of the gold is warranted equal to that of 18 carat, or any other standard:—

	Length, Weight,	Simple Chains	With stars	Fancy patterns
	British Farmers, will be given periodically in the		in links	
A Neck Chain	45 .. 3	£4 4 0	£5 5 0	£5 15 0
Ditto	45 .. 4	5 5 0	6 6 0	6 16 0
Ditto	45 .. 5	6 6 0	7 7 0	7 17 0
Ditto	36 .. 6	7 7 0	8 18 0	9 9 0

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INVALIDS AND CHILDREN
INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, on every plan, studious of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive bath, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Children's Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the most careless with impunity, now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Alpine Carriages, at very low prices.
ISORAM'S Manufactory, 20, City road, Finsbury-square.

PALMER and Co.'s PATENT MAGNUM and NEW MID-SIZED CANDLE LAMPS.
Together with every variety of their CANDLE LAMPS in general, giving every degree of light from that of moderation to that of the most brilliant French table lamp, as produced prior.
PALMER and Co. who have so successfully introduced the art of lighting by means of Candle Lamps and Candles, to burn Without Smell or Snuffing, are now making a new MID SIZED CANDLE, from Palm Oil, and MID SIZED CANDLE LAMPS for use
The Candles are of same light, and burn the same time, and cost less, than the Metallic Wick Candles.
They are not unpleasant to handle, so are have the unpleasant smell, and it is presume they will be preferred even for lamps to any sort of candles or oil for ordinary purposes.
Many old-constructed Lamps having gone abroad PALMER and Co. cannot be answerable for their working of any but such as have the new wicks.

LIST OF PRICES OF PATENT CANDLES
Under which names orders for them are to be given. (All to be used in Candle Lamps)

	Per Dozen Pounds. s. d.
Magnum Candles, Metallic Wick, 2 to the pound, three wicks	10 0
Magnum Candles, Metallic Wick, 15 to the dozen pounds, four wicks	10 0
Magnum Candles, Stripe Wick Palm, 2 to the pound, four wicks	9 0
Magnum Candles, Stripe Wick Palm, 2 to the pound, one wick	9 0
Mid-size Stripe Wick Palm Candles, 3 and 4 to the pound, two wicks (dips)	7 6
Mid-size Stripe Wick Palm Candles, 2 to the pound, three wicks (dips)	7 6
Stripe Wick Tallow, 4 to the pound, two wicks (dips)	8 0
Metallic Wick Tallow, 6 to the pound, two wicks (moulds)	9 0
Metallic Wick Tallow (Night Lights) 6 to the pound, one wick	9 6
Metallic Wick Tallow, 8 to the pound, two wicks (moulds)	9 0
Metallic Wick Tallow, 8 to the pound, one wick, (moulds)	9 0
Metallic Wick Stearine, 6 to the pound, two wicks, for warm climates	12 0
Metallic Wick Wax, 6 to the pound, two wicks, for warm climates	18 0
Wenzler Lamp, Stripe Wick Tallow, 8 to the pound, one wick	8 6

Exposure per dozen pounds allowed off six dozen, paid for on delivery.

PALMER and Co., Manufacturers, Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London.
Sold at all shops in connexion with their house in all parts of the kingdom.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE STALLS AND BANNERS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

In consequence of the express command of the Queen that the banners, helmets, mantles, &c. &c., of the Knights of the Garter (which had been taken down at the commencement of the extensive repairs and renovations in the interior of St. George's Chapel, and placed in Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel during the progress of the works) should be again put up and re-arranged, previous to the arrival of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, upon a visit to her Majesty, at the castle, Sir Charles George Young, Garter king at Arms, arrived at Windsor on Monday, for the purpose of carrying into effect the commands of the Queen.
The whole of the gorgeous banners (many of the most ancient being in an extremely dilapidated state, and requiring to be replaced with the greatest care), the crowns, coronets, helmets, crests, swords, &c., have been carefully and thoroughly cleansed, which, together with the several plates of armorial ensigns, have now been placed according to the present order of the seniority of the several Knights of this most noble and ancient order in their respective stalls.
The banners, mantles, &c. of the following recently created knights were put up for the first time on Tuesday. His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke of Cleveland.
The stalls of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Dorset are now vacant in consequence of the decease of those noblemen; and a stall has also been left vacant for the banners and achievements of the King of Saxony, who was installed at Windsor in October 1842, by the Earl of Wilton and Sir Charles Young, the Garter King at Arms.
The banners, &c. of the following Knights of the Order have been removed in consequence of their decease.—The Duke of Sussex, Duke of Dorset, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis Wellesley, and the Marquis of Hertford.
The following is now the "Order of the Stalls," as they have been arranged by Sir Charles Young:—

ON THE SOVEREIGN'S SIDE, FACING THE ALTAR.	ON THE PRINCE'S SIDE, FACING THE ALTAR.
1. The Sovereign.	2. Void for the Prince of Wales.
3. H. R. H. Prince Albert.	4. The King of Hanover.
5. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.	6. The Crown Prince of Hanover.
7. H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge	

ON THE SOVEREIGN'S, OR SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHOIR.	ON THE PRINCE'S, OR NORTH SIDE OF THE CHOIR.
9. King of the Netherlands (abdicated)	8. King of the Belgians.
11. Emperor of Russia.	10. King of Wurtemburg.
13. King of Prussia.	12. King of Saxony.
15. Reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen.	14. Reigning Duke of Brunswick.
17. Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha.	16. Prince of Lauingen.
19. Duke of Rutland.	18. Earl of Lonsdale.
21. Duke of Newcastle.	20. Marquis of Anglesey.
23. Duke of Wellington.	22. Duke of Devonshire.
25. Duke of Northumberland.	24. Duke of Richmond.
27. Marquis of Exeter.	26. Duke of Grafton.
29. Earl Grey.	28. Duke of Hamilton.
31. Duke of Buccleuch.	30. Earl of Carlisle
33. Marquis of Lansdowne.	32. Earl of Derby.
35. Duke of Somerset.	34. Marquis of Westminster.
37. Duke of Sutherland.	36. Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
39. Duke of Beaufort.	38. Duke of Cleveland.
41. Marquis of Salisbury.	40. Vacant.
43. Vacant.	

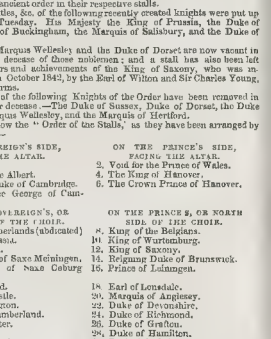
The Duke of Wellington left the Folkstone station of the London and Dover Railway by the seven o'clock train on Monday morning, and arrived in London at forty-four minutes past ten. His Grace left London-bridge station, on his return to Walmer, by the train which started at half-past five in the afternoon, thus accomplishing the distance to Walmer and back in one day, besides being nearly seven hours in town.
When the Duke de Nemours entered the cathedral at Lyons, on Sunday last, to hear mass, the archbishop addressed his royal highness in the following terms:—"Fear not that flattery may sully the holy air breathed in this sanctuary and disturb the calmness of your prayers. We shall only say to your royal highness, with sacred and respectful freedom, that if France has recognized in your race the valiant sword of Louis IX., repelling the barbarians on the soil of Africa, religion hopes ever to find in the heart and works of a son of St. Louis that faith which is more powerful than violence. But, though adhesion is rejected from our temples, we touch from our pulpits that heads of governments are entitled to the tribute of our love and gratitude, and that the laws they promulgate ought to be received with respect and obedience. Sir, I express, as St. prince, the sentiments of the clergy; and I am happy in having this opportunity of expressing them to your Royal Highness. Incessantly resolved to keep ourselves out of the whirlwind of human politics, we employ the influence of our ministry only in uniting men with each other in amity, in maintaining good order, and thus serving the interests of France and of the King." His royal highness replied:—"Monsieur le Cardinal—I have been much affected by your evangelical sentiments, and your efforts to give expansion to that sweet peace which resides at the foot of altars, and of which you have me to partake. You have received great eulogiums upon me, but I can accept only of your hopes. The sacred model which you have presented to me is dear to me on more grounds than one. I shall be happy to follow the steps of that great King, whom I honour doubly as my ancestor and patron."
REBECCA in 1727.—"About the latter end of February, 1726-7, a petition was sent to the Commissioners of Excise Assessment, from some of this city (Bristol), and thereabouts, complaining of the great duties laid upon their trade, and praying relief, and provision for keeping them in good repair. In consequence of this, an act of parliament, 13 Geo I. 1727, was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected here about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many days. But the country people showed a violent hostility to the measure, and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were soon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who would not suffer coal to be carried to market, whereupon the Mayor and the city supplied from Swansea, which, when the colliers perceived, they brought their coals as usual. Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the next night, after the soldiers were withdrawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in women's apparel, and high-crowned hats."—Memoirs of Bristol and its Neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol London, 1823, 4to. Vol. 2, p. 571.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 40.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th ch.	P takes Kt
2. R to K 6th ch.	K takes R
3. Q to Q 7th ch.	K moves
4. Q to K 7th ch	K moves
5. Q to K 4th ch.	K moves
6. B to K B 3rd ch.	P takes B
7. K Kt P one ch.	P takes P
8. Q to K R 8th ch.	K moves
9. Q to K R 7th ch.	K moves
10. Q to K R 6th ch.	K moves
11. K P mates	

PROBLEM. No. 41.
(By Clericus Delcrotiæ.)
White to move, and mate in five moves.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

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THE IRISH PROCLAMATION.

The past week has been one of exciting interest. There are periods when the march of events seem stayed, and there is a pause in the working of the mighty machine of society. But though there may be stillness, there is never retrogression; the index never goes backward; the tide of history "knows no retiring ebb"—for good or for evil, it flows on for ever.

The Government, after a period of inaction that seemed almost inexplicable, have taken that one step forward, in dealing with the portion of the empire that for a year past has been trembling on the verge of rebellion, which places them in open collision with the leader of the agitation.

The conflict is watched with intense interest; if we may compare great things with small, and illustrate the strife of principles and parties by the analogy of a contest of individuals, we should say the interest attached to this momentous encounter is of the same description as that which accompanied two of the Athletes of old to the arena. Each sides watches its champion, and calculates the probabilities of his success or failure, founded on the strength and skill which the combatant possesses, or is believed to possess. The people of England, removed from the actual scene of action, can judge only of results, for on both sides there is probably exaggeration as to the causes that are at work. They can see enough, however, to make them wish that the troubled drama should close, or take some definite form that could enable them to judge as to what is to be its termination. Englishmen are not unjust—their sympathies are generally on the side of justice—they love good order—they have a feeling of respect for the laws; prove that a wrong exists, and point out a practical remedy, and they will seldom fail in their hearty co-operation on behalf of the complaining party. But these very qualities make them impatient of imaginary grievances—to doubt highly-coloured statements—to fear the effect of appeals to the passions rather than to the reason—to suspect those who have even the appearance of trading on public wrongs—above all things to despise all endeavours to make grievances where none exist. In the real patriot they have an unbounded regard, proved by the worship they have paid to those who wore the mask of the benefactor of a cause only to hide the features of its traitor;—but woe be to the hypocrite when he becomes suspected; still deeper disgrace when what he is suspected to be, he is proved, for measureless then is the contempt that becomes his portion. But, however the demon of discord is evoked, however vile the means that rouse it, or the purpose for which it is awakened, not the less must every attempt be made to allay its fury. When the house is blazing it is no time to ask how the flames were raised—the first great object is to extinguish them. The conflagration may be caused by the uncalculating folly of the idiot, "who flingeth about firebrands, and saith, am I not in sport?" or it may arise from the dark malice of the incendiary who applies the match in terrible earnestness. In either case the one straightforward duty is the same. Leaving, then, all relating to causes, motives and persons out of consideration, let us take the present circumstances as they actually exist—let us ask what is the evil? and follow up that question by another—how does the Government intend to meet it?

The evil is visible enough. A people excited, as we have said, to the very verge of rebellion, but kept within the bounds of order by an extraordinary exercise of individual influence—which, however, the events of an hour, the most casual incident, may destroy; and which, at best, has but the frail security of one human life for its continuance. A combined power, and an organization exceeding anything of the same kind the world has seen for its completeness, and the facility with which it can be put in operation; which is directed so as to perform many of the functions of a legitimate government—its one great purpose being the establishment of national independence. On the other hand, the constitutional and responsible rulers of the country have the resources of the empire at their command—armies, fleets, railways, steamers, and last, but not least, the power that can put all these in motion—money; for the exchequer once more is cognizant of a surplus. Having these means at their disposal, why has an open declaration of the opinions of the Government been so long delayed? We wholly disbelieve that the inaction has arisen from any conviction that the excitement would die out of itself. Preliminary steps are necessary in everything, and the Executive could not have done anything more unadvised than to strike a blow, as long as no outrages were committed, till it had the means of supporting it. Let us recollect that in great movements, either of war or policy, it is not enough to be prepared for the probable; what is even in the most remote degree possible, however frightful to contemplate, must be provided for. It may appear strange to many who have had their ideas directed exclusively to the political aspect of the struggle, but it is, nevertheless, strikingly apparent, that military reasons rather than political or legal considerations, have delayed the hour of action. Let us recollect that in the ministry and at the head of the army is the Duke of Wellington a commander whose caution is as remarkable as his decision, and whose judgment in his profession is clear and unerring. The beginning of the movement found Ireland unprovided with everything necessary to resist a revolt except an army amounting to a mere fraction of the population. It was dispersed in small bodies over a great extent of country; each corps separately would, in a general rising, have been powerless, would have been annihilated, before a junction could have been effected with others; such, to a military eye, calculating on military principles, would seem to be the possible consequence. Delay, then, was the policy, with the view of acquiring strength in the interim. And this is precisely what has been done. Troops have been gradually introduced, forts have been repaired, armed and provisioned. These places form strongholds, where armed men may, almost for any length of time, defy the efforts of unarmed and undisciplined mobs, to whom the want of immediate success is assured defeat. The Government has strengthened itself to the extent it thinks necessary in case of the worst, and now it acts. There was evidently nothing in the prospect of the Clontarf meeting to make it more formidable or dangerous than any of the previous "monster" gatherings. If it was necessary to repress it, it was still more necessary to repress the others. What could be more exciting than the recollections which eloquence and passion could summon from the swelling mounds of "Tara of the Kings?" the scene at once of ancient grandeur and modern bloodshed. What could be more dangerous than the feelings which were called forth at Mullaghmart, which tradition points as the scene of a dire and terrible massacre: Why were not these repressed? We can see no reason so satisfactory as that the Executive was not prepared for the worst that might happen after such a step. There may be others. The Premier is supposed to be averse to extreme measures; he is believed to have differed from his colleagues; and it is rumoured that he now gives his consent to the present course, only on the solemn representations of the law officers of the Crown. But it appears to us that there was another whose fiat was required, and that it is not till now he has judged that "the pear is ripe."

And after all this what is to come? Those against whom the proclamation was launched have yielded a prompt obedience to the law. They declare their intention of scrupulously observing it for the future. The sad "worst" then may not—as it should be the fervent prayer of all that it will not—happen. But society cannot go on in this dead "lock" of dreaded outbreak and prepared defence. There must be other measures, and there is also a conviction in the quarters from whence those measures must come that this necessity exists. Let us trust that they will be conceived in wisdom and applied with justice. Then may we hope to see the cloud,—far, far bigger "than the man's hand"—pass away. While it hangs over us, there can be nothing but dread and gloom. Confidence is destroyed—security is shaken—trade is paralyzed and it is in Ireland that the worst effects of the agitation are visible. It is at once the source and centre of its own calamities. It is as useless as it is criminal to "rake up the buried enmities of the past"—to revive old hostilities, perished with those who felt them—to infuse into the present generation the direful hatred between race and race, which afflicted and disgraced the past. To cite the cruelties that stained the barbarous ages of both nations, as a justification of hatred and enmity between them now, when civilization should make them one, seems to us something worse than an error: it may suffice to rouse the passions, but in the eye of reason it stands inexcusable. The *post facto* zeal that

> Visits ancient sins on modern times,
> And punishes the Pope for Cæsar's crimes,

is equally unjust, but not so mischievous. Let this be thrown off, or small indeed will be the sympathy of the "Saxon" with the endeavours of the Irish people to obtain any amelioration of their condition. If England were to retaliate in the same way, would Ireland be bettered? and, if not, why provoke an injury? Things have now reached a crisis; the resolution of the Government to maintain the law is declared, and there is an equally open avowal that every endeavour shall be used to evade it—at the same time, that exertions shall be made to prevent any attempt to break its provisions. Thus has the first act of the great drama ended: on what position of the characters will the curtain next ascend?

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The recent visit of this young Bourbon prince to the Court of Berlin has excited considerable comment on the Continent, although it has been confidently stated that the object of his Royal Highness's journey was a mere visit of pleasure, unconnected with any political object. The King of Prussia is stated to have given the Duke an exceedingly warm reception.

His Royal Highness arrived at Berlin on the 21st, and proceeded immediately to meet the King at Potsdam. He did not reach the latter place until the evening was too far advanced to admit of his taking part in a *fête champêtre* which his Prussian Majesty had prepared for him. Great pains were taken in arranging the Sans Souci Gardens for this *fête*. The delightful spot in front of Neptune's Grotto was reserved for dancing. Fourteen marble columns, recently brought from Italy, were raised on pedestals which had been prepared for them; and numerous statues and other specimens of antique sculpture were tastefully grouped amidst orange trees and fragrant shrubs. The interior of the grotto was fitted up as a tent, and hung with red drapery, bordered with gold. The ball terminated at half-past three, and the party then proceeded to the picture gallery in the palace of Sans Souci, where dinner was laid. In the evening the royal family and their distinguished guest adjourned to the Court Theatre, where Scribe's "Verre d'Eau" was performed. Meanwhile the Duke de Bordeaux arrived at Potsdam. When the King quitted the theatre, his Royal Highness repaired to Sans Souci, and remained for a considerable time with his Majesty.

The King, on ushering the young Prince into the palace, told him to consider himself as much the master there as he was himself. In the *Frankfort Zeitung* it is stated—"At our court the visit of the Duke of Bordeaux is not presumed to have any political object whatever; and therefore on occasions when the Duke de Bordeaux has been invited to visit the royal family no diplomatist or statesman has been included among the guests. That the French embassy at Berlin should have kept a vigilant watch on the Bourbon Prince was naturally to be expected, as the political interests of the French reigning dynasty rendered such a course necessary."

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The Duke (the Count of Chambaud) having quitted Berlin, proceeded to Magdeburg, and thence to Hamburgh, where he arrived on the 3rd, and put up at the Hotel de France. In his suite are the Duke of Levis, and the Marquis de Chabannes; and it was his Royal Highness's intention next day to embark for Hull on board the steamer Hamburgh.

It is stated that the Duke intends to remain in London for some time, and to receive a great number of his partizans, amongst others M. de Chateaubriand, who had hitherto refused to undertake the journey to Goritz, in order not to meet Prince Metternich. The Duke will visit Scotland before his return to Austria.

Among the *on dits* of the day is the following. In an album belonging to an august personage at Berlin, and destined for collecting the autographs of the celebrated and illustrious individuals who may visit him, the Duke de Bordeaux inscribed his signature thus—"Henry V. of France."

The Duke de Bordeaux is in his twenty-third year, having been born in November, 1820. A singular anecdote is related of his birth. It was dark when the order was given to notify the auspicious event to the inhabitants of Paris, and it was observed to the Duke de Richelieu, that it might, perhaps, be better to wait for the break of day to fire the cannon; to which the Duke replied, "For news so glorious it is break of day at all times."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Our accounts from Madrid come down to the 1st inst. inclusive state that the [illegible] continued to adopt extraordinary [illegible] measures of tranquillity [illegible] of the 20th ult. the [illegible] remained undisturbed, in consequence of information received by General [illegible] that a movement would take place at break of day the next morning. Everything, however, passed off quietly.

The inquiry into the causes of the [illegible] was proceeding with much activity at Seville. From what had transpired [illegible] there was little doubt but that it was the work of the Ayacucho party [illegible] The evidence clearly demonstrated that it was premeditated [illegible] addressed by a lady residing in Cadiz to her husband in Madrid, stated [illegible] we have in a state of anxiety and [illegible] who informs me that this evening the explosion of the gunpowder [illegible] ambitious to be a Duke of Bilboa is to be the signal for the proclamation of the Central Junta in Madrid [illegible] trouble for your readers. The Ministry, [illegible] obtaining possession of this letter, immediately despatched [illegible] addressed to denounce that the [illegible] was the result [illegible] of an accident, but of a plot.

[illegible] from the provinces was rather more satisfactory. [illegible] Junta of Saragossa had demanded an interview of the new Captain-General of Aragon, Canedo. The General acceded to the request, and two members of that body repaired to his head-quarters. Subsequently to the conference, which produced no satisfactory result, the General intimated to the Junta that he would sacrify common hostilities, and he hoped that the Junta would reciprocate the same disposition. The Junta and the General had a second interview on the 1st, but matters continued in the same situation at Saragossa.

BAYONNE, OCT. 7.—The elections have been favourable to the parliamentary [illegible] Oviedo, Valensia, Badajoz, Logrono, Caceres, Orense, and Portalegre [illegible]

The Opposition have succeeded at Teruel and [illegible]

The papers contain but little news of foreign or domestic interest. The [illegible] explanatory article of the military and insurrectionary progress in Catalonia, where Prim had put down the insurrection without the walls of Barcelona, while the factions there were reduced to the lowest extremity. Prim had blockaded Gerona, which progress was daily expected to surrender. [illegible] was tranquil.

[illegible] *Constant* says that there is much talk in the diplomatic world about a note written to the Spanish question addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the British [illegible] on Courts. According to the same print, several confidential friends of Maria Christina are to leave Paris a few days in order to attend the opening of the Cortes on the 15th. "It appears," the *Constant* adds, "that she [illegible] Spain as soon as a vote of the Cortes shall have proclaimed her *abdicataire* of Espartero. It is also known that the Cabinet of the Tuileries likewise awaits that vote to send back an ambassador to Madrid."

Fifteen thousand electors of the Asturias are stated to have voted for the Count de Toreno, the news of whose death arrived but after the elections, and for M. Mon, the Minister of Finance, who is likely to enjoy great influence in the approaching [illegible]

The *Phare de Perpignan* of the 6th says:—"On the 5th ult. it was believed at Barcelona that matters had reached their crisis. General Seoane had warned the foreign Consuls that the insurgents having fired on the troops stationed at Gerona, he had ordered the fort of Montjuich and the citadel to open their fire on some fortified parts of the town where the troops might be fired on. The cavalry despatched from Valencia had arrived at Gerona [illegible] continued to display [illegible] steamer had left for Valencia, conveying thither General Amor [illegible] Prim attacked the position of Santa Eulalia [illegible] town, where Amettler was forcing the people to raise fortifications [illegible] surrounding it, and leaving a body aside with artillery before Gerona, [illegible] number of his division (about 8,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and six pieces of cannon), to Figueras, which he entered on the [illegible] four of the fort of Figueras having re sent to open its gates to the Queen's [illegible] Seoane started on the morning of the 4th, with all his forces, to resume his position before Gerona."

[illegible] was a letter from Perpignan, of the 5th October, published in the *Journal de Toulouse*. It covered with the Spanish [illegible]

[illegible] — Our private letter states that the fall in the French funds which took place on Saturday was wholly attributable to the depression of the stock in London on Thursday [illegible] Sanguen, Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, formerly Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Athens, left Paris [illegible] day for the East.

Mdlle Rachel has resumed her labours. [illegible] absence of this eminent actress is hailed with delight, and that event has this season been accompanied with a report that the Government intends to put a severe [illegible] less, and unite [illegible] for better for worse [illegible] a vaudevillist, who has played [illegible] Public curiosity is lost in conjecture as to who is the [illegible]

According to a return of the receipts of the Paris and Rouen Railroad, published by the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, they had amounted, since its opening down to the 2nd of October, to 2,934 [illegible] francs.

The Courrier Français says—"Since the arrival of the ex-President of Hayti [illegible], it has been ascertained that, instead of having placed, as has been previously stated, immense sums in the Spanish funds, he has, on the contrary, but a very small [illegible] It is [illegible] that M. Barrot, who has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Domingo, has received instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to endeavour, after having obtained compliance with the demands of France, to procure a pension for the ex-President [illegible]

[illegible] — *The Malta Mail* of the 30th ult. has the following from Athens:—"On the morning of the 17th the Princess Oldenburg, sister of the Queen of Greece, embarked on board the Austrian steamer Baron Cubeck, at seven, a.m. The Queen was accompanied by the celebrated Baron Hesse, and by Baron Mayerhofen, son-in-law of Sir R. Lyons. About 60 Bavarians, officers of the Guard, and many Bavarian civil servants, were on board. Prince Constantine, the King's Aide de Camp, the Austrian Ambassador and his lady, and many others, accompanied the Princess to Patrikí. The scene was very affecting. The Queen was accompanied on board by [illegible] The cheers of the people were deafening. The several ships of war in the Piræus fired royal salutes [illegible] minute guns. A little before the time the King and Queen disembarked, the steamer left, and in time arrived at Patrikí, where the noble visitor was cordially received. Cheers everywhere followed, and cries of 'Long live the Constitution' were everywhere heard. At Nauplia, where disturbances were expected, everything went off in a quiet and orderly manner. On arriving at Patras, the Princess hearing of some existing feeling, would not disembark. Her determination was not to be prudent, and landed in full uniform, with several Bavarian officers on his breast. He was obliged again to seek refuge on board, having been both stoned and hooted."

The same journal gives the following extract of a letter from Zante, Sept. 20:—"England, France, and Russia, are agreed on procuring the abdication of King Otho, and then of placing on the throne of Greece his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, born 26th March, 1819; the object of this Prince in coming to the Ionian Islands with the title of Commander of the Troops, is to be in the neighbourhood of Greece and thus in due time to be well [illegible] short distance of his kingdom, which will be increased by the cession of Thessaly and part of the empire to the Gulf of Valona, with the Ionian Islands (Corfu excepted) and the Island of Candia; in which case the debt of 60,000,000 of francs due to the three Powers will be [illegible]

Prince will marry the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, named Olga (Helen) born the 11th of August, 1822. To France, then, will be given (with the consent of the other two powers) the absolute dominion of Algiers, and the Regency of Tunis, over which countries will reign one of the sons of Louis Philippe [illegible]

[illegible] to Russia will be granted Moldavia and Wallachia, with the Duke [illegible] Leuchtenberg [illegible] King. Thus, in a short time, all perilous and political animosity will [illegible]

AMERICA.—The fast-sailing ship Hibernia, Captain Bunting, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening from New York [illegible] of her sailing, the 5th ult., inclusive. She has made a quick passage of eighteen days, but has only a few passengers. The Garrick arrived at New York on the [illegible] Europeans possesses no politics [illegible]

[illegible] is on the increase in the United States, where the dollar notes afford great facility. In addition to the case of Saunders, lately [illegible] in this journal, the last arrival of papers supplies the particulars of a forgery at New York, to the amount of [illegible], by [illegible] navy-agent, at New York; and others by [illegible] C. Winston, late the keeper of the store at Shokoholl, Richmond, Virginia, for 5,000 dollars, the greater portion of which had been discounted by the banks.

[illegible] — The late [illegible] Neptune—Melbourne Port Philip, June [illegible], H.M. Henry Beswick, and George Bates were placed at the bar, charged with having shot several natives in a tea-tree scrub near Messrs Sandt and Osbrey's station, at a place named Mustin's Creek, about the latter end of February [illegible] It appeared from the evidence of George Arabin, and [illegible] from named M'Guinness, that about the latter end of January last [illegible] Bates came to Arabin's hut, and requested to have the loan of his gun, to shoot a large eagle [illegible] Arabin loaded his gun with ball, and gave it to him. He then went to the door of his hut, and saw Messrs. Hill, Beswick, Bates, and four others, leave his master's hut on horseback, all armed with guns. M'Guinness said to Arabin, as perhaps the gentlemen might prepare the kangaroo dogs, he would follow with them and see the sport. M'Guinness returned about twenty minutes afterwards, and likewise the gentlemen on horseback. Arabin saw Messrs. Hill and Beswick with some black fellows' weapons in their hands; and asked M Guinness what sport they had. M'Guinness answered the party had been *shooting blacks*, not kangaroos. Bates returned him his own gun. M'Guinness had been examined on a previous day, and stated on his approach with the kangaroo dogs he heard several shots fired, and perceived two blacks running from the tea-tree scrub, from whence the sound of the shots proceeded. Mr. Sievwright came to the station three days afterwards, and stated a most barbarous outrage had been committed by a party of white persons, a few days previous, they having murdered a native woman and one child at Mustin's Creek, and offered a reward of £30 to find out the murderers. Heard it was the same thing as coming to a settler's hut and shooting their wives and children. Mr. Sievwright, after holding an examination on the bodies of the poor murdered natives, ordered their remains to be buried. On a further examination, the three persons at the bar were finally committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions, which were to commence on the 23d inst. The above dreadful affair has created a great sensation here, several of the parties implicated being settlers and their overseers. The length of time since the crime was committed (nearly seventeen months since) marks the mysterious ways of Providence, in sooner or later bringing forward evil doers to justice.

Mr. Boyd's steamboat Seahorse, on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney went on shore on a reef of rocks, near the entrance to Launceston river, on the night of the 2nd of June last. Her engine is broken to pieces, besides other serious injury, and she is supposed to be a total wreck. Crew and passengers saved, and likewise part of her cargo.

CHINA AND INDIA

The Oriental steamer arrived at Malta on the 1st instant, without, we [illegible] to say, the Indian mail, which had not reached Alexandria when she left. She brings Captain Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty between this country and the Emperor of China, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 23d of June on the island of Hong-Kong. It is inferred that the delay in the second mail has been occasioned by the loss of the first, the routine of the service having been delayed by the loss of the Memnon. The Oriental conveys to England the crew and passengers of the Memnon.

The advices from Hong Kong are to the 27th of July from Calcutta to the 10th of [illegible]

Later advices were brought to Suez by the Hindostan (the intermediate mail), and do not embrace the usual accounts from Bombay. The dates are somewhat later than those of the mail lost in the Memnon. Of that ill-fated ship this arrival supplies us with no information in addition to that which we published last week.

The following is a list of passengers by the Oriental, most of whom arrived at Suez by the Hindostan:—

Colonel Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lane and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allen and servant; Dr. and Mrs. Du[illegible] [illegible] Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. [illegible] and servant, Mrs. Dennys Campbell, Mrs. M'Glashan and child, Mr. Church; Mrs. Parker, three children, and servant; Mr. G. Walker, Captain Steed, Dr. Smyth, Mr. Thomp[illegible] Mrs. Rainey, child, and servant; Masters Cooper (three), and Mr. and Mrs. M'[illegible] General Considine, Captain Laurence, Captain [illegible] Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. J. H. Young, Hon. Mr. Moncton, [illegible] Captain Wise, Mr. Hotkinson, Mr. Mackintosh, Dr. C. Mr. and Mr. Bolst; Mr. and Mrs. Grant, two children, and servant Miss White, Mr. G. Bowes, Mr. Foster, Mr. Ernest, Mr. G. Tait, Mr. Sillgrue, Mrs. Hume, Capt. Barker, Lieut. Crewe, Mr. F. Burr, Lieut. Rinkead, Captain Dawson, Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. Arbuthnot, Lieut. Kirby, Cornet Smith, F. Jackson, Mr. John Grant, Lieut. Gubbins, Mrs. Overman, Major Montresor, Lieut. G. Selby, Mr. J. Pitt; Rev. J. Wenham, Mrs. Wenham, Miss Wenham, and Miss C. Wenham; Capt. Garrow, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Southey, Miss, Tombs and servant; Mr. Walker, Captain Steed, R.N., Mr. Harker, Mr. F. Johnstone, Mr. Downes, R.N., Count Stozelecki, Rev. Mr. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Abro, Mr. Blumer, &c.; in all 110 passengers.

We subjoin the most important items of the news Chinese treaty but cannot find room for the items of the tariff, which are comparatively unimportant to our readers. The new system was to commence at Canton on the 27th of July, on which day the formalities at Hong-Kong were to end, and the negotiations carried on with the utmost order of things, ceased and determined. The other ports, Amoy, Foohow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, could not be opened without a special edict to that effect from the Emperor; but that edict was expected at Hong-Kong from Pekin about the middle of September.

G. Tradescant Lay, Esq., has been appointed British consul at Canton, *pro tem.*; R. Thom, Esq., was to act as interpreter; and Messrs. Meadows and Meredith were to assist in the consular office.

By the proclamation of the Imperial Commissioner we observe that the trade is to be open to *all nations*, and therefore other nations are to be permitted to have consuls at the five ports is not stated.

The Hong debts have now been fully liquidated—the richer of the Hong merchants having each paid a thousand dollars; the confiscation of Howqua is said to be a million of dollars.

One of the greatest difficulties which is likely to be experienced at Canton is the want of warehousing room. Three of the factories still remain in ruins, and the opposition which the others is very inadequate. Howqua, it seems, refuses to proceed to repair or rebuild one unless an agreement is entered into to pay an enormous rent. The question was formerly put, and that rent was sufficiently exorbitant.

We observe that Major Aldrich has proposed that the town of Victoria should be fortified on an extensive scale. His proposal has been placed in the hands of Government for their consideration, without, however, being recommended for adoption by his excellency the governor.

The regulations for trade and the tariff, we are advised, have given universal satisfaction to the mercantile community, the scale of duties fixed by the latter being exceedingly moderate when compared with what used to be paid formerly.

We are informed, in reference to the proclamation of Sir H. Pottinger, recommending or permitting him to prohibit the import or storing of opium at Hong-Kong, that excellency has strongly urged upon Government the propriety of not interfering with the trade, and we also learn that the Imperial Commissioner and the other high mandarins have expressed themselves to the effect that the British Government ought not to interfere, but leave the Chinese to interfere with the opium trade themselves.

PROCLAMATION

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of her said Majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the High Commissioner appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to treat with him, a supplementary Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking, on the 20th day of August, 1842, and the ratifications of which have been lately exchanged under [illegible] between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., [illegible] Majesty the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the export and import tariff, and the general regulations under which the British commerce shall be duly subjected to examination and search, and finally agreed upon, and which tariff and regulations of trade are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this proclamation, accompanied by a proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts that the provisions of the [illegible] treaty will be found to be equally beneficial and advantageous to the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity of the governments of the two mighty contracting empires, and their subjects. And his Excellency now calls upon all her Majesty's subjects to conform to the British Crown, individually and collectively, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by fair dealing and honourable conduct, to maintain inviolate the imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the commercial treaty, but to spurn, decry, and make known to the world any attempt, impropriety, or unbecoming overture which they or their agents, or employés, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the Government or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention to, the said provisions of the commercial treaty.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all her Majesty's subjects will be unheeded or overlooked, by even a single individual; but at the same time it is his duty, in the exercise of his high and responsible station, to state that he has been placed by the course of events to distinctly intimate, that he is *determined*, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the commercial treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future in commerce with China; and that in any case where he may receive well grounded representations from her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded or have been attempted to be so, he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and where his present powers may not fully authorise and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will represent the circumstances to his Government, and will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith in the estimation of the Government of China, and of the world at large. God save the Queen.

Given at Government House, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE FIVE PORTS OF CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, AND SHANGHAI.

I. PILOTS.—Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, viz. Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and, in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal rates and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her to sea, without any stoppages or delay regarding the remuneration to be given those pilots: that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risks run, &c.

II. CUSTOM HOUSE GUARDS.—The Chinese superintendent of customs, at each port, will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling; whenever the pilots shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the superintendent of customs will depute one or two trusty custom house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue; those will either live in a boat or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the Custom house, and they may not have any fee of their own whatever given to them by the commanders or consignees: should they break this regulation, they shall be punished promptly according to the amount created.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the captain will, within twenty-four hours after his arrival, present to the register tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge the same, as hereafter is provided for in the tariff.

IV.—COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE MERCHANTS.—Having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever merchants they please, without any hong whose merchants shall sanction, second, or incur debts which they are unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, on complaint being made thereof, will, of course, do their utmost to bring the defendant to justice. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that if the dealer really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewith to pay, the English merchant may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong-merchants, paying for one another, and can no longer expect their losses made good to him.

The regulations from five to ten inclusive refer to the payment of tonnage dues, and the mode of ascertaining the *ad valorem* duty payable on goods at the Custom House.

XI. TRANSSHIPMENT OF GOODS.—No English merchant ships may transship goods without special permission from the superintendent, except where transshipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special order to be present at the transshipment. If any one presumes to transship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illegally transshipped will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.—Should any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct, to exercise due control over the seamen and natives. He must report himself to the superintendent between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it promptly. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them; and, should disturbances take place, such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships to sell clothes or other necessaries to the seamen living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.—Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall in less haste [illegible] complaint and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant has occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he must send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming, and if otherwise, will have it changed or will refuse to convey the address. If [illegible] mutually any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. [illegible] parcial men of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force. In all regarding the punishment of Englishmen, those will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which [illegible] Nanking, after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CHINESE SERVANTS RESIDING WITHIN THE PORTS.—An English Government ensign will anchor within each of the five ports that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and prevent rising disturbances. But these functionaries are not to be put upon the same footing as merchant seamen, as they bring no merchandise and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such Government cruisers, that no may take his correspondence with [illegible]

XV. DUES AND CHARGES FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.—It has hitherto been the custom, when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will therefore be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid Chinese ports [illegible]

ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER, &c.

Keying, High Commissioner, &c., &c., Kekung, Governor-General, &c., [illegible] Sinkwei, Governor, &c., issue this public proclamation for the purpose of giving information and commands.

Whereas, when the English had last year entered into hostilities, our august Sovereign commanded them cautiously to attack Canton and four other ports, and was graciously pleased to sanction the treaty that had been concluded, the ratifications of that treaty have now therefore been exchanged, and commerce, a blessing to all, has again its security restored. But these security merchants are abolished, has been distinctly settled. Taxes, as soon as the High Commissioner, with the Governor-General and Governor, shall have received the [illegible] to be observed in the various ports. The Tariff of Duties will then [illegible] with reference to the commerce with China of all countries as well as of England the ancient [illegible] and profit shall be the perpetual lot of all; neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants, alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forth, all past [illegible] free themselves from suspicions; pursuing each his proper avocation; and careful always to refrain no hundred feeling, from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place. For such recollections can have no other effect than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

With regard to Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four ports which [illegible] his Imperial Majesty's gracious permission are now newly opened for trade, it is requisite that the replies of the Board of Revenue should be received before the commerce of these ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has a market for English goods during more than two months in each year; and therefore, the new regulations having been decided upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation, that the far-travelled merchants may not be any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in their wishes and hopes. The High Commissioner, the Governor-General, and the Governor, have, therefore, in concert with the Superintendent of Customs, determined, in fulfilment of their Sovereign's gracious design, that the aforesaid tenderly new form shall be commenced, and [illegible] the opening of the port of Canton under the new regulation on the last of the 7th month. The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met.

The island of Hong-Kong having, in the munificence of his august Majesty, granted as a place of residence to the English nation, the merchants of that nation, who will proceed from thence to the various ports, will be numerous, and such persons as they may employ, as linguists and so forth, will therefore be required to be under no restriction, but merely to accept engagement at fair and just rates. If, however, such passengers convey goods in the same boats, with the view of evading the dues of government, they shall be subject to such fines as the law shall direct. Should merchants of China desire to proceed to the island of Hong-Kong aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the proper Hong-Kong house, and to the Hong merchant to according to the new tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit port to commence their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery shall be dealt with as offenders at the ports against clandestine trade, and against contumacious visiting of the open seas.

As to those natives of China who, in days past, may have served the English, soldiery or others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the High Commissioner, has obtained, from the good favour of his august Sovereign, [illegible] and boundless as that of Heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past deeds; and any such who may not yet have been brought to [illegible] are therefore no longer to be sought after; while all who may have been seized and brought before government are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must join attend quietly to their occupations, and with a diligent pursuit of everything that is good and right; they need entertain no apprehension of being [illegible] High Commissioner and his colleagues; and in this hope they command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.

[A true translation]

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

(True copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM

INDIA.

The following extracts from the *Overland Calcutta Star* of the 6th of August will be found to contain a small [illegible] of the month's Indian news, combining the usual miscellaneous and commercial intelligence:—

The military intelligence of the past month is not of a very interesting character. The most important point is that connected with the health of the troops in Scinde, and that, we regret to say, is not, taken altogether, of a very satisfactory character.

The party that were sent out against Sher Mahommed suffered very severely from the extreme heat of the sun, as did also those that remained in Hyderabad. Capt. Backett's battery, in marching up from Selwan, lost nine [illegible] gunners in that short march. Sir C. Napier's report of this [illegible] from the 22nd, to the 29th, of one officer and fifty European soldiers.

The nature of these attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them. The last death we have to record amongst the officers is that of Lieut Pottinger, of the Bombay 15th regiment of Native Infantry.

The whole of the Hyderabad force had returned to that station, where the Schwan Brigade, under Col. Roberts, had also joined. Sickness, though not to the same extent, or of the same violent and sudden nature, still existed by the last accounts, and considerable apprehension was felt that on the fall of the river, and the consequent subsidence of the inundations, disease would be still more prevalent.

[illegible]

At Kurrachee and Sukkur the troops had enjoyed better health than at Hyder abad; and though the sick lists were tolerably heavy, the stations, particularly Sukkur, were rather popular than otherwise.

From Sukkur, a force, consisting of a wing of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and three companies from the 9th and 10th Regiment Native Infantry respectively, together with four guns from Captain Cornish's Camel Battery, and a detail of Shahmerdan's Horse, had crossed over to Roree, where they remained for some time, expecting to have to march towards Golekee, where Meer Ali Mahommed had taken up a position with a party of followers, threatening the Khyrpore districts. The object of the movement, as it is by numerous canals and water courses at this time overflowing, was much against the movement, particularly as the waggons and guns were entirely dependent upon camel transport and draught. Ali Moraz, the Khyrpore Ameer, remained against the [illegible] in the interim, when they dispersed, and took to the hilly districts across the river, when the whole detachment returned to Sukkur. During the time they were encamped here, a melancholy accident occurred through the upsetting of a boat, by which Lieut. Horne, the Adjutant of the 55th Regiment, lost his life. His body was carried down the Indus, and was not recovered for some days. He was a very promising officer, and greatly regretted, not only in his own regiment, but in the whole brigade. Two other officers, who were with him at the time, had a narrow escape, and only saved themselves by being good swimmers. It is rumoured that a cantonment will be formed at Roree, it being considered a more preferable situation for a permanent station than Sukkur. A garrison would, of course, be still maintained at Sukkur.

All officers on staff employ belonging to corps in Scinde, who can be spared from their appointments, have been ordered to join their regiments. Capt Baker, of the Engineers, in charge of the canals west of the Jumna, has been ordered down to survey the rivers, canals, and forests of Scinde; and Captain Keith Young, Deputy Judge-Advocate at the Presidency, has also been directed to proceed immediately to the Indus, and will not be relieved for some time in the new province; he leaves in the Queen steamer for Bombay, as also does General Simpson, of Her Majesty's 29th Foot, who is placed at the disposal of Sir C. Napier, of whom it is understood he is to be second in command of Scinde.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and the 13th or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, will both proceed in one direction at the commencement of the cold weather, marching through the province to Kurachee, where they will embark for England early next year, their services being made available on their way if found necessary. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the late Commander-in-chief, also follows the same route with his family, and expects to sail from Bombay during the cold weather. It is rumoured that a troop of European horse artillery will be added to the force from Kurnaul or Loodiana before very long

The recent disturbances in the Punjaub, together with those still existing at Gualior, have given rise to a report, very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather, to be ready in case of necessity.

We regret to learn that the European corps at the new hill-stations, more particularly at Subathoo, have been far from healthy this season. We trust, however, that this circumstance may not be looked upon as any argument against the general salubrity of these stations.

The Commander-in-Chief has stopped the furloughs and promotion in the 29th Regiment Native Infantry at Nusseerabad, on account of certain disturbances as connected with a quarrel between them and the bullock drivers of the artillery, and the subsequent inquiry into the matter by the native commission and non commission ranks, as well as the privates of the corps. The penalty is a serious one, but apparently fully deserved

We perceive by the Madras papers that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, in the Chudda service, has been reorganised and placed upon the same footing as the other four regiments of that efficient service.

In the obituary of the month we regret to have to include the names of Captain James Oliver, of the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant John Stapleton Cleveland, of Engineers, both of whom died at Delhi; Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, of the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. William D Goodyear, of the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, both of whom died at Benares. From Madras we learn the demise of Captain Dyvadin, of the 1st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and Capt. W. P. Deas, of the 9th M. L. G., Deputy Adjutant General of the Mysore Division

At Cawnpore a court-martial has been held upon two officers of her Majesty's 4th Regiment, the result of which has been published in general orders. The officers in question, Lieut. Mount and Assistant-Surgeon Burke, were severally sentenced, the former to be severely reprimanded and the latter be dismissed; but the sentence, however, was remitted, at the recommendation of the court, by the Commander-in-chief.

The whole matter appears to have arisen in an altercation between the parties, during which intemperate and insulting language passed on both sides.

General Cartwright and his staff, the commanding officers, and supper to the Governor-General on Monday, the 24th ult., and General Considine and the officers of her Majesty's 10th Regiment entertained him at dinner at their mess on the 26th, which was preceded by the officers of artillery at Dum Dum having given him a dinner, ball, and supper, on the 11th inst. This regiment gave a similar party last month to Major Anderson, C.B., of that regiment, on his return from Affghanistan, where he had so much distinguished himself; and also, at a short time previous to Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., of the Bombay Artillery, whose gallant conduct during a series of years, and in the most trying circumstances, gained him the credit upon that branch of the service.

On the 7th inst. the Semaphore reported that the Samarang, with Sir Hugh Gough on board, had arrived at Sand Heads that morning, and three guns from the fort gave the pre-arranged signal for preparations to be made for his reception in the course of the day it was announced that he would land at half-past five o'clock p.m. The troops were accordingly drawn up, and all the staff of the garrison at Calcutta were in attendance, but a semaphorist station arriving that he had only passed Hooghly Point at half-past four p.m., and that he would not land until the following morning, the troops returned to their quarters.

The next morning they were on the ground again at half past five o'clock, drawn up in front of the Governor General's ghaut, her Majesty's 10th Regiment on one side, and the reserve guard from Barrackpore on the other, forming a street; all the military officers in the presidency and a number of civilians, including most of the secretariat officers, were assembled at the ghaut to receive his Excellency, who arrived in the Irrawaddy steamer, about half past six, and immediately landed under the usual salute, attended by two of his staff, Colonel Warren, the Town Major, and Captain Hilber, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, who had been sent to meet him. After an introduction to several of the officers present, and addressing a few words to those with whom he was previously acquainted, he walked through the street formed by the troops, and then, getting into a carriage that was waiting for him, proceeded to the government house in Le Bee, which was prepared for his reception.

We are happy to state that the gallant general appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST REPEAL MEETINGS.

Great excitement prevailed in Dublin during the whole of Saturday last, owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, it being understood that a proclamation would be adopted respecting the meeting which had been announced to take place at Clontarf on Sunday. On Saturday morning a privy council was held at the Castle, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Eliot, J. Blackburne (the Master of the Rolls), Sir E. Blakney, the Attorney General, and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw. At the council the following proclamation was agreed upon, and in the afternoon it was posted in conspicuous places in and about the city, policemen being appointed to prevent its being torn down—

"BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"DR GREY,—Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October instant, for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order; and

"And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language, of a most seditious character has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country, as by law established:

"And whereas at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting announced to be held at Clontarf:

"And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to excite dissatisfaction and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the same meeting: and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843.

"E. B. SUGDEN, Chancellor. "E. BLAKENY
"DONOUGHMORE. "FREDERICK SHAW.
"[illegible] "J. H[illegible]
"F. BLACKBURNE.

"God save the Queen."

The agitators had been sitting in a committee-room for some time previously, and it was generally announced that no public meeting would take place, but soon after Mr. O'Connell had read the proclamation, he suddenly started up and told the committee to accompany him to the room in which the public meetings of the association are held. Mr. O'Connell placed himself in the chair and was received with unpremeditated applause

A voice. We will get repeal in spite of them (tremendous uproar)

Mr. O'Connell and the committee came there to take the chair was in compliment to his Liverpool and Manchester friends who had kindly come to aid in the great demonstration of Sunday. He wished to explain to them the state of affairs as they actually stood, and the measure he intended taking in consequence. They were not perhaps aware that the government had issued a proclamation, and, although it was, he declared, illegal, he thought it better not to allow them to have a triumph over the people, but to put them in the wrong, and put off the meeting, rather than have it accompanied by any species of violence (hear). The proclamation was delayed until three o'clock this day, the latest hour possible, and half the people that intended to be at the meeting could not, in the ordinary course, have heard of it; but he had resolved to issue a counter notice, calling on the people not to assemble there to-morrow, though he did not allow that government document to be at all legal (hear, hear). Let them not think that it would interfere with the progress of the repeal agitation (cheers); but if they held the meeting to-morrow disturbance might ensue, and the business was to keep the people safe (cheers). He had therefore thought it right to get a notice printed, cautioning the people in the country parts from coming into the town. (Hear.) He would ask down the notice by that night's post to Tara, Kells, Navan, and all the other towns and villages whose multitudes would have poured in, and to every Catholic clergyman in that part of the country, cautioning them against holding the meeting. There would, therefore, be no meeting; and if any one were speculating on the blood of the people they would be disappointed (cheers.) He thought the conduct of the Government very strange; this was to have been almost the last of their meetings. He had gone through Ireland, and it certainly did not look well that they did not send out their proclamation till three o'clock that day, when, but for his activity, the notices he thought right to issue might not reach the people. However, he looked on the proclamation as an accommodation, for there was not another meeting advertised. He might have called one or two on his way to Derrynane, but no day for any of them was fixed. (Hear.) He thought it his duty to give this attention for the sake of his friends from Manchester and Liverpool, and he could assure them that the repeal cause, so far from being tarnished by this salutary act, should receive an additional stimulus, and every one should be encouraged thereby to advocate the cause of the union. (Cheers.) The usual weekly meeting would take place on Monday, and the dinner would take place on Monday evening. Mr. O'Connell then left the chair

The following counter-proclamation, surrounded by the harp and crown, was afterwards issued —

"PROCLAMATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

"NOTICE.

"Whereas, there has appeared under the signatures of E. B. Sugden, Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. [illegible] a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation drawn up in very [illegible] accurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th inst., at Clontarf, to petition parliament for the repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the legislative union

"And whereas, said proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of (this day) Saturday, the 7th inst., so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, to the distant parts of Ireland, whose inhabitants are intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peacefully and legally to said intended meeting:

"We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat, that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill-treatment whatsoever.

"And we do further inform such persons that, without taking any step in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and, above all things, humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held.—Signed, by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Saturday, 7th October, three p.m., 1843.

"Resolved, that the above cautionary notice be transmitted by express to the Very Reverend and Reverend gentlemen who signed the requisition for the Clontarf repeal meeting, and to all adjacent districts, so as to prevent the influx of persons coming to the intended meeting.

Tom Steele appeared at the Corn Exchange door, in a coach and four, supplied with a large bundle of printed copies of this document, which he was about to post in all parts of the counties of Dublin and Meath that he could reach on Saturday evening and the next morning. Expresses were also sent off to all the parish priests in the country whose flocks were supposed likely to be concerned or misled at the meeting. A person was sent from the Corn Exchange to see the platform removed, and in fact every means that could be thought of were adopted for making known the fact that the meeting was prohibited. To increase the excitement, about one thousand Irish Repealers, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, &c. had chartered one of the City of Dublin steamers, and arrived in Dublin about ten o'clock, to attend the Clontarf meeting. They were an exceedingly well-dressed and comfortable-looking body of men.

The Commander of the Forces issued orders to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal Barracks, Richmond Barracks, Island-bridge, and Beggars bush, all the guards were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice. At the Castle the guards were not only doubled, but two extra companies of foot and a squadron of Dragoons were quartered in some of the office buildings. In the course of the day the Pigeon House fort was placed in a state of siege. The guns already mounted were made ready for instant action, and others were run out so as to command the Clontarf shore.

In the morning the 34th Regiment arrived at Kingstown from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingstown harbour. They disembarked about 10 o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle-bridge, to proceed to the Royal Barracks, the assembled crowd gave them *three cheers*, which the officer in command mistaking for a hostile movement, ordered the regiment "to halt," which was followed by "fix bayonets;" upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers! The regiments then marched to the barracks.

In the evening the Rhadamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingstown harbour with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fushiers on board. They disembarked on Sunday morning.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, a large body of troops, in full marching order, 60 rounds of ammunition having been served out to each man, proceeded to the ground at Clontarf, where it was intended to hold the repeal meeting. On Saturday night, by order of the committee of the Repeal Association, the platform which had been erected was taken down, and all the preparations for the meeting that had been made were entirely removed. The place at the Pigeon House fort was "Conquer Hill," which is on the Howth side of Clontarf, very near the entrance into Dollymount. Numerous tents for the accommodation of parties attending the meeting had been erected in the vicinity, but they were all removed at an early hour. From nine in the morning, the city was all excitement. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military display. On moving towards the ground, the first thing that attracted attention was a picquet of the 5th Dragoon Guards stationed on the Clontarf side of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, near Seapoint Terrace. Several staff officers with orderlies were observed patrolling up and down, among whom Lord Cardigan, Col. Frith, and some officers of the Horse Artillery, were distinguishable. At the approach to Clontarf, the 5th Dragoon Guards were mounted. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accounted for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for 24 hours.

At Clontarf Green the 60th Rifles were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men standing at-ease in divisions. They were not the shako, but their service caps, and each man had sixty rounds of ammunition. Towards the bridge of Clontarf there was one brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two six-pounders limbered, and ready in all respects for instant action. Further on, the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars were stationed—the men dismounted, and at ease mounted. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accounted for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for 24 hours.

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THE GREEK REVOLUTION.—STEAM EXCURSION FROM ENGLAND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE TAGUS PREPARING TO SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid steam ship, Tagus, of 1000 tons measurement and 300 horse power, has just returned from performing the third experimental voyage between England and Turkey.

The passengers, during these three trips, have invariably expressed themselves in terms of the highest praise and delight; and certainly an opportunity has thus been afforded the public, especially those who are in pursuit of health, of pleasure, or business, of seeing and enjoying some of the most celebrated and most beautiful localities in the Mediterranean and the Levant; and this too without any trouble, in a short space of time, on board a vessel abounding with luxuries, and at a moderate outlay.

GIBRALTAR, FROM THE SEA.

The mercantile community have expressed the greatest anxiety for the permanent establishment of a regular line of steam vessels between England and Constantinople; but, unless the company can extend their present contract arrangements with the post-office authorities as to carrying also the mails between England, Greece, and Turkey, it is feared that the receipts from goods and passengers alone, will not defray the actual expenses necessarily attendant on such an undertaking, carried out at least on the scale it ought to be.

THE GREAT HARBOUR, MALTA.

It cannot but be interesting to our readers in general, to be enabled to form some idea of the principal places visited by the Tagus during the performance of these voyages; we have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting them with a series of views relating thereto, accompanied by explanatory notes, which, although necessarily brief from the short stay made at each place, are still quite sufficient to elucidate the pictorial illustrations they relate to.

We embarked on board the Tagus on the 15th of August, and soon afterwards this noble vessel took her departure from Southampton, freighted with a full cargo of merchandise, but with only twelve passengers, although she has ample accommodation for ninety persons. We glided rapidly and majestically down the Southampton waters, and passing through the "Needles," proceeded down the English Channel, crossed the Bay of Biscay, made the coast of Spain on the third day, entered and passed through the Straits of Gibraltar with almost railroad speed, the vessel passing the land at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; and thus we reached Gibraltar on the 21st. The current in the Straits, or Gut of Gibraltar, always runs from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean; to counteract which it is supposed that there is an under-current running the other way.

The appearance of the celebrated Fortress of Gibraltar, both on entering the bay, and also from the anchorage, is as beautiful as it is astonishing; while the view from the signal station on the centre peak of the rock is truly magnificent. The number, the extent, and the prodigious strength of the military works, together with the vast galleries excavated in the solid rock, bristling at various points with ordnance of the heaviest calibre, excite admiration. Within the last few years, fortifications have been added to this already impregnable fortress, on various parts of which at least 1,200 pieces of ordnance are mounted, which completely command the approaches from the land or sea. A new lighthouse, 170 feet high, has also been just erected on Europa Point, which will be of great service to navigation.

In four days and a half after quitting Gibraltar, the Tagus entered the great harbour of Malta, on the 26th.

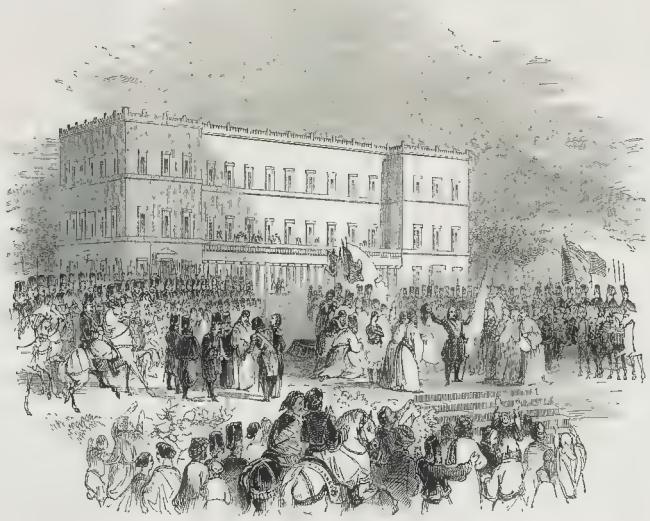
We landed at once, being naturally anxious not to lose any of the time allowed us, to see as many as possible of the various striking objects contained in this interesting British colony. Although so small, this island may truly be said to be the most important one possessed by Great Britain. It is scarcely second to Gibraltar as a military stronghold; it is the station of her Mediterranean fleet: it is the connecting link between England and India: it is, in short, the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant. Valetta, the capital of Malta, is a very handsome city; it is situated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in existence, defended by fortifications, which may, perhaps, be considered as impregnable as those of Gibraltar. The Great Harbour is situated on the S.E. side of the city; it extends nearly two miles inland, and, being surrounded by heights, affords a perfectly secure refuge to the largest ships. The entrance is not a quarter of a mile in width, and is protected on each side with strong batteries. A splendid dry dock, now constructing here, will be of great advantage to the naval service. The smaller harbour, on the north side of the city, is chiefly used as the quarantine station, and is also protected by strong fortifications.

The Governor's Palace is a very splendid building, and was formerly the palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta. Major-General the Honourable Patrick Stewart has recently been appointed Governor of Malta and its dependencies.

Having made an addition to our number of passengers, we left Malta on the 27th, and, in about fifty five hours afterwards, came in sight of the coast of Greece. Passing Cape Matapan, the southernmost point of the Morea, and Cerigo, which forms one of the seven

THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.

Ionian islands, we steered a northerly course, crossed the Gulf of Nauplia, passed close to the Island of Hydra, traversed the Gulf of Ægina, and, on the 30th of August, entered the Piræus. This mina-



THE NEW ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.—THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

ture harbour, as it may be called, was celebrated in the earliest period of Greece's ancient glory; and now affords secure anchorage to the largest line-of-battle ships. A new town has been built here within the last few years. The Piræus is the port of Athens, which capital is distant by land five miles. The modern road runs parallel with what were the ancient double walls, connecting the Piræus with Athens. At present, the traffic between these two places, of all kinds of vehicles, is nearly as great as on the Islington and New Roads.

The first view of the Acropolis, at Athens, invariably strikes every traveller as perhaps the most lovely sight of the kind that it is possible to imagine. The ruins contained within its precincts, or situated near its base, undoubtedly form the finest remains of Grecian archi-

THE BAY AND CITY OF SMYRNA

VIEW OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

tecture extant—the locality, the atmosphere, and the climate add an indescribable charm to the whole *coup-d'œil*. Since Athens became the seat of Government, almost a new city has replaced the miserable one which existed under the Turkish dynasty, and the walls which then encircled it have been thrown down.

The modern wonder of Athens is, decidedly, the new Royal Palace, which has been built by king Otho, of marble brought from Mount Pentelicus. It was commenced in 1836, but only finished and occupied by their majesties just before our arrival. It is of immense dimensions, being larger than Buckingham Palace; the plan of the structure is a hollow parallelogram, divided through the centre, thus forming two internal courts. The plans were sent from Munich, and the palace has been entirely erected under the superintendence of Bavarian architects, at a probable cost of half a million sterling. At a short distance from Athens, the ugliness of the palace is most perceptible, and it is invariably compared by travellers to a huge manufactory; while the interior plan is, if possible, in worse taste than the exterior. During our brief stay at Athens, the almost universal topic of conversation was the probability of a Revolution on the part of the Greeks, to obtain from King Otho that constitution which had been so long promised, but always obstinately withheld, and to the want of which the Greeks attributed the deplorable state into which the country has been plunged for such a length of time.

[The Revolution here alluded to, actually took place on the nights of the 14th and 15th of September, when the Tagus had returned to Athens, on her voyage back to England; and our contributor has thus furnished us with a view of King Otho's new palace (taken from a different point from that which we gave with the portrait of his Majesty in No. 62), thus enabling us to illustrate the precise moment and manner in which the Greek people, represented by the military, the Council of State, and the citizens of Athens, assembled on the esplanade before the palace, obtained without bloodshed or outrage of any kind, that constitution to which they were so justly entitled.]

Quitting the Piræus, we traversed the Grecian Archipelago, so thickly studded with beautiful islands, that it almost appears a mystery to the landsmen how a vessel safely threads her way between them, and reached Smyrna on the 2nd of September.

Smyrna is one of the largest cities in the Levant, and until about eighteen years since, had enjoyed for a long time the chief part of the import and export trade of the whole of Turkey; but, since that period, a considerable portion of the trade of the empire has been transferred to Constantinople, or transacted direct between England and various other Turkish ports, so that the commercial prosperity of Smyrna has sadly declined. The city is beautifully situated along the water's edge, at the head of a large bay, which affords excellent anchorage to vessels of every description and size. Consuls of all nations are resident here, and, as each Consulate has its flag-staff, the various national banners impart a very gay appearance. The old citadel on the brow of the hill is in ruins.

Weighing anchor for the last time, we took our departure from Smyrna, and passing Mitylene and Tenedos, entered the Hellespont, or Straits of the Dardanelles. A strong current constantly runs out of the sea of Marmora, down the Dardanelles, into the Archipelago, so that, as the current always also runs into the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar, from the Atlantic, it would be difficult to account for this vast accumulation of waters, always apparently pouring into the Mediterranean by these two straits, except on the supposition that there are under currents. We quickly passed the Turkish castles and batteries, where are mounted immense pieces of ordnance, some carrying marble shot of 800lbs. weight; we entered and traversed the sea of Marmora, and, on the 5th of September, Constantinople, in all its glory, burst like a beautiful scene of fairy enchantment upon the view.

Constantinople is situated at the junction of the sea of Marmora with the Bosphorus. It is impossible here to even attempt a description of this beautiful, this immense, this truly extraordinary city, to see which alone would amply repay a voyage from England, while by that thus just completed by the Tagus, it will be seen that we have had the opportunity of visiting several other places of great beauty and interest.

[A picturesque View of Constantinople will be found in our No. 24.]

The whole voyage has indeed been a most delightful one, and we cannot part with the noble vessel and her attentive commander, without expressing the gratification we have experienced in every respect.

LIVERPOOL.—On Friday a great many Irishmen (Repealers) left Liverpool in a steam-boat hired for the occasion, to attend the great Repeal meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Sunday. Many more (making about two thousand in all) quitted Liverpool on Saturday for the same purpose. A breach of the peace was likely to have been committed on the occasion of an attempt made to detain by a number of Orangemen to prevent the Repealers from embarking. The Mayor, aware of the designs of the Orangemen, ordered the whole of the police force to be called out, and the Repealers were consequently permitted to embark in peace.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we detailed the awful conflagration on August 26, the anniversary of the great storm which desolated Jamaica in 1722. By this calamity it is calculated that at least one-tenth part of the whole city of Kingston has been destroyed.

Kingston, the capital of the island, is situated in the county of Surrey, on a gentle slope of about one mile in length, which is bounded on the south by a spacious basin, through which all vessels must advance beneath the commanding batteries of Port Royal. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which Kingston stands, is inclosed on the north by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, termed Liguana, which, forming a semicircle, terminates in the east at the narrow defile of Rock Fort; from thence a long neck of land stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the south of a beautiful haven; in the west the semicircle terminates at a contracted pass upon the edge of an impracticable lagoon; from thence the land, sweeping round to Port Henderson, and the projecting Saltpond Hills, secures an harbour in which the navies of Europe may safely ride. For nine miles around Kingston is an alluvial plain, surrounded by a series of irregular mountains, constantly cloud-capped, and appearing as if made up of several hills piled one upon another, with various valleys, picturesque valleys and chasms, impressing the mind with an idea of volcanic origin, or that some convulsion of nature had caused the strange irregularity displayed.

Kingston is a considerable city, and a place of great trade, with a population of more than 33,000 persons of all descriptions. The streets in Lower Kingston are long and straight, built with a mathematical regularity like the new town of Edinburgh; the houses in general two stories, with verandahs above and below. The English and Scotch churches are really elegant structures, particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view of the city, the plains around it, the amphitheatre of mountains, and the noble harbour of Port Royal. On a plain at the top of the declivity on which Kingston is built are the fine barracks called Up Park Camp; and not far from hence, on a still more conspicuous spot, is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief on the station, called the Admiral's Pen.

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, that the recent fire consumed about 600 houses, stores, &c., the estimated value of from £200,000 to £300,000. The black population rendered little or no assistance, observing, "Get those who ordered our pigs to be killed to put out your fire;" they were obstinately ignorant as to salt water extinguishing fire. There is no proof as yet of its originating wilfully, but the Mayor has offered £1,000 for discovery.

THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

The news just received from Hong-Kong by the overland mail, and which will be found in another part of our paper, is of the most satisfactory kind; and the island will hereafter be memorable as the spot whereon were exchanged the ratifications of the treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of China. Meanwhile, as the latest received advices show, our countrymen are making themselves at home in their new location; and among the signs of vigorous colonization is cited the establishment of a debating society.

One of the principal recommendations of Hong-Kong is the excellence of its harbour, which has an entrance from the southward and another from the north; and at the angular point formed by the two arms of the strait there is a very convenient berth. The arm of this strait, which separates Chinx-sang-Chow and Obtee-Chow, two islands to the northward of the Great Lemma, stretches out to the westward, and has on the south side a small cove, with two isles in it; and to the westward of these is a very snug berth, where the largest vessels may be land-locked and moored to the shore. Opposite this place, the tide flows up a low valley, where a large stream of fresh water falls into the sea, which may be approached in a boat of any size at high water.

The harbour of Hong Kong bears N.N.W. by compass from the east end of the Great Lemma; and the entrance to the harbour may always be known by a white beach at its head, which is visible at several miles distance. The strait being once entered, the navigation is clear, and no further danger need be apprehended. The other entrance to Hong Kong harbour is from the north-east, on the north side of a group of three islands, which, with two or three rocks or islets, are situate near the north-easternmost of Hong Kong.

PLYMOUTH.—DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday last Plymouth and the adjoining towns and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most severe storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed. It commenced about nine o'clock in the evening, the wind being then from the south west, and in less than half an hour the storm was at its height. The peals of thunder were unusually loud, and the flashes of forked lightning exceedingly vivid. There was, too, a great deal of sheet lightning, which added much to the grandeur of the scene and the whole was accompanied with heavy falls of rain, and, at one time, of hailstones. The storm continued until nearly eleven o'clock, by which period the wind had changed to the northward. The sheet lightning appeared just at the same time as the claps of thunder and the forked lightning rendered it difficult to mark the number of seconds which intervened between the latter, so as to judge the exact distance, but, at one moment it was ascertained that the thunder was within 2 000 yards of the town. We have not yet heard of any damage having been sustained during the storm, but we think it is more than likely that one so violent did not pass off without producing some injurious results in parts of the neighbourhood.

HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

TO OUR READERS.

THIS DAY is published, price SIXPENCE,

THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

(From the Official Returns.)

Sixteen pages size of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, arranged Alphabetically for facility of reference.

CONTENTS.

1. Introduction, Origin of Hundreds, &c.
2.—The Area of Great Britain in Square Miles.
3.—The Distribution of the Soil in Statute Acres.
4.—The Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres of the several Counties in England and Wales.
5.—The Total Annual Value of Real Property in each County, and the Annual Value per Square Mile in 1841.
6.—The Total Annual Value of Land in each County, also the Annual Value per Statute Acre in 1841.
7.—The Number of Houses, Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, in England and Wales, at the Date of each Census since 1801.
8.—The Total Number of Houses in each County in 1841.
9.—The estimated Population of England and Wales in 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, also every ten years from 1700 to 1760.
10.—The Total Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, at each of the Five Enumerations since 1801.
11.—The Actual Increase of Persons in Great Britain between 1831 and 1841, and the Rate of Increase per Day.
12.—The per centage Rate of Increase every ten years from 1801 to 1841.
13.—The number of Emigrants from Great Britain in each of the Ten Years ending 1831 and 1841.
14.—The Ages of the Population in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, as ascertained in 1841.
15.—The Country of Birth of the Population resident in England and Wales in 1841.
16.—Alphabetical list of all the Parishes, Chapelries, and Towns in England and Wales, exceeding in number 10,000, with the County or Counties in which situate, and the Population of each according to the Census of 1841.
17.—A Comparative Statement of the Population in the several Counties of England and Wales at each Census from 1801 to 1841, with the Increase per cent. at each period.
18.—The Excess of Female Population in each County, and the Number of Females to every Thousand Males in 1841.
19.—The Density of Population in each County, per Square Mile.
20.—The Number of Inhabitants in each House in the several Counties in 1841.
21.—The Rate per Pound levied in each County for Poor-rates in 1841.
22.—The Amount Expended by Government for Education in each County.
23.—The Number of Criminal Offenders in each County in 1841, and the proportion in every thousand Inhabitants, also the Total Number of Criminals in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, in each year from 1836 to 1842.
24.—The Sentences passed on Criminals in each of the three years 1840, 1841 and 1842, with the degrees of Instruction in each Hundred.
25.—The Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in England and Wales in each of the four years ending 30th June 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.
26.—The Excess of Registered Births over Deaths during these four years, and the average excess per day.
27.—Table shewing the Ages of 40,874 persons whose Marriages were registered in England and Wales in the three years ending 30th June 1841.
28.—Table shewing the number of Deaths Registered in England and Wales at different ages, in the year ending 30th June, 1841, and the proportion who died in each age in every 10,000 Inhabitants.

This work has been compiled at great expense and forms a most useful authority for reference to the CLERGY, GENTRY, MAGISTRATES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, PARISH CLERKS, REGISTRARS, and all other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The whole has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, forming a complete Digest of a Parliamentary Report exceeding 500 pages; and is decidedly the most comprehensive abstract of

STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

which has ever appeared at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes.

To afford facilities for the circulation of this useful work in all parts, copies have been Stamped as a Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *of this day, the 14th October.—Price Sixpence.*

*** Orders for this Supplement must be given as early as possible to the Newsvenders; and in places where there are no Booksellers or Newsvenders, parties will have it forwarded to them by post, by enclosing Sixpence in a letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, No. 198, Strand, London.

☞ It is entirely optional with our subscribers as to purchasing this supplement; and to obtain it, a special order should be given for "The Census Supplement." In case of difficulty, sixpence inclosed in a prepaid letter to our publisher will insure the supplement, post free.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15th.—18th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16th.—Fox-hunting begins.
TUESDAY, 17th.—St. Etheldreda.
WEDNESDAY, 18th.—St. Luke.
THURSDAY, 19th.—Kirke White died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 20th.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
SATURDAY, 21st.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 7.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 29	6 47	7 28	7 45	8 40	9 4	10 3	10 42	11 16	11 48	0 0	0 11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to find that, owing to the imperfections incident to the first working of our new machines, a few unsatisfactory impressions of our last week's Journal were issued. This to "A Subscriber," "Don't Cure," "A Subscriber," "P. J.," Penlee; "X. Y. Z.," "Citizen."

"C. B. S." Ryde.—We will consider of the suggestion.

"A. M. C."—We have not at present room for such articles.

"Viola."—The sketches suggested are inappropriate for a newspaper. Our correspondent will find a collection of Memoirs of Eminent Divines—published by Parker, 445, West Strand—to be a sound work.

"Clerwus."—It will soon be concluded.

We have received a ticket for the soiree at Newcastle, on Monday next

"E. N. C.," Harrogate, is thanked; but we cannot insert poetry which has appeared elsewhere.

"A. C. S." will probably find the information required in the Art Union.

"A Peasant, Wrington."—We are happy to find in our correspondent a true friend of religion, though we have not space to print his long and spirited letter.

"A Dockyarder" will find the suggested illustration in the present paper.

"A Subscriber," Dover, is thanked for the sketch, which we may probably engrave.

"C. D." Newport.—Thanks for the offer, but our object in the illustration might possibly be misunderstood.

"A Subscriber," Barnstaple.—We cannot furnish the information sought.

"F. W. H., Henley.—Thanks

"E. N."—The romance was commenced on March 18, so that the extent is twenty-six weeks

"W. H. B."—We shall be glad to receive the preferred details by next Monday.

"Mungo Croft," Bristol.—All our supplements, except one, have been gratis.

H. G. M. W."—Half a year's notice can be demanded; the point of understanding depends upon the agreement made.

"A Constant Reader" should write to the Master of the Military Academy.

"A Supporter" unfairly complains, that the tower of the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, in our engraving at page 213, is not in the centre of the edifice; neither should it be, since the tower is reversible on this account. It is said that the architect, when he found that he had not placed the tower in the middle of the roof, destroyed himself—a most improbable story. It appears more likely that the edifice was originally only of the present length; that the tower at first stood at one end, but that an addition made at a later period, not altogether corresponding with the original plan, produced the irregularity, which, after all, is no defect in a building of this style of architecture. The cut to which our correspondent refers is another publication, is not, therefore, correct.

"An Early Subscriber."—It is optional on the part of our subscribers in purchasing the Census Supplement; but we recommend the valuable document, if purchased, to be bound with the volume at the end of the year.

"Pantechnic."—The party is not liable

"G., Deptford."—We cannot entertain the offer.

"A Subscriber," Carlisle.—The church may appear in our series of "Churches of London."

"A Constant Reader."—We think not.

"A Subscriber," Gloucester.—The misstatement that the Messrs. Baring have contracted for cutting the canal across the Isthmus of Panama has already been corrected in our Journal.

CHESS.—*Solutions to problem No. 40 received from "Clericus Derrensis," and "Checkmate;" and to problem No. 41 from "I. E. C.," "Edward," and "Checkmate."*

Problems received from "Q. E. D." and "Edward."

We have forwarded the address of "I. E. C." to "Edward."

"A Subscriber."—If you will forward your address, we will send you the explanation. A chess-player would explain it to you in much less time than it would take us to write it.

"D. Wilkinson."—Received.

We are sorry that in our last problems the chess-board has been misplaced, the white square having been placed at the left corner instead of the right.

Part XV., price 2s. 6d., is now ready All the back numbers are reprinted, and may be had on application to the office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

The Emperor of China has ratified the terms of the treaty with England; the event is one of great importance, when we consider the peculiar character of the nation with which it has been concluded. Their whole policy, social and commercial, was exclusive in its tendency and unchanging in its forms. Innovation was a thing unknown; no generation must change its usages, though for the better: change was bad simply because it was change. What they believed two thousand years ago, that they believe still. Morals, religion, arts, all were fixed to a certain standard, from which it was treason to depart. Their civilization—for its kind—was high, and they were marked with all the vices and many of the virtues that civilization brings in its train. But no records seem to say when the Chinese were a "growing" people. As far as we can gather, they were "always thus."

When the ancient Briton was hunting his game across the sites of what are now populous cities, the Chinese had discovered gunpowder, and had the rudiments of printing. But they have learned to make little more than fireworks with the one, and have not progressed beyond the rude cut blocks with the other. Europe, out of the same materials, has found the weapons and tactics that decide the fate of empires, and determine the existence of nations, and created the instrument that moulds opinion and governs those who wield the more material power. What was to be said of a nation that counted its inhabitants by myriads, and whose institutions were crystallized into eternal fixedness? They not only did not attempt to learn from us, but held us in supreme contempt; we could not comprehend them after all our attempts, and as to understand us—they did not deem us worth the trial. But what does not change may terminate, and that which will not alter may come to an end. And so it has happened with the Chinese system of proceeding. Commerce introduced the point of the wedge, and war has driven it home; the consequence is that the mighty mass of life, which built a wall round itself to shut out the rest of the world, lies open to the world at last. Change breeds change, and China has only now seen the first of its revolutions. Our intercourse is no longer to be a kind of tolerated smuggling, but is a recognised and honourable traffic, except in one article, the soul-destroying drug-opium, which we perceive is excluded from the Chinese Tariff. All other things are legalised commodities. And who can foresee the effects of the change? Will they feel the want of our manufactures, an encourage a taste for them? They are not to be so easily satisfied as men emerging from the savage state; they have arts, and skill, and products of their own, many of them of superior quality. Our manufacturers will make a great mistake if they imagine that the Chinese will accept goods of a low quality, or of any kind, and act on the supposition. What would glad the eyes of the Negro of Africa the shrewd and clever Chinaman would laugh at. His tastes are by no means coarse in such matters, though not formed upon our standard. Then we, on our side, know scarcely anything of the interior of the empire; its resources are unexplored; its natural productions may be inferred from its manufactured products, but we have little of the certainty that investigation alone can give us. They must possess mines of the precious metals, but have they been worked as well as they can be by the means of modern science and machinery? They have much of the materials of wealth; there is great personal wealth among them. Might not they have more comfort and convenience than it seems now to secure them? All these questions at once occur; but their solution is left to the future.

THE REVENUE.

The returns for the year ending Tuesday, Oct. 10, have been published, and on the whole present a result highly favourable.

The total revenue of the financial year just ended is.....	£49,346,273
Against the previous year	45,269,927
Increase on the year	£4,076,346

The increase on this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £1,565,931.

The increase in the year is mainly attributable to the produce of the Property-tax, which has been augmented by £3,738,313, and to the results of the miscellaneous department, amounting to £1,071,435.

The increase in these two items (the only two in which there has been an increase for the year, is £4,809,748. Against this is to be set a total decrease for the year of £1,863,431; namely, in customs, £138,150; in excise, £338,522; in stamps, £83,907, in assessed taxes, £89,547; in the Post-office, £1,000; and in the produce of the crown lands, £12,500.

The increase on the quarter comprises—in the excise, £249,511; in the stamps, £18,386; in taxes, £16,603; and in the produce of the crown lands, £7,500; the mean source of increase being in the year in the Property-tax (the increase on which for the last quarter is not less than £1,734,000. Against the gross increase of £2,017,024 on these items is to be placed a deficiency of £414,469 in the customs, £8,000 in the Post-office, and £5,189 in the miscellaneous department, forming altogether a decrease of £426,649, against an increase of £2,017,024 on the ordinary revenue. The "repayment of advances" and other items make, as already stated, a total increase in the quarter of £1,565,931.

A comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1842 shows a decrease in the customs of £371,222, in the Post-office of £8,000, and in the imprest and other moneys of £76,760, and in the miscellaneous department of £7,189; while, on the other side, there is an increase in the item of excise of £336,124; on stamps £18,886; in the produce of crown lands £7,500; in assessed taxes £18,263, the principal increase being under the head of Property-tax, which has risen from £313,844 to £2,047,904.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel. The Rev. and Hon. Charles Leslie Courtney officiated, and took his text from the 4th chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, and the 1st verse, "I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk in the Park and Slopes. The Prince Bariatinsky and Viscount Hawarden attended Divine service at Eton College. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service in the parish church. The Rev. Mr. Gossett officiated.

MONDAY.—In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, unattended by a single member of the household, and quite alone, strolled through the Slopes across the Home Park, to the new dog kennel and aviary, and from thence through the dairy, across the high road to the new royal gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and the Prince, who were extremely plainly attired, promenaded for nearly an hour in the gardens, the workmen being unconscious of the presence of their illustrious visitors. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked through the private shrubberies, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, returning to the Castle through the new plantations in the Home Park. When midway between the kennel and the Castle, a heavy shower set in, and the rain descended in torrents, and before her Majesty and the Prince reached the royal residence, they were completely drenched. Neither the Queen nor his Royal Highness have since experienced the least inconvenience from the drenching which they had to endure ere they could find shelter from the pelting rain.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk within the precincts of the Castle. Prince Albert, attended by Colonels Bouverie and Grey, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon in the Great Park. Mr. Goulburn went to town, but returned in the afternoon. The Earl of Devon arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. The Earl of Devon took his departure, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn also left the Castle for town in the forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the equerries in waiting, the Honourable Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouverie, went to the riding school. The Earl and Countess Delawarr, and the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, arrived in the afternoon at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael honoured Lord James at Lloyd, Graham's, on Sunday last, at their residence in Hill street.

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief transacted business on Wednesday at the Horse office.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.—His Serene Highness Prince Edward Leopold Langenburg arrived on a visit to the Queen Dowager, on Monday afternoon, from Droitwitch, having come by railroad to that station. Her Majesty sent her carriage to convey his Serene Highness to Witley Court. Viscount and Viscountess Barrington arrived last week, her ladyship succeeding Dowager Lady Clinton in waiting on her Majesty; and Miss Hudson has arrived and received the Hon. Miss Eden and Miss Mitchell of their duties about the person of the Queen Dowager. Lady Charles Somerset has arrived, and Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Hon. Captain Curzon, Sir Andrew Barnard, Earl of Denbigh, and Lady Mary Fielding and Lord Fielding are staying here. Sir Horace Seymour and the Hon. Lady Clinton and Miss Seymour have taken their departure. The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20, in aid of the fund for defraying the expenses of erection of Ramsgill Church, near Middleham, Yorkshire, and has recently sent a donation of £5 to the Female Asylum, Worcester.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel were fully expected to have returned from town on Monday evening; but urgent business has detained the right hon. baronet in the metropolis. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, with his Excellency Baron Brunow, and the officers in the suite of his Imperial Highness, are expected to arrive at Sir Robert and Lady Peel on the 31st instant, when a distinguished party will assemble to meet the Grand Duke

DEATH OF LADY KATHARINE PHIPPS.—Her ladyship, who was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister to the Marquis of Normanby, expired at Richmond, on Thursday, in her 41st year.

It is said that the Earl of Westmoreland will shortly return from his embassy at Berlin, that he forthwith succeed in the diplomacy at the Prussian court will be Sir Hamilton Seymour, our resident minister at Brussels, being a step higher as diplomatic rank for that envoy.

MR. HENRY LYTTON BULWER.—It is now stated, on what is generally considered good authority, that Mr. H. L. Bulwer is not to be appointed British Minister at Madrid. It is also said that her Majesty's Government do not intend to appoint a successor to Mr. Addington, that the business of the embassy will be transacted for the present by a Member of the Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires.

The remains of the late Countess Stanhope were interred in the family vault at Chevening, on Monday. The funeral proceeded from the town residence, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at an early hour in the morning—Lord Mahon, and other members of the family, following from town.

Sir Ed. Hardinge, Secretary at War, and the Lottery General, had a long audience with Sir James Graham on Wednesday morning, at the Home Office. After which Sir James visited Sir Robert Peel at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Wednesday morning, from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The right hon. gentleman, after transacting official business in Downing-street, left for his seat, Bletchley, Surrey.

The Earl of Aberdeen is entertaining a select party at Haddo-house, Aberdeenshire. Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., Captain and Lady Harriet Hamilton, Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P., &c., are among the visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived at Corfu on the 19th inst., as colonel in command of the troops in the Ionian Islands.

APPROACHING ALLIANCES.—The Earl of Marsh's marriage with Miss Gye will take place early next month. The nuptials of the Earl of Shelburne with the Hon. Miss Elphinstone Fleeming, daughter of the French ambassador at Vienna, it is understood will shortly take place. Miss Alexander, cousin to the Earl of Caledon, will be shortly united to the Rev. Mr. Sali, son of Mr. Salt, the banker. Mr. Watson Taylor is understood to be the wealthy commoner who will shortly lead Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister to the Marchioness of Doure, to the altar.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—A Common Hall was held on Tuesday morning shortly after twelve o clock, at Guildhall, when the Common Sergeant declared that the sheriffs had cast up the pollcooks, and that the numbers were as follow:—Alderman Magnay, 843; Lord Mayor, 149; Alderman T. Wood, 82; and they would therefore return Alderman Magnay and the Lord Mayor to the Court of Aldermen, in order that they might choose one of them to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Common Sergeant and the Sheriffs then retired; and after being absent about twenty-five minutes, they returned, when the Recorder declared that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen upon William Magnay, Esq., citizen and stationer. Mr. Alderman Magnay then came forward, and thanked the livery for the honour which they had conferred upon him, in electing him as their chief magistrate, and he could assure them that he would use his utmost endeavours in so filling his term of office, as, at the end of it, that he might again receive their approbation. Mr. Alderman T. Wood also addressed the meeting. After the motion of Mr. Deputy Stevens, seconded by Mr. Goss, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late Sheriffs for the urbanity and humanity which had characterised their conduct in the office generally. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher then returned thanks for the resolution which had just been agreed to, both Sheriffs declaring that if called upon at any future period to fill a post of honour, they would be found always be found ready. Mr. Deputy Stevens came forward to propose a vote of thanks to the present Lord Mayor for the impartiality with which he had exercised his office. The vote being seconded by Mr. Prior, it was carried unanimously. The Lord Mayor expressed his satisfaction at the vote which had passed, and would assure the citizens that the few days of office which yet remained should be filled up in the same manner as hitherto, and which had secured to him their approbation. He begged to assure the Livery that it was unknown to him that it was the intention of any one again to propose him, as on the present occasion; it had been done by his deputy without his knowledge. He had now to furnish to every member of the chief magistrate a second time, but would rather yield it up to his juniors. (Cheers.) The Common Hall then separated. A Court of Aldermen was then held, at which it was announced that the office of chief clerk at the Mansion House had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hobler. Mr. Payne was appointed to the situation *pro tem.* The salary is 500*l* per annum, with an assistant at 90*l*. per annum.

THE WELSH COMMISSION.—The Welsh special Commission was issued and forwarded from London on Monday. It nominates Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Cresswell as the presiding judges. The trials will take place in Carmarthen, in Carmarthenshire, as being considered advisable to try the prisoners at a distance from the county which has been the chief scene of the disturbances. The day named for the commission to meet is the 31st of the present month.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.—On Wednesday last the Great Northern steam-vessel (of which we gave an engraving and description in the 27th of July paper) was taken a trial trip down the river, which, we are gratified to state, was most successful. A numerous party of gentlemen, among whom we observed the Bishop of Norwich, Captain Chappell, R.N., Sir James Duke, Mayor, Mr. Lloyd, Deputy Lieutenant of the Trinity House; Mr. Guppy, engineer of the Great Britain; Mr. Smith, inventor of the Archimedean screw, &c., were on board. It will be remembered that the Great Northern is a first-class steam-vessel, having the Archimedean screw and the auxiliary means of propulsion. She is a handsome man-of-war-like craft, delicately modelled, and very tastily rigged. It is not intended that she shall use the screw along with her sails, but in the event either of a dead calm or a head-wind the steam can be put up, and a sure means of locomotion ensured. The Great Northern started from the Brunswick wharf, Blackwall, shortly after twelve o'clock. The weather was then not at all propitious, being a cold raw day, with a steady breeze from the south-west, and every body fancying looking cross and further outside. A strong tide was running up the river, and against this the Great Northern had to contend. She screws her way steadily along—a cumbrous barge it was certainly, but still presenting a grand subject for pencil interest to the crews of the vessels working upwards with the tide. Shortly after starting, the log gave a speed of nine knots, but as the engine worked more freely it was found to do seven. The Eagle Grass-end steam-boat cried creepingly very slowly astern of the Great Northern, and the London, of Dundee, the largest sea-going steamer which ever came into the Thames, was by a few topsail sheets her usually pace the fastest boat, proceeding as she did without any help from canvas. Altogether, the success of the experiment was complete. It was demonstrated beyond doubt that the great Northern will be able to perform the same service, passing a high voyage with ease, safety, and perseverance as an ordinary

THE METROPOLITAN CATHEDRALS.—The melancholy condition of our metropolitan cathedrals, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, is attracting not only very general attention, but exciting very general indignation. *Twice* during the late session of Parliament did Sir Robert Peel express himself in most unequivocal terms as to the propriety of abolishing the exorbitant fees demanded for entrance into those sacred edifices, and of affording increased facility for religious worship; but the authorities appear to treat these suggestions and opinions with the most contemptuous disregard, and no doubt will continue to do so until the legislature undertakes to decide the question whether this is really a Christian mode of promoting national devotion, or one calculated to uphold the sacredness of the house of God?

SCRUTINY.—At the close of the process lines on Wed
day, the candidates were even on a difference of opinion l
who obtained their freedom on the eve of election, h
the Recorder on the Lord Mayor has appointed Assessors—an Ish
Lordship. The Recorder is of opinion that the votes are good but Lords sp
seems to entertain a different opinion. The judgment will have a decisive eff
on the result, as if these votes be allowed, Mr. Lawrence will, it is said, be the st

ELECTION.—The canvass on behalf of the rival candidates continues to be
conducted with great avidity on the parade of each. Several dinners have been
held in various districts, and speeches upon the occasion during the week, at which th
of speeches were delivered, but how the matter is to terminate is still

STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday last
time of the members of this company to
The chair was taken at one o'clock, by John Irving, Esq., M.P.,
It was read, which stated that
formally with the desire expressed by the shareholders at the annual
r in March last, that the accounts should, previous to six months' report o
the proceedings of the company. The report remained that the directors received
late that shortly after the meeting intelligence had reached them of the loss of
Solway, near Cowrnie; the and thirty-four other persons were
unfortunately perished
directors declined at the
reason to believe it arose from no want of profes
of the captain, but from an error in calculation, or in judgm
experienced navigator. directors reported at the
meeting that certain modifications of the scheme of routes had be
by the Lords Commissioners effecting a further curtailment of
the steaming operations, and a consequent reduction of expenditure
since when there has been no stoppage of the steamers, except that
said he could not run which he had always held, viz.
of the company were not by any means in promising state
that there were published the names of the passengers of the Solway to
neglect of the captain, from the state in which he regulated the boats of the
from his expert use as a naval officer
gentlemen addressed the meeting and the proceedings
ended by the chair putting the question, when the report
The proceedings th

COUNTRY NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A COTTON MI —During the m
day last a d attempt was made to set fire to the cotton
of Messrs. Ainsworth and Cromp on, in Foundry
appears that the villains had t through the
ventilator of one of the lower windows, where it burnt awa bout doing an
On the previous day a quantity of cotton was f the place where
but it had been fortunately remov
ed, and thus the intention of the p was frustr
ave been two or three attempts of the kind within a short period.
of £50 has been offered for information against the parties
—On Saturday night the cotton mill belonging to Edmund Grund
Bury, took fire, and was consumed. ombustible to one
premises is able to tell. It has been the largest fire in Bury for a great number
hands will, for a time at least, be thrown out of
returned at upwards of £ 1,000, and the pro
s insured for about men and neighbours were very
active in saving property
ce dollars of Messrs
Carlisle. will be glad to learn that a further dividend is expected
early in the ensuing e estate has already paid in the sum of , and it
was stated to the Commissioner on th Bankruptcy Court that
of the estate remaining unc ollected will be realised, and a
further sum of £ hereof would be divided among the creditors.
There is now n a woman named Pitt, who was
present at the battle of Trafalgar, in whic her husband, who died two years
ago, bore a conspicuous part as a marine. old lady was employed during the
battle in carrying n the magazine, along with the ot sailors wives
who were on board. Hearing that her husband was killed, she rushed on deck,
and found Nelson still alive, but mortally wo percent with the John Dun-
worth up the Dardanelles, where the fighting was hot and sharp
quently kindled a bey of hers, at Alexandria, and another near Sic ; and now in
her old age, and afflicted with a disease in her left cruelly destitute, without kin
kin, or associates, with no consolation but the recollection of the glorious bloody
scenes in which she spent the early part
REGULAR DEATH fortunate since Mr. I
farmer, of Ridley Court, s snatched one of his fingers (supposed by a
inflammation took and spread over his frame; it was followed by
The deceased
six years of age, was much respected and lamented by his family and numerous
He was many y confidential butler to Mr
Franks, for nearly
MANCHESTER ROBBERY.—An extensive most impe-
riously planned and el rom Sunday evening last, on the
premises of Messrs. Worthein and Hey, wholesale and retail linen drapers,
quantity of plate, watches and jewellery
amounting to £300, was carried away
The house of Messrs. Pickford and Co., m stairs, before they ob-
tained possession of the shattering treasures. £ 50 has been offered for
the discovery of the thieves.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Saturd gate at the entrance of the
park of Ponteland, about seven miles from N de, was forcibly broke
through, the gates being thrown off their hinges. They afterwards
passed quietly through. We do not think that this affair is the result
amused party, but simply from the conviction that the toll is not a legal

REGATTA.—On Thurs at regatta given at this
and A. Chapman,
Esq., M.P. for the borough. attendance of the season, upwards
of inhabitants of Lynn, Wisbeach, Harlepool, &
each came from Lynn, Wisbeach, Harlepool, &
entered for the different
be sailed for gentlemen's yachts and pleasure boats from all parts,
divided into two s cup, value 30 guineas, wi
to Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Whitby,
s cup, value 20 guineas, wi
was won, after a
to Thomas Marwood, Esq.,
belonging to Thomas Marwood, Esq.,
of Hull.
SWANSEA, WALES.—CARMARTHEN.—On Saturday two persons were arrested
lodged in Carmarthen gaol. rest has been followed by very s
s arrant these men, David and James B
stolen into the house of a farmer named Thomas
assaulting Thomas and demanding 10s from him. It was upon this information
of Thomas that the servant was fter associates in
crime were determined upon. an early hour next morning
farm house of Thomas, situated at Pontgarn parish of Llanhaiarn,
Cwm, was surrounded by a body of men, set on fire, and burned to
The infuriated mob of p house with guards
as to prevent the approach of any one to extinguish the fl Whilst they so
were employed in consuming the house and dying shots, which is the reply
of the Rebeccaites to her Majesty's proclamation

SCOTLAND.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Last week a hawker, named O Con-
nor, residing in the West Port, Dundee, attempted to murder his wife, i
her several times in the thro r, and afterwards inflicted several dread-
ful wounds on his own person being apparently determined to accomplish the death
of both in a fit of jealousy. stolen into the house in her absence,
and the unfortunate woman was removed to the infirmary,
where she lies with all hope of recovery.
CHARLES KEMBLE'S MEETING.—The at Inverness com-
menced on Wednesday instant ances calculated
to draw on that far famed Highland meeting. Highness Prince Alex-
ander of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Duchess and Duchess of Kent
from Gordon Castle, and that illustrious young Prince was ind
sojourn in the Highlands solely to be present on this occasion, as he was so
much gratified with the Braemar gathering, when staying some short time back
at the Duchess of Leeds The attendance of t
very many more of less connected with Scotland was
limited to his Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lenox
and Duchess of Marlborough Louisa Churchill,
Marquis and Marchioness of Lovat, Lord Alex
Macdonald, Sir, were among out distinguished per
sonages. On Wednesday and Thursday last the competition
prizes for those athletic sports Hall here was a rife
with expectation, in which last
Baron Stuart, Marquis of Douro, Lord Levet Mr. Russell, Cluny
Gask, Lord Gifford, and Mr. Grant, esquire. The latter was a
gratifying feat than shots each, at a distan of one hundred yards.
Clan-Alpine Club to Prince Alexander, was the successful competitor
the evening was a most brilliant affair.
We have another daring outrage to add to those
recorded in our last number, by the misguided and ignorant persons who comp
prise for those athletic sports on the 26th, and presented in addition of the pe
sentence in that parish A woman, one of the most active of the assailants, of the
name of Mary Cameron, some years ago in the employment of the Rev. Mr.
Sage, having been ejected, was, on Cromarty petition, under the charge of
Mr. Duncwall, sheriff's officer was lodged in gaol, and regula
committed for further e On Friday afternoon a large collection of
people from Resolis, armed with sticks, went to Cromarty and two persons of the
name of Stewart, who had been upon the magistrates, demanding the liberation of the
matter of course, when the riot
intention to break and liberate her
Stewart was sent for, who gallantly went among the crowd and remonstrated with
them on their violent conduct. M vant a counsel was, however, Rith
, and the mob the yard that surrounds the gaol, and com
menced to throw immense stones at the outer door of the prison. The panels of
the door having been soon demolished by such appliances, an entrance was
effected, and the passage door, as well as the door of the apartment in which
Cameron was confined, share the same fate. The prisoner was then taken out of
the prison, and triumphantly carried away by the men, who led Cromarty without
doing further mischief. On Thursday evening, as the officer returned from Cro
marty, after securing the woman Cameron in prison, he was attacked at Jamima
ville by a mob, who broke his gig to atoms, and cut the harness, he himself mak-
ing a narrow escape from their fury. Pieces of the broken gig were carried by the
rabble that pursued the officer, on the same evening, to each of several houses.
The previous outrages perpetrated in Resakeen, Logie, and Resolis, on the adhe-
rents and ministers of the church, had naturally alarmed the authorities; and,
accordingly, the civil power applied for military aid to the Lord Advocate for the sup-
pression of such disorders in future. This application was promptly replied to,
and a detachment of the depôt of the 87th Regiment, or Irish Fusiliers, was des-
patched from Fort George, consisting of Ensign Aspinall, and 50 men, under the com-
mand of Captain Kill, arrived at Invergordon, by the Duke of Richmond steamer,
from Leith on Wednesday, and temporary barracks have been provided for them
in a large house in the centre of the town, some time occupied as a herring manu-
factory. The lord lieutenant an I sheriff went to Invergordon on Tuesday, where
they still remain, arranging the measures necessary for the prevention of further
riots, the usual takeout of the deforced ministers in their parishes, and the appre-
hension of the offenders

DREADFUL FIRE AT JAMAICA.—FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED, WITH IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The following brief but full account of this calamity is from the *Royal Gazette* of Aug. 30

The Falmouth Post devotes upon us to record one of the most terrible conflagrations of Fre
whose that has befallen the city of Kingston since the memorable fire of the year 1815.

On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at about a quarter of an hour after two, the inhabi-
tants of the city were aroused by the cry of fire. On inquiry it was directly ascertained
from the east end of the city, and soon learned that the premises known as Jones's Foundry
were on fire. But little danger was felt at first, from the nature of the premises, few pre-
sons apprehended that the fire would have extended to any great distance. We, however,
hastened to the spot, at which time the fire was confined to the foundry premises, which
were in a few minutes totally consumed, and extended its devouring flames to the rum and
lumber yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell. The sea breeze, which had previously had been
moderate, now began to blow with an unusual violence, which carried the flames to that
part of the city in the utmost danger. There were several engines early on the spot, but,
owing to a great scarcity of fire-buckets, much difficulty was experienced in procuring water,
and the want of water was increased by the fact that the generality of the people employed
in bringing it were impressed with the absurd idea that salt water would not extinguish fire.
The flames by this time had communicated with the houses on the north side
of Harbour street, and spread, in spite of all that could be done to stop them, in a
north-western direction. A range of houses extending from Harbour street to
Thames-street were speedily consumed, and the houses on both sides of Goldsmith
street, up nearly as far as Lombard street, were burnt to the ground. The Methodist cha-
pel in Thames-street escaped by the lofty nature of its walls, and the great attention that was
bestowed on its safety. The fire then ran with fearful velocity up the houses on both sides
of Rum-lane, of which nothing remained but the bare walls. By the greatest exertions
on the part of the military, by the violence of the sea breeze, had ignited the upper part of
Mrs. Mair's various places, and a house in Law's street, formerly used as the Athenæum
was soon enveloped in flames, and became the nucleus of a distinct conflagra-
tion, more disastrous in its results than even the original one. The fire engines being at the
time all engaged in the attempt to check the fire in the lower part of the town, the inhabi-
tants were at hand for a considerable length of time to assist in extinguishing that which
threatened speedily to reduce to ashes the whole of the upper and more valuable dwelling-
houses. The flames spread with rapidity which no human power could control along
George-lane, up East-street, John's lane, and Duke-street, consuming as their resistless
fury became as nodes in the direction to which they were carried by the breeze, finishing
their wild and fearful career in the direction at the Catholic church, near the Parade.
Meanwhile the fire continued to rage with unabated vigour in the direction of Harbour
street, and the
land wind commencing about five o'clock, threatened to waft the flames towards Port
Royal-street. At the fire, when had by this time extended to within a few houses of Lom
bard street, now began to make its way southward; and a large number of houses on the
east side of Hanover-street, including Mr. Wilcock's coach-building establishment, became
completely in flames. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rossland, had
been from the earliest period engaged in rendering assistance, by blowing up buildings
which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames to the other parts of the
slight and open nature of the houses rendered gunpowder inefficient for the purpose,
was therefore, considered about eight o'clock, a most awful sight to witness. The
were burning as fiercely as ever, to bring out a twelve pound howitzer, in order the more
effectually to bring down the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By these means,
and by the aid of a large body of troops and seamen, the fire was eventually put down at
about four o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

It is very difficult, if not impossible at present, to form anything like a correct estimate of
the loss occasioned by the awful calamity; we believe, however, we do not exaggerate when
we state the number of houses destroyed at upwards of 400. Many poor families,
who lived in the neighborhood of the fire, darmed last the dwellings should become envel-
loped in the general conflagration, and anxious to save what little property they could from
destruction, went to be seen throwing their furniture from the windows into the
street, only to become the prey of a horde of thieves, who were buzzed in plundering
among the confusion. It was a melancholy spectacle, more forcibly to the feelings
which was destroying all around, to behold the wretched inmates of the unfanned buildings
many of them without a shoe on their feet, or a bonnet on their heads—hurrying from
one place to another in search of a shelter from the fury of the fire, and, when they had
change of linen to replace the soiled and torn garments alone left risen of the world's goods
The Royal Gazette was the first newspaper that appeared in the streets after the
ravages houses; and at a late hour in the evening, many of the unhappy creatures who
endered homeless by the fire, had themselves down here and there in the streets, and
and passed a night such as never perhaps had been passed in Jamaica. In spite of all their
watchfulness, however, and notwithstanding the large concourse of persons who were pre-
sent, the pandemon contrived to carry off an immense quantity of goods.

We regret to have to record the following accidents, which have already come to our know-
ledge:—A fatal accident occurred to one of the engineers, he fell from a house, and broke his leg.
houses, to prevent the spreading of the fire, and several persons were unfortunately injured
by the falling of a wall, one run over by a cart, and two sunk in the sea. Major Holland, in superintending the destruction of
houses, was struck by a sunk, and severely injured. Mr. Inspector Leake is lame from a
nail having run into his foot, as also Captain Elliott and Mr. Darby, of H.M.C.; Mr. Dalles,
jun., a stranger ill, from a *coup de soleil*; D. Porter is also ill from excessive exertion; and
Alexander R. Scott, Esq., is injured by a contusion; Mr. Geoghegan, of the Peace-office, is
severely hurt in the thigh; Mr. Churchill, chemist, fell from a house, and broke his leg,
another fell, and was carried away senseless, promptly attended by Dr Jamieson, Mr Carr,
some puncheons of rum, got the legs of his pantaloons soaked in it, and they
right free—he is not much injured.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WINE-MERCHANT IN THE CITY.—Throughout the whole of Friday a powerful sensation was created in the City, in consequence of a report that a highly respectable wine-merchant, named Waller, living in Cross-lane, St Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, had been shot dead by his servant. On making an inquiry, the following were found to be the facts of the case, as near as we can ascertain:—Shortly before ten o'clock a man named Rowe, aged 78, and who was for twenty-four years in the service of Mr. Waller, as cellarman, rang the bell which was answered by the porter. He inquired of Mr. Waller, if he was at home, and was answered in the affirmative; he (Rowe) was then shown into the counting-house where Mr. Waller was sitting; the porter then left, and Rowe asked for some compensation for the long period he had been in his employ, and stated that he had discharged last Saturday three weeks). Mr. Waller said he was then very busy, but if he (Rowe) would call some other time, he would consider of the matter. These words, however, were no sooner uttered than Rowe drew from his pocket a pistol, and fired it at Mr. Waller. The noise of fire-arms alarmed the porter, and he rushed into the counting-house, when Mr. Waller exclaimed, "Rowe has shot me." The porter instantly seized him by the collar, perceiving that he had another pistol in his hand, he became alarmed, and let him go. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, who promptly attended, when it was discovered that a ball had entered Mr. Waller's left side, and after wounding one of the ribs, fell out. Another ball was also found on the ground. Information of the atro-
cious attempt was instantly sent to the police-office in Lombard-street, when Inspector Waller sent several officers in different directions, and from information he received, he went in pursuit of the accused, whom he apprehended in the Bow-road, and brought him in a cab back to Tower-street. On his person two pistols and a dagger were found in his pockets, together with a phial containing some gunpowder, a powder flask, and lbs. 4d in silver and copper. In a later part of the day the prisoner was taken before the Lord Mayor, when the above facts were stated. He did not deny having committed the act, but said "his late master was a very rich man, and ought to be transported." The Lord Mayor said it was a most serious case, and remanded the prisoner for a

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL TO WOOLWICH

On Monday last his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, accompanied by Captain Meynell, Royal Navy, and accompanied by Prince Dolgorouky, General Tolstoy, General Lanskoy, Col Ogareff, Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, M. Benkendorf, and Count Rosen, arrived at Woolwich, at about half-past 12 o'clock, and was received by General Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and I. G. C. H., Master General of the Ordnance; Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and G.C.H.; Commandant of the Garrison; Col. Sir Frederick Smith, C.B., Inspector-gen. of the Royal Engineers; Col. Cockburn, Col. Paterson, Col. Lacy, Col Cleaveland, Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Dynely, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Dansey, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Boothby, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Hall, C.B.; Lieut.-Col Blackley, Lieut.-Col Whatty, Lieut. Colonel Colquhoun, Major Harding, K.H.; Major Sandilands, Brigade-Major Cuppage of the Royal Artillery, and Brigade-Major Sanford of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Bolders, M.P. who arrived with the Master General.

On His Royal Highness alighting, with his suite, at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, the Governor received him at the entrance with a Russian salute on the drum. Lord Bloomfield in front of the establishment for the first or practical class of the gentle men cadets. The field battery was under the command of Captain Tyden

The Grand Duke, immediately on his arrival, entered the residence of Lord Bloomfield, and partook of an elegant *dejeuner* with the principal officers of the Russian and British services present, and at half-past 12 o'clock proceeded through the Royal Arsenal to visit the various departments. The first place his Imperial Highness entered was the boring department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, who has the charge of it and the foundry. The beautiful machinery recently erected by Napier for boring and turning the best description of brass guns by aid of steam was in full operation; and the whole of the process was minutely examined by the distinguished visitors. In another wing of the department was witnessed the engraving of royal arms and other ornaments generally executed on brass guns and the finishing of musket-stocks and barrels. After visiting the spacious foundry, his Imperial Highness entered the laboratory department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Colonel Cockburn and Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey; and on visiting the branch of the finish likewise where percussion caps are made, and the igniting composition applied the whole process was explained by Col. Dansey, and the Grand Duke appeared so interested in examining every detail, that he remained witnessing the whole hour and upwards, and in making personal remarks was very nearly half an hour. His Imperial Highness then proceeded to the branch of the establishment where balls are made by pressure by a powerful machine invented by Napier, and worked in the greatest ease by hand; and on leaving this branch, entered the model-room, where specimens of almost every description of shot, shells, and rockets and rocket tubes, are preserved; and subsequently visited the laboratory for making harness department, proceeding to enter into very minute particulars to every object of interest which came under his observation.

After leaving the harness branch of the building, where 10,000 rounds per week could be equipped on the shortest notice, the Grand Duke glanced at the extensive ranges of ship and garrison guns, and piles of balls and shells, in the grounds of the Royal Arsenal, and then entered a square where old guns are deposited, and examined some brass guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, at Portsmouth, and several from the wreck of the Mary Rose, after they had been several hundred years under water. In the same square is the garment in a 9-pounder gun which burst last year during the experiments with heavy ordnance at Deal, with the particulars of which the Grand Duke appeared to be deeply interested.

On entering the proof department, his Imperial Highness tried the effect of a
her caused to fall upon a tube by pulling a thong six feet in length, and
the tube fired in the vent of a 24-pounder by the force of the hammer
descending upon it. In one of the buildings in the proof department are kept a
selection of guages for measuring the diameter of every kind of shot used in the
service, and the exterior and interior of every description of shell, and a beau-
tiful machine for measuring the bore of every size of ordnance pieces used in the
naval or military service. A piece of ordnance, a handsome and perfect 24
pounder brass gun, was presented to his Imperial Highness
by the population, through the medium of a fin
drachm pressure of 30lb. to the square inch, and on the plug being withdra
from the vent of the gun, the water gushed in a height of about 30 feet, from
a cock which had been applied. In one of the rooms of the proof square are dep
sited a number of guns on various principles, which have been submitted to the
select committee, and the Grand Duke examined them all very minutely

On leaving the proof department his Imperial Highness went on board the
Jaffida convict-ship, and went over the whole vessel. There are at pres
ent on board this ship 300 of the convicts employed at work in the dockyard
of the arsenal at the time. His Imperial Highness then visited the saw-mill
and afterwards left the Royal Arsenal on horseback, with his suite and a brilliant
staff of officers, for the garrison.

On arriving in front of the splendid barracks for the Royal Artillery in the
garrison at Woo wich, his Imperial Highness was received by the whole of the
garrison, consisting of the two companies of the battalion of the Royal Sappers and
Miners, and eight companies of the Royal Marines at present doing duty at
Woolwich, with the bands of the respective corps, and a salute was fired from the
royal brass battery.

The whole of the troops, headed by their bands, marched past the Grand Duke
in slow and quick time, headed by Lieut. General Bloomfield, with his imme-
diate staff officers, Colonel Dansey, Major Colonel Blackley, Major Sandilands,
and Brigade Major Cuppage. Colonel Parke, C.B., Commandant of the Royal
Marines, gave the word of command for the whole of the troops, and Colonel
Blackley the word for the whole of the Royal Artillery. Major Lynn, Royal
Engineers, headed the Royal Sappers and Miners when they marched past
Lieut. Colonel the Hon. W. Arbuthnott and Lieut. Colonel Macbean paraded
with the battalion of the Royal Artillery; and Lieut. Colonel Powell and Lieut
Colonel Gibsone with the companies of Royal Marines.

The exercises occupied about an hour, and at four o'clock p.m. the troops
proceeded to visit the Royal Military academy, where his Imperial Hi
received by the gentlemen cadets under Captain Burnaby, and afterwards occupied
about half an hour in going over the institution. On leaving the grounds of the
Royal Military academy, two of the Ordnance guns were fired in front of
the fired twenty one rounds in honour of the distinguished visitors.

At half-past four o'clock the three troops of the Royal Horse Artillery in de-
tachments of 6 guns each, and the field batteries of Royal Artillery under
Colonel Cleaveland, assembled on the Common, and marched past in the usual
manner in review order. The Horse Artillery afterwards went through their ex-
ercises in superior manner, notwithstanding the wet state of the ground, and
concluded the exercises for the day at half-past five o'clock.

His Imperial Highness and the distinguished officers and members of the Rus-
sian embassy who accompanied him, with a select number of British officers, dined
with Lord Bloomfield at his residence in the evening, and the Grand Duke slept
at the Royal Arsenal. Major General Sir T. Downman a residence in the Arsenal
was called up for the remainder of the officers.

TUESDAY.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael having repeated
during the night at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Royal Arsenal, in
question and answer with Major Gen. Sir George Murray, arose from an early
hour in the morning of Tuesday, in consequence of the number of officers enter-
ing and leaving the Arsenal in full costume to communicate the wishes of
Commander-in-chief relative to the duties required in the different departments
tention of the Grand Duke to visit before leaving Woolwich.

At precisely eleven o'clock, am., his Imperial Highness, attended by Captain
Meynell, R.N., and accompanied by Duke Dolgorouky, and the other distin-
guished personages, as on the previous day, left the Royal Arsenal, with Sir Geo
Murray, Lord Bloomfield, &c., &c.

On arriving in front of the Garrison-barracks, a royal salute was fired from the
mortar battery at the west end of the guard-mounting parade, the Grand Duke and
the brilliant staff of officers on horseback, all in full costume, having a standard
bearer, proceeded along the entire length of the guard-mounting parade on their
way to the Repository grounds, and, on reaching the entrance of that beautiful
and interesting spot, Lord Bloomfield introduced to his Imperial Highness the
Royal Engineer officer, Mr Lee the clerk of the works of the valuable contents of the
extensive grounds and the Rotunda. Upwards of 200 of the Royal Artillery
ing arrived, were stationed at the garrison guns. Guns and heavy ord-
nance models exhibited to the Grand Duke the ingenious modes by which large guns, of from forty to fifty cwt., are placed on their
carriages when required for service, and moved backwards or forwards when ne-
cessary to change their position. Similar exercises were exercised with a 10
inch mortar, to show how it could be raised from the ground, and placed on a small
flat four-wheeled carriage for use when engaged in the field of battle. The
interesting exercises carried on nearly a whole hour, and his Imperial H
ness examined all the details in the most particular manner, and appeared to
comprehend at once the principles of the movements, and the advantages to be
obtained by them in rendering the duties of the British artillery man more easy,
and more quickly effective, than by the plans adopted in other countries. At the
conclusion of the Repository exercises, which were carried on under the eye
of Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean, the Grand Duke entered the Rotunda, and on the
right hand witnessed a very handsomely constructed representation of a fount
formed on the most beautiful principles of hydraulic science. The moulds are
made for Mehemet Ali for discharging balls of fifteen inches in diameter, or
wards of 400lb. weight. His Imperial Highness went round the whole of the
interior of the Rotunda, and across the centre, and it is impossible to describe
the objects which attracted his attention most as he had an opportunity every
thing, and almost all called forth some observation or marked notice.

On leaving the Rotunda, the Grand Duke ogfered a private model-room, not
the numbers granted to the members of the Royal Artillery, Sir Alexander Dick
son, and witnessed a representation of bridges which had been constructed by the
Royal Sappers and Miners, for the passage of troops and heavy ordnance over ha
dismantled bridges, and the whole process was carried on and brought to a happy
termination for the glory of England, by Field Marshal the Duke of Wel-

nominates to one o'clock. Imperial Highness left the Repository grounds
and proceeded to one of the barrack rooms of gunners and drivers of the
Artillery, in the western wing, and also entered one in the eastern wi
upon both occasions, dinner, in parcels of four soup, meat, potatoes, and beer, and
when he found the whole so good, he said, "Bravo, bon, boo," evidently plea
with the excellent fare supplied to the humblest ranks in the British service.
Grand Duke afterwards entered the guard-house, in front of which a guard was re-
ceived by the guard under arms. His Imperial Highness then proceeded through
the grand centre archway and visited the reading-room of the non-commissioned
officers, which is well supplied with the London daily newspapers, and a great
number of the best periodical publications of the present age. The l
contains many thousand volumes of valuable standard works, in history
sciences, and various branches of literature, with globes, maps, and va
reference.

His Imperial Highness on leaving the non commissioned officers library, p
ceeded to the stables for the horses of the field batteries, and witnessed the mode
of the men in harnessing their horses, orders having been given at that moment
that the Horse Artillery and field batteries should proceed to the marshes at ten
minutes before three. The hour eventually named. The Grand Duke first
visited the farriers' shop, and asked the age of the horses, and how long they were
considered fit for service. The building where the soldiers messes are cooked next
engaged his Imperial Highness's attention, as did every phase of the horse in pers
ance in the garrison On entering the school for the children all boys of the non
commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, Lord Bloomfield introduced his
Imperial Highness to the Rev. M. D. Scott, one of the chaplains of the garrison, who
conducted him over the school, in which were present upwards of 300 scholars,
who are taught general education by intelligent and fully qualified non-commis-
sioned officers appointed for the purpose. In a separate building in school for
girls, over which his Imperial Highness was also conducted by the Rev M. R
Scott. The Grand Duke, after visiting the library of the gunners and drivers,
which is well supplied with newspapers, and the publications, returned since the
field battery stables, and passing through the riding school attached to
Royal Horse Artillery branch, proceeded to visit the hospital.

When his Imperial Highness arrived at the entrance of this spacious building,
constructed on such an extensive scale, in case of necessity, as to afford room for
700 beds for sick, the Director General of the Ordnance Medical Department, J.
John Webb, K.C.H., was introduced to the illustrious visitor, and conducted him
over the principal part of the establishment.

On leaving the hospital, the Grand Duke proceeded to the grand depôt, when
Lord Bloomfield introduced to his Imperial Highness Lieut-Colonel Gardiner,
Assistant Director General in charge of the grand depôt, Major-General Sir Tho
Downman, C.B. and K.C.H., Director General of the Royal Artillery, Army

THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, LORD BLOOMFIELD, AND BRILLIANT STAFF, WITH ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, AT WOOLWICH.

absent on leave, Lieut.-Colonel Chalmer and Wm. Young, Esq., Commissary of the Field Train Department, conducted the Grand Duke over the depôt, where he witnessed sixty-six pieces of ordnance, mostly nine-pounders, but including several twelve and twenty-four pounders, mounted on carriages, and all ready in every respect for immediate field service at one moment's notice.

The next place visited by his Imperial Highness was the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, where the Grand Duke was received by Colonel Sir George Hosie, Commandant of that branch of the Ordnance corps, and Brigade Major Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, who had previously left the staff to be present in their own department to receive him. His Imperial Highness went over the barrack rooms, examined the handsome arms recently issued to the men, and appeared to admire them much, and then inspected the great variety of curiosities, models, specimens of woods highly polished, coins, petrifactions, and other interesting objects, besides drawings of bridges and models of pontoons, and other articles connected with their branch of the service. The museum attached to the library is daily acquiring foreign productions of a valuable and interesting nature, as the companies abroad take great interest in forwarding such as they think worthy of preservation, that they may have the gratification of seeing them on their return to their native country.

The Grand Duke, with the brilliant staff of his own and British officers, on leaving the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, again returned to the Royal Arsenal, but apparently with the view of taking a circuitous route to the marshes; and by the time the distinguished visitors emerged at the south-east gate of the Arsenal into the Plumstead-road the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries had passed at full gallop, on the way to the marshes.

On entering the marshes an imposing scene was presented to the eye of the Grand Duke, the three troops of Horse Artillery and the three field batteries being drawn up near the entrance—the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe, and the field batteries under the command of Colonel Cleaveland. In various parts of the marshes were stationed large detachments of the Foot Artillery. At a range of 800 yards, the men for *practice* practice were under the charge of Major Dalton, another detachment at a range of 900, and a party under the charge of Major Armstrong were stationed at General Miller and Colonel Dundas's guns, at a range of 1,300 yards, the whole of these troops being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Grantham. Practice in the marshes commenced from ten-inch and eight-inch howitzers and an eighteen pounder gun, and the Grand Duke and the principal officers present having taken up a station on the left, very near the works erected to imitate a fortification, had an excellent view of the effects of the shells and shot, and the firing was very good and effective. The field batteries were then drawn up at a range of 300 yards under Major Wood, and fired several rounds of case shot.

They then retired and took up a position at 600 yards distance from the target in a line with the Royal Horse Artillery, who commenced firing first at this range, and at the third round knocked down a considerable part of the target; and at the fourth round caused the fallen piece of wood to separate in large splinters, which were thrown high into the air. The field batteries, also, made excellent practice from this range, with shot and shrapnel shells of a most destructive nature. Rocket practice was carried on from this range, under the command of Captain Gossett, and their discharges were very good, and, in general, correct in their flight and aim.

The practice in the marshes was concluded by firing four rounds from General Miller's gun with a solid shot of upwards of one hundred pounds weight, and four rounds from Colonel Dundas's 68-pounder gun, and the aim was remarkably correct on each occasion, the shot falling close to the target, and only in one instance about a foot eastward. The Grand Duke seemed greatly interested with his practice, and examined the guns, the mode of discharge, the barrel being by a flint lock, the same as was used for muskets before the introduction of percussion caps, and the other by tubes, the action of discharge being communicated to both guns by pulling a thong six feet in length.

His Imperial Highness left the marshes at a quarter before four o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Lord Bloomfield in the Royal Arsenal, where he partook of a déjeuné *à la fourchette* with the principal officers, the band of the Royal Artillery being present during some of their finest airs.

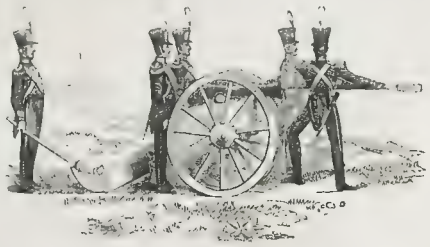
About ten minutes before five o'clock a field battery under the command of Major Wood fired a salute to announce that the Grand Duke had entered one of her Majesty's carriages with four horses, and was followed by Prince Dalgorouky, Lord Bloomfield, and Captain Meynell, and immediately left for town. General Sir George Murray, with Captain Bobiero, left at the same time, and the other Russian officers followed in plain clothes, having substituted them for their military costumes. Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, and M. Benkhausen arrived about two o'clock, at the gate-house, in plain clothes, and accompanied the distinguished visitors to the marshes, and returned in the evening to town.

To the preceding details of the Artillery exercises, we are enabled to add a series of illustrations, which will convey to the reader a more correct idea of the effective state of the practice than would whole pages of letter-press:—

TAKING UP POSITION.

Several brigades of Horse Artillery occupied the right of the line, the centre being formed of that portion of the battalions who perform, at head-quarters, infantry duty; supplying the numerous guards required for the protection of the Royal Arsenal, military stores, barracks, &c. &c. On the left were various brigades of Foot Artillery, now denominated "Batteries." Of the movements of the latter our artist has availed himself; and we have the gratification of offering to our readers some of the most interesting features presented during the morning.

The various movements by the separate branches of this noble service were executed with a precision perfectly astonishing, and elicited the warmest encomiums, not only on the scientific principles on



LOADING.

which they were founded, but the perfection with which these were brought into practical use.

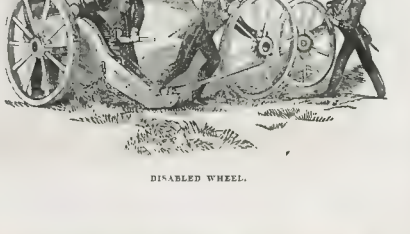
The above engraving represents a field battery gun taking up its position in a canter. The piece of ordnance is attached, or "limbered up" to an ammunition carriage, capable of carrying two gunners, or privates, whilst the drivers are also drilled so as to be able to serve at the gun in action, in case of casualties.

Having reached its destination, and been detached or "unlimbered" from the front carriage, we see the action of loading; the ramrod having at its other extremity a sheep skin mop, larger than the bore of the piece, and called "a sponge." This instrument, before loading, is invariably used, whilst the touch-hole or "vent" is covered by the thumb of the gunner especially numbered off for this important duty, and the air being thus excluded, the fire, which often remains within the bore, attached to either portions of cartridge-case or wadding, is extinguished. Serious accidents have been known to occur from a neglect of this important preliminary to loading; as a melancholy instance, a poor fellow may be seen about the Woolwich barracks, *both* of whose arms were blown off above the elbow joint, whilst ramming home a cartridge before the sponge had been properly applied.

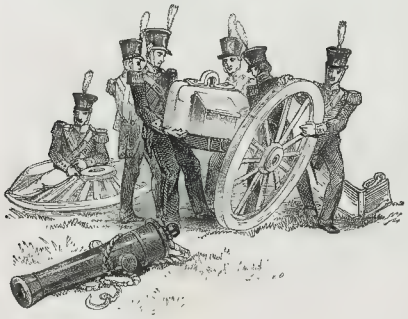
If it is deemed essential to keep up a fire upon the enemy during a temporary retreat, or in order to avoid an overwhelming body of cavalry directed against guns unsupported by infantry, in that case the limber remains as close as possible to the field-piece, as shown in our next engraving.

The skilful provision made against the various contingencies likely to occur in action formed a most interesting portion of the military display. A wheel is supposed to be shattered by the enemy's shot, and the gun thereby disabled for the moment; this accident is met

FIRING IN RETREAT.



DISABLED WHEEL.

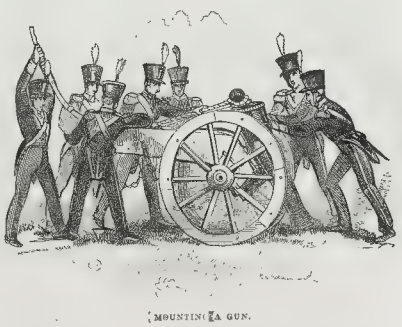


DISMANTLING A GUN.

by supporting the piece upon a handspike, firmly grasped by one or two men on each side, according to the weight of the ordnance, whilst a spare wheel, usually suspended at the back of "the tumbril," or ammunition waggon, is speedily obtained, and in a few moments made to remedy the loss; as represented.

The extraordinary rapidity with which a gun can be dislodged from its carriage, and every portion of its complicated machinery scattered upon the ground, is hardly to be believed until witnessed; but the wonder is increased tenfold on seeing with what magical celerity the death-dealing weapon can be put together again. These operations will be readily understood by an examination of the accompanying illustrations. In the first, the cannon is lying useless upon the earth, one wheel already forms the rude resting place of a gunner, whilst the other is in the act of being displaced.

By the application of a rope round the termination of the breech, and the lifting of the trail of the



MOUNTING A GUN.

carriage, care being previously taken that the trunnions are in their respective sockets, a very slight exertion of manual labour is required to put the gun into fighting trim. That we may be perfectly understood, especially by our fair readers, we will add that the trunnions are the short round pieces of iron, or brass, projecting from the sides of the cannon, and their relative position can be easily ascertained by a glance at the gun occupying the fore ground of the illustration, where the dismantling is depicted.

It may not be deemed *malapropos* to relate, that some years ago Mr. Joseph Hume moved for "a return of the expenses of the Horse Artillery in 1794." The Secretary of the Ordnance was present, and met the economist's motion by handing him over a page of blank paper. The "great arithmetician" looked surprised, but became confused on learning that the total expense was thereon represented, as no such branch as the Horse Artillery existed in the British army at the period named.

ROCKET AND GUN PRACTICE IN THE WOOLWICH MARSHES.—THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL AND HIS SUITE.

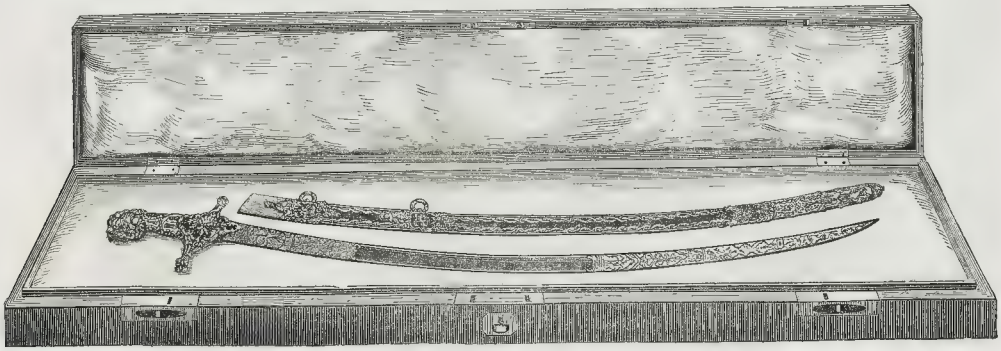
SUPERB SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

This magnificent testimonial of British valour has been manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. It is composed of standard gold, and contains nearly two pounds weight of the precious metal. The handle is studded with brilliants, interlaced by bands of laurel, surmounted with a lion's head, beautifully modelled; the cross is also elaborately enriched with brilliants of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, on royal purple ground. The scabbard of rich crimson velvet, is gorgeously mounted; the upper compartment has, upon a purple enamel ground, St George and the Dragon; the centre has a lion and tiger in combat, beautifully executed; and the lower part is covered with military emblems. The blade is richly ornamented in purple and gold, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Major James Outram, 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, in token of the regard of his friends, and the high estimation in which he is held for the intrepid gallantry which has marked his career in India; but more especially his heroic defence of the British Residency at Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 15th Feb., 1843, against an army of 8,000 Beloochees with six guns.

On the reverse side is inscribed—

Major James Outram. Sans peur, et sans reproche.



SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE

Auber's "Gustavus" was revived at this house on Monday night last, but went off as something "stale, flat," and, we fear, very "unprofitable" to the manager. The only part of the performance worth mentioning was Giubilei's *Ankerstroem*, which was not only in the highest decree creditable to him as a vocalist but as an actor of no ordinary merit. The ballet of "The Port" concluded the evening's entertainment, with its usual deservedly brilliant success; but Mr. Bunn must do something more than reproduce operas that have been worn threadbare by their too frequent use, and import and get up one or two showy ballets in the course of the season. A new farce and Donizetti's opera, "The Favourite," are announced as being in preparation.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday night a new comedietta in two acts, entitled "Old Parr," was produced at this genuine establishment, which afforded an infinite pleasure to a numerous and fashionable audience. The principal object of interest in the piece was personated by Mr. Farren, with such truth, sentiment, and artistical skill, as leaves nothing on a *par* with it that we know of, unless we except his "Grandfather Whitehead," and even then we are forced to divide our applause, and say, "PAR *nobile fratrum!*" But a truce with jesting,—for never came there before the public a performance of more exquisite genuineness than that of Farren's *Old Parr*. It excited a melancholy reverence, that we do not recollect to have experienced before; we felt we were in the presence of

The patriarch of seven-score years and ten,

the Methusaleh of modern times, and as he gradually declined into his growing senility, under the wonderful histrionic art of Farren, we for a moment forgot ourselves in a sympathy with the mimic scene, and almost wept at the babbling of the poor old man. From an ability that the style of the writing in this piece has to that of "Grandfather Whitehead," we concluded before we heard so that it was the production of Mark Lemon; for it abounds with many of his natural, unaffected home sentiments, and, coupled with them, such admirable measure taken of Farren's unequalled assumption of extreme old age We speak advisedly when we say that were we to abstract ourselves from the recollection of his ultra-drollery in some parts, that great actor's impersonation of *Lear* would be deeply impressive. Why should it not? Garrick played the very antipodes of tragedy and comedy. The piece was most eminently and deservedly successful.

PRINCESS'S.

This truly elegant house opened last Monday with ("continued from last season") Balfe's opera of "Geraldine" the most remaining in "*statu quo*," with one exception, which was that of Miss Gould, for the first time, in the part of *Phillippa*. The opera went off with increased *éclat*, and was succeeded by a new one-act piece, from the pen of Mr. Bourcault, called the "Old Guard," which was most enthusiastically received, for, independent of the excellent dramatic situation and eloquence of the piece itself, it introduced to the frequenters of this charming little theatre two of the most exquisite performers that we have witnessed for a long, long time—the captivating Eugenie Prosper (late of Mr. Mitchell's French company at the St. James's) and Mr. Morris Barnett. The former, in the part of *Melenie*, and the latter, as *Haverone*, her father, elicited some "true tears" from a crowded audience, by their exquisite pathos and genuine assumption of character. The ballet of "Giselle, or the Wills," followed, in which Miss Bahn and Mr. Gilbert made their first appearance at this house.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday Mr. J. Russell appeared at this house in poor Power's celebrated "Happy Man;" and, with all heartfelt regrets for the melancholy loss of the original, we feel convinced that he did not leave one behind him who could be so truly esteemed his "fellow" as Mr. Russell. He was frequently and loudly applauded, and is an acquisition of the highest value to this or any other theatre in the kingdom.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

MR. LUMLEY. The spirited *entrepreneur* of her Majesty's Theatre is at present in Italy catering with his usual judgment and liberality for the entertainments of the opera next season, which, as we learn, are intended to "outshine all rivalry!"

A NEW PRIMA DONNA.—A *débutante*, with the ponderous name of Madame Montenegro Hermen, has recently appeared at Amsterdam, where she created an extraordinary *furore*. She is to sing all the celebrated *maitre du chant*, Signor Celli—is engaged to make *her début* at La Scala, Milan, in November next, after which she will pay our metropolis a visit, and appear at her Majesty's Theatre early in the ensuing year. She is described as possessing an extraordinary soprano voice, with a highly cultivated and enthusiastic style of singing.

M. AUBER.—The distinguished composer of "Masaniello," "Gustavus," "Fra Diavolo," and other productions, alike remarkable for their originality and effect, intends to visit us in the course of next season, and conduct one of his own operas at the Princess's Theatre. This is on the part of international exchange: we exportation our countrymen—they are hospitably received abroad,—and the foreigners in return send their aristes here to pick up the crumbs which have been denied to our compatriots at the table where they are the legitimate, and ought to be most welcome guests! Alas! "far sought and dear bought," seems to be the motto most recommendatory of anything now-a-days to the once-national Englishman!

THE COLOSSEUM.—This magnificent pile has been purchased by Mr. Montague, the proprietor of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Oxford-street, who intends to give entertainments in it on a novel and most magnificent scale.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—"Last week," says the *Hereford Times*, "we gave a few interesting particulars respecting the annual festivals of the three choirs and others. We trust that the following memoranda will prove acceptable to our readers. The oratorio, the "Messiah," produced, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital in London, the following sums:—From 1749 to 1759 (when the great composer died, 6,936; from 1760 to 1777, under the direction of Messrs. J. C. Smith and Stanley, 4,891; making a total of 10,297. The receipts at the commemoration at Handel's Westminster Abbey, in 1784, amounted to 12,735*l.*; and the receipts of the musical festival held in 1834, and the jubilee of King William and Queen Adelaide, amounted to 2,981*l.* 2*s.*; the expenses are said to about 1,000*l.* These pieces were divided into four and parts, between the Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1738, the New Musical Fund (1786—now defunct), the Choral Fund (1791), and the Royal Academy of Music, instituted in 1822. The great festival at York, in 1823, produced 16,174*l.*; and the one in 1828, 13,000*l.* The first meeting at Birmingham, in 1788, produced only 800*l.*; the one in 1834, 13,557. The Chester meeting, in 1821, 5,362*l.* The Derby, in 1822, 3,723*l.* The Edinburgh, in 1824, 4,940*l.* A grand festival will take place in the modern Athens (Edinburgh) this week under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, a magnificent music hall having lately been erected, with a splendid organ. A noble structure is in the course of erection at Liverpool, for the purpose of holding festivals and other large meetings; it is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1844." Why have we not some fitting edifice in the metropolis exclusively devoted to the purpose of charitable musical performances? Exeter Hall is not spacious enough either in its interior of "mind or body" for the liberal and comprehensive canon of universal liberality.

MR. WEBSTER. We learn that the active and liberal manager of the Haymarket Theatre has become lessee of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. We heartily wish him success; but there is such a thing as having too many irons in the fire.

SIVORI.—This peerless violinist continues his extensive provincial tour with quite as much success as his great *maestro* predecessor Paganini.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The hydro-electric machine at this institution has given a new impetus to the study of the phenomena of electricity. In the numerous experiments, as which have been present the most distinguished philosophers of Europe, some very novel and astounding results have been obtained. In fact, the scientific world must feel indebted to the directors for their [illegible] exertions in promoting this object, and their liberality in placing the [illegible] machine at the disposal of such men as Dumas, Faraday, Brande, D'Arcy, Quetelet, &c. Longbotham's opera, the microscope is also an object of much attraction, although it is very evident that the exhibitor has yet a good deal of difficulty to overcome in obtaining proper objects. Time and experience will, however, remedy this.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Marshal Bertrand, one of the bravest spirits that figured under the banners of Napoleon, has arrived at New Orleans. He came from Havannah in the boat L. of the river in the French brig-of-war the Mercure. Captain Dubut

Last week efforts were made for planting on the Goodwin Sands an [illegible] beacon, constructed on the principle of Mr. Stewart's ponderous floated [illegible]; but as the bigger compartment for carrying it out was found insufficient for the weight, the task was deferred for a few days.

Ceylon papers state that the late Dean of Maynooth (named Russel) has been appointed by the Pope to the Roman Catholic bishopric of that island, and that the reverend gentleman was about to join his appointment, accompanied by ten or twelve priests

The Eton scholars have set on foot a subscription, entirely amongst themselves, for defraying the expence which will amount to a very large sum, of filling the great east window of the college chapel with stained glass This is a gratifying proof of the religious spirit at present existing among the pupils.

It is fully expected that the Dover Railway will be opened throughout before the end of next month. On Friday another grand blast of simultaneous explosion from twenty-five batteries, took place upon the cliff at the end of the Abbot's Pier, and, two miles from the town. Upwards of 3,000lbs. of gunpowder were exploded.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy for the County of Kent at the Crown-office, on Monday last, for the purpose of hearing presentments against certain floating piers regarded as nuisances; but the legal advisers of the parties having raised a number of preliminary objections, the Court was adjourned to the 30th inst.

A correspondent has taken the trouble to collect a list of what are called "Derby Sweeps," by which alone are disposed of lottery tickets amounting to not less than £100,000 in this single event.

The Bombay papers state that Sir H. Pottinger w. s reduced to solicit relief from his present duties, owing to a severe attack of doubts, for which he was about to undergo an operation.

A rumour has been going the round of the press during the last few days to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor of Russia at Cronstadt, but we have reason to be, if not altogether a hoax, at least a very exaggerated story, promulgated by the Paris press.

Mr. Challis was elected Alderman for the ward of Cripplegate last week in the room of Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, deceased.

The constant hoops, occasioned by the proceedings of the Repealers in Ireland, the Rebeccaites in Wales, and the free church rioters in the Highlands of Scotland, if it does no other good, will help to improve railway dividends. On the Grand Junction line orders are carried from Birmingham to Liverpool at the rate of 9s. to 10s. a head, so that the sending down a regiment of 900 men, such as the 94th, which arrived in Liverpool on Friday, must have realized little less than £400 from Birmingham, and perhaps half as much from Weedon to that place.

On Monday morning two couples presented themselves, arrayed in wedding garments, and accompanied with the usual paraphernalia, at Bromley church, as candidates for the joys of wedlock. Unfortunately the Bishop of Rochester was engaged at the time of their arrival in the delivery of the visitation charge to the clergy of his diocese; the ceremony, of course, could not be proceeded with, much to the chagrin of the parties more immediately concerned, who were compelled by this *contre temps* to return to their homes, and enjoy another day of single blessedness.

Information was received at the Police offices in Liverpool on Saturday last, that a great number of thieves distinguished in the metropolis as the "swell mob") had left London by railway on the previous day for that town It is supposed that these ingenious artists are on their way to Ireland, in order to assist in any new distruction of property that may take place in the present unsettled state of things in that country.

The Prussian Government having determined to put down gambling in the funds, the Minister of Justice has announced to the Council of State a Bill, declaring that all fictitious operations in national or foreign stocks, and particularly all sales or purchases for the end of the month, are to be considered null and void; that no parties, consequently, shall be bound to pay the difference, and that fines shall be laid on the subject be brought before the tribunals, not only shall the engagement be non suited, but both parties punished, if possible, by a fine proportioned to the sum at stake.

The *Hanover Gazette* contains a letter from Berlin of the 1st, which states that the Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected this winter in that city. The same communication mentions that the foreign Ambassadors carefully avoided meeting the Duke de Bordeaux during his stay

At the great sheep fair at Ballinasloe, in Ireland, held on the 4th and 5th instant, there were sold 62,790 sheep. The price of the best 1 was from 30s. to 36s. a head under last year's prices. The demand was brisk. The inferior sheep were nearer the prices of last year. The sheep brought for sale were said to be about 10,000 less in number than last year.

Last week a boy named Rosthern, a chimney-sweep, whilst in the exercise of his vocation at Mundesley, stuck fast in a flue and was suffocated before he could be extricated.

A gentleman was in treaty with a London horse-dealer for the purchase of a mare, but one day his agent found the horse in the morning, making up his mind to offer to split the difference, he posted off to the stable-yard, where the first person he met was the groom. "Master up, Joe?" said he "No, master be dead," was the reply, "but he left word for you to have the mare This was a man of business

The organ of the Bath cathedral, two hundred years old, has been sold to the church of Frome.

Mrs. J. Glover, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, has presented the munificent sum of £800 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

According to a recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case is quite sufficient to [illegible] is dangerous as smuggling gearings when used, and subject the party to a duty of £.

The subscription set on foot in order to effect the completion of the survey for a branch railway from Bedford to Hitchin, to Hexmgs, has already produced a considerable sum; and surveyors, under the direction of Mr. Rastrick, have been engaged during the week in taking the level between Lewes and Brighton.

During the past month there have appeared in the *Gazette* the names of 344 insolvents, 44 bankrupts, and 22 assignments, making in all 310 persons who in twenty-eight days have become commercial delinquents

There have been two extensive failures in the wholesale grocery trade last week—one in Glasgow and the other in Leith. The debts of the Glasgow firm are between £60,000 and £80,000, and the liabilities of the Leith house are said to exceed £50,000.

Allan Muir, an old man 84 years of age, who was convicted at the last Circuit Court in Stirling for the horrible murder of an old woman in her 81st year, underwent the last and extreme sentence of the law on Wednesday week He died protesting his innocence, and uttering the most horrid imprecations on the witnesses and all who were accessory to his conviction.

A portable lighthouse, the invention of an ingenious London chemist—was exhibited on Monday night in the Roads at Leith. The object of the light is to enable those on board to see their real position in case of danger, and thus warn the vessel, however great the distance, so as to afford the required relief. The light is very powerful, and is said to effect the object intended

The workmen employed in excavating a sewer on the north side of Oxford-st, found an old coffin, filled with skeletons, about five feet from the surface They also came upon strong foundation walls of such consistency as to break their instruments These are supposed to be parts of old St. Paul

Paris is lighted from the Tuileries by 13,221 lamps, of which 5,894 are supplied with gas, and 7,327 with oil.

New Orleans has suffered less this year from the ravages of yellow fever than it has done for many years past. Mobile, Charlestown, and Savannah are said to escape the destructive pestilence.

It is a remarkable fact that the people of Hamburg have learnt only within the last fifteen years how to bind a ledger. Before that time the great ledger was generally sent down to England. The people of Vienna have not yet learnt this apparently simple

The ship Neptune—the first under the new system of free emigration established in Ireland—has just sailed for Sydney. She embarked nearly 200 men, women, and children from the Government Emigration Depôt at Deptford. Four others are shortly to follow

The number of convicts in Chatham dockyard is at present about 150. Within the last few days there have been as many received.

Sir Robert Peel acknowledges the receipt of £100, which had been sent under cover to him "for the Stalin-ale."

During the week ending the 5th October, the number of persons entering or leaving Boulogne or Calais, from and to England, was 2,066; at Calais, 610—showing an increase, when compared with the corresponding week of last year, of 1,456.

About 2,500 persons have taken out game certificates in Yorkshire for the year 1843

Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer (son of the projector of the Thames Tunnel), is, we understand, now at present on an inspection of the coast of Ireland, with a view to make a packet station in the most eligible position for the purpose of landing the English mails destined for the south and east of Ireland

The Brussels papers announce that the Belgian Government intend sending an agent to China, to obtain information as to the commercial relations that may be possible to establish with that country

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. states, that a protest against the late revolution in Greece may be expected to be made by the Emperor of Russia.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland is to meet at Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Marquis of Breadalbane is the senior representative elder.

We understand that George Moir, Esq., recently Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Edinburgh University, has been appointed a principal clerk of session (Scotland), in the room of the late Professor Bell.

In his recent charge to his clergy, the Lord Bishop of Bangor says "Of the religious state of the diocese he could not speak with satisfaction. The returns which had been sent in showed a considerable increase of chapels."

Lablache has derived great benefit from the operation he underwent in having an abscess probed which had formed on his cheek.

Mr. Shadwell, the Marylebone revising barrister, decided in favour of retaining on the revising list many the names of window tax collectors, as not coming within the due application of the 20th Geo III c 41.

The calculating machine, constructed by Mr. Babbage, for the completion of which [illegible] of money was annually granted by Parliament, at which is in an unfinished state, has just been deposited by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in the King's College Museum, along with the collection of Models and Mechanical apparatus, called King George the Third's Museum, having been made by that monarch at the Kew Observatory.

Letters from Dieppe of the 2d inst. state that the appearance of Arctic seaweed on the adjoining coast indicated a belief that the North Sea must have been visited with some decided storm. This would find inhabits Greenland and Iceland. It sometimes seeks shelter on the western shores of France, but on no former occasion were its numbers so considerable as at the present moment.

The Methodist New Connection Chapel, top of Long-row, Belper, was on Tuesday morning destroyed by fire. It is the almost unanimous opinion that it was the work of an incendiary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gouldin, of the 66th, lately made a match against time for a sum of money, the amount of which is variously stated. He undertook to walk from Belfast to Carrickfergus—a distance of eight Irish miles—in one hour and a quarter, and succeeded in performing the distance in the space of seventy minutes

On Wednesday morning a public meeting was held at the Queen's Concert-rooms, Hanover-square, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Dr. Waff previous to his departure for Bokhara, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, about whom so much uncertainty at present prevails. The meeting we regret to say was not numerously attended. It was stated that the subscriptions amounted to £900, being two hundred pounds less than the sum required.

The St. Petersburgh journals announce that the new-born son of the Hereditary Grand Duke, who is named Nicolas Alexandrowitsch, is appointed commander of the Grodno Regiment of Hussars.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Cotterell, of Bickwell, in reply to one from that gentleman, with his signature concerning the mutilation of the burial service in this and other churches; and he states that the practice of not performing the full service, unless an extraordinary fee is paid, regrets the matter to a very high degree.

It is stated in the *New York Herald* that the Britannia steamer, for the [illegible] voyage home, took on board at New York 32 passengers, 15,000 letters, and 75 bushels of newspapers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present season of the year vibrates between the turf and the [illegible]. Oakdaleston was next to declare when he was master of the Pytchley. When the October meetings were on the *tapis*, the sporting squire used to hunt on the Monday evening, by means of relays of hacks, galloped over to Newmarket, some seventy odd miles, race on Tuesday and then galloped back into Northamptonshire, so as to be ready for the morrow's meet. Thus it is with the close of the season. Cricketing as it does not in the Broadlands and the racer on the plains—giving the negative to the old saying that two things cannot be done at once to the purpose We are coming fast to our moving narratives of the field and albeit the race-course is our office for the nonce. On Monday last the Second October week began at Newmarket, and if the Bores and the other seasonable deities were a little out of temper, the Goddess of Sport was propitious—and great is Diana of the Ephesians! Five more ample days' meeting are now seldom been discussed; and if they *did* knock on the head the hopes of a few sanguine gamblers on the odds—"the more mischief the better sport." With the next ensuing number our space nor the convenience of our readers will permit us to meddle: to the great issues we, therfore, confine ourselves.

Of the great south country two-year-old stakes, run for in "the full," the Cleaverwell course off during the week that with which we are now dealing. For this event, so influential upon the Derby betting, one of Scott's 1844 lot was backed at even, and for the Derby at 10 to 1. This was Mr. Watt's Voltri. A field of thirteen, and the [illegible] to every one of which the name of the Duke of Cumberland's stable went off as harmlessly as a bottle of ginger beer. Voltri was beaten without making even a pretence at a race, and straightway went to the dogs in betting—great times for the fielders. Next to nothing was done, and before it is to present interest, was the Cesarewitch, a handicap on which very extended business has been done. More horses were backed, and more started for it, than for any race ever run over Newmarket heath. A field of five-and twenty actually ran at the post—a field of [illegible] except the Derby. Count [illegible] was [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Col. Peel's b f Zenobia, by Slane .. .. (Chapple) 1
Mr. Wreford's b c by Camel, out of Wadrasta .. (J. Day, jun.) 2
Mr. Goodman's b c Running Rein, by the Saddler .. (Buckle) 3

Betting—Even on Voltri; 3 to 1 agst Running Rein; 9 to 2 agst Wadrasta; 5 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two; and 10 to 1 agst Antler

The start was one of the best ever seen, not more than a length having intervened between the first and the last when they quitted the post. Running Rein took a slight lead, and with the Wadrasta colt, the Sea-Kale colt, Zenobia, and two or three at his side, made strong running to the horde, when Zenobia went past him, and was hard held by a length. Wadrasta leading Running Rein for second by a length. The latter was run in very closely by Col. Peel's colt and Antler; Voltri was the pace for nearly the whole distance, but died away at the end, and at the finish was three lengths from Running Rein; Crosby, little Wally colt, Wanton colt, and Monkey, were beaten off. Running Rein started under an objection by Mr. Watt.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., with 300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch, for three-year-olds; 8 st. 7 lb. each; the winner of which; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner of the Doncaster St. Leger or Cup, or Great Yorkshire Handicap, to have carried 10lb. extra; or the winner of any handicap between the day of publishing the weights and the time of running 3 miles, of two 3lbs. extra; no horse more than 10lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter. (40 Subs.)

Mr. Bowes's Corranna, by Hymen, 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb .. (W. Boyce) 1
Mr. Bell's Wiseacre, 3 yrs. 6st. 9lb. .. .. (Pettit) 2

Betting—6 to 1 agst Rectangle; 7 to 1 each agst Trueboy, The Curtier, and Arcanus, 10 to 1 each agst Wiseacre, Pitaroy, and Armytage; 20 to 1 each agst St. Francis and Corranna, and 100 to 1 each agst Newminster. A good start having been obtained at the first word, Newminster and Rectangle were the first and second pominons, followed by Armytage, Fairbairn, Wiseacre, Piggens, Corranna, Rowland Stephenson, Trueboy, The Curtier, Arcanus, Spicer, Winesour, and several other light weights, the heavy ones and Corranna lying off. Except that they lessened horses now and then changed places, the front rank remained as described to the new ground, where the two leaders and Farsley, having had quarters-and-a-half returned, and the last left with Rectangle and Corranna, who had gradually worked forwards the front after passing the ditch, taking his place at her side. Armytage and Wise acre were next them, and fourth was Trueboy, the two Saints, and Arcanus at their heels. Corranna kept forcing the pace until near the bottom of the bushes hill, and then taking the lead from Rectangle, went on with the running, and won by half a length. Wiseacre fourth, Rectangle in the end and beat her for second by a length. Nearly two lengths from the last were Armytage, St. Lawrence, St. Francis, and Trueboy, an near together that we cannot venture to say which was fourth. Arcanus and Saxifrage were also with the leading set up. Lady Eleanor, Dennybrook, and several others were beaten off before coming through the ditch, and Farsley lost any chance at 10lb. might have given him, by falling as soon as he got on the flat.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs. each, 12o ft., and only 25, &c., for three yrs old.
Mr. Bowes's Catherstone, 9st. 3lb. .. .. (F. Butler) 1
Mr. Combe's Fakenawy, 8st. 7lb. .. .. (Bartholomew) 2
Duke of Rutland's Compregnet, 8st. 7lb. .. .. (Darling) 3
Lord Exeter's Antidote, 8st. 7lb.

7 to 4 on Catherstone. Fakenawy made play to the bottom, when the favourite went up, but Fakenawy fell off and won by a length. The third and fourth were beaten.

Death of Little Wonder.—This well-known horse, the property of Joseph Osborne, Esq., of Leek Kirk, died at Dayan's stables, Manchester, on Saturday last week, of inflammation. He was the winner of the Derby in 1840, and was in training for the approaching Kelso Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-old, 7st 3lb; and three-years, 8st.
Mr. Ireland's Doctor Hill, 3 yrs .. .. (J. Howlett) 1
Lord Exeter's fly Liverpool, out of Mecca, 2 yrs .. (Pettit) 2
Lord Milltown's Bridegroom, 3 yrs .. .. (F. Butler) 3

Betting—2 to 1 agst Dr. Hill; 4 to 1 agst Treaty, 5 to 1 agst the Mecca filly, and 6 to 1 agst Mr. White's filly.

The Stag filly made the running, followed by the Mecca filly and Emmeth, the Doctor lying in the rear. At the dip Eliza dropped off, and the Doctor, taking up the running, won cleverly by a length, Bridgeroom a bad third. Marmgave was left behind at starting, and never got up. Lord Exeter claimed the winner.

The Town Plate of 50f. Winner to be sold for 200f, &c.
Mr. Batson's Rowland .. .. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs .. .. (Wakefield) 2

Betting—5 to 2 agst Stockman, 3 to 1 agst Crookman, and 5 to 1 agst Morality. Cracks was won off at the top of his speed, and made running to the distt, where Reverence took it and went on with it to the T.Y.C. post, Donnybrook then made an attempt to wear it on, but brought it a distance from home; Rowland then went in front, followed by Morality, and won easy by a length; Billingham Lass a good third, and Reverence well up.

The Bentley Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-old Colts, 8st 7lb. Last three quarters of a mile.

Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc .. .. (G. Edwards) 0
Mr Osbaldeston's f by the Saddler, dam (foaled in 1836) by Partisan .. (Rogers) 0
Colonel Anson's The Princess .. .. (F. Butler) 0

The following also started:—Lord Exeter's sister to Sarco (Mann), Mr. Payne's f by Touchstone, out of Peri (Nat), and Mr. Thornhill's Eclogue (Pettit).

Betting—5 to 4 agst Princess, 2 to 1 each agst Joan of Arc, and 5 to 1 agst Eclogue

A remarkable fine race, ended in a dead heat between Joan of Arc and Mr. Osbaldeston's f, the two bearing the Princess by a head; the others close up, except Mr. Payne's filly.

THURSDAY

Mr. Payne's c by Touchstone, out of Vat, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire, out of Sacrobald.

Lord G. Bentinck's Devil to Pay (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Perity (Nat). Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C

Duke of Bedford's Espour .. .. (E. Edwards) 1
Lord Exeter's Crosby .. .. (Mann) 2

10 t on Espour. Won easy.

Lord C Bentinck's All-round-my-hat (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet (Nat). Won by four lengths

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yrs-old, 7st 7lb; three, 8st 11lb; five and upwards, 8st. First half of R. M. Winner to be sold for £300, &c (6 Subs.)

Colonel Peel's Cannibon, 3 yrs .. .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Braithwaite's Galaty, 5 yrs .. .. (J. Day) 2

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yrs-old, &c. A. F.
Mr Herbert's Arc-e-acid, 7st 2lb .. .. (W. Howlett) 1
Lord Exeter's Reverie, 4 yrs, 6st .. .. (Abdale) 2

Won by a length: the Devil third, and Rowland fourth.

Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Perity, received forfeit from Captain Rous's Lady Jane.

Col Peel's Garry Owen received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's He-has-a-Name.

Rowing Match.—A sculler's wager for £10 aside was rowed for on Wednesday, between Goodman and Sanlter, both well-known men, the distance being from Westminster to Putney The start took place at near four o'clock, and was very even, there being no perceptible advantage in favour of either side, and was kept up for a considerable distance, when Goodman began to show a lead, which, small and small until nearing Lucas's-road, was considerably increased, and went through Vauxhall-Bridge despite the exertions of his adversary, he soon improved, and went through Vauxhall-Bridge (then in the middle place) nearly two lengths ahead. At the Red House he had gained four more, and went increasing his lead to the finish, all the way, and rowed with great pluck, but could not overhaul his opponent, who won by about a hundred yards.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Coast Guard.—Lieutenant Edgar Slade, from Her Majesty's ship Shearwater to the command of a station. Commander Arthur Kellett, Inspecting-Commander of Sligo station, vice Waterford station, vice Commander C. Parker, whose period of command expires. Commander Nicholas Riggens, from Belleisle station, to Weymouth station, vice Commander G. Dyer, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant W. Sterne, from Ballycastle to Wexford, vice Commander Sidney H. Dacres, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant Charles Bagehot, from Valentia station, to Toughal, vice Commander Thomas Green, whose period of command expires. The foregoing changes are to be made on Tuesday next, the 10th instant.

Appointments.—Commanders—G. G. Barton, to the Pembroke, W. Maclean, to the Apollo. Lieutenants—Samuel Acorn, to the Cumberland; C. Postle, to the Flamer; W. Traghan, to be First of the Victoria and Albert, vice Snell, promoted. Masters—W. F. Rodwood, to the Apollo; Alexander Cameron, to the Cumberland. M'Kechnie, M. to the Fulcrum, vice Osborne, A. Henderson, M D., to the San Josef. Secretaries—H. Wood, to the Pembroke; Charles Jenkins, F. J. Fegan, to Rear-Admiral Bowles. Hunt, to Commodore A. R. Sharpe, C.B., to the Formidable. Midshipman—G. C. Lloyd, to the York. Second Master—W. Wilson, to the Formidable. Midshipman—G. C. Lloyd, to the Firebrace. Volunteer, First Class—W. Irvin, to the Hyacinth Masters' Assistants—W. L. Aldrich, to the Warspite; J. Yeatman, to the Excellent.

Promotions.—Commanders—W. J. Thompson Hood, of the Caledonia; E. J. Bird, of the Isabella, to be captains. Lieutenants—Archibald M'Murdo, of the Terror; Alexander F. J. Wood, and John Kibbald, of the Erebus; George Snell, of the Victoria and Albert; John H Wedge, of the Tartarus; William Winscott, of the Lightning; Henry Adams, and John H Walker, of the Castor; and Thomas Brown, of the Coast Guard, to be commanders. Mates P. A. Scott, and T. E. L. Moore, of the Terror; Joseph Dayman and Henry Oakeley, of the Erebus; Frederick P. Irving, and Robert Coote, of the Castor; and Albert Edward Inglefield, of the Lightning; Samuel Pritchard, of the Queen; Henry Charlton, of the Penelope; H. F. Vetich, of the Caledonia; and James Bell, Evan Colquoy Ommanney, and Robert Ellis, to be Second Master—E. M. Fox, of the Victoria and Albert, to be master. Assistant-Surgeon—Howard R. Bashy, of the Victoria and Albert, to be surgeon.

The effect of her Majesty's stay here has been manifested in the most positive terms the statement made by the *Cork Reporter*, that Lieutenant Burslem, in command of that vessel, had ordered the bombardment of the town of Cove.

Pensioners in Ireland.—The out-pensioners at present in Ireland amount to about 20,000, and according to the late act they will shortly be called into active service, the necessary arrangements being now gone through towards forming their completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for service in January next: earlier, if the state of the country should render such a course advisable. The staff, consisting of a director, organizing officer, &c., will be observed as with those in England. Their uniform will be a blue frock coat, with scarlet cuffs facings, and shoulder straps, with brass crescent similar to that worn by the Marines. The trousers are also to be blue, with broad scarlet stripes. The cap to be of black cloth, with glazed top, surmounted by a cap star. The coat similar to that usually worn by sergeants of infantry, the device on the buttons being a crown with a star. Leinster and Ulster supply a larger number than the other provinces.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, Oct. 11.

[Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.]

FENNER AND FENNER'S BANKRUPTCY.

The bankrupts, who carried on business as merchants in Fenchurch-street, reappeared before the Court on their final examination. An adjournment was granted, and granted, on the ground of time being required to investigate the accounts they presented, especially in reference to a debt of £26,000, which they allege to be due from a brother at Antwerp, but which liability the brother wholly denies. The bankrupts stated that the whole of the correspondence passing between them and the brother had been destroyed, but they promised to give all the information they could, and, if possible, obtain corroborative evidence. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, it appeared a suspicious affair, and he should require a strict investigation. The bankrupts' debts and liabilities are estimated at from £25,000 to £30,000, and the assets, with the exception of this contested claim upon the brother, are about £70l..

SHERIFFS COURT.

Commission of Lunacy.—A commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened on Wednesday morning, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion square, before Francis Barlow, Esq., one of the commissioners in lunacy, and a special jury of 19 freeholders of the county, of whom R. Carpenter, Esq., was foreman, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Harriott Uden, described in the commission as "for merly of No. 29, High-street, Camden-town, but now of Earl's court House Brompton, widow." After a great deal of evidence had been given, and the subject of the inquiry had been examined at considerable length, a dispute arose between the jury whether there had been any proof that she was incapable of managing her affairs; and, after some observations, a show of hands was taken, when the jury appeared unanimous as to the unsoundness of mind; and were also of opinion she was disentitled on the ground of incapacity to manage her affairs, and accordingly they recorded the verdict—"That Mrs. Uden was of unsound mind and incapable of managing herself and affairs from the 2nd June, 1841.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday before Mr. Sergeant Adams and the usual number of magistrates. The grand jury having been sworn, the Chairman, after explaining the nature of the duties they were called upon to discharge, informed them that their attendance would be required but for a short time, owing to the extreme lightness of the calendar, there being altogether but seventeen prisoners for trial, twelve of whom were charged with felony, and the remainder with assaults, misdemeanours, &c

Mary Taylor, the wife of a coal porter, residing in Bull-inn-court, in the Strand, was indicted for assaulting her step-daughter, a girl about fifteen years of age.

The prisoner, on the occasion in question, after stripping the girl, beat her severely with a leather strap, at the end of which was an iron buckle. The jury found her Guilty, and the chairman, after commenting upon the extreme brutality of her conduct sentenced her to four months' imprisonment in the house of correction, and at the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.—The prosecution was instituted by the authorities of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields

The other cases tried during the day were not of the slightest public interest.

POLICE.

Mansion House.—Extraordinary Case of Forgery.—A man of respectable appearance, named *Josiah James Lovejoy*, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, charged with having forged a bill of exchange for £50. There was a singular fact connected with the accusing of the bill. Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Burch and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protection against Forgeries and Frauds, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner, who seemed to be in a very dejected state, was undefended.—John Hart, of No. 7, Devonshire-place, Commercial-road, baker, stated that he knew the prisoner well. The acceptance for £50, purporting to be payable at Messrs. Masterman and Co's, and to be accepted by John Hart, was not in his hand writing, neither had he authorised anybody to accept the bill for him. He kept cash at Masterman's house for the last five years, and this bill had been paid by them on his account.—The Lord Mayor: Have you had dealings with the prisoner?—Mr. Hart: Yes, but I always paid him with checks. He is a miller, and I always knew him to be a most respectable man.—Mr. Thomas Brand, cashier in Masterman's banking house, stated that he had seen the indorsing of that gentleman, and had been acquainted with several of his signatures. Mr. John Kempster stated that he had signed his name to the bill as the drawer. The prisoner was a client of his, and was indebted to him money upon three several bills. Witness was in the habit of lending money to the prisoner at times, and upon the occasion to which the bill of exchange referred, the prisoner said it was inconvenient to him to pay the difference between them, but that he had an acceptance which was drawn in blank, and was as good as a note of the Bank of England. Witness took the bill for £50 produced, and kept it until the day it was due, and then he put his name to it as the drawer, for the purpose of presenting it for payment. At Masterman's he endorsed the bill, and received the amount in £50 note, which he paid into his bankers, the London and County bank.—The Lord Mayor: How came you to put your name to the bill as the drawer?—Witness: There was no time to send to Mr. Lovejoy, in Essex.—The Lord Mayor: Then you were the innocent promulgator of the forgery, to a certain extent? Witness: I certainly uttered it, but of course entertained not the least idea that it was a forgery.—The Lord Mayor: Have you anything to say prisoner? Prisoner: Nothing at present.—Mr Hart: I would have placed every confidence in him, and I hope he will be able to exonorate himself.—The prisoner was committed.

On Thursday morning a man, named *George Sutherland*, was brought before Alderman Hunter, charged with attempting self-destruction. Judge, a police inspector, stated, that at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the accountant suddenly mounted the parapet of the west side of London-bridge, and waving his hat in the air vociferated, "Huzza for Scotland," and then precipitated himself headforemost into the water, and disappeared. The latter, however, it would seem, caused him suddenly to change his mind, as he almost immediately re-appeared, and struck out most vigorously till he was taken up. Henry Sutherland, brother to the accountant, stated that he was a pensioner belonging to the 24th Dragoons, and having come up from Leeds to receive his money had managed to spend it, and in order to enable him to return, he gave him 8s., but that he also spent. He would, however, have no objection to pay for his passage if he could get it. The Alderman go to by the first vessel. As a steam-vessel sailed for Leeds on Friday, the Alderman ordered him to be kept in custody until that time

Bow-street.—*Anne Hickey*, a woman of the town, forty-five years of age was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, charged with having attempted to drown herself in the Thames. Myers, the gallant waterman who has saved so many persons from a watery grave, at Waterloo-bridge Wharf, on the 20th Dec. appeared against her. He had seen her running down the steps, and prevented her in the very act of attempting self-destruction. Mr. Hall asked the prisoner what induced her to contemplate self-destruction? The poor woman, with tears streaming down her cheeks, told the magistrate that she was the wife of a steel musician living in Drury lane, who made her walk the streets to get money procured for the daily necessaries of life; and because she did not get as much as he thought she ought, he had ill-used and beaten her until not a limb was free from pain. This he had repeatedly done, and threatened to burn her clothes if she did not bring home more money. Tired of the wretched life she was leading, and smarting under his gross ill-treatment, she had, in a moment of vexation, attempted to put an end to her existence. Mr. Hall, in a manner that imagined he had heard the poor woman's story, he sent an officer with a warrant to apprehend the husband. After a short interval he was brought into the court and put into the dock. He bowed to the magistrate, and the charge was allowed time to wait until under the influence of liquor.—The poor woman then repeated her tale of wretchedness in the hearing of the prisoner, and her evidence was taken down by the clerk.—The fellow was meanwhile shedding the tears of a drunken man.—When called upon to say what he could say in defence of his brutality, he stammered out a rigmarole story about his having been in the army, and the navy, but that he had unfortunately had "the misfortune" to have a considerable sum of money left him, wh a having run through, he had turned street musician. He could not, however, get a livelihood by his profession.—Mr. Hall said his conduct was disgraceful, and he should commit him to prison.—The prisoner was then locked up in default of bail.—Mr. Hall then gave directions that the poor woman should be taken to the workhouse, with a certificate of cause and a full description furnished from him that it should be attended to. In the meantime he gave her some money from the poor-box, which she received with tears of gratitude.

Worship-street.—*Charlotte Thomas*, a single woman, thirty years of age and *Jan. Friend*, a married woman, with an infant at her breast, of the same description, were charged before Mr. Broughton, with having in their possession a stolen gown. A land agent in Seward-street, Goswell-street, of £17 odd. The prisoners were lodgers of the prosecutor, occupying separate rooms on the first floor, and the prosecutor retaining the upper rooms as bedrooms for himself and wife. In the front of one of these rooms he had a chest of drawers, in one of which he kept his money, and, on Sunday evening last, on going to church with his sister, had locked up upwards of £20 in the drawer. On return to the entire house in a state of great confusion and disorder, with the contents of several drawers strewed about, and the back parlour and kitchen windows open, as if thieves had been busy on the premises, and had escaped in that way. It was then that the fire was played for two days in investigating the affair, at length traced the robbery to the prisoners, who, in their defence, recriminated on each other, but substantiated the charge against both; and Mr. Bingham fully committed them to Newgate for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND CALAMITOUS LOSS OF LIFE

At the early hour of two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane and neighbourhood were greatly alarmed by the breaking out of a fire in the premises of Mr. J. Labram, boot and shoemaker, who occupied the shop for so many years well known by the name of Noah's Ark, situate at No. 36, St. Martin's court, which is an exceedingly narrow thoroughfare leading from St. Martin's-lane to Castle-street, near Leicester square. The cause that the fire was discovered by a female who was passing, and whose attention was arrested by seeing a large body of smoke issuing from Mr. Labram's shop-windows. She immediately gave the alarm, when several of the police instantly repaired to the spot, and proceeded to rouse the inmates by knocking violently at the door, and shouting out "Fire." The inhabitants, thus alarmed, were soon seen endeavouring to make a rapid escape, almost in a state of nudity, from the upper part of the house, in front of one of these rooms he had a chest of drawers, in one of which he kept his money, and, on Sunday evening last, on going to church with his sister, had locked up upwards of £20 in the drawer. On return to the entire house in a state of great confusion and disorder, with the contents of several drawers strewed about, and the back parlour and kitchen windows open, as if thieves had been busy on the premises, and had escaped in that way. It was then that the fire was played for two days in investigating the affair, at length traced the robbery to the prisoners, who, in their defence, recriminated on each other, but substantiated the charge against both; and Mr. Bingham fully committed them to Newgate for trial.

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in confining the fire to a comparatively small compass; and the damage to property, although amounting to at least £5,000, was far from being so great as was generally anticipated. The cause of the fire is not known, but it has been ascertained that it commenced in a small room at the back of Mr. Labram's shop, the entire of whose premises are completely destroyed. Several other buildings have been considerably damaged, by the scorching of the flames; among the owners of which are Mr. King, hair dresser; Mr. Barford, comb-maker; Mr. Dalton, comb maker; Mr. Ackermann, confectioner; Mr. Walker, umbrella-maker; Dr. Tweeddale, surgeon; and Mr. Lofling, hair dresser. The stock and furniture belonging to all of these individuals have been much injured, by the water thrown in by the engines. The fire was not entirely extinguished till about five o'clock.

We wish that our account of this calamity stopped here; but it is our painful task to relate that the fire caused the death of three individuals—two children and their mother. A person of the name of Pollock occupied the first floor of the Noah's Ark, in the back room of which he and his family slept; no sooner was the alarm of fire raised, than he immediately ran to the front room to ascertain where the flames were, and on suspecting that the flames were raging directly underneath their sleeping room; in his confusion, he endeavoured to render assistance to his wife and children, but unfortunately the ascending flames drove him back, and he was called out of bed, but was only enabled to rescue three; they were consequently soon overpowered by the smoke, and eventually perished. About eight o'clock in the morning, the firemen discovered their remains in the ruins, which were completely burnt and mutilated; indeed, they were so much injured, that the whole were placed in one shell, and conveyed to the workhouse, there to await the coroner's inquest.

We regret to add that a little boy, between nine and ten years of age, a nephew of Mr. King, was also much injured by a fall. It appears that he was endeavouring to make his escape from the first floor window of his uncle's dwelling, by means of a narrow leaden penthouse, placed immediately above the shop fronts in St. Martin's court, with a view of entering the window of some adjoining house; in so doing, however, in a state of trepidation, he lost his footing, and he fell upon the pavement, a distance of 12 or 14 feet. He was directly picked up, and carried to Charing-cross Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that he had received some rather severe internal injuries, besides some wounds on the head.

The following is the official report of the damage done at the fire:—

No 36, St. Martin's-court, Mr. J. Labram, boot-maker—burned down. Contents of ditto burned in the ruins. Insured in the Sun Fire Office

Do., Mr. Pollock, lodger. Uninsured.

Do., Mr. King, hair-dresser. Stock supposed to be insured in the County Office

No. 1, St. Martin's-court, Mr. J. Botsford, comb-maker, insured at the Atlas—front slightly scorched, and contents damaged by water and removal

No. 34, Mr. T. Dalton, comb-maker, insured in the County—front severely scorched. Stock and furniture damaged.

No. 35, Mr. W. Ackerman, confectioner, stock and building insured in the Westminster, Crown and Globe Fire-offices—windows burnt out, stock damaged by wat

No. 33, Mr. Walker, umbrella-maker—stock and buildings slightly damaged.

No. 32, St. Martin's-lane—Dr. Tweedlie, surgeon; building and furniture much damaged by water and removal

No. 31, Mr. C. Lofling, hair-dresser—stock insured in the Sun; windows and front much injured, stock and furniture damaged by removal and water.

Daring Robbery on an Officer.—On Monday last a drummer of the Royal Marines absconded from Weedwich, with a ten case, containing a dress uniform coat and spauletties, for which he had been sent by Captain Johns, R.M., commanding the Dockyard Guard. What rendered the robbery more unfortunate, was the fact that the case contained the manuscript of a work upon which Captain Johns had been twelve months engaged.—A Calendar of Victory—giving an account of the principal actions fought from the earliest period, in the compilation of which much labour and research had been expended. The fellow, whose name is Henry Hurlbert, is a native of Chatham, about five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, hazel eyes, and dark brown hair. He is supposed to have left in one of the Waterman steamers.

Bathing in the Serpentine.—Thomas Grey, a private in the 72nd Highlanders, lost his life whilst bathing in the Serpentine on Sunday morning last, in consequence, it is supposed, of having gone beyond his depth without being able to swim. The body was found in ten minutes afterwards, and conveyed to the Humane Society's receiving office, but the efforts to restore animation were also rather ineffectual.

Death from Suffocation by Foul Air.—A middle-aged man, named Bassy, who was employed to cleanse a drain, about sixteen feet deep, in Gloucester street, Whitechapel, on Saturday last, was so overcome by the stench on attempting to descend, that he fell dead to the bottom. Another man, named Johnson, who humanely tried to rescue him, almost shared a similar fate, but on being conveyed to the London Hospital, was happily resuscitated.

Malicious Outrage.—Information was received at Bow-street police office on Monday morning that late on the 2nd of the present month some evil-disposed persons entered the stable on the premises of Mr. W. Hodges, Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells, and cut the throat of a valuable pony, the property of P. F. Johnson, Esq. Mr. Hodges has offered a reward of twenty guineas, and Mr. Allington eight guineas, for the apprehension of the wretch who was guilty of so malicious an act.

Embezzlement.—On the night of the 4th instant a youth of the name of Henry Burt, who is only seventeen years of age, and who was lately employed by Mr. W. Whittington, auctioneer, of Neath, Glamorganshire, absconded from his employer's house, taking with him a large sum of money, together with a number of promissory notes and bills of exchange. He induced a youth who lived near to accompany him. Information was immediately given to the police, and Mr Whittington has offered a reward of £20 for the apprehension of the offender.

Robbery.—A serious robbery, which for dexterity strongly resembles that committed upon the person of Mr. Richard Blakemore, M.P., and upon which we have recently had to comment, was committed on Saturday last, at the Swan public house, in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. The landlord discovered the theft, but could not identify the party who had robbed him, as there were about 30 persons round the counter at the time. Information was immediately sent to the police-office, but no clue has been obtained of the thief. The following are the numbers of the stolen notes.—One £100., Liverpool, 24th of May, 1842—No. 98,104; Ten £10 notes—No. 25,077, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 26,076, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 23,175, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 17,407, dated the 23rd of May, 1842; 4, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 20,955, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 20,956, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 24,024, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 25,348, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 26,075, dated the 23rd of May, 1843. A reward of £20 is offered for the apprehension of the thief

Drowned whilst Bathing.—On Wednesday a man, named Robert Cartwright, whilst walking in an intoxicated state along the bank of the river Lea, near Hackney-marshes, sat down on the grass, and soon fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke, and, apparently with the object of refreshing himself with a bath, undressed, and went into the water. In a short time, a man, passing by, saw the clothes on the bank, and, being unable to perceive an owner for them, concluded that some one had been drowned, and at once called for the dr. They were brought without delay, but search was unsuccessful. The body was found. The deceased was a brickmaker, and resided in Hackney.

Poaching on the Thames at Eton.—Two notorious poachers, named Francis and Charles Cartwright (the latter a boy of fifteen) living for the last thirty years by plundering the river by means of unlawful nets) were taken before the Eton bench of magistrates, on Wednesday, charged by Mr. Charles Hester, who is a constable, and one of the Queen's watermen, with fishing in his v ters with a flue-net, between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday last. The prisoners, who were extremely abusive during their examination, admitted the magistrates' charge, and were committed to prison, upon which they entered into a conspiracy against them, were convicted in the penalty of 40s. each, and costs, amounting to 9ls. more; and, in default of payment, they were committed for the magistrates' warrant, and were lodged in Windsor gaol.

Alleged Death from Ill-Treatment.—On Wednesday, Mr. Baker resumed and concluded an inquest at the King and Queen, Old Kent-road, St. George's-road, Surrey, on the body of Thomas Bowman, aged sixty, two, a retired Custom-house officer, receiving a pension of £4 per month, who, it was alleged, had come by his death in consequence of having been ill-treated and robbed whilst in a state of intoxication. The only evidence adduced on the previous inquiry showed that deceased was labouring under an asthmatical complaint, and that for the last three days prior to his death he had been confined to his bed. On Sunday night last he was removed from one of the beer-houses in the neighbourhood, and went to bed. A short time after wards he called up his landlady and a lodger, as he was very ill: they wished him to send for a surgeon, but he refused saying he should get better. The decease's complaints increased, he had been heard to curse the eye by a person whom he did not name. He continued to get worse, and died at an early hour on Monday morning. There was a slight cut over his right eye. On the coroner being summoned, he said he desired to show the deceased's death had been caused by violence, although several witnesses (including Mr. Overton, the beadle of St. George's, who had instituted rigid inquiries) were examined, and the jury, without the slightest hesitation, unanimously expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Lord Ramsay, was solemnised at Trentham, on Wednesday week; and so impressive a ceremonial of the kind as to form a celebrity in its rarely our lot to record. The whole of the arrangements were in excellent taste. The incidents of the day, the universal joy that reigned in and around the noble domain, rendered it a scene of delight not to be forgotten. Trentham Hall is a charming picture of rural life in England. By aid of the faithful pencil of Mr. H. L. Pratt, of Stoke-upon-Trent, we are enabled to present our readers with two of the most attractive scenes of the interesting event.

Trentham Hall is beautifully situated on the Trent, belo Newcastle, and is one of the finest residences in the county of Stafford As originally built, the house was a heavy, monotonous pile, of the semi-Dutch order, not unlike a reformed similar to Buckingham House, St. James's Park. It was of brick, with stone pilasters and dressings, and was as innoxentent as it was tasteless A few years since Mr. Barry renovated the entire pile, and remedied its defects. He refaced the exterior, crowned it with balustrades and vases, and enriched the entablature by a cantilever frieze, thus producing a bold imperial mass of buildings, to which he added pavilions, and built a conservatory, in lieu of the old one. We have not space to detail the several additions of suites of apartments, opening into an orangery, ranges of pavilions, or the marble paved terrace, which are among Mr. Barry's tasteful improvements; but we must not omit to mention the effective *Belvedere* tower, 100 feet high, which, in a genera

view of the mansion, marks it out for a considerable distance. Below the terrace we have mentioned, is the "Pleasance," extending to the margin of the lake, through which the river Trent passes, and which covers about 80 acres. Rising from this lake is a small island laid out in terraces, similar to the celebrated Isola Bella, and crowned with picturesque Italian buildings. The entrance to the mansion has also been cleverly treated—it being now beneath glazed arches, and by a rich court of Corinthian architecture, with Mosaic pavement, fountains, conservatories, &c. In our view, the artist has shown the finest points of this princely residence.

Throughout the day of the marriage, the adjoining village of Trentham, as well as the noble demesne, presented a joyous appearance. Early in the morning, twelve of the elder female scholars, and the choir of the church, assembled on the south terrace of the hall and serenaded the lovely bride. Breakfast parties were unremarkable; crowds continued to pour into the village in streams until after ten o'clock. Several of the roads lead through the park, and the avenues on either hand, commanding the walks, or stationed amongst the trees, or on the verdant slopes of the park, [illegible] a picturesque effect. The principal drives were occupied by the coaches of the gentry. The church was filled up with scarlet cloth, and carpeted for the occasion; and in front of the altar were ranged [illegible] Sutherland's school, dressed with pleasing [illegible]. At twenty minutes to twelve, the Archbishop of York entered the [illegible] attended by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Rev. J. Hutchinson, and the Rev. H. [illegible], chaplains of the Duke of Sutherland. Shortly afterwards the Duke of Sutherland came, the noble Duke leading the beautiful bride to the altar, and in their rear were Lord Blantyre, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the bridal [illegible]. In the train of the bride were the Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline, and Constance Leveson Gower, sisters of the bride, Lady Mary Howard, Miss Lascelles, and Miss [illegible], daughter of the Dean of Lichfield, who acted as bridemaids. [illegible] a magnificent robe of white [illegible] and white [illegible] of the skirt, which was trimmed with orange blossoms. Her Ladyship had a shawl of lace of exquisite manufacture, and a superb veil. Head-dress of white [illegible].

All the bridemaids wore dresses of India muslin over white satin, with [illegible] bonnets trimmed with white roses. The bride is under twenty years of [illegible], and is remarkably handsome, with fine dark hair, and brilliant eyes. Lord Blantyre is also handsome, more than six feet in height, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

As the noble bridegroom and his lovely bride passed down the aisle of the [illegible] church, they [illegible] the parents, friends, and the clergy then retired. At about two o'clock [illegible] the principal entrance of the hall. The [illegible] the grand staircase; the school girls were stationed on each side [illegible] as the noble pair entered the [illegible] and as they [illegible] to the [illegible] and the loud hurrahs of the crowd; and the best wishes of all. The carriage then passed on to Eccleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat, in Shropshire, escorted by a body of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At Eccleshall, the bride and bridegroom were met by a troop of the Shropshire Yeomanry, who escorted them to Lilleshall.

We have not space to detail the rejoicings of the day; there was a sumptuous *déjeûner à la fourchette* at the Hall, at which was a bride-cake, five feet in circumference, and, with the decorations, three feet high; besides other cakes—in all about 4 cwt. The whole of the establishment, and about 150 tenants and neighbours of the Noble Duke, were also feasted at the Hall; and in the evening there was a ball in the Steward's Room, at which the Duke, Lord Morpeth, Lord Leveson, and several others of the distinguished guests, joined in a country dance. The corridor and conservatories were illuminated, and the effect was magnificent.

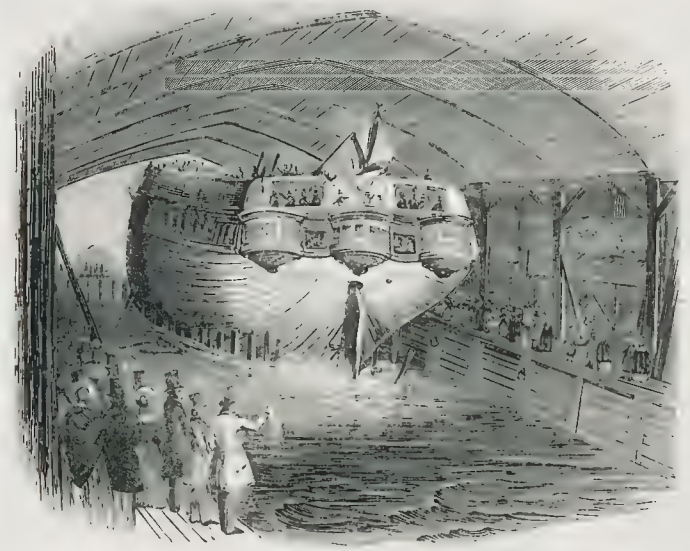
THE [illegible] HALL [illegible]

[illegible] MARRIAGE OF [illegible] GOWER AND LORD BLANTYRE.—THE DEPARTURE.

The noble Duke's tenantry dined together at Trentham Inn; altogether the place was a scene of universal conviviality, and

"Long as festivity the country round,
Knew how to hail the real festivity of mirth."

Among the distinguished persons present at the ceremony were—Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, Viscount Clifden, Dowager Lady Cawdor, Right Hon. T. Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Leveson, Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Hon. William S. Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and Miss Georgiana Harcourt &c.



[LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "WORCESTER," AT DEPTFORD.]

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP WORCESTER.

This fine ship of war was launched from the Royal Dock-yard, at Deptford, on Tuesday last, and attracted thousands of spectators, both on the banks of, and in numerous steamers and boats on the river.

The launch took place at high water, a quarter before three o'clock, when the gallant vessel floated into the Thames amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The "christening" and breaking a bottle of wine upon the bows was performed by the daughter of the captain superintendent of the Dock-yard, Sir John Hill. This vessel is a 50-gun frigate. She has a round stern according to the model of Seppings, and is one of the earliest vessels constructed upon that principle. The Worcester has been many years in building; she was commenced cutting out the frame as early as the year 1816. The keel was laid in October, 1819, and the frame was completed in 1821. The vessel remained in frame till May, 1827, and was completed ready for launching in 1831. The launch, however, did not take place till Tuesday. The dimensions of the frigate are:

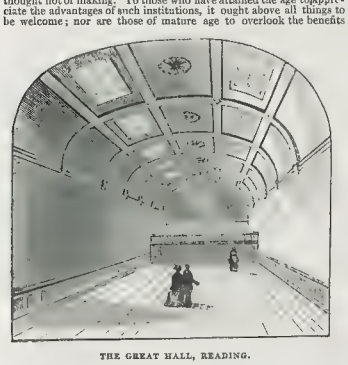
	Feet.	Inches.
Length from the front of figure to the afterpart of the steel ..	197	3
To the afterpart of the taffrail	194	0
From the forepart of the forecastle to the afterpart of the taffrail	179	3½
On deck	173	9½
Keel for tonnage	145	3½
Breadth in extreme	44	3
For tonnage	43	8
Moulded	43	0
Depth in hold	14	6½
Height from upper side of figure to underside of false keel ..	36	0
Height from upper side of taffrail to under side of false keel ..	40	0

The Worcester is a beautiful model, and reflects great credit on those who have constructed her. She has been towed to Sheerness, where her masts, &c., will be put on board. Her armament will consist of 32 2 pounders, medium guns. Great praise is due to the authorities of the Dock-yard, and more particularly to Sir John Hill, under whose directions and superintendence the launch took place. Accommodation was afforded to thousands of persons in the Dock-yard, and order was so well preserved that no crowding was necessary, and all accidents were avoided. The immediate cause of the launch of the Worcester is not from any probability of her services being required at the present moment, but simply on account of the ship on which she was built being required for the construction of a first-rate war steamer, which is to be forthwith commenced. The vessel in question is to be one of the largest calibre ever built, her length exceeding by twenty-five feet that of the largest 120-gun ship in her Majesty's navy. She is to be called the Terrible, and her engines will be of 800-horse power.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDING AT READING.

NEW PUBLIC ROOMS, AT READING.

On the 24th instant, the building in part appropriated to the use of the Scientific Institute of the town of Reading, of which we give a view, will be opened to the members, in the mode usually followed in such proceedings. And most gratifying those proceedings are at all times and in all places, whether in this thickly-peopled centre of civilization, England, with a constitution and a history the growth of a national existence of nearly a thousand years, or on the distant shores of New Zealand, where the white man is yet the neighbour of the savage, and where the axe of the settler will not for many years cease to resound. It may almost be a question in which place the happy union of men for the purpose of mutual, or, it may be, self-instruction, is calculated to do the greatest amount of good. Here, the total and entire neglect of all governments to provide for the education of the people, has thrown them upon their own resources -by their own exertions they have devised the means of procuring themselves intellectual advantages. But it has frequently been at a late period in the history of every locality always too late to remedy the evil of a great—far *too* great a portion of the surrounding population having been suffered to grow up in ignorance. The work has been begun at the "eleventh hour," among a generation not prepared to look on intellectual gratification as a solace and delight, but trained to regard it with indifference. For them was the lamp of knowledge kindled in vain: it was "the light shining in darkness, and the darkness beholding it not." But the young of the present the unborn of future generations—must not be sacrificed to the errors, the prejudices, the sad neglect of the past. For them must the provision be made which their predecessors thought not of making. To those who have attained the age to appreciate the advantages of such institutions, it ought above all things to be welcome; nor are those of mature age to overlook the benefits



THE GREAT HALL, READING.

they offer; they may be busied with their everyday occupations, but these require sometimes to be thrown aside. There may be over-much application, as well as too little; and the former, which is an error, is much more common in England than the latter, which is a grave fault. There is a wholesome truth in the lines of Wordsworth:—

> The world is too much with us—soon and late—
> Getting and spending, we lay our powers waste.

It therefore behoves us to beware of this "overmuch" anxiety for what, though it is the means of living, is not the great end of life itself—which is rather the exercise—and the developing that we may exercise—the faculties that lie within us—though but too often they are suffered to "rust unused."

In all places, in all times, and to all ages, the uniting together of men for the purposes of mental improvement, is an object to be encouraged when it yet exists only in intention, and on which any locality is to be congratulated when it is carried out to a successful fulfilment, as in the case of the town of Reading, whose Institute we hope will long continue to flourish, and produce all the fruits that can be desired. Every society of this kind is a new centre from which the beneficial influences of science and literature spread forth among the population in the midst of which it is placed; it affords opportunities of cultivating both to many who before did not possess them, and for those who do not require such aids—whose more ample means and more happy lot have placed those aids in their own power—surely it is not too much to require of them that they come forward with the support they can so well give, as an acknowledgment of what they have plentifully received. Nor would such assistance be exclusively a donation: they might also enjoy some of the benefits of the Institution, though the facilities it offers might not be to them so necessary to others. But we need hardly spend much time, or occupy much space, in pleading the cause of refinement and intelligence against ignorance and the barbarism which ignorance ever ensures. He must know little of the condition of society who does not perceive that there is a vast amount of barbarism among us, cultivated as we are, rich, and civilised, and powerful, as we think ourselves. No one need fear the world will become too wise, or too refined. There is dreadful destitution among large masses of society—a destitution which is divided from the competence of property, and the independence ensured by the industrious exercise of skilled labour, by many shades and degrees of poverty, all of which render the attainment of anything like education difficult—to those who are totally destitute impossible; and that destitution will always engender a frightful amount of the ignorance, which, to judge by the indifference, or actual hostility, shown by many to any attempt to remove it, there are some, it seems, consider a blessing; but they labour under a dreadful error. The danger to property and law lies in the very ignorance they foster, for "he who is not with us is against us, and he who gathereth not together scattereth." How should men respect the rights of property, or revere the sanctity of the law, when they are incapacitated by ignorance from understanding the nature of one, or the operation of the other? Let every one then who is anxious to improve himself, or to effect something towards the improvement of others, do what he can to support such institutions as this; he will not be without his reward.

The neat and commodious edifice at Reading is situated in London-street, a central part of the town, and was completed about a month ago. The elevation is in the pure Grecian-Ionic style, after the beautiful example of the Temple of Minerva Polias, in the Acropolis of Athens. It consists of a stylobate or base, next the street, of solid granite, about five feet high: from which rises the façade, comprising two Ionic columns, above thirty feet in height (attached, as in the Grecian example), with elaborately carved capitals and fluted shafts; and two square columns, with the capitals and bases peculiar to the order. These four columns are surmounted by a proportionate entablature, finishing with a pediment. Between the columns are the requisite doorways, with suitable dressings; the doorway being in the centre of the lower floor, and approached by a flight of steps. The roof of the large hall is elliptic, divided into compartments, with ornamental brackets, &c., and flowers in the centre. A beautiful soft and equal light is introduced through cast-iron ornamental sashes placed in the compartments, and filled with ground glass. The whole of the apartments—waiting and committee rooms, vestibules, kitchen, cellarage, &c.—are admirably arranged, and reflect great credit upon the architect, Mr. W. Brown, of Reading.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid by Miss Mitford, the authoress of "Our Village," on the 31st of August, 1842, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen resident in the town and neighbourhood, a clever oration being delivered on the occasion by Dr. Cowan, president of the Literary and Scientific Institution. The silver trowel used for the above purpose was subsequently presented to Miss Mitford by R. Bacon, Esq., with a suitable address.

The building is intended for general purposes; the hall being well adapted for concerts, balls, lectures, meetings, &c., and capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The rooms in front are partially occupied by the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institution, the largest, on the first floor (nearly 30 feet square) being a public reading room. This institution is under the especial patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and (thanks to the judicious management of its able and zealous officers) is one of the most flourishing societies at present in existence. The Essay and Discussion Class, founded by the honorary secretary, Mr. G. Grossmith, alone embraces 100 members. Dr. Cowan is the president for the ensuing year; and Charles Stephens, Esq., of Earley Court, the treasurer. The building will be opened by a public dinner in the spacious hall, on the 24th instant, at which some of the first literary men of the day will be present. The dinner will be followed by a public *soirée*, a concert, and a ball, to be held in commemoration of the opening, during the same week.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—On the 1st of this month a countryman named Jonathan Hodges, of Keasne, while ploughing on the side of a hill, found an oval copper vessel, containing 4,350 silver coins, and fragments of different vases. About 300 of these coins are Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norwegian, of Kings Ethelred, Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Edward, and Sweyn Erickson. The others are German, chiefly of the cities of Cologne, Magdeburg, Mayne, Strasburg, Augsburg, &c. They are all of the 10th and 11th centuries, and the whole appear to have been buried in the ground towards the close of the 11th century. There are only two copes (Arabian coins) among them. Two other peasants have found a coin and a clasp.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been unfortunate enough to lose a new carriage, which miscarried on its way from the ship to the shore at Madras. The *Star* remarks on this—"whether this unlucky swamping of a state chariot bears any ominous allusion to a like consequence as regards the chariot of the state, we are not able to say; but his Lordship at any rate may console himself with the reflection, that as he ordered it out for the Madras Roads it has safely reached its destination." Thus it appears that the only use likely to be made of his Lordship's carriage is as a vehicle for a joke.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XVII

THE REUNION.

ALMOST immediately after Sir Arthur's death, Fred. and Lucrece, with her infant, arrived and having been warmly received by all save Caroline, who had retired, Lucrece went to her room, with the view of greeting and consoling her, while Fred. impatiently urged the departure of Dr. Hawtree, who had promised to take him to Alice at once.

Greville—having heard this promise given, and wishing for some reasonable excuse to leave the house, in which he really was not at all happy—now endeavoured to make Dr. Hawtree understand, by a variety of ingenious observations, that he should feel extremely glad of an invitation to go with them; and as the Doctor knew that Alice had before been amazed by illustrations of his one grand principle, and was anxious that the reunion of the lovers should not be one of tears, he invited him to dine with them immediately, at the same time, with great consideration, that they might as well all go together, which met Greville's views precisely; and, therefore, having taken leave of Charles—who then wished for no other society than that of Lucrece—they together left the house

"Now, Fred.," said Dr. Hawtree, as they proceeded towards his residence, "although this is a mournful time, your meeting with Alice must be gay. We have lost our dear friend Cleveland, but we must not, Fred., lose her."

"There's surely no danger of that?" cried Fred.

"Why, she must be recluse. Her spirits have been of late dreadfully depressed; and although she was in a high state of rapture for a time when she heard of your coming back to England, she soon became thoughtful and gloomy again; in fact, melancholy seems to have settled upon her soul—that species of melancholy which fleeting society tends but to confirm, but which constant cheerfulness must soon remove. Therefore be light and lively, and most playful when you perceive she is most inclined to be dull."

"Then we had better not allude to poor Sir Arthur's death this evening?"

"No; if we can possibly avoid it. She will ask after him, doubtless: but the subject must be evaded in some way. She had much better hear of it in the morning."

"Father," said Fred, "you understand? Sir Arthur must not be mentioned this evening before Alice."

"Very well, my boy," replied Greville. "If it must not, it must not, and therefore, of course, will not be mentioned."

"What haven't you got over that *yet?*" cried Fred., with all that irreverence in which sons will indulge when they conceive themselves to be wiser than their fathers.

"Got over what, my boy"

"Why that predestinarian propensity of yours. You should have been with us at Verdun. We should have cured you there. Charles and I were frequently on the subject."

"And the result, I find, is, that Charles has become a convert."

"Charles become a convert!" cried Fred., whom the notion highly pleased. "When *he* becomes a convert, I'll join you."

"Well, there's no accounting for these things: they are all hidden mysteries to us; but it strikes me that the time will come when there will be but very few men of sense to be converted. But don't you think," he added, "that Charles is looking ill?"

"He or *I*," replied Dr. Hawtree—"very ill. He, too, must be roused, or he'll become hypochondriacal. I see that, clearly."

"Now," said Fred., on reaching the house, "shall I go up with you, or will you announce me first?"

"Go into the parlour," replied the Doctor, "and I'll let her know that you are there."

Fearing with impatience to see her, Fred. did so, and the Doctor proceeded with Greville to the drawing-room, at the door of which Alice was anxiously standing in the fond hope—knowing that none one was with him—of its being no other than Fred.

"Has he not *yet* arrived in town?" she cried in an energetic whisper, when she saw that it was Greville."

"Who, my dear—who?" said the Doctor, with a smile.

"Frederick! Frederick!"

"Oh, yes, he's here. You'll *find* him in the parlour.

Her heart for the moment ceased to beat; and, having looked at her father with a fond appreciation of his motive, she kissed him, and rushed from the room.

The parlour-door opened. Fred. flew to embrace her. Their names were pronounced in expressions of joy, and in an instant they were locked in each other's arms.

"Oh, Alice!" cried Fred., when his lips were disengaged, "what happiness is this!"

"Frederick!" fervently exclaimed Alice, "I could now die with pleasure."

Fred. gazed at her intently for a moment, and, remembering the doctor's injunction—which, happy as he was, he resolved to obey—said playfully, "Well, then, let us die together. I'll make my will at once. I have nothing to leave—but a will looks respectable. Alice," he added, as she sluggishly smiled, "we shall *live*, I hope, many, many happy years yet. Certainly, this is the very time at which I should most like to die."

"Dear Frederick, I do not mean that I should like to die; but, in fact, I feel so happy that I scarcely know *what* I mean."

"But, my sweetest girl, we must be *gay* as well as happy. Look at me. I am, of course, extremely handsome—but we'll let that aside—that's admitted: the question is, do I look as if I were happy?"

"You do, dear Fred., and I am overjoyed to see it."

"Very well, well, of course, take that for granted. Now let me look at you"

It may here be stated, as a remarkable fact, that they ever had no sooner met than he kissed her. It was done, of course, on the impulse of the moment: but it *was* done; and the only excuse he had to offer was that he could'nt help it! which was very extraordinary.

"I perceive," he continued, "a slight tinge of sadness shading these beautiful features of yours; and yet you are happy—most happy—overjoyed. Up to this moment I never imagined sadness to be indicative of joy. But, without dwelling on that, let us turn to this," he added, drawing her pensive from his breast. "Now, here we have the semblance of a lovely girl, in the bloom of youth and beauty. Her eyes, you perceive, are sparkling with pleasure, her brow is smooth and clear; her lips—precisely the lips I love—

appear to be formed for kissing and smiling: while her swelling bosom seems fraught with delight. Now where is this address? Look at the ensemble. Can you perceive anything like it developed?"

"I can perceive that you are a dear, kind creature," said Alice, "and I am not quite sure that I do not love you more than ever."

"That may be all very well for an English compliment; but let that pass while I compare this critically with the original. Well," he added, after a pause, "it's very like—really—an admirable likeness! Way, that's very strange! Oh, I perceive—you are looking like yourself again! That shade of sadness spoiled all."

"You are, indeed, very dear to me, Frederick" said Alice, and immediately burst into tears.

"Well, this is one of the strangest anomalies in nature. Let us walk to that bookcase. It is absolutely necessary that I should have this matter cleared up. Let me see. Oh, here is a dictionary now then. Now stop, here it is: 'Weep, to shed tears, to bewail, to lament, to mourn.' That's sufficiently explicit. What follows? You tell me that I am dear to you, and while you tell me that, you weep—that is, you bewail, you lament, in fact, mourn over it."

"Yes, that is not a fair inference; and, if it be, it is not a correct one. I wept, I know not why, except that my heart was too full of happiness. They were not tears of sadness, but of joy. Indeed, dear Fred, I am not sad—I have been."

"Oh, I have heard of it; and even that appears extraordinary. You creatures—I speak of you in the aggregate—feel more for us than we feel for ourselves. A calamity assails us Well, what is it to you? We learn to suffer—and you suffer also very well."

"Is not that one of our most amiable traits?"

"It may be amiable; but it's altogether wrong, and, therefore, ought to be rectified, especially as our sufferings are invariably increased by the fact of our knowing that you suffer too. This, however, is an offence which we are always disposed to forgive. But, while we [illegible] have ceased to suffer [illegible] when we are exactly in health, penni- [illegible] and [illegible] Therefore, dear, dear Alice, be sad no more."

"I will not. I am not and now I"

"But smile, my sweet girl; smile! There, always look thus, and you know not how happy you will make me."

"Well, I'll endeavour to do so; but you must not scold me any more now, I have so much to ask you. You have not said a word about yourself, nor have I inquired for a single soul! Lucrece and the dear little baby, and"——

"Yes, I'll tell you all about them by and by. But is it not time for you to think about dressing for dinner?"

"Good gracious," she exclaimed, on looking at her watch; "I had no idea of its being so late. But, baby—oh! how I long to see him!—what is his name?"

"Way, his name is Charles Stanley, but we call him Mossy!"

"Mossy! what an odious name to give the little dear. I'll not have him called Mossy."

"Well, you must speak to Lucrece about the matter. But as the interval, dear Alice, be cheerful—be gay. I need not tell you how I love you, but that I do love you dearly, be sure. Bless you, my sweet girl," he added, again embracing her, "bless you!"

He then fondly led her from the parlour, and they proceeded together to the drawing [illegible] where after another embrace of course, they parted

"Why," said the Doctor, when Alice had left him and Greville, "how did you find her?"

"Oh," replied Fred., "I've no fear of her now."

"Did you not perceive in her countenance a settled expression of melancholy "

"Yes I did; but I'll very soon cause that to vanish. She's not, however, nearly so much altered as I imagined it."

"Was she at all wandering, or incoherent in her remarks "

"No not in the slightest degree."

"In cases of this kind, those young dogs, Greville, make the best physicians after all."

"Why, it's natural," said Greville, with the most perfect coolness, "and Nature can't be beaten by Art. I have a great deal of Nature "

"So have I," rejoined the Doctor, with a smile. "But you must not relax, Fred., keep her cheerful, and all will be well."

"Fred.," said Greville, "we have been speaking of Lucrece. What's the matter with her?"

"Oh, consider the fatigue she has endured "

"But she looks as thin and pale and wretched "

"You forget how long she has had to nurse Charles, and how hopeless she it as for an affectionate wife in fief otherwise than wretched when she conceives her fond husband to be making man his years."

"But that is all over now "

"It is not in her judgment: nor is it in mine. And if it were, we cannot expect the lines which grief and apprehension have established to be effectually removed by a sudden gust of joy. The boisterous cheek and the hollow eye may radiate for a moment, and lill up the traces of woe, but the effects of sorrow in all such cases long outlive the cause."

"Well, it's true we can't account for these things; but it's lamentable, nevertheless, that people haven't a little more philosophy."

"Philosophy, father, is excellent per se: the germ of an admirable theory; but when a fond woman sees the man whom she adores sinking fast—when she believes that the infant at her breast will soon be fatherless—we must not talk to her about philosophy"

Greville, however, would not be thus moved from the ground upon which he had taken his stand; he was ready to admit that human sorrow was to a certain extent inevitable, and that weakness was peculiarly perceptible in a woman he was ready to admit also that sorrows would have borne up against, have completed otherwise if Lucrecia had; but from his point—namely, that it was lamentable that people did not bear every thing with fortitude—that nothing could be averted—he declined his determination not to stir a single inch, and on this point was held that he must not talk to her about philosophy.

Greville, however, would not be thus moved from the ground upon which he had taken his stand; he was ready to admit that human sorrow was to a certain extent inevitable, and that weakness was peculiarly perceptible in a woman he was ready to admit also that sorrows would have borne up against, have completed otherwise if Lucrecia had; but from his point—namely, that it was lamentable that people did not bear every thing with fortitude—that nothing could be averted—he declined his determination not to stir a single inch, and on this point was held that he must not talk to her about philosophy. He proudly felt that he had triumphed.

After now re-entered the room, and with a smile which manifestly gladdened the Doctor's heart, and when dinner was announced he gave her to Fred., who, he perceived in a moment, was pursuing the proper course, and with as he led her from the room, made her still more cheerful by playfully reproducing the miniature, and expressing his conviction that the likeness never appeared to be so faithful as then.

During dinner, life in Yorke formed the topic of conversation, and Fred. related a variety of amusing accidents, illustrative chiefly of the peculiar characteristics developed by the highly indignant Frenchmen, whom pirates in the neighbourhood of Yorke, the excitement, the rumo, the grin, the splutter, and the shrug, to the very life but the innumerable scenes of misery he had witnessed he kept entirely out of view

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

to be First Lieutenant, vice Hale, C.B., H. Baldwin, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hunt.

Hospital Staff—Assist. Surg. G. K. Pittcairn, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Bell, dead. Asst. Surg. R. R. Dowse, to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hamilton.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 5.—Royal Artillery: Second Lieut J. St. Keegan to be Lieutenant, vice L. Wynne.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BROOKES, Stockton-row, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder.—P. A. NUTTALL, Edward's-terrace, Chalk Farm, Islington, surveyor.—J. REDFEARN, Mount-place, Westminster-road, Lambeth, iron merchant.—J. HARVEY, St. Mary Axe, London.—G. KELLING, Manchester, brewer.—S. GOULD, Liverpool, merchant.—E. K. BULLMAN, Leeds, cabinet-maker.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10, 1843.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES FIND, Sheffield, Shropshire, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—J. DAVIES and R. DAVIES, Chancel-street, Bermondsey, druggers.—F. W. E. BARANDON, Phosphorane, City, merchant.—J. MALLETT, Hixley, Middlesex, miller.—J. MILLINGTON and J. SLATER, Manchester and Low Hills, Lancashire, calico printers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MURDOCH, Glasgow, merchant.—M. ANDERSON, Glasgow, sport dealer.—J. COUTTS, jun., Craigmyle, Aberdeenshire, cattle dealer.—G. THOM, sen., G. THOM, jun., R. THOM, and A. THOM, Whitlet, near Arbroath, cattle dealers.

BIRTHS

The lady of John Hartman, Esq., Chester-square, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs. Price, lady of George Price, Esq., of a daughter, at Worthy Park, in the island of Jamaica.—In Hamilton-place, Stoke Newington, Mrs. Wm. Wright, of a son.—In Paris, the wife of Dr. Symonds, of a daughter.

At Pelvin, the lady of Sir J. Mackenzie, Bart., of a son.—At Perth, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ross, R.I.C.S., of a daughter.—At his house, No. 9, Park-crescent, the Lady of the Hon. Baron Alderson, of a daughter.—Lady Ann Hope, the wife of the Archbishop of Armagh, Charles-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Kenyon, of a son.—At Bramley, Asgarth, near Lowerpool, Mrs. John Jowitt, of a daughter.—At Whenby Hall, Brighouse, near Huddersfield, the lady of Edwin Cecil, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Eastling, in the county of Kent, Mr. W. J. Scott, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, to Frances, second daughter of the late Charles Lesse, Esq., of North-court.—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Major Anderson, of Hainault Hall, in the county of Essex, and 87 Farnham, to Eliza Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Dee, Esq., of Garnstone Castle, in the county of Hereford.—At Kensington, Thomas Hamilton Hall, Esq., many years Colonel of the Second Company Regiment of Malta.—At St. Marylebone, Thomas, only son of Thomas Bentley, of Bolesworth-castle-street, Adelphi, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Grimstone, of Rumford.—At Hawkhurst-street, Sussex, John Barlow, Esq., of Woodside, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Crawford, merchant.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Timothy Esq., eldest son of A. Dunnett, Esq., of Lambeth, to Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Crawford, merchant.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Timothy Esq., eldest son of A. Dunnett, Esq., of Lambeth, to Caroline Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Charles Garrett, Esq., of Poplar, Middlesex.—At St. Veda's, Chesapeake, London, Mr. W. K. Grossmith, of the 3rd Scots, to Miss J. H. Smith, first-cousin.

DEATHS

At his brother's house, New Green, Surrey, the Hon. Felix Thomas Yo...emaste, second son of the late Lord Hauntingtower and brother to the Earl of Dysart.—At Brockwell Hall, near Lewes, Sussex, Miss Elizabeth B... dest daughter of the late Joshua Harris, Esq., of Lambeth, Surrey.—At Bromley Hall, in the 79th year of his age, deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends ..., Esq., formerly of Bromley Hall

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.

Within the past week, some very gratifying proceedings have taken place in that great centre of manufacturing skill and industry—Manchester. The Athenæum in that town has requi ed assistance, its funds having sank lower than, in such a place, they ought to have done. In aid of them, what may be called a "Revival" has been held, marked by a success and a degree of enthusiasm almost unexampled. We need not speak of the long list of noble patrons of this institution, except to point out that they did not revive it from impending decay, thus proving that no patronage, however high, can compensate for the solid and permanent support which the great body of the people, the middle and working classes, must give such societies for themselves. Nor can we notice the bazaar with its sale of work, the produce of fair fingers, but to thank them for their zeal; we wish to draw more attention to the speeches delivered at the *soirée*, which is described as having been a most brilliant assembly. Charles Dickens—he needs no adjective of praise before his name, no word of dignity after it—presided as chairman, and the meeting was attended by Mr. Cobden, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Kershaw, and other well known names. From the address of the chairman, which was exceedingly appropriate, we extract two passages out of many others of equal merit. After exposing the fallacy of those who dread the advancement and the spread of intelligence, he turns to the effects of ignorance; he says:—

I should be glad to hear such people's estimate of the comparative danger of a little learning, and a vast amount of ignorance. I should be g ad to know which they consider the most prolific parent of misery and crime. Descending a little lower in the social scale, I should be glad to assist them in their calculation, by carrying them to certain gaols and mighty refuges I know of, where my own heart dies within me when I see thousands of immortal creatures condemned, without alternative or choice to tread, not what our great poet calls, "the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire," but one of jagged fl nts and stones, laid down by brutal ignorance, and held together like solid rock by years of the most wicked actions.

The hardening process of vice and ignorance has seldom been better described. He then speaks of the effects of intelligence and education:—

The man who lives, from day to day, by the daily exercise, in his sphere, of hands or head, and seeks to improve himself in such a place, acquires for himself that property of soul which has in all times upheld struggling man to a degree, but self-made man especia ly and always. He secures for himself that faithful companion which, while it has ever lent the light of its countenance to men of rank and minds who have deserved it, has even shed its greatest consolations on men of low estate and almost hopeless means. It took its patient seat beside Sir Walter Raleigh, in his dungeon-study in the Tower; and it had its head upon the block with More. But it did not disdain to outwatch the stars with Ferguson, the shepherd s boy; it walked the streets in mean nature with Crabbe; it was a poor barber here in Lancashire with Arkwright; it was a tallow-chandler's lad with Franklin; it worked at shoe-making with Bloomfield in his garret; it followed the plough with Burns; and, high above the noise of loom and hammer, it whispers courage, at this day, in ears that I could name in Sheffield and Manchester. The more the man who improves his leisure in such a place learns, the better, gentler, kinder man he must become.

Can any one deny the truth of the principle, or the force of the contrast? We leave it to have its full effect by general application.

THE FASHIONS.

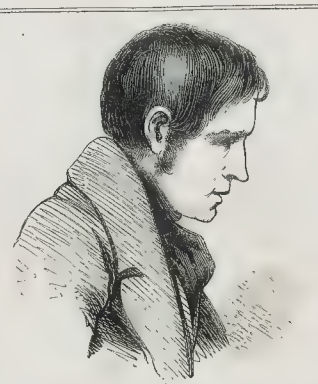
Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 11, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—It is with some slight embarrassment that I now sit down to describe the fashions prevalent at this moment in Paris, as, in point of fact, our elegantés have as yet hardly commenced thinking of autumnal fashions, though the costumes of our mornings and evenings should be a warning to us that we can no longer expect the moderate temperature we have been hitherto enjoying. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a description of the costume I still see worn by fashionable people, leaving you to form your own conclusions of their appropriateness to the season. I will then mention to you a most delicious peignoir of muslin, trimmed all round, is also on both sides of the front of it with a deep lace flounce, surmounted with two small double plomb gathers of rose taffety ribbon, the corsage high, open in front to the waist, and gathered, trimmed with a piece of lace, forming a band, and descending towards that on the skirt. The sleeves, moderately wide, are puffed at the top and at the wrist. The under petticoat is worked in columns upon the front, and is made of transparent rose taffety. Another morning costume that I have observed was a redingote of lilac taffety, open in front, and trimmed on either side by a frill of the same material. The corsage half high upon the shoulders, open en cœur in front, trimmed with frills behind, and laced in front to a point. The neck-kerchief is of muslin, and the sleeves orientals, narrow above, but becoming wider from the elbow to about the middle of the fore-arm, and trimmed with a frill; the bottom skirt is of Scotch batiste, trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, surmounted with rich embroidery. I should also speak of a blue pouli de soie robe, trimmed with three rows of passementerie, the corsage plain, high and pointed, the sleeves plain, with crevées in muslin down to the elbow.

Evening dress I have seen nothing handsomer than those I am now about to describe to you. But I should here premise, that I can hardly offer them to you as the modes which are decidedly adopted for the season, but only as having appeared upon the persons of those who are considered to possess exemplary taste. The first of these is a robe in lilac barege, trimmed on the skirt with six tucks, of which the first commences at about a foot from the corsage, which is open, and brought to a rounded point; the sleeves are short; a canezon of muslin, with intervals of Valenciennes lace, and trimmed all round it with broad lace, completes the costume. The second was a robe of rose-coloured muslin, trimmed with a deep flounce, mounted with a frill à la Vielle of similar material; the corsage coulisé at the neck, the sash long, and formed of rose-coloured taffety ribbon, with short plain sleeves; and this dress is worn with a mantle of English application lace, which gives it a very dressy and becoming tour ensemble.

Until something more decided takes place in our weather, I fear we shall have no settled fashions that can be relied upon. When, however, that event shall occur, which I hope will be in the course of the week, you shall hear from me. Till then, adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.



JAMES WYLIE, THE CELEBRATED DRAUGHT PLAYER.

As we have the pleasure of including among our patrons a great number of Chess Players, we are persuaded the annexed sketch will be read by them with especial interest—akin to that which they take in "the noble game."

James Wylie was born in Edinburgh, on the 8th of July, 1822, and brought up in Kilmarnock. When a boy he was principally employed in herding cows. At the age of 15 he began to play at draughts: during the winter season, he played two hours every night, and soon became a good player. During the spring following, he went to Edinburgh, played with all the best players in the city, and beat them with the greatest ease, during his stay with them, which was upwards of a month. His first match was with Mr. Steel, of Kirkconnel, for £40, in Jan., 1839, in which Steel was defeated. Steel challenged him again for £40, in April, 1839, and was defeated a second time. His next match was with Mr. Anderson, of Carluke, near Glasgow, July, 1839, for £5, when Anderson won with a trifling advantage; he played with Anderson a second time, and was again defeated. The next match was with Mr. Price, of Manchester, August, 1840, for £100, in which Price was defeated. In May, 1841, he gave Mr. Price 7 games in 13 for £25, and Price was defeated a second time. The next match was with Mr. Muirhead, of Macklesfield, for £10, when he undertook to win 12 games before Mr. Muirhead would gain 6 draws—Muirhead was defeated! Wylie was then matched with Mr. Lindop, of Sheffield, in May, 1841, for £100, for the first 13 games—he giving Lindop the draws to count in his favour, when Lindop was defeated! In June, 1841, Lindop again challenged Wylie for £60, at the same odds, when Wylie was defeated. Two months after, he challenged Lindop, or any other person in England, the first 13 games, giving 9 games to start with, from £50 to any sum:—Lindop accepted the challenge for £65, and was defeated! only winning 1 game. About a month after, Wylie challenged any man in the world for from £100 to £500, and was taken by Anderson, of Carluke, for £200, to be played in May, 1842; but, in consequence of some affliction in Anderson's family, the match was put off, and has not yet been played. Wylie's next match was with Mr. Mattison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in December, 1842, for £10; the first 13 games drawn to count in Mattison's favour, when Mattison was defeated—without drawing a game! Wylie is now matched to play Anderson, of Carluke, for any sum not below £50, Anderson having his choice; and this match is expected to come off in about two months. (*From a Correspondent.*)

CHESS.

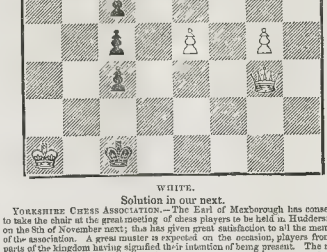
Solution to problem 41

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 7th ch.	K takes Kt
2. B takes Kt ch.	K moves
3. R to Q 2nd ch.	K moves
4. B to K 4th ch.	K moves
5. R P mates.	

Problem No. 42.—By EDWARD.

White undertakes to compel Black to mate him in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The Earl of Mexborough has consented to take the chair at the great meeting of chess players to be held in Huddersfield, on the 8th of November next; the has given great satisfaction to all the members of the association. A great muster is expected on the occasion, players from all parts of the kingdom having signified their intention of being present. The noble earl who will preside at the meeting is a celebrated patron of the game, and a distinguished player.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

AFFRAY WITH SMUGGLERS.—A sharp action has occurred on the coast of Algarve, between 200 Spanish smugglers and a detachment of Portuguese troops. The smugglers were, in the first instance, victorious, defeating and disarming a body of the association. A great muster is expected on the occasion, players from all parts of the Kingdom having signified their intention of being present. The noble earl who will preside at the meeting is a celebrated patron of the game, and a distinguished player.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

A journalist frequently experiences a difficulty in finding a subject for remark; and sometimes, though less frequently, his only difficulty is that of selecting one out of the many topics that press themselves imperatively upon his attention. The latter seems to be the case at present with most of our contemporaries; they are called on to select, not to find or to make, and their almost unanimous choice falls upon the most engrossing question of the day, discussed in all companies, talked of at all hours, meeting everybody in all places. Break in, as a third, on the conversation of any two men of your acquaintance, and the chances are that Ireland is the topic of their talk, and O'Connell "the last man in their mouths." There is nothing extraordinary in this; the periods at which any evil reaches a crisis, or passes from one stage into another, are always those that excite most interest, though they are not always those which most deserve it. Those who looked beyond the everyday surface of things with a mere glance at which all are too apt to be satisfied—must have seen that the present stage of the contest between the law and those who were evading it, between the Government and those who were holding it up to scorn, was inevitable. But there are very many whom the change from quiet sufferance to busy repression—from the passive to the active mood—on the part of the Executive—has taken by surprise. This, however, will wear off—like all other surprises—and the permanent feeling it will leave will be one likely to direct men's minds more than ever to the real merits of the case. The late events prove, beyond a doubt, that both parties are in earnest, and the prosecutions of those who may now be called the state offenders in Ireland, will furnish a series of discussions, having a national interest as far as individuals are affected by them, but involving also questions of general and national importance.

All these differences and dissensions are to be deplored; whatever may be their ultimate results, at present they are evils. But as we are bound to deduce as much good as possible from the circumstances in which we are placed, we are glad to turn from the immediate collision of parties to consider the manner in which it has been conducted. It has proved, beyond all doubt, the influence of the law—considered as a power existing beyond, and irrespective of, parties and persons. There is a marked—and a very favourably marked—progress in society in this respect; to appreciate it we have only to compare the present with the past, to compare how past governments have acted against those who gave it cause for putting out its strength, and how that power was resisted by those against whom it was put in force. Popular discontent, popular leaders, public assemblies, for obtaining redress for what are considered public wrongs—violent harangues, the outward sign of inward feeling still more violent; none of these are things peculiar to the days that are passing over us. They have all existed in different shapes in almost every age; no form of government is exempt from popular discontents all have experienced them. A state of perfect contentment would be that normal health of the body politic, which is perhaps in theory possible, but which certainly is not found in political or social systems, more than perfect health can be met with in the individual human frame. Not one man out of ten thousand has a constitution so perfect that it can be pronounced absolutely free from ailment. There is either some malady, or the germs of it, and of the most perfect it can only be said that they are less diseased than others. It is so with states; none are free from evils, and all do, more or less, give vent to their sense of suffering. In proportion as the ruling power is wise, it will perceive their seat and their cause; if it is benevolent as well as wise, it will apply the remedy, as well as discover the evil; if it is merely strong—but neither wise nor benevolent it will silence the cry of complaint by crushing the complainers. And then? Why that which is a blending of folly and crime will ultimately produce the fruits of crime and folly in all ages horrible, cruel, bloody, and unsparing revenge delivered only till the day when the oppressed become the strongest. As the policy that represses the manifestations of discontent has always been the readiest, it has been the one most frequently resorted to; where the disposition to inquire and alleviate exists in addition to it, it is the best for peace and order of some kind, though it be but the consequence of compulsion, is absolutely necessary. Whether the latter exist or not, the former is always resorted to; and the manner in which this has been done in times past, and that of which we are now the witnesses, is the point to which we wish to direct attention.

Governments will always do, for their own convenience or security, just as much as the people will submit to without resisting, or permit without remonstrance. Wealth and civilization are not in themselves security against political thraldom, and a people unfitted for liberty will never remain long unenslaved. It is the temper of the people, then, that modifies and controuls the exercise of the ruling power, whatever it may be. Englishmen had wrung the *habeas corpus* from the monarchical power long before the *lettres de cachet* were abolished in France. But governments have been very strong and very unscrupulous in using their strength in England, down to times comparatively recent. During the last half of the past century and the first five-and-twenty years of the present one there was, from time to time, a struggle between the rulers and the ruled, as if the prerogative scarcely knew the limits of its powers, or the people those of their rights. When Wilkes—who "agitated" the City as effectually as O'Connell does Ireland—was prosecuted by the government of the day, the Ministry aggravated the Opposition against it by the "general warrants" which it issued, the legality of which was contested. When it proceeded against Sir Francis Burdett, for "inflammatory language," it forthwith committed him to the Tower. What is the difference between the circumstances of the cases, to cause the great difference in the mode in which the chief actors are treated? Simply the change in the people and the times: both parties have more confidence in the law, and therefore more respect for it. Those who enforce it do not doubt its efficacy, and therefore carefully observe its forms. Those against whom it is enforced feel that there is in the integrity of the bench and the intelligence of juries a sufficient security that the law will not be perverted or abused. If we look at the accounts of all the circumstances attending the commencement of the "prosecutions," they seem conducted with so much punctilio, so much mutual regard for the "convenience" of the parties on each side, that it seems more like the "polite attention" of two gentlemen about to treat on some affair that they expect to be mutually advantageous, than the conflict in which one side must stand or fall under the formidable charge of "conspiracy" against the state—a charge hardly mentioned in our annals except in very uncomfortable juxtaposition with heading and hanging, and the superfluous barbarity of "quartering." "Revolutions," said a French statesman, "are not made with rose-water;" we are not sure but state prosecutions may be sprinkled with it; the following account reads

> As if it should be writ on satin
> Where not a single accent sounds in vain.

> About half-past nine o'clock this morning, Saturday, the 14th, Mr. Kemmis, the crown solicitor, waited on Mr. O'Connell, and presented him a paper intimating that the Government had instituted proceedings against him and his son Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., on a charge of "conspiracy and other misdemeanors." The communication went on to desire that Mr. O'Connell would indicate a time at which he and Mr. J. O'Connell should enter bail before Mr. Justice Burton, themselves in £1000 each, and two sureties for each in £500, to answer any charge that may be preferred against them by her Majesty's Attorney-General, on the first day of next term. After some conversation between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Kemmis, who, we understand, acted with the greatest courtesy, the hour was fixed upon to enter bail at the house of Mr Justice Burton.

Could anything be more considerate? Here are no arrests, no warrants, no ill-looking myrmidons of the law in attendance—for we take the crown solicitor to be a gentleman, exclusive of the operation of the act of Parliament that makes him one—no scene—nothing resembling an effect. The intention of the Government was "intimated" only, not rudely announced. It looks as if the "proceedings" would be dropped if Mr. O'Connell had the least objection to them, but that they would go on if he would condescend to be prosecuted. He names the hour at which the first step may be taken; the mighty march of the law awaits the convenience of him it is meant to punish. The rest of the account is in keeping; there is nothing harsh about it, nothing that can jar on the nerves. The scene of the transaction, the opening of a contest of vital interest, of which we know not yet the result what was it? The formalities that fetter the agitator for a time as securely as if he were bound by material chains, were neither a gloomy ante-chamber of the Castle, with sentries at the door, nor a law court with its cold and somewhat grim propriety—but "a beautifully decorated drawing-room, which contains a large collection of pictures of the rarest and finest character." Thus, the outward circumstances of a momentous proceeding are changed according to the changes that have passed over society. But they would not be worth noticing did they not indicate an inward modification in the spirit with which the law is put in operation. A Government cannot now exhibit that ferocity that too often accompanied the exercise of its power; it is calm and earnest, but vindictive. That it will use every means the constitution affords it we may rest assured; but it cannot go beyond them—cannot create new powers for the occasion—will not venture to pervert those which exist. On the other hand, there is no resistance to the instrument put in operation; there is as prompt an obedience to the mandate as if a prosecution was one of the parts of the scheme in which the agitator is engaged a thing whose occurrence was calculated on, and to be met like a check in any other undertaking. And let no one imagine that because the process has been so tame and common-place, has worn such an everyday aspect, that the law itself is weaker than of old. The quietude with which it has operated is one of the greatest proofs of its strength. In no other country of Europe would such an agitation as that which has so long existed in Ireland have arisen; but could it have been aroused, it would long ere this have swept away the barriers both of law and social order. In France, an excitement less deep in itself, and shared by fewer numbers, overturned the throne of Charles the Tenth, and sent him through the world for the second time an exile. And, as for the leader of the movement, he could not in France have kept Frenchmen from bloodshed and barricades, and at the present moment would have been a fugitive, or the head of a republic. In Prussia he would long since have been the inmate of a fortress-cell, for the Prussian King loves not bloodshed for political causes. In Russia, we cannot say what might have been the consequence of the present crisis to such a man Siberia, for life, may be taken as the mildest form of the expiation. Here the whole matter begins and ends in a day, and the people of England wait in confidence that the law will do justice between the parties, and preserve the peace of society unbroken. Thus is the consolation for the moment, but for the future that has yet to be provided for, and it is to be done effectually by far other measures than STATE PROSECUTIONS, which are but the necessity of the passing hour.

THE CASTLE, AT DUBLIN.—See next page.

DUBLIN CASTLE - BIRMINGHAM TOWER.

The Castle of Dublin, as the seat of the Executive Government in Ireland, has, within the past week, been invested with unusual interest. The State Prosecutions against the leaders of the Repeal movement have made the Castle the focus of attraction. The yards have been crowded with three sets of persons, the prosecutors, counsel and deputations have invaded the precincts on more important business, and detachments of Dragoons have taken up their position in the Castle yard—all being in machine order, and each man wearing his haversack, containing a day's provision.

The court-yard of Dublin Castle, with its usual scene of ordinary guard, will be found engraved in our 9th number. We now present to our readers a view of the south front of the Castle, including what is called the Record Tower, which is now occupied by the records of Ulster King of Arms, those of the Parliament of Ireland, and of Birmingham Tower. The range of apartments to the west of the Tower are those of the Lord Lieutenant, looking to the Castle gardens and St. Patrick's Hall, at the end of which is Bermingham Tower, rebuilt by Lord Howard, the lower part of which is the Castle kitchen; the second floor, the Round room, commonly called the Board of Green Cloth; and the room above is that formerly appropriated to the custody of the records of Birmingham Tower, now divided into sleeping apartments.

The Record Tower was the dungeon or prison of the Castle of Dublin, and was coeval with its foundation; the walls are of great thickness, and built on a rock of black stone. It was formerly called the Ward Tower, and in it, to upwards of 300 years, were incarcerated all state prisoners. The last there confined were Arthur O'Connor, and his revolutionary companions, in the year 1794.

The history of the unfortunates imprisoned in this Tower would supply materials for as many stories as are to be found in the Arabian Nights; and many of them extremely romantic. The Tower has, it more recent times, been appropriated and fitted up for the safe custody of the records

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

In *France* the Deputies met on the 2nd inst. [illegible] Nevertheless, the Left [illegible] amongst the Ex-Ministers and Peers. As usual with [illegible] French government has anything to ask, it [illegible] so, to-day, a message from the King, [illegible] Michael Chamicr, Count Duchatel, [illegible] Count Cousin Montauban, Count Duchatel, [illegible] Count Cousin Montauban, Count Duchatel, [illegible] Count Cousin Montauban

IRELAND.

DEFEAT OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.—ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

On Saturday last Dublin was the scene of great excitement and anxiety in consequence of Mr. O'Connell and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., having been [illegible] and other misdemeanours." Shortly after the celebration of mass at the residence of Mr. O'Connell, at which the old gentleman learned counsel received the sacrament at about half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. [illegible] arrived at the solicitor, waited upon him, and presented to him a paper intimating that the government had instituted proceedings against him and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., and went on to desire that Mr. O'Connell would indicate a time at which he and Mr. John O'Connell should enter bail before Mr. Justice Burton. [illegible] that may be preferred against them by her Majesty's Attorney-General, on the first day of the next term. After some conversation between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Kemmis, who acted with the greatest courtesy, the hour of three o'clock was fixed upon to enter bail at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton, in Stephen's green. Mr. Kemmis then withdrew. At eleven o'clock Mr. Justice Burton appeared in chamber, at the Four Courts, and remained for an hour, in accordance with his practice, to hear motions out of term. His lordship rose at twelve o'clock, and walked home. Many persons attended in the chamber on the supposition that some proceedings would take place in regard to the state prosecutions; but, of course, nothing was done, as the arrangement had been made for three o'clock in the afternoon. At a quarter to three o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Jun., Esq., Cornelius M'Loughlin, and Jeremiah Dunn, arrived at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton. All the parties were shown into the beautifully decorated drawing-room, which contains a large collection of pictures of the rarest and most valuable character. Mr. Pierce Mahony, a solicitor for Mr. John O'Connell, having called upon the crown solicitor for copies of the informations, and being refused, the following notice was served upon him

"Pursuant to an act of parliament, 6 and 7 William IV., ch. 114, I hereby require and demand to have copies of the examination of the witnesses respectively, upon whose depositions respectively I have been this day held to bail; and I hereby enter payment of such reasonable sums for the same as may be demanded for same.

"Dated this 14th October, 1843.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The like notice was served on the part of Mr. John O'Connell. A considerable crowd collected round the door, and shortly before the learned judge came into the apartment. Mr. Pierce Mahony, Mr. J. S. Close, and several other gentlemen entered. Mr. Kemmis and Mr. Bourne, the crown solicitors, and the learned [illegible] were in readiness, all the parties assembled in his lordship's study. Mr. O'Connell requested to see the information upon which the warrant was issued, and, having read it over, said he was sorry to enter into bail for the sum required, namely, two sureties in the sum of £2,500 each, and himself in £5,000. Mr. Kemmis said that the crown would not require the personal attendance of Mr. O'Connell, but that a special [illegible] would be required. Mr. O'Connell then left the room, and returned in a few minutes with his friend and medical friends around him. He and the learned judge shook hands warmly at the close of the proceedings. The bail bonds having been signed and sealed by Mr. Mahony, Daniel Mr. Bourne then said [illegible] about Mr. O'Connell's attendance, and [illegible] would [illegible] of the [illegible] Mr. O'Connell replied [illegible] and, if found, a day will be fixed for the trial of Mr. O'Connell before a petty jury, probably in the sittings after term.

After the bail had been perfected Mr. O'Connell issued the following address.—

[illegible]

Beloved Fellow Countrymen,—I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters—namely, that I have given this day bail to answer a charge of conspiracy, and other misdemeanours. The first duty of my heart is to make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquillity. An attempt to disturb the public peace may be most dangerous—certainly would be criminal and mischievous. Attend, then, to the counsels of your friends, and [illegible] to the [illegible] of your enemies. Be [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

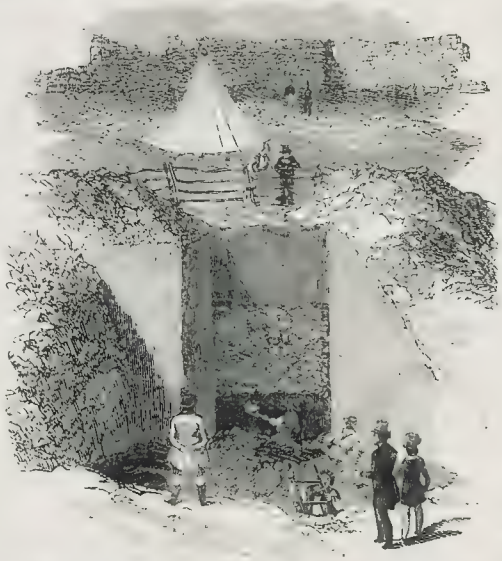
THE GREAT CROSS, RICHBOROUGH.

ture of the remains appears to have been strangely overlooked, viz., that in the middle of the platform is the base of a superstructure in the shape of a cross, rising somewhat above the ground, and from 4 to 5 feet above the platform; it has been faced with square stones, some of which remain; the shaft of the cross running north and south, is 87 feet long and 7½ feet wide; the traverse is 22 feet in width, and 46 feet in length. The cruciform appearance is shewn in our first engraving; it is, however, less perceptible than in Boys's time (1792), through the constant ploughing and manuring of the ground for the growth of corn.

We gather from a gentleman resident in Sandwich, that in 1823 there were employed several workmen to dig beside the north-east edge of the platform, when they found it extending downward, as Boys had described it; "but what is still more extraordinary, in penetrating underneath this mass, they discovered a solid perpendicular wall, about 10 feet from the edge of the platform, and by which the platform itself is supported; this perpendicular wall extends downward 23 feet below the surface, and probably to a much greater depth; but at the time, the water flowed in and prevented any further excavation."—(From a brief "History of Richborough Castle," just published, and to be purchased at Sandwich, Ramsgate, and Dover.)

The very interesting work has just been renewed by Mr. Rolfe, who, on the 5th of last month, set six men to excavate the platform immediately opposite the extremity of the southern arm of the cross and its centre; the platform at this spot extends twenty-four feet beyond the end of the cross. Early in the afternoon, the men came to another excavation previously made, into which they descended and explored to a considerable distance a passage along the south and north sides of the platform. On the following day they were chiefly employed in clearing away the stones and clay mixed with sand at the south of the excavation, upon entering which they found it similar to the one made in 1823, with a wall twelve feet from the under edge of the platform, extending in a northerly direction fifty-four feet nine inches, and continuing round to the north side to the distance of thirty-five feet. On Friday, the 8th, they pursued their work; the extraordinary hardness of the mortar, and the breaking of the tools in consequence, did not in the least dispirit the men, and at the close of the day's work, Mr. Rolfe states he found they had made an aperture of three feet within the wall, five feet in height, and about the same width. On the following day, they found themselves five feet through the wall, at half-past five o'clock.

The works are now proceeding, and the second engraving shews a portion of the wall unearthed, with the details of the masonry, and a group of visitors curiously watching the workmen in their slow progress of about four inches per diem through the adamantine concrete. By some persons it is conjectured that these walls enclose a chamber, but we incline to the opinion that, with the platform, they formed a grand altar, which, being surmounted with a cross, seems strongly to indicate a high religious purpose on the part of the founder. There is, at each of the four angles of the masonry, a drain or passage from the face of the platform, the use of which remains to be ascertained. One of these passages is shown in our third engraving.

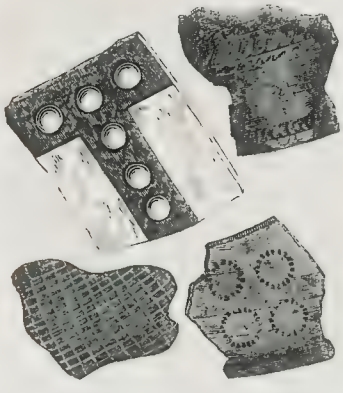


ENTRANCE TO THE NORTHERN CELLAR.

The whole work appears to be of Saxon masonry. Ethelbert the First, who ruled over Kent, had his royal palace at Richborough: and Augustine the monk, the apostle of Kent, with his companions, landed at Stonar (a little to the north-east of Sandwich), having been sent by Gregory, bishop of Rome; St. Augustine tarried here until Ethelbert gave him audience in his palace, where he prepared the mind of that monarch, in divers conferences, to abjure idolatry by professing the Christian faith. The pious king is known to have built a chapel after his conversion, on the spot where he had received the first tidings of the Gospel; and, although this chapel, together with the castle and city, were destroyed by the Danes, in this cruciform masonry may we not behold a memorial almost as immutable as the faith which it was constructed to commemorate? A rustic tradition indirectly favours this inference; and the writer of the pamphlet we have quoted, says with some show of reason, "Might it not have been St. Austin's Cross—a name which the people there, in Camden's time, misapplied to the crossings in the corn, but which might belong to this mass of masonry, raised perhaps to commemorate the happy arrival of St. Augustine in Britain, and his landing at the foot of this very hill?" As the work proceeds, we hope this inference may be strengthened; for it is altogether one of the most impressive antiquarian investigations that have ever awakened public attention. Hundreds of pages have been written to prove the particular spot on which Cæsar landed and encamped, which, Horsley tells us, "may now be washed away by the sea," but how much more interesting is it to identify thus massive work as a memorial of religious triumph, with its hallowed associations beaming far brighter in our history than the proudest conquest of any age or country. All the grandeur of the remains of the Roman dominion in Britain—all their strength, fitness, and splendour—sink before this subterranean symbol of the Christian faith.

Meanwhile, several relics of interest have been found in the course of the excavations at Richborough, including many bones of the seabuck. We have grouped a few specimens on the right and left corners of the page. These are portions of an axe, and a pair of shears, and fragments of the red Samian pottery; the fragment of a bowl, with the zig-zag ornament (one of the characteristic mouldings of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman architecture), is very remarkable. Three of the specimens at the corresponding corner of the page are also of red ware, but the fourth presents a higher finish—the ground being red, and the cross figure dark blue enamel, with a retouched pattern, and bright globules, and elsewhere is an indication of mother-of-pearl. In these relics we behold the debris of civilization for eighteen hundred years!

Returning to the locality of the first view, how many associations crowd upon us in the prospect: to the left lie Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay; in front, Sheldness and the Goodwin Flats; and in the distance, the Goodwin Sands: whilst, to the right, are the antique town of Sandwich and the Downs. Then, we reflect on the desolation of Stonar, and the filling up of the *Portus Rutupensis*, and the consequent rise and prosperity of Sandwich, once the most famous of all the English ports, but now, in its turn, comparatively decayed, and be[illegible] a miniature mausoleum. These are, indeed, the [illegible]ings of the "wheels of vicissitude," and to watch them makes us somewhat giddy.



POTTERY FOUND AT RICHBOROUGH.

MASONRY AT THE BASE OF THE PLATFORM, RICHBOROUGH.

AXE, POTTERY, ETC., FOUND AT RICHBOROUGH.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

REPAIR OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This metropolitan bridge is about to be so changed in its architectural details that a view of its superstructure, as it has existed for a century, may be acceptable to our readers; as well as a glance at the history of the bridge, which will throw some light upon its protracted and expensive repairs, which have been in progress for years past.

This bridge was the second erected across the Thames. It appears that attempts were made to obtain another bridge over the Thames besides that named "London," in the several reigns of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I. and II., and George I. but it was not until the year 1736 (10 Geo. II.), that parliament authorised the building a second bridge, namely, that at Westminster. Prior to this late, the only communication between Lambeth and Westminster was by a ferry-boat, near the palace-gate, the property of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it was granted by patent under a rent of £30; as an equivalent for the loss of which, on the opening of the bridge, the see received the sum of £2,305.

SEVRES CASKET, PRESENTED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.
See next page.

By the act of parliament passed in 1736, nearly 200 commissioners were appointed for building the bridge, and there was granted the sum of £100,000, to be raised by lottery; which, having proved unsuccessful, a new lottery was granted by a second act, in 1737. The commissioners then received plans for the proposed bridge, and among them one from Mr. Labelye, a celebrated Swiss architect and engineer, who explained by a model a method he had devised of laying the foundations of the stone piers of a bridge below the surface of the bed of the river, which design the commission approved of. The position of the bridge was next fixed at or near the Woolstaple, a little lower than New Palace Yard. Mr. [illegible] explained his plan, "that the foundation of every pier [illegible] a strong grating of timber planked underneath; that the grating [illegible] be made the bottom of a vessel, such as is called *caisson* to the [illegible] that the sides of this caisson should be so contrived as to be taken away after the pier should be finished; that the bed of the river should be sunk according to a sufficient depth, (none of the caissons to be laid at less than five feet below the surface of the bed of the river), and made level, in order to lay thereon the bottom of the caisson."

The commissioners next resolved that the bridge should stand upon stone piers, and fixed the number and dimensions according to Labelye's design for a stone bridge; they also appointed him engineer, but the superstructure was to be of oak wood, according to another design, and was contracted for at £99,000.

On January 20, 1739, the first stone was laid by the Earl of Pembroke; and on April 29, the first pier was finished. In the severe winter of the same year, the ice carried off and broke a great number of the piles, after which accident the commissioners dropped the design of a wooden, and resolved upon an entire stone bridge. Labelye then furnished designs from which the present bridge was built; and the work proceeded without interruption till its completion in 1746, when the last stone was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, on October 25. On November 14, 1747, the bridge, roads, and streets on both sides, were finished, the whole [illegible] nine months, and [illegible] the bridge was [illegible] piers, which occasioned it as follows:—"That the platforms upon which the piers rest, which were described by Mr. Labelye to have been placed, none less than five feet, nor more than four feet below the bed of the river, are now found to be between three and seven feet; and if London bridge be wholly removed, the consequences will most likely be fatal to Westminster Bridge." He then recommends certain works to be done for their safety, which he directed during the remainder of his life. These consisted of piling round some of the piers, and protecting them with masonry by means of a diving bell, rebuilding some of the cutwaters and octagons, &c.

BAZAAR AT THE TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER.—See next page.

Nevertheless, in 1830, Mr. Cubitt being called upon to report how far the proposed embankment for the New Houses of Parliament would affect the stability of the foundations of the bridge, he stated them to be still far from secure; he proposed to deposit heavy rubble stone round the piles—to surround each of them with short piling of oak or cast-iron, and to fill the space with stones and cement—to pave the whole space under the arches, and drive sheet piling on each side of the bridge the whole way across the river. This plan he estimated at from £130,000 to £150,000; and to completely restore the superstructure besides, in all, from £150,000 to £200,000.

In 1837, Mr. Walker inspected the bridge, and proposed for its permanent security, by coffer-dams, to pump out the water, and pile round the piers, at a cost of £70,000, also, to renew the ends and spandrils of the piers, as already begun; to take off the present parapet, and substitute a lower one; repair the masonry throughout, and improve the inclination of the road—altogether, at the cost of £105,000. In 1839, Mr. W. Cubitt, the contractor for these repairs, commenced operations by removing the accumulated mud and gravel, when the caissons were found in a perfect state, the wood (fir) even retaining its resinous smell. The details of the repairs, to the commencement of June last, will be found in No. 59 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, accompanied by two engravings of a coffer-dam, showing the precise nature of the works in progress.

The condition of the bridge relatively with the completion of the New Houses of Parliament, now became a subject of consideration. It should here be mentioned that Mr. Cubitt had already contracted for lengthening the piers, to receive arches for widening the bridge twelve feet, so as to render it the same width as London bridge. "All," say Messrs. Walker and Burges, "that we have done to Blackfriars-bridge is designed and contracted for to be done to this bridge, with the very important addition of the preparation for widening. The steepest part of Westminster-bridge roadway will [illegible] on the designs are executed, be as easy as that of Blackfriars-bridge. That which rises 1 in 14 will be reduced to 1 in 24, and even this rise will be only for a limited length." Mr Barry, in his report to H. R. H. Prince Albert, on the local improvements connected with the New Houses of Parliament, next proposed alters was corresponding with those suggested by Messrs. Walker and Burges, but with

THE ROYAL SAVOY CHAPEL.—See next page.

the additional proposal to take down the present semicircular arches, and substitute for them pointed arches on the same foundations; one of Mr. Barry's arguments for the change being "that the pointed arch will enable the road to be lowered, by materially reducing the thickness of the crown of the arches within what is considered necessary for arches of a circular form." Another argument is the improvement of the water-way of the bridge, besides the artistic point of view, which Mr. Barry maintains would be improved by the substitution of pointed arches, so as to harmonise with the architecture of the New Houses of Parliament. Meanwhile, Messrs. Walker and Burges consider that Mr. Barry's design would be improved by contrast, and so suggest a new superstructure of the bridge in the Norman style. The letters of both gentlemen on the subject, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, will be found at length in Nos. 70 and 71 of the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*.

On the 26th of last month there appeared in the newspapers some overcharged statements as to the safety of Westminster-bridge, which, on October 5, drew forth the following facts from Mr. Walker:—

"All the piers from the Middlesex side of the river to the centre of the bridge have been secured. Owing to the imperfection of the ground, the hollows under the piers, and the driving of the piles, some of the piers sunk during the operations of repair, one of them, the notorious "sunken pier" considerably; but since the piling round the Middlesex side has been completed, no movement has been perceptible. Two of the piers on the Surrey or east side of the centre arch, where the ground is still worse, and the current stronger, than on the Middlesex side, are also completed; and one of these, viz., the "17 feet," or Surrey pier of the centre arch, has continued to sink since the water was admitted into the coffer dam which enclosed the pier. This arch is heavier than any of the others, and had an extra load of pedestals and sheves; these have always been intended to be removed, for the purpose of lowering the parapet and roadway. [illegible] Walker and Burges) have thought it prudent, under the circumstances described, to advise their removal at once, which has, I presume, caused the paragraphs referred to, although there is no reason for any alarm as to safety. I cannot boast of the foundations of this bridge: they have long been a subject for the anxious attention of the commissioners and those employed under them. The carriage-way over the bridge was stopped for four weeks, while the works over the "sunken-pier" were in progress, and this has been the only stoppage up to the present time; but another will, probably, take place soon, for the purpose of examining the arches, and substituting for the solid masonry behind the arches brick walls of less weight, similar to what was done to the sunken pier on the Middlesex side."

INTERIOR OF THE SAVOY CHAPEL.

We do not gather precisely what other [illegible] balustrades will be removed, and a blank parapet substituted, as in Blackfriars-bridge. It may not be generally known that in Westminster-bridge, "the large, lofty balustrade, is so managed, that the swelling of each heavy balustrade exactly ranges with the eye of a foot-passenger and from a carriage, the top of the balustrade almost entirely obstructs the view of the river. Thus, one of the finest rivers in Europe is hid for the sake of preserving some imaginary proportion in architecture, relating to its form or entablature, but not applicable to its uses, a defence for safety without impeding the view. If it be urged that we should judge of it from the water, we should consider that this bridge is seen by one hundred persons from the land to one from the water. By the aid of an open upright iron fence, the most interesting view of the river might be obtained with equal safety to the spectators."—*Repton, on Landscape Surveying.*

[illegible] bridge is the second which has stood [illegible] across the Thames, at [illegible] two feet above, and [illegible] shorter than Waterloo bridge, [illegible] the 42 feet height [illegible] feet, it has 7 arches, the span of the centre being 76 feet. The principal portions of the bridge are stated to be so accurate, that if a person speak against the

wall of any of the recesses on one side of the way, he may he distinctly heard on the opposite side: even a whisper is audible during the stillness of the night

This bridge was on Monday opened so far as regards the carriage way, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for repairs. It is expected it will remain closed at least two months. The traffic is now transferred principally to Waterloo Bridge, and the receipts from tolls at this bridge will be increased at least cent. during the repairing of Westminster bridge.

SEVRES CASKET PRESENTED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

This superb *souvenir* of her Majesty's recent visit to the King of the French is one of the most exquisite specimens of porcelain that has been for a long time executed, at the far-famed manufactory at Sèvres. Its dimensions are about 36 inches in length, 18 inches in height, and 17 inches width. It is throughout embellished with delicate paintings by M. Devilly, representing the toilets of females in the five different divisions of the globe. Upon the cover is the figure of Europe, in the richest ball costume; upon a panel in the centre of the front is represented the toilet of a married Indian lady; upon one side are grouped the several objects for the toilet used in Senegal, and upon the opposite side are represented the modes of decorating the person in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, with the operation of tatooing in Noukahiva. And upon the back of the casket, the artist, in an extremely graceful composition, has represented a group of the women of America, native and creole, arrayed in their most beautiful costumes: this scene being, we believe, sketched from Bolivia. This is, however, but an incomplete description of this truly elegant work of art; nor will our engraving give but an imperfect idea of the exquisiteness of its decorations, which have much of the elaborate beauty of the cinque-cento style. They have been designed and executed by M. Huart, one of the most eminent Parisian artists, and they are altogether finished in admirable taste. Our engraving of this fine specimen of French art has been derived from the Parisian journal, *L'Illustration*.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM BAZAAR.

A bazaar, instituted in aid of the funds of the "Manchester Athenæum," has just been held in the large room of the Town Hall, under very distinguished patronage. The Queen Dowager and Prince Albert, and the Duke of Sutherland were amongst the patrons, besides a long list of nobility, Members of Parliament, and literary men of eminence, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers. The Athenæum at Manchester is a club provided with a large library, and was established in 1837; in 1839, Mr. Barry completed for the institution an elegant mansion, in design somewhat similar to the Reform Club House in Pall Mall; and this and other heavy expenses, coupled with a decrease of members, raised the expenditure beyond the receipts; and to meet this deficiency the above bazaar has been held.

The spacious hall, which comprises an area of 558 square yards, was most tastefully fitted up for the occasion; and instead of the stalls being placed in the centre of the room, they were ranged near the walls, leaving all the rest of the floor open for promenade. The general arrangement was a very large semi-circular stall, at the Cross-street end of the hall, for refreshments; a very elegant one of the same form at the pillars at the opposite end of the hall; two semi-circular stalls on each side of the centre compartment of the hall, and various others in the entrances to the rooms, and the recesses and corners by the pillars, making in all 17 stalls. These were fitted up with fancy draperies, each representing a sort of Moorish or Saracenic open pavilion, of crimson, blue, and amber. Each had a semi-circular canopy; and one was surmounted by a plume of feathers, and the Prince of Wales's motto, "Ich dien," and flanked by the royal standard and union-jack. The whole had a very light and pleasing effect, with the additional advantage of the light not being impeded by the articles of merchandize, &c., as is the case when the stalls occupy the middle of the floor.

The articles for sale at the stalls were not of the usual description of trifles; for there was a large collection of books and prints for sale, a miniature theatre of panoramic views, and a *Bazaar Chronicle*, published every morning in aid of the fund, and a *Bazaar Bazaar*; besides an exhibition of cartoons, and other intellectual attractions. The Queen Dowager's contribution was a beautifully worked portrait in wool of the Duke of Wellington on his charger, which was raffled for. Her Majesty also sent a number of autographs to the centre of each card having an inscription in her own handwriting, a verse of Scripture, and beneath, "A. R., 1843." There was likewise at one stall an elegant cot, in imitation of that made for the Prince of Wales, and which was to be raffled for at thirty guineas; besides many beautiful Egyptian antiquities, presented by Dr. Bowring; several pictures and drawings, wax fruit, &c.; and a portion of the dress worn by Grace Darling when she saved the lives of many fellow-creatures. A quadrille band attended, and the scene was altogether very gay. The receipts on seven days for admissions, sales, and cartoons, were £1402 12s. 1d.; besides donations and the proceeds of a soirée altogether amounting to about £1800. This result is very gratifying, although it falls far short of the amount of debt to be extinguished £3000.

RESTORATION OF THE ROYAL CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY.

Comparatively but few of the many thousands who make up the living stream that daily pours from St. Paul's to Charing-cross, are aware that in the midst of the crowds immediately west of Wellington-street, is the beautiful "Royal Chapel of the Savoy:" all that remains of the hospital of that name, upon the site of one of the finest palaces in England, erected by Peter de Savoy, about 1245, and alike the scene of courtly revel and captivity. It was burnt in 1381, by the Kentish rebels, on account of some pique they conceived against John of Gaunt, who was then its proprietor. The ground devolving to the crown, Henry VII., instead of rebuilding the palace, constructed in its place an hospital for 100 distressed objects. On the building of Waterloo-bridge, the last remains of this hospital, except the chapel, were cleared away. The chapel was originally dedicated to the Saviour, the Virgin, and John the Baptist; but, when the old church of St. Mary-le-Strand was destroyed by the Protector Somerset, the inhabitants of that parish united themselves to those of the precinct of the Savoy; and this chapel being constantly used as their church, it acquired the name of St. Mary-le-Savoy. This very interesting structure has been for some time past in a course of complete restoration and repair, by express command of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The chapel, being built of squared stone and boulders, in the Tudor style, has an aspect of great antiquity. The exterior consists of a plain low tower; but the body has some fine large windows: it is placed in a turfed ground, and altogether presents more the appearance of a village than a metropolitan church. The interior is highly embellished: it was completely repaired and beautified in the year 1721, at the expense of his Majesty King George I. The roof is remarkably fine, being adorned with carved figures of the Holy Lamb, and emblems of the Plantagenets, down to the last of the Tudors: in a repair (?) in the reign of George III., these ornaments were whitewashed; but they have since been renovated and splendidly emblazoned, under the superintendence of Mr. Willement, who has likewise designed a new stained glass window, to be placed above the altar-screen, a very beautiful work, originally designed by Sir Reginald Bray, at the building of the chapel. This screen has also been restored by Mr. Sydney Smirke.

In addition to these and other costly improvements, her Majesty has determined to add a new organ; and Mr. Bishop has been selected by Lord Granville Somerset, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to build the instrument. The rest of the new painted window will be defrayed by voluntary subscription among the parishioners. The chapel was endowed by Henry VII. under his will, dated 1508; and this endowment is still kept up, the incumbent receiving an annual fee by royal warrant.

The chapel will be reopened on the 29th inst., before which it is expected her Majesty will make an inspection of the alterations and improvements.

In these days of theological inquiry the Savoy has a peculiar interest, as having been the scene of the last attempt made by the state and the authorities of the church to reconcile the church and the dissenters. It cannot be forgotten that the Savoy conference finally settled the Book of Common Prayer, and that there the admirable preface to the Liturgy was written indeed, there is, we believe, an old authority to show that in this chapel the Liturgy was *first* publicly read. Here also, in days of yore, many of the bishops were from time to time consecrated; and among them Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, by Archbishop Sharpe, in 1698.

There are many ancient monuments in this chapel worth notice: some of them are very magnificent, and of considerable historical as well as personal interest.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22nd—18th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, " —Day breaks 4h. 44m.
TUESDAY, 24th.—The British Parliament, 1707.
WEDNESDAY, 25th.—St. Crispin.
THURSDAY, 26th—Hegarth died 1781.
FRIDAY, 27th.—Captain Cook born, 1728.
SATURDAY, 28th.—St. Simon and St. Jude.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 28.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 19	1 41	2 3	2 22	2 49	3 12	3 34	3 57	4 20	4 43	5 8	5 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert the enigma sent from Clifton.

" *A Constant Reader,' Liverpool.—We scarcely know enough of any hydropathic establishment in England to recommend it with confidence to our correspondent.*

" *M. T., jun.,' (Subscriber.)—The Census will appear in due time.*

" *A. B. C.' Dover.—The 'Illustration,' published in Paris, professes to have "undertaken for France what the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *has done and is doing for England.*'

I Subscriber.'—Thanks for the sketches, which shall appear next week.

' Inquirer.'—We cannot undertake to decide wagers

A —We have forwarded our correspondent's letter to Mr. Marlborough, newsagent, Ave Maria-lane.

" *F. W. P. A wire will mark the single gun*

" *Freelove, H.' —We have not room for the anecdote.*

" *F. L.'—We are not in possession of any further information respecting the Radcliffe Asylum than that which we have communicated to our correspondent.*

" *A Correspondent,' Gosport, should have paid the postage of his ungrammatical communication.*

" *Father,' near Liverpool, is thanked for his communication: the subject shall receive our earliest consideration*

" *A Poor Man —We have no intention of engraving Mr. Ward's portrait at present.*

" *Georgius.'—The lines are not admirable into a strictly moral family news paper;*

" *Miles.'—We give a drawing in this week's paper of the proposed new infantry cap.*

Quarrer,' of Lyme Regis—We must say with the mathematicians that "definitions are dangerous things;" nevertheless, we will endeavour to satisfy our correspondent. A Glee is a composition (originally of a jocial or convivial character) for three, four, or five voices, and may be sung without accompaniment. A Madrigal is a composition also for three, four, or five voices, without accompaniment; but differs widely in its character from the Glee; being, for the most part, amatory or pastoral. As to the origin of the word Madrigal, it is said by some to have been formerly in the Italian tongue to the Virgin, and certainly, if we were to judge from the numerous productions in the madrigalian style which we have imported from Italy, we should say that it was its parent land. A Quartett may be either vocal or instrumental—a composition, if of the first nature, including a dramatic character, with orchestral accompaniments; if of the second, a composition merely for four instruments, generally meaning first violin, second violin, viola, and basso

" *Cash, W.,' Lower Albany street.—A portrait of the Duke of Bordeaux appeared in our last number*

" *J. H. M.,' " A Subscriber,' Paddington, and several other correspondents, are thanked for their high approval of the Census Supplement. As soon as the returns of Ireland and Scotland are completed we shall publish them.*

" *J. D. B.'—It is entirely the fault of the newsman supplying the paper. To insure the latest edition, our subscriber should order the Saturday night's edition, published in time for post*

" *G. G. D.' Southmolton.—We have received his complaint of the delay in the delivery of the letters. he should write upon the subject to the Postmaster General*

" *E. P. W.,' Thames' side.—The surplus revenue was on the year ending Oct. 10, 1843; and not on that ending July 5, 1843.*

" *A Reader,' Maidenhead.—The charge for postage will be one penny, if addressed to any person in London: date unimportant*

" *A Subscriber' should write to the Secretary at the Warcaffice.*

" *R. B. W.' —We advise our correspondent to have nothing to do with the lottery in question.*

A Subscriber,' Rugeley.—We think the whole year's numbers would form too bulky a volume

" *G. J., Ripon.—The engraving shall appear.*

" *R. B. P.,' Barsten.—Our subscriber's well written letter has been forwarded to our chess correspondent.*

" *An Antiquarian" is thanked, and will find the illustration in the present number*

" *Onethorncha" is thanked for a long list of suggestions, although several of the subjects have been engraved since the date of his last communication*

" *To Elizabeth,' by " William," is inony !*

Census of 1841.—" R. S., Castle Douglas.—Stewartoun is in the parish of Mid ton, under which head the population is given. Other correspondents on the Census shall be replied to next week

" *An Eight Months' Subscriber.'—The Worcester frigate, in our last number, was engraved from an original drawing by Mr. Allen, a marine draughtsman of acknowledged skill.*

In our next week's paper will appear a fine view of Cloatar, the site of the great projected Repeal meeting, and a locality rich in Irish historical associations

Curus.—" *J. S. T.'—Stalemate is a drawn game If you cannot invent any other method of distinguishing the pawn which has become a queen, make a paper crown for him*

" *Francis Rhode.'—You can have two queens on the board, as we have repeatedly stated.*

" *E.' Thanks; it has been noticed*

" *Dreams.'—The guess on her own colour.*

We have lying on our table a prospectus of a collection of games and original problems, by " R. A. B.," of Leeds; who has contributed several problems to this paper under the signature of " C. D.' The price to subscribers is to be four shillings

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.

We a short time since drew attention to the fearful contrasts presented in this vast metropolis between the extremes of life as found within its ever-widening circle. As the inclemency of the season increases, the existence of terrible masses of destitution among us is becoming more perceptible; and this week the police reports have furnished fearful details of the sufferings of penury and the pangs of want. In our northern climate the evils of utter poverty are increased tenfold. Hunger, aggravated by cold, is the rapid precursor of disease, and in such circumstances there is little interval between the beginnings of disease and that death which releases the stricken wretch; from his earthly sufferings, leaving us responsible for the neglect and indifference that have brought about the sufferings.

"Cold, selfish, sparing care and cost,
We leave the poor unaided,
But learn! for every soul thus lost,
We answer with our own

We trust, however, that the indifference is rather the result of absolute ignorance than deliberate hardness of heart. London is no longer a city, it is a whole nation of itself; more populous than many of the present monarchies of the world, far more wealthy than the most of them. But the very vastness of the sphere we move in hides one part of it from the other. Wealth and poverty co-exist, but between them there "is a deep gulf fixed." The difficulty is, to bring one extreme to a knowledge of the other. We have a police, who hunt down wretchedness, and drive it from place to place, that it may not be seen where it would offend the eye of wealth and respectability; but it cannot be extirpated; it finds a haunt somewhere, and, strange to say, it is in the immediate vicinity of the most wealthy quarters that the most terrible indications of misery are most abundant. The destitution that is driven from our streets and squares finds rest where it cannot find—in our parks, which by night, at this time of the year, are quite deserted by all who have a roof, however wretched, to cover them. The Lazzaroni of Naples can wrap themselves in their rags, and sleep under their milder southern sky, and the beggar of Venice can rest on the marble steps of the tenantless palaces of that city of the sea; but here such exposure is death, or entails sufferings compared with which death is a blessing. Yet, to these horrors numbers of our fellow creatures—the greater part of them, it is said, females—are subjected. It is useless to say that we have poor laws and poor houses. They are not equal to the demands on them, and they are moreover hedged round with so many legal forms and difficulties, that, in urgent cases, it is not uncommon for the sufferer to expire before charity, looking through the spectacles of the law, can determine whether the dole is to be given by this place or that. We trust that the publicity that has already been given to the shocking details will awake public attention, and lead to the adoption of some measures that shall prevent humanity from being thus outraged. Some refuge might be provided without any very great expense, the attention to which should be the fact of being in need of it, unfettered by legal disputes about birth places and parish settlements. Some plan of this sort must be adopted; it cannot much longer be deferred without incurring a national disgrace.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel. The visitors at the Castle, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, also attended. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 1st verse of the 77th Psalm. In the forenoon, the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk; and in the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness and the royal suite walked in the new plantations of the Home Park. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg returned to the Castle on Saturday afternoon, from Whitley Court, Worcestershire, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual morning promenade in the grounds around the Castle, attended by the Hohenlohe accompanying them. Sir R. Peel took leave in the forenoon for town. The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer also took their departure. The Marchese d'Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, of St. Leonard's-hill, and Major General Wemyss joined the royal circle in the evening

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode on horseback in the Park, attended by Colonel Bouverie. Her Serene Highness the Princess and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg walked out in the plantations and shrubberies in the precincts of the Castle. The Attorney general arrived, and had an audience of her Majesty at the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty. Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson also had the honour of joining the royal circle at the Castle at dinner

WEDNESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert hunted with his harriers for the first time this season. The Prince was attended by Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. George Edward Anson. The meet was at Mr. Mason's Farm, at Upton The royal party had two good runs. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to the Castle at two o'clock. The Queen and Prince Albert went to the Ridge School in the afternoon to take equestrian exercise. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Bunbury, and Sir George Couper, joined the royal dinner party at the Castle in the evening

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, walked out in the royal pleasure grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. Her Majesty and the Princesses took equestrian exercise in the Ridge School Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Major General Wemyss, joined the royal dinner-party.

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.—The *Journal du Havre* states, that some fifteen noble Legitimist sts, who occupied elevated situations in the household of Charles X., set out a few days since from France for London. It is said that the Duke de Bordeaux is about to form a royal household, and that he has summoned round him the principal adherents of his family. It is certain moreover, that the journey of the Prendent to England, and the activity remarked in his correspondence with his adherents, are giving serious uneasiness to the Cabinet of the Tuileries

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm (secretary of legation in China), after transacting business at the Foreign-office on his arrival in town on Saturday, from Hong Kong, left town for Warfield House, Berks, on a visit to his mother, Lady Malcolm, whence the gallant officer was to proceed on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. It is said the capital of China may prove an honour of knighthood, and that Mr. Davis may receive a peerage

THE LATE ROBERT STEUART, ESQ.—It is with regret we learn that intelligence has been received confirming the news of the death of Robert Steuart Esq., late member of Parliament for the Perthshire district of burghs, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Santa Fé da Bogota. An attack of fever and ague was the cause of Mr. Steuart's death, on the 16th of July last, in his 57th year.

We are authorised to state that Mr. Henry L. Bulwer, who has been now for several years secretary to the embassy at the court of France, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Aston, as envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Madrid

LORD LYNEDOCH.—This gallant old nobleman took his departure from Lynedoch Cottage last week, for London, where he will remain during the winter season. His lordship's age is now less than a century only by four years, and he is still in excellent health.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.—This illustrious personage, brother to the Emperor of Russia, passed through Glasgow last week, on his way to Buchanhouse the seat of the Duke of Montrose. There were two beautiful travelling carriages for his accommodation, and a number of gentlemen's carriages of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Belhaven, and Sir Robert Liston, had been sent for the purpose of conveying the Grand Duke and his suite from Glasgow to Buchanhouse.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday last, at which Mr. J. Challis was sworn in as alderman, in the room of Sir M. Wood. On the motion of Sir Peter Laurie, Mr. S. R. Goodman, who had been employed formany years in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the city of London, was unanimously elected to the situation of Clerk to the Lord Mayor, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hobler, who was also allowed a retiring pension of £940 per annum.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—After the adournment of the Court of Aldermen, a court was held for the despatch of business. On the motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Sir Peter Laurie, the present Lord Mayor was elected to fill the situation of the Governor of the Irish Society, in the room of the demise of Sir Matthew Wood. Mr. Deputy Peacock gave notice of the following motion regarding Ireland:—"That this court deeply deplores the present disturbed state of Ireland, arising out of the many grievances of which that unfortunate country has cause to complain; amongst which are to be enumerated the great anomaly of a church establishment opposed to the religious wants and ardent ngs of the people: the exclusion of more than seven eighths of the community from a fair and equal share with their Protestant brethren in all places of public trust, honour, and emolument, on account of their attachment to the religion of their fathers; and the severe hardships suffered in the country by the system which the absentee landlords pursue, of intrusting the management of their estates to middlemen and jobbers. That this court earnestly recommends the adoption of conciliatory measures, with a view to the redress of the grievances of Ireland; that the people may become happy, contented, and enterprising; that, instead of concentrating their means to obtain repeal, they may be convinced of the advantage of directing their energies to uphold the legislative union between the countries, as the surest guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the empire at large." Adjourned.

DINNER TO CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, AND CREW OF THE CITY OF BOTLOOZE.—A select party of the friends of Captain Tuel met together on Tuesday last, to celebrate Captain's honourable acquittal from the charges that had been brought against him. We may here mention that the directors of the New Commercial Steam Packet Company have, as a proof of their confidence in Captain Lane, reinstated him, and the whole of his officers and crew, in their former positions

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—As Custom House reform is the order of the day, it has been suggested that better accommodation should be afforded in the Long Room for altering and revising documents, often of inconvenient length, when parties have but a narrow ledge upon which to write. Surely the Customs authorities are bound to attend to the accommodation of the merchants from whom the revenue is derived, and need only to have those seemingly trivial but really vexatious matters pointed out, to effect a remedy, the more so really as we have heard of some of the officials on that scene at times in the most obliging humour

DEPARTURE OF THE POLICE FOR WALES.—On Tuesday another division of the metropolitan police left London for Wales, to assist the Magistracy in their present Rebeccaite duties. The men were all supplied with handcuffs, and such were the number necessary for the officers to take with them, that a large quantity of new ones were purchased for London. On Monday last not less than 50 young men, from the ages of 20 to 30, were sworn in as police constables at Scotland yard. At present the duty of what is called the crack A division, is done by other officers of the metropolitan force, those of the A force having been sent off to Wales

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The Rev. Dr. Croly, the rector, has expressed his dissent from a vestry meeting held on Thursday, on the ground that a suspension of subpœnæmade is not within the spirit of the law. He reserves the parishioners of his "most sincere wish to see justice done to all parties: and next, to see the united parishes restored to Christian tranquility. Moderation and lenity are (he says) provedbly the surest means to obtain justice; but, as we may be moderate with all weakness, let us be firm without the appearance of harshness." The Rev. Incumbent, we think, is not far delay. I am for all promptitude in obtaining our rightful and our common object—the settlement of the parish accounts. I am have neither feelings nor interests separated from those of my fellow parishioners. But personal damage the best cause, and, for my part, neither man nor motive shall induce me, knowingly, to step beyond the law

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—It is said that the Guards, Scotch Greys, and other regiments, under orders for Ireland, have been countermanded. It is further said, that the last arrivals of "horse, foot, and artillery," in Dublin, were the result of a requisition of the Rhadamanthine hosts. In the present instance the "Great Duke" was the victim. A letter was addressed to his Grace by a person resident in Dublin, in which it was gravely set forth, that on the 15th of August a general and simultaneous rising of the Irish would take place. "On this hint he spake"—to his colleagues—and hence the increase of the Dublin garrison

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—By the new charter, the title of this institution will, in future, be, "The Royal College of Surgeons in England. Instead of, as heretofore, in London: by means of which the privileges of the college will be extended to the profession in the provinces. Amongst other new provisions,

...ORGAN sets forth that there shall be two presidents and vice-presidents in rotation; the number of members not to be less than 50, nor more than 300, who shall form a new class in the college called fellows, the schedule of their names to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery. The members of council to be increased to 24. The examiners to be ten in number, in the appointment of whom surgeons or surgeons to the Queen are no longer to have the precedence. No rule ... to have effect unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The remainder of the charter confers the necessary privileges of the college, and declares them subject ... Parliament.

LIBERTY RENT.—Information was received on Thursday morning at Bow-street, that on the 3d instant, James Tyrrell, clerk to Robert Waters, Esq., Town-clerk of Forres, absconded from his employment, taking with him the sum of £50, belonging to his master. The young man is only nineteen years of age. A reward of £10 has been offered for his apprehension.

END OF THE BREAD-STREET SCRUTINY.—On the assembling of the Court of Wardmote at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Lawrence's Counsel announced that he was not their intention to prolong the struggle. He had agreed with his learned friends that they should strike off two votes from Mr. Lawrence's poll, so as to place Mr Hughes in the majority. The decisions which had taken place as to the rejection of the stamps under which the election was held, had so completely changed the number and character of the constituency, as to baffle all their calculations as to the result. It had been arranged by the counsel of the respective parties that the abrupt termination of the scrutiny was not to prejudice the right of Mr. Lawrence to move for a *quo warranto*, if, upon mature consideration, he should be advised to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench to revise the decision which had been given. (Hear, hear.) Proclamation was then made, and the Lord Mayor formally announced that the election had fallen upon William Hughes Hughes, Esq., the votes being for Mr. Hughes 32: for B. Lawrence, Esq., 30. A great cheering followed this announcement.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—At one o'clock on Monday, Sheriffs Musgrove and Moon, attended by Secondary Jarnes, appeared upon the hustings at Guildhall, when the Queen's Proclamation was read, commanding the election of a fit and discreet person as a representative for the city of London, in the room of Sir M. Wood, deceased. The Sheriffs then appointed the hustings at Guildhall, on the Guildhall, on Friday, at twelve o'clock; and if a poll should be demanded, the voting would be on Saturday, at the various polling-booths, from eight o'clock till four. The official declaration of the result will, of course, not be made known until Monday next.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Responses, Litany, Magnificat, and Anthem of that patriarch of contrapuntists, Orlando Gibbons, were sung by the choristers of Guildhall on the service of the Abbey. The Credo, Magnificat, and Anthem in the service of Wednesday were all fine—full of the simple, grand, and impressive. The choral force by which it was supported was very full, and went with great steadiness throughout its task.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE MAIL TRAIN ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Sunday last some miscreant placed a plank across the line on the railway near Twyford, for the purpose of upsetting the mail train, but this diabolical attempt was providentially frustrated by the discovery of the plank by a policeman on duty. Wonderstand that a fellow in the employ of Mr. Cotterell, of Ruskcombe as shepherd, is in custody on the charge.

FIRES.—Shortly after four o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out at Bernander and Hemsley, on the premises of Messrs. Brown, Brewer and Co., patent block-makers. In a short time the Rotherhithe London Establishment had engine was brought to bear on the flames, followed by twelve others, which notwithstanding the formidable force and the torrents of water thrown on the destructive element, it reached the extensive premises of Messrs. Bonner, rope and rag merchants. The damage done, however, we are happy to state, was not great, considering the nature of the locality in which it originated. About eight o'clock in the morning a fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. J. King, printer, &c., College-hill, Queen-street, Cheapside. A lad in the employ of Messrs. Morgridge and Sprague, wholesale stationers, was proceeding to his work when he saw volumes of smoke issuing from the basement story. The engines from Watling-street being unfortunately rendered useless by the passage of a fluid, a plentiful supply of water being obtained, the fire was speedily extinguished.

SINGULAR DEATH.—An infant child, the son of parents named Allwood, residing at Birmingham, came by his death last week in consequence of a needle having entered near the sixth rib and penetrated the pericardium, whilst being nursed by his grandmother, who is a laborer by trade. There were two ounces of coagulated blood in the pericardium, the point of the needle had penetrated the muscular substance of the right ventricle of the heart about the size of a sixpence, perforating to the depth of half a line. In all other respects the body was healthy.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Sunday last, a child girl named Hannah White, aged 13 years, an inmate of the Limehouse workhouse, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes catching fire. The poor girl was left for a few moments by the nurse in charge of another child, and the catastrophe occurred during that brief temporary absence. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but it is said the Poor-law Commissioner intends making it the subject of a rigid inquiry.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE DOVER RAILWAY.—An accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Dover Railway, whereby the driver of the train which left the London terminus at a quarter-past ten o'clock has unfortunately lost his life. It seems that the poor fellow, in leaning over the engine carriage, overbalanced himself and fell under the wheels. One leg was torn off at the upper part of the thigh, and the other above the ankle. He was taken out quite dead, and immediately removed on a stretcher to Guy's Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired.

SERIOUS RENCONTRE.—On Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, constable Carney, 104 H, and constable Cunningham, 57, whose beats in the Commercial-road East join, met, and a quarrel ensuing, they got to fighting. Cunningham, not being on duty; but Cunningham, it appeared, not being satisfied, followed his adversary, and, as it is alleged by a woman who witnessed the occurrence, commenced an attack upon him, and struck him a severe blow, by which Carney got his left leg broken, about midway between the knee and ankle, and was obliged to be removed on a stretcher to the London Hospital, where he still remains in a very bad state. Cunningham has since been ordered to attend the Commissioners.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday information was received that, on the night of the 11th instant, the parish church of Penshurst, near Maidstone, was broken into and robbed of a number of surplices and gowns belonging to the clergymen and clerk, a quantity of black cloth, used for covering the pulpit, a quantity of wax candles, upwards of a dozen bottles of wine, and various other things. The vestry-room of Wellesbourne church, Sussex, has also been broken into, and the communion plate, consisting of a flagon, a chalice, and two patens, stolen from an iron chest.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On the same day, the following informations were received:—On Saturday night last the dwelling house of William Nelld, at Christleton-bridge, was entered and robbed of £70 in gold and silver, and other property. Early on Saturday morning the house of Mrs Letitia Widders, at High Leigh, county of Chester, was broken into by four men and robbed of £50 in gold and in silver (chiefly shillings), and a small old-fashioned silver watch, with silver gilt case-double dial-hands. One of the robbers is described as a broad set man, of short stature, about 33 years of age, with broad flat nose, who wore a blue pilot coat and cap. The other three were described as 25 or 27 years of age, with fresh complexion, and all were blue pilot coats. A reward for their apprehension has been offered by the High Leigh Association, and a further reward by Mr. Widders. A few nights since the cottage of a keeper on Ansley and Peasley Hall, near Nuneaton, was broken into and robbed of a canvass bag, containing eight sovereigns, a £5 note, and a banker's receipt for a sum of money, signed by "Robert Skipper," of Messrs Gurney's bank.

ARTFUL SWINDLING.—An exceedingly clever fellow has been trying his hand in this line very recently amongst the dissenting portion of the community at Cambridge, representing himself to be from the Bible Institution, and to have been in the service of the Duke of Wellington. By his handsome person, winning manners, and very religious deportment, he succeeded in getting introduced to several of the families of the town, and wherever he called he was sure to get a donation. At last he got himself baptised at Eden Chapel, one of their places of worship. Peculiarities began to contend, at length, for the honour of entertaining Arthur, or Arthur as he is now called, and a small old-fashioned silver watch, with silver gilt case-double dial-hands, found to be the man.

FIRE IN THE KENT ROAD.—On Tuesday night, as nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the Crown House, Old Kent-road, belonging to Mr. Barnard, silk mercer and linen-draper. The fire originated in the shop amongst a quantity of light goods ... in the window, through the sudden draft of the flames to make much destruction. ... which, getting round the premises, soon caused the flames to make much destruction. Fortunately the fire was soon arrested in its progress, and although the South ... engine was quickly on the spot, ... ready quick in arriving, their services were not ... the flames. Having been extinguished in the interim.

A DESPERATE LEAP FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A few days since, as a Twyford constable was conveying a prisoner (who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment) from that place to Abingdon gaol, by the Great Western railway, the prisoner, shortly after leaving the Maidenhead train was proceeding at the rate of upwards of thirty miles an hour, suddenly leaped from the carriage tumbling over head and heels into the road. The constable, upon the impulse of the moment, and without considering upon the danger he would encounter, immediately jumped out after him. Those in the train, who witnessed the foolhardy conduct of the two men, imagined that both must have been mortally killed. Extraordinary as it may appear, neither were in the least injured, and the prisoner was again captured by the courageous constable, who walked along the line to the next station with his prisoner, and proceeded from thence to his place of destination, where they arrived at a somewhat early hour in the morning. Upon reaching, ... goodes, the constable and the prisoner had something to eat together, when the constable left the room for a few seconds, the prisoner assuring him that upon his return "he would find him as right as the knocker at Newgate." However, during the absence of the "trustful Dogberry," the knave quietly jumped out of the window, unknown to any one about the house, and got, for the time, clear off. He was afterwards captured, and safely housed in Abingdon gaol, whence it is not likely he will give the slip until the expiration of his sentence.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—On Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the private dwelling-house in the occupancy of Mr. W. C. Richards, 4, Sherperton place, New North-road, Islington. The flames, when first discovered, were raging with fearful rapidity in the second-floor, threatening to destroy the entire building. Fortunately, a plentiful supply of water was quickly procured, and owing to the exertions of the inmates the conflagration was arrested in its ... and in a short time the same was entirely extinguished, but not before ... done to the furniture and the inside

DARING BURGLARY AT KENSINGTON.—On Wednesday morning the family of Captain R. Black, residing at No. 5, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, Kensington New Town, were thrown into a state of much consternation by discovering that the premises had, during the night, been burglariously entered and robbed. The thieves, it appeared, had, by scaling two high walls at the rear of the house, got into the back garden, and by means of boring several holes with a centre-bit, effected an entrance into the house. They then ransacked the front parlour, and also the front drawing room, but ventured no higher up stairs, and took their departure the same way they entered, without disturbing the family, and carrying off with them a large silver snuffbox, three silver tea and dessert spoons a small plated waiter with silver edges, and other articles. The thieves left behind them the centre bit and a screw-driver, from the appearance of which it is evident they were not experienced burglars.

BURGLARIES IN THE CITY.—The crime of burglary, we regret to see, is daily increasing in the metropolis and suburbs, notwithstanding the lynx-eyed guardianship of the City police force, whose zeal and efficiency in other particulars before the public eye. It is a very astounding fact that the detection of these offences fall very far short of the number committed: whilst, as will be seen by a reference to the police intelligence, the villains who commit and perpetrate these daring robberies become daily more emboldened by success, and perpetrate their hazardous enterprises in the most public thoroughfares, in many cases without the least chance. As an instance of the extent to which the feeling of security carries these midnight depredators, we have to mention that, on Wednesday night last, the counting-house of Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, printers, Crane-court, was broken open, and search made for the notes and gold which the delinquents being discovered. Fortunately, on the present occasion, the cash and valuable securities had been previously removed, so that the robbers were disappointed in their booty. A similar attempt was made on Messrs. Perry and Co.'s establishment, next door, was broken open, and cash, cheques, and bills to a large amount carried away; and a similar visitation was made to the office of the *Nonconformist* newspaper opposite. The general opinion is that these robberies were committed by the same parties; and what makes the matter more strange is, that the court has only one outlet, and that into the crowded thoroughfare of Fleet-street.

AWFUL VISITATION.—A family residing at Rendern, stonemason, his wife, and six children, at Rendern, was struck by electric fluid on the night of Thursday last, and the effects were most melancholy. All the family had gone to bed, save the wife, about one o'clock, when a most awful thunder-clap broke, next door, was broken open, and cash, cheques, and bills to a large amount carried away; and a similar visitation was made to the office of the *Nonconformist* newspaper opposite. The general opinion is that these robberies were committed by the same parties; and what makes the matter more strange is, that the court has only one outlet, and that into the crowded thoroughfare of Fleet-street.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Tuesday evening a youngLady, named Christian Graham, 22 years of age, committed suicide by cutting her throat at her residence, 94, Beresford-street, Walworth-road. The deceased was living with two sisters and two nephews. Her mother had recently died and her father was abroad. The loss of one parent and the absence of the other, together with a reduced station in life, are supposed to have led to the commission of the melancholy act.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD SHERBORNE.—We regret to hear that a serious accident occurred to Lord Sherborne on Saturday morning last. His Lordship was riding over Ascot Heath with the harriers of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by his horse failing in crossing a ditch which divides the course from the road, and throwing its rider with considerable force against the ground. Mr. Davis (her Majesty's huntsman), and others proceeding to his assistance, it was found that Mr. Ballard had dislocated his shoulder and sustained some bruises on the head. He was conveyed to Mr. Hinde's, at the Royal Stand, where Mr. Browne, surgeon, of Ascot, set the bone, and Mr. Ballard was taken to his residence, at Sleigh, in the course of the day. The harriers, on Saturday, had a very short run. A hare was found at the back of the royal stand, and killed in view. Mr. Ferrand's farm, hard by, and was there killed in less than ten minutes after the find.

THE FIRE PROOF DRESS.—Between the hours of eight and nine on Tuesday morning, just as Mr. Braidwood had returned to the chief station of the brigade force in Watling-street, from the extensive fire in Bermondsey, information was received of another fire having broken out in Colleton-row, Lambeth-road. Two of the engines were immediately dispatched to the spot, and on their arrival the firemen found it raging on the premises of Mr. John King, printer and engraver. They were instantly got to work, but it was some time before the precise seat of the fire could be traced out, as smoke in great quantities was issuing from different parts of the building. Some of the brigademen proceeded into the premises with wet clothes over their faces, in order to discover the origin of such a dense and suffocating character that they were obliged to make a quick retreat. During this time the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the inhabitants, and it was at length resolved to report to the foreproof dress worn by Captain Paulin, of the Fire Preventive Service in Paris, to the London Brigade Force. The engineer of the chief station (Dowding) having equipped himself in the dress, the iron grating of the cellars was torn up, and the fire proceeded and discovered the body of the fire. Having a branch belonging to one of the engines in his hand, he directed the water on to the burning mass, and in the course of a quarter of an hour succeeded in subduing the fire. It was then ascertained that it had been confined to a large quantity of waste paper and rubbish in the cellars. The dress above alluded to has, we are happy to state, been the means of preserving several extensive conflagrations. It is made of leather, in the shape of a shirt, with a covering for the head, and is similar to a diving dress, the air being supplied to the wearer by one of the fire-engines.

SCANDALOUS ROTTENNESS.—On Wednesday afternoon the proprietor of Neighbour's Tavern and Coffee House Cannon street, City, discovered that the whole of the story of "Ten Til ousand a-Year" had been cut out from one separately bound volumes of "Blackwood's Magazine." Robberies and mutilations of this description have of late become very common in coffee houses.

POSTSCRIPT.

OXFORD, Oct. 19.—A special congregation was held this day, when the following degrees were conferred:—Doctor in Divinity: The Rev. James Norris, President of Corpus Christi College, grand compounder. Master of Arts: The Rev. Samuel Clarke, of St. John's College. The Regius Professor of Medicine will commence his course on Anatomy and Surgery, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at two o'clock. The Regius Professor of Modern History proposes to read with a class, "Memoires de Philip, de de Commes," on Tuesday and Thursday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock: to commence Tuesday, the 31st inst. The Reader in Experimental Philosophy will commence a course of lectures on Mechanics, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at one o'clock. There were twenty one matriculations.

CAPTAIN HOSE.—The gallant captain, whose portrait forms the smaller portion of our paper, was married on Wednesday last, at Wadworth, by the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D., to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Coulman, Esq., of Wadworth Hall, Yorkshire. The bride was given away by her uncle, R. J. Coulman, Esq., of Wadworth Hall; and Captain Ross was attended by his friends and relations, some of several of the arctic and antarctic voyagers—Captains Crozier and Back, and by Captain M. C. Dixon, R.N.

COURT OF LORD MANAGE.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, held a Court of Lord Shepway, or Court, at Deal, on Tuesday, for the superannuation of of the Cinque Port Pilots, and the making of new ones to fill up vacancies. The first business was the choosing of a master of the pilots, by the votes of the fellowship. The choice fell on Mr. Daniel Pendy, by a large majority. Mr Henry Barber was chosen warden for Dover, and Mr. Meekie for Deal. The vacancies filled up were about twenty, as mentioned above, and there were upwards of fifty candidates present at the ceremony. The ceremony of making the pilots commenced about eleven o'clock, and lasted till four o'clock in the afternoon, when his Grace took his departure for Walmer Castle, instead of waiting to go over and dine at the ex-pensive Court days, he having to meet a party of friends at his private residence. The last similar Court held was in November, 1...

Captain Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., ... her Majesty's ship Fox, and Captain ... ship Iris. Both the ... service.

THE FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.—On Tuesday last the second General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland met in Glasgow. He proceeded to preach an impressive sermon, taking as a text from Nehemiah vi. 11. At the close of the discourse, Dr. Chalmers intimated that, after the benediction had been pronounced, the Assembly would be convened and constituted, which was accordingly done by solemn prayer. The roll of the Assembly was then called over, and and a number of new commissions were given in. Dr. Chalmers then proposed as new Moderator, Dr. Thomas Brown. This was agreed to. Dr. Brown was then conducted from the committee-room to the chair. On his re-appearance on the platform, the whole of the members rose and received him standing, and the audience expressed their satisfaction by cheers. The Moderator then addressed the Assembly. Dr. M'Farlan moved the thanks of the Assembly to Dr. Chalmers for the eminent services ... to the Free Church as their Moderator. The motion was then carried by acclamation. Dr Chalmers returned thanks. After some further business the Assembly adjourned.

We have heard on good authority that the Bath money (or prize money) ... ing from the ransom of Canton will be paid in the course of the ensuing month, orders having been already issued to the Treasury to make the necessary arrangements for its distribution. This gratuity has already been paid to the forces in India, who were employed in the expedition.

POLICE.—Guildhall, (FRIDAY.) THE HORRORS OF INTEMPERANCE ILLUSTRATED.—*High Bail*, a private, lately belonging to the Royal Artillery, was charged before Alderman Gibbs with attempting to drown himself, by jumping into the river Thames from London Bridge on Wednesday last. He was in liquor at the time, and was saved by a Thames police boat, which came by at the moment, and no time was lost in conveying him to St. Thomas's Hospital. Alderman Gibbs asked him what could have induced him to attempt the rash act. The prisoner said it was all through drunk. He was in the Royal Artillery for several years, and was frequently flogged for getting drunk. On the 15th of this month he was discharged, being declared unfit for the service by the medical board. He then came up to London with the intention of going to Ireland, but has spent all his money in drink, and having no means of subsistence, he determined to destroy himself.—Alderman Gibbs ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week, and desired that the Governor of the Compter should write to the military and ...ities at Woolwich respecting the prisoner in the mean time.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.—A youth, named *Backham*, was charged with embezzling sums of money to a large amount, the property of his employer, Mr. Harrison, solicitor, of Walbrook. The prisoner absconded on the 8th of August last, and was "never heard of" in Calais the latter at Camberwell, yesterday (Friday) morning. The only case entered into was that of receiving the sum of £10 15s. 3d. from Mr. Potter, of Bishopsgate-street The prisoner was remanded for a week, as Mr. Robinson was making a great number of note

FIGHTING IN THE GUILDHALL.—THE ELECTION.—A young man named *Johnson*, who described himself as an elector, was fined 10s. for fighting in the Guildhall, during the nomination of the candidates, and strange one of the city police in the execution of his duty

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—CHILDBIRTH OR EPILEPSY?—On Wednesday an inquest, which had been ... ges adjourned, was held at the Lord Bloomfield public house, near Woolwich before Mr. C. Carter, on view of the body of Mrs. Mary Prevost, aged 17 (wife of a labouring man, residing at No. 10, St. Mary's-terrace, Charlton-street), whose death was alleged to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her husband and children. A number of witnesses were examined, the details of whose evidence disclosed a case the wretched and filthy state in which the poor woman was found and starved, was truly horrifying. Prevost, the husband, who was attended by counsel, made a statement denying the allegations. The room was then cleared, and, after half an hour's deliberation, the coroner announced that the jury had come to a verdict that the deceased had died from natural causes; but at the same time expressed their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Prevost and his daughters had been disgraceful and criminal in the extreme, and had the medical evidence been a little more positive, in all probability he and some of his family would have been sent from that place to prison. The whole of the blame attached to him, in fact and it was painful to reflect that he had made his daughters subject to a public censure. As it was, they would leave the room without any one feeling compassion for them. He fully concurred in the verdict and sentiments the jury had desired him to express.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—TWO LIVES LOST.—On Tuesday, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the following distressing occurrence took place on the river, near Battersea by which two respectable men, named George Jack son, aged about 30, and William Stevens, aged 29, residing in Pimlico road, Chelsea, met with their death.—About the time above mentioned the two unfortunate deceased men, accompanied by another person, named George Jones, residing in the Vauxhall-road, were proceeding down the river in a funny, in which they had been rowing, and had reached as far as Battersea, in safety, when they unfortunately got athwart a barge; one of the party (Stevens) stood up to push the boat off, but, overbalancing himself, he fell into the river, the boat instantly fill ing with water, and sinking. The cries of the unfortunate men were truly heartrending, as I, before any assistance could be rendered to them, too place being very lonely spot. Stevens and Jackson, after struggling some seconds for life sank to rise no more. Jones, being a very good swimmer, endeavored to keep up until he was picked up by a man name Dear, who was rowing down the river. This melancholy event caused quite a sensation in the neighbourhood of the accident. The bodies were not found.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW CROSS STATION.—While the coroner's jury were employed in inquiring into the cause of death of the engineer of the Bricklayers' Arms branch of the South-Eastern line, a fresh piece of horror came the mutilated body of another poor fellow was brought to the hospital; and the following particulars relative to the accident were handed to the reporter by Mr. Charles Gregory, resident engineer of the New Cross line at the Great Dane, who was present in the inquest room. It appears that the deceased, Edward Postans, was a coach-trimmer, and, being engaged upon the railway about a quarter past two o'clock on Thursday, was at the time Mr. Gregory was in the act of leaving the station, he attempted to cross the line, when the "bankers" engine, which always follows the above train, to assist it up the New Cross inclined plane, struck him down, and in a feels yeare I over his person. The injuries he sustained were of the most frightful character. Both legs were separated from the trunk below the knees, with the exception of a few sinews, and one arm was cut off. Although the unfortunate man was conveyed with the greatest despatch to the hospital, the surgeon was, that it was quite impossible that he could recover, and, on inquiry as a late hour, he was stated to be dead. In the former case, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A correspondent informs us of the shipwreck of the Mary Anne, of Arbroath, about six miles from Islay, on the coast of Argyleshire, on the night of the 10th inst., with the loss of all hands on board, except one man, named John Purvis. She sailed last from Newcastle, for Stranraer Lough, on Tuesday last, with a cargo of 400 tons of coal. Besides the captain, the crew consisted of two David Campbell, a native of Arbroath, and five sailors one of them a boy. The Mary Anne was loaded of the Rais of Islay.

THE PANORAMA.—Information was given, with a description of a person who on Monday last hired a first-floor front room in Mr. Mesmer's house at the Strand. He is about forty, five years of age in appearance, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, with dark whiskers; dressed in dark clothes, and wore a dark mixture Tweed. He represented himself to be a commercial traveller, and carries a small carpet bag and umbrella

MORLEY.—A most alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. Gleasings, a pastry cook, carrying on business at No. 2, East Sollolk street, Borough. The flames were soon extinguished, but not until a considerable deal of damage was done.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WALTON, SURREY.—On Wednesday afternoon a most destructive fire broke out on the farm of Mr. Cooper, situated near the village of Walton, in Surrey. The flames were discovered, were burst forth from a quantity of straw lying against one of the premises, and ... raged were their progress, that the barn, which was filled with thrashed ... Mr. Cooper's stock, and on fire almost before an alarm could be raised. Although ... from £1300 to £1400, which, however, will be ... to be covered by an insurance in the County Fire-office, Regent-street. The fire is believed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a man who was thrashing in the barn, who threw his pipe outside the door, thinking the tobacco was all ...

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Letters and journals from Madrid of the 10th inst. have arrived. They contain the details of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Palace of the Cortes, as well as the dinner of the 8th, and the fete held on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. The spectacle was unmarked by the slightest attempt at disturbance. The more recent news from Castile, Galicia, the Asturias, Valencia, Murcia, and Estramadura, described these provinces as being perfectly tranquil Catalonia appears to be the only province which presents an exception to the general tranquillity.

DEER-STALKING.

Lo! along the mist-pla[illegible]
From out yon dark Highland wood's shade
Troop forth the royal dee
E[illegible]h stately hart, each slender hind
Scares and wonders at the clown
[illegible]de by their side confiding roe
The spring-born offspri[illegible]
The dull-eyed calf, and [illegible]
Doubled like the roe d[illegible]
And sportive in its fear.

To the noble sport of the forest no longer is always some incentive to pleasure; if it were otherwise, there would be no "heart-throbbings of delight" to the young huntsman, who,

The Indian jungle tries
For the larger game that lies:
Or the Lybian forest dares,
To beard its inmates in their l[illegible]

But sometimes it happens that the spoils of dangerous chase are not to be obtained with the risks run in encountering for them. Not so with deer-stalking; there may be, certainly, some slight perils attached to it, but these only serve to produce more excitement; and perhaps there is a greater trial of skill between the intellectually circumventing powers of the huntsman, and the physical sagacity to avoid, on the part of the hunted, which "quickens the appetite" for possession, and when possessed, makes it "more fiercely to enjoy."

But all this time we are talking, or speaking, or writing about the noblest sport that can take place in

Taro' fore[illegible]'s op, of lofty pin
In which the valleys share not—
For if each dead they c[illegible] design
Their prudence whispers—*Don not:*

No! the real home of the hunter is the mountain and its heather "the lofty peak, with its fretted crystalline flanks—the everhanging precipice, with its caverns, its rills, and its foliage—the sudden rush of the reconcealed cataract—the ghastly pine, dead and naked, yet in the form and attitude of life—the brown moss, displaying the wreck of ancient

DEER-STALKING IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

Drawn on the Wood by Thomas Landseer from a Sketch by Edwin Landseer R.A.

forests, and furnishing a unit of measure to sound the depths of primeval time: the mountain lake, now blue with the azure which it embosoms, now green with the purity of its waters, now bright with the ruffled reflection of the clouds, now in ebullition with the thunder-shower—these are the objects which meet the hunter's eye, and from which the geologist, the moralist, and the painter (we will add poet), may draw the richest instruction.

But again, where is the real home of the hunter who inhabits such a poetically-described region? In the Highlands of Scotland! Some of the most distinguished *locales* we will enumerate.

The Forest of Atholl, in Perthshire, which is about 40 miles long, and 18 broad, containing nearly 140,000 acres, whereof 3,742 are occupied by grouse, and 51,700 by deer!

The Forest of Marr, in Aberdeenshire, consisting of four contiguous glens on the north bank of the Dee, about 15 miles long, and 8 wide, covering an area of 60,000 acres.

The Forest of Corrichibah, or the Black Mountain, in Argyllshire, containing 30,000 acres.

The Forest of Invercauld—22,000 acres. The Marquis of Huntley's Forest, upwards of 30,000 acres; the Duke of Richmond's 30,000 acres, and several others of various inferior but approaching extents.

A late most intelligent and poetically-imbued chronicler of "The Art of Deer-Stalking" (Wm. Scrope, Esq.), has given some of the most graphic descriptions of this sport which painter, poet, and a philosopher could possibly congregate in the space of an octavo volume. We have not space to record all the marvels that have taken place in the course of that most worthy gentleman's experience, but we cannot forego the exertion of making room for his following *sine qua non* qualifications of a deer-stalker:—"His muscle must be marble, and his sinews of steel. He must run like the antelope, and breathe like the trade-winds" (rather Jonathan this); "he must be also able to run in a stooping position with a greyhound pace, having his back parallel to the ground, *and his face within an inch of it for miles together*." He should rejoice in wading through torrents and be able to stand firmly on water-worn stones, unconscious of the action of the current; or if by fickle fortune the waves should be too powerful for him, when he loses his balance, and goes floating away upon his back (for if he has any *tact*, or *sense* of the *picturesque*, it is presumed he will *fall backwards*), he should raise his rifle aloft in the air, Marmion fashion, lest his powder should get wet, and his day's sport (?) come suddenly to an end." * * * * "To swim he should not be able, because there would be no merit in saving himself by *such a paltry* subterfuge; neither should he permit himself to be drowned, because we have an affection for him, and, moreover, it is very cowardly to die!" Is this an imitation of the Waltonian style?—if so—it is one with a "*longum intervallum*" between the original and the copy.

THE FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON.

THE FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON.

The lighting of the first fire for the season is one of the annual events of the domestic circle, the evenings shorten in and a sort of general chilliness becomes very perceptible; but there is a wish to produce the very appearance of summer as long as possible, so there is a delay in ordering in the coals, but delay in all nothing: the sky becomes more and more November-ish, and though it is only October by the almanac, yet it is voted winter by general consent, or rather general feeling, and the scene our artist has sketched is the result, we hope multiplied through thousands of happy households. The "old folks" tell us that they remember when the good people of the city never made themselves comfortable till "Lord Mayor's day"—that great civic event—however cold the weather might be before the 9th of November. How they must have envied the cooks of the Guildhall Banquet, though in all the pride of self-denial they were above the weakness of confessing it! Perhaps Winter was tardier in his arrival in those days, and only sent a wholesome kind of "fine bracing air" till a day or two before the important 9th, when he would commission a smart frost to harden the roads for the procession, keep the shoes of the city footmen clean, and sharpen the noses and appetites of all parties present. Then it was considered winter, and it was orthodox to handle the poker and coal-skuttle. We are a more impatient generation, and do not choose to let our teeth chatter in our heads till his Lordship has paid his morning call to the Judges at Westminster. Every age has its prejudices, but we cannot help thinking our plan is the most rational to light up the hearth when it is required, without regard whether it is "a day before or a day after" any event at all. So put on some more coals! We have heard frequent repetitions of the lines in Hamlet this week, though the dialogues were in decided prose; the sentiment, however was the same—

The air bites shrewdly, it is very cold,
It is a nipping and an eager air.

There' now we been in look comfortable, and to feel so also, and having broken a solid lump of the "heat-diffusing substance," as Homer would have called it if he had ever sung of coals, for the mere sake of seeing the flame, we find ourselves warmly disposed to poetry, which thus breaks forth into A SONG FOR THE SEASON.

THE FIRST FIRESIDE.

The Spring may boast its vernal bow'rs,
Its closing shades and opening flow'rs
Its songs of birds from morning hours
To eventide!
Give me the homely joys we greet
When, fill'd each hospitable seat,
Some kindred spirits kindly meet
'Round First FIRESIDE!

Let Summer shed her burning glow
To melt the chilly mountain snow
And make the valley-streamlets flow
In gushing pride—
She hath not such a charm to make
The drooping heart so sweetly take
A part in mirth for mirth's own sake
As warm FIRESIDE!

Rich Autumn with her golden store,
May count her treasures o'er and o'er,
And say such wealth did ne'er before
The land decide—
But in a snug and sheltered room,
Where neither mind's nor season's gloom
Can blight our joyous—mental bloom—
Give me—FIRESIDE!

Now fruits and flowers, and yellow sheaves
Are gather'd in, and wither'd leaves
Be all the traveller's eye perceives
In prospect wide—
How sweet to ramble through some book,
Or chat with social friends in nook
From which we have the cheering look
Of good FIRESIDE.

And then to send the glass around,
And have the happy meeting crown'd,
With some old ditty's cordial sound,
Too oft denied—
To melodies of greater skill,
That have no power, if they've the will
To touch our hearts like those that thrill
'Round old FIRESIDE.

Then hail the genial season, hail!
O'er mild October's nut-brown ale,
Let's sit and hear the merry tale,
Or aught beside—
Which may the passing hour engage
Of life we'll on the varied page,
And hope for happy good old age
By our FIRESIDE.

W.

THOMAS BARING, ESQ.

The opponent of Mr. Pattison bears a name well and widely known in the circles of trade and commerce; the family of the Barings has been remarkable for generations, and furnishes a parallel to those races of great Italian merchants, who continued to carry on their commercial transactions for age after age, though possessed of the wealth of princes, frequently becoming ennobled, and sometimes, as in the case of the Medici of Florence, attaining the rank of sovereign princes themselves. In England, great as is the respect we pretend to pay to commerce, the attainment of wealth is frequently accompanied by the desire to sever all connection with the means by which it was acquired. The fortune amassed by the successful merchant is spent by the children he has educated in continual contact with the classes by whom commerce and all its operations are habitually despised. Our merchants are not princes; that is to say, but few of them are proud of their commerce in itself, for what it really is—the civilizing power of the world. The Italian traders of the middle ages had a commercial pride, as strong as that of the churchman or the noble; the German and Dutch merchants of the present day exhibit something of a kindred feeling. The avocation of the merchant is with them hereditary. And this has been the case with the Baring family, whose origin is, in fact, German, though they have long been naturalized and settled in England, have often given legislators to the lower house, and recently one, ennobled by a coronet, to the House of Peers.

Mr. THOMAS BARING is the son of Sir Thomas Baring, of Larkbeare, Devon, is the nephew of the present Lord Ashburton, and the brother of the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, the brothers being of adverse politics, but each having a talent for financial and commercial matters. The same discrepancy of political opinion, curiously enough, marks another well-known commercial family, the Labouchieres. Mr. Baring has the advantage of his opponent in point of years, for he is in the vigour of his age. Like his opponent he has been in Parliament for a short time, but his political career has been rather disturbed by difficulties, such as petitions, election committees, and compromises. He was elected for Yarmouth in 1835, and sat till 1837; in the election of that year he was again returned, but a petition was presented against his election. A compromise took place by which his opponent, Mr. Wilshire, vacated the seat, but in the contest that followed Mr. Baring lost his election by a majority of 30 votes. While he sat in Parliament he was a supporter of the Conservative party, and of the policy of Sir R. Peel, to which he still adheres. His recent speeches have sufficiently shown this; he is one of the moderate section of the party; will improve but will not change needlessly; nor will he retrograde to the advocacy of the monastic institutions, and the feasts and holidays patronised by "Young England," under the idea that they are broaching a political system. It was said of Lord Ashburton, that, when in the House of Commons, he always gave his speech one way and his vote another. It is not likely that Mr. Baring will be quite so extreme in his want of decision; but there is a tinge of the fault to be perceived in his addresses. He is not quite confident enough of the operation of his own principles, and seems to admit, by implication, that "a good deal may be said on both sides." He has, from his family connections, great influence in the City: they have been, and still are, engaged in some of the greatest commercial speculations of the day. One of the latest has excited considerable interest: the contract to form the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the Isthmus of Panama. One of the conditions of the contract is the cession to the Barings of a grant of land, containing 5,000 acres! Lord Ashburton already possesses an immense number of acres on the American and Canadian frontiers. Lord Byron has immortalized

Jew Rothschild and his fellow-christian—Baring.

(One of the former famous name, by-the-by, is also actively engaged as a partisan in this contest.) But his description of the results of extensive commerce is even more applicable to the Barings than to his ideal of a miser:—

> The lands on either side are theirs: the ship
> From Ceylon, Inde, or far Cathay, unlands,
> For them, the fragrant produce of each trip;
> Beneath their cars of Ceres groan the sands;
> And in their hamlets like Aurora's sip
> Their very rustics might be kings in shades.

Those who conduct such operations, as "lords of all," may well obtain an influence over those around them. The only question is, whether the principles involved in the struggle are not such as to weigh down personal influence. Were the contest carried on upon personal qualities only, we think, in such a commercial city as London, a member of this great mercantile house would not have much reason to doubt as to the result of it.

PORTRAIT OF MR. BARING.

JAMES PATTISON, ESQ.

Our present number goes forth to the public in the midst of all the excitement and bustle of a contested election for the City of London, a seat for which is the highest honour a citizen can obtain at the hands of his countrymen, involving as it does the possession of the admiration and confidence of an immense constituency, in the commercial centre of the empire. No wonder it has been so often and so keenly contested, and that the scenes to which those contests have given rise have sometimes been of a rather violent character. Without subscribing entirely to the maxim that "party is the madness of many, for the gain of the few," it is certain that the details of an election in the olden time present a picture rather difficult to reconcile with a state of perfect sanity. The great changes that have taken place in our representative system have, however, worked at least this improvement—that the machinery of elections—if it may so be called—is much less capable of being misused. In the first place, the struggle is shortened in duration, the legislature being of opinion with Macbeth, that

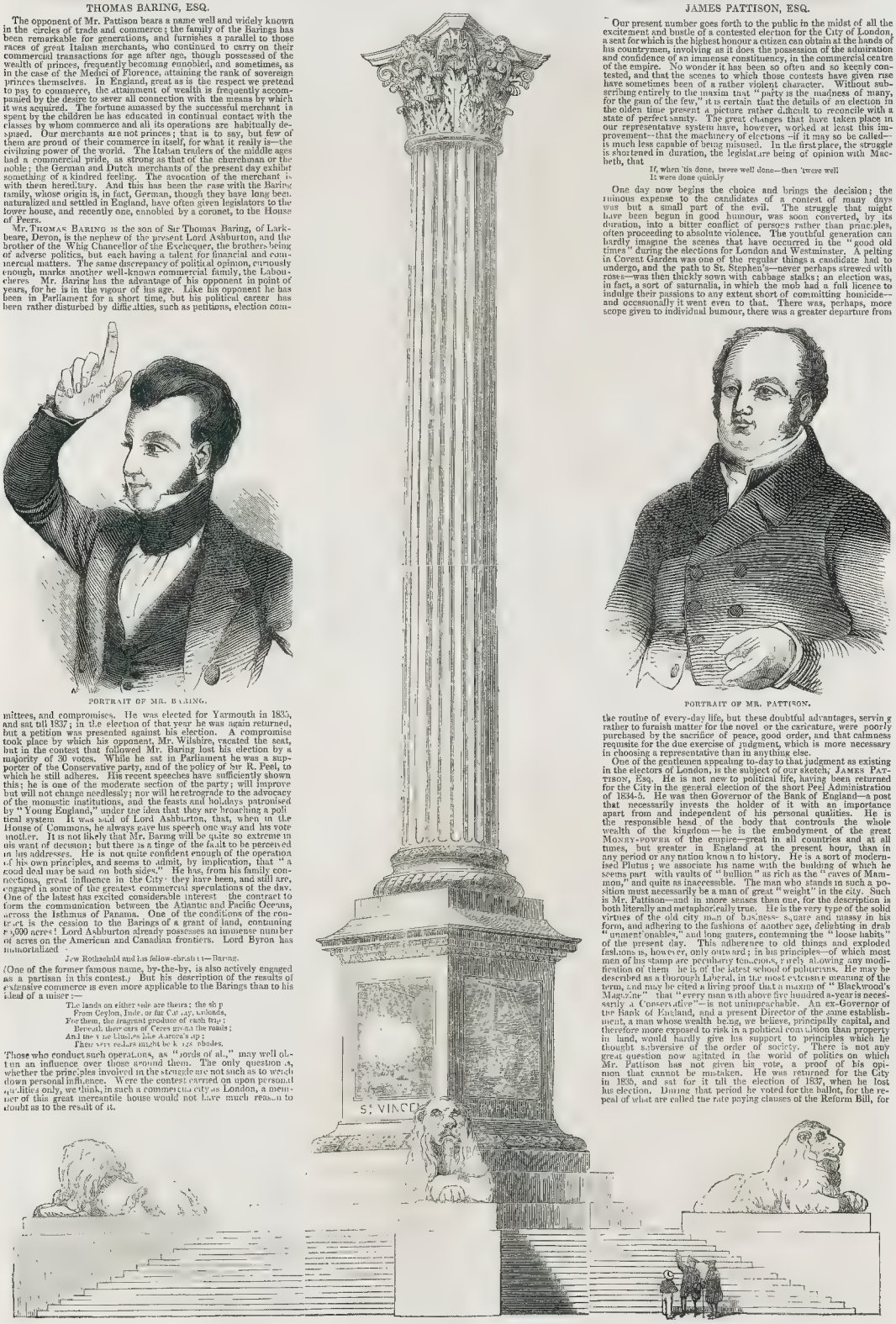
> If, when 'tis done, 'twere well done—then 'twere well
> It were done quickly

One day now begins the choice and brings the decision; the ruinous expense to the candidates of a contest of many days was but a small part of the evil. The struggle that might have been begun in good humour, was soon converted, by its duration, into a bitter conflict of persons rather than principles, often proceeding to absolute violence. The youthful generation can hardly imagine the scenes that have occurred in the "good old times" during the elections for London and Westminster. A pelting in Covent Garden was one of the regular things a candidate had to undergo, and the path to St. Stephen's—never perhaps strewed with roses—was then thickly sown with cabbage stalks; an election was, in fact, a sort of saturnalia, in which the mob had a full licence to indulge their passions to any extent short of committing homicide—and occasionally it went even to that. There was, perhaps, more scope given to individual humour, there was a greater departure from

PORTRAIT OF MR. PATTISON.

the routine of every-day life, but these doubtful advantages, serving rather to furnish matter for the novel or the caricature, were poorly purchased by the sacrifice of peace, good order, and that calmness requisite for the due exercise of judgment, which is more necessary in choosing a representative than in anything else.

One of the gentlemen appealing to-day to that judgment as existing in the electors of London, is the subject of our sketch, JAMES PATTISON, Esq. He is not new to political life, having been returned for the City in the general election of the short Peel Administration of 1834-5. He was then Governor of the Bank of England—a post that necessarily invests the holder of it with an importance apart from and independent of his personal qualities. He is the responsible head of the body that controuls the whole wealth of the kingdom—he is the embodyment of the great Money-power of the empire—great in all countries and at all times, but greater in England at the present hour, than in any period or any nation known to history. He is a sort of modernised Plutus; we associate his name with the hoarding of which he seems part with vaults of "bullion" as rich as the "caves of Mammon," and quite as inaccessible. The man who stands in such a position must necessarily be a man of great "weight" in the city. Such is Mr. Pattison—and in more senses than one, for the description is both literally and metaphorically true. He is the very type of the solid virtues of the old city man of business—square and massy in his form, and adhering to the fashions of another age, delighting in drab "unmentionables," and long gaiters, contemning the "loose habits" of the present day. This adherence to old things and exploded fashions is, however, only outward; in his principles—of which most men of his stamp are peculiarly tenacious, rarely allowing any modification of them—he is of the latest school of politicians. He may be described as a thorough Liberal, in the most extensive meaning of the term, and may be cited a living proof that a maxim of "Blackwood's Magazine" that "every man with above five hundred a-year is necessarily a Conservative"—is not unimpeachable. An ex-Governor of the Bank of England, and a present Director of the same establishment, a man whose wealth being, we believe, principally capital, and therefore more exposed to risk in a political convulsion than property in land, would hardly give his support to principles which he thought subversive of the order of society. There is not any great question now agitated in the world of politics on which Mr. Pattison has not given his vote, a proof of his opinion that cannot be mistaken. He was returned for the City in 1835, and sat for it till the election of 1837, when he lost his election. During that period he voted for the ballot, for the repeal of what are called the rate paying clauses of the Reform Bill, for



THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE—FROM MR. RAILTON'S DESIGN.—See next page.

an enquiry into the pension list, for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, for the abolition of the property qualification of members of Parliament, for church reform, for enquiry into the operation of the corn laws, and equal government for Ireland. He has given in his adherence to the Anti-Corn Law League, by whom he is strongly supported in the present contest. His political career presents no points of especial interest. He is not an active politician or a prominent party man; but he is sincere in his convictions, and consistent in maintaining them, while his social position gives those opinions an authority and influence they would not perhaps derive from his more busy advocacy. He is not brilliant, or imaginative, or eloquent, but a plain, clear, business-like speaker, ready at any time to render reasons for the faith that is in him, but as little disposed as he is capable, were he so inclined, of throwing round them the graces of oratory, which after all dazzle as frequently as they enlighten. With less ambition he would never have been distinguished from the herds of plodding men of business who may be met with daily in the spots "where merchants most do congregate;" with less talent, and fewer sterling qualities, he could not have sustained himself with the credit he has done, in the place he aspired to and attained; for you perceive at once, from his whole manner, that he is not one of those who would condescend to "shuffle, to hedge, and to shift," or beautifully "get up." Benedict is an unostentatious but most effective conductor, and the discipline of the chorus reflects the highest credit upon the drill-system of Tully.

After the opera, a new farce by Mr. Morton) was produced, entitled "My Wife's Come," —an awful announcement to some

"Who, married, long for Bachelors degrees."

It was quite successful, and deserved to be so. Harley was irresistably droll, with (in our opinion) a new version of humour compared to his "usual line of business."

The house was most *fully* and respectably *filled*, and we hope and trust it may be so every night of the season.

COVENT GARDEN

This house suddenly, and to the public unexpectedly, closed before the end of last week, in order to enable the manager to rid himself of some embarrassing persons and circumstances that threw most ungenerous and unlooked-for obstacles in the way of his liberal and praiseworthy arrangements. But let him speak for himself. The following address was prefixed to the announcement of the re-opening of the theatre on Monday last:—

"In announcing the opening of this theatre, on Monday next, for a second season, the lessee has to offer a brief explanation of the causes which have more immediately led to the premature closing of that which has just terminated. The lessee having, on the opening night, assured the public that he would make this theatre a home for the English author and actor, proceeded to redeem the pledge thus made, by an endeavour to produce a succession of novelty, and by the revival of some of the standard plays of Shakspeare. In both these attempts he much regrets to say that he was constantly thwarted and crippled, principally by those who should have been the first to aid and forward his views. The immediate and eventual consequence of this was a ruinous nightly loss to himself, and its final result an absolute necessity for closing a theatre, of the success of which, by the performance of the legitimate drama only, he cannot now retain a hope. He has, therefore, resolved to meet the evil as nearly at the outset as possible, and having thus terminated on the 19th instant, a season as brief as unfortunate, he respectfully begs to announce his intention of re-opening the theatre, under such new arrangements, and with the aid of such talent, both native and foreign, as he hopes may prove more attractive to the public, and therefore less dissimilar to himself. With a view to carry out, by every means within his power, the above design, the lessee has the honour to announce that he has, besides other attractive arrangements still pending, concluded an engagement for a series of representations with the far famed juvenile company known as 'Le Gymnase Enfantin, et les Troupe des Enfants Castelli,' whose wonderful and almost incredible performances are now the theme of admiration throughout Paris and the principal cities of France. Due notice will be given of their arrival in England, and of the night of their appearance at this theatre."

The passage in the above notice where Mr. Wallack states that he was "*constantly thwarted and crippled, principally by those who should have been the first to aid and forward his views*," ought not to be lightly passed over by the public.

It seems there has been some "insubordination in the camp" certain *triumvirate*, as we learn, wishing to have it all their own way thereby giving no fatal a blow to the resuscitation of the legitimate drama, as their predecessors did to the expiring independence of the Roman people. Without entering into particulars, we cannot but think that it was ungenerous and ungrateful in Orrin Smith so to act during the period of the campaign, when the general's views were in a great measure speculative, and the discipline or duty of his troops not more severe than they have been accustomed to elsewhere, *and not half so humiliating*. Could we learn, wishing to have it all their own way thereby giving no fatal a blow to the resuscitation of the legitimate drama, as their predecessors did to the expiring independence of the Roman people. Without entering into particulars, we cannot but think that it was ungenerous and ungrateful in Orrin Smith so to act during the period of the campaign, when the general's views were in a great measure speculative, and the discipline or duty of his troops not more severe than they have been accustomed to elsewhere, *and not half so humiliating*. Could we learn, wishing to have it all their own way thereby giving no fatal a blow to the resuscitation of the legitimate drama, as their predecessors did to the expiring independence of the Roman people. Without entering into particulars, we cannot but think that it was ungenerous and ungrateful in Orrin Smith so to act during the period of the campaign, when the general's views were in a great measure speculative, and the discipline or duty of his troops not more severe than they have been accustomed to elsewhere, *and not half so humiliating*.

Another, and perhaps more "unkind cut" which Mr. Wallack received, was the cut conditional of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, who demanded a hundred pounds *down* for permission to act his "Lady of Lyons"—to be sure, he said that the lessee might announce it as often as he pleased during the season; but probably its *attraction* might not have been felt more than *five* times during that period, and £20 a night is rather over the mark for the representation of a play which is infinitely below the lowest of modest Knowles's, in point of dramatic skill, or poetical merit; and yet, the last may be performed by any manager in the kingdom for the sum of *two guineas per night*, or even less, where the generous author sees that his work may materially benefit a cause or an individual! and yet Mr. Wallack agreed the literary baronet £5 per night!! With regard to the new entertainments which we have been promised in the presentation of "La Troupe des Enfans Castelli," we confess we have but a very imperfect sympathy with their abilities or power that may be juvenilities please us no more than they did Dr. Johnson, and if their excellence be ever so great, still they are usurpers of the places which should be occupied by their "elders and their betters." But what is Mr. Wallack to do *as defendants*, when the tide of public favour running against legitimate drama, and the *pseudo* writers and upholders of it conspiring to render abortive all his exertions to stem it, and "reach the fountain head once more?" Alas! with respect to the stage, we may deplore its degeneracy in the words of the patriot:

We're fallen from every joys
Star after star declays
Every bright name that shone
Light'ner the land (stage!) is fled!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

MISS BIRCH. This lady, whose voice is perhaps one of the purest, richest, sweetest, and most extensive *soprani* in the world, is engaged on a professional visit to Germany, after which it is probable she will visit the "sunny south," and ultimately intends to appear upon the stage. Miss Rainforth succeeds her at the Foundling Hospital as principal *soprano*.

CONCERTANT EXTRAORDINARY. In noticing Sivori's concert, the *Inspired Mercury* writes thus "And now, of Mr. John Parry, what shall we say? Why, that he is the most extraordinary man of his age in conversation with the lights and graces of polite society, the voice and the pianoforte together. His story-telling songs humorous and with interlined wanderings, and innocent jokes, and flashes of wit, all in the most delightful and tasteful manner, is unrivalled among artists of the day. Sudden ideas he throws out, all startling every thought, every sentiment, and every fact, in the most astonishing manner; all these things, and his own manner of talking his songs, as well as singing them, and bringing himself in it, make Mr. Parry the delightful creature he is. We could dwell upon all these things, we say, must be seen and heard, for if we were to write for a month we should not do justice to them. If laughing be wholesome, then must we hail Mr. John Parry as a most eminent physician." This is literally a little world, but in the main truth every one must coincide with the writer.

A NEW ANTIPHRASIS!—In its notices to correspondents the *Times* has lately put forth the following:—"Our correspondent in Paris is no doubt correct in the assertion that the translator of a drama is called the author. Such, alas! is the state of dramatic art, that authors are rarely anything else than adapters from the French." This outcry, however, is upwards of a hundred years old; for Pope, in his prologue to *Cato*, says:

Your scene precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.—

DARE TO BE WISE. Dare to be wise, and dare to be true.

We must confess, however, that in those days the French stage never contributed to ours one-hundredth part of the wretched stuff that it does in our time, and that a mere transmutation of a Gallic vaudeville into an English farce, would not constitute the interpreting scribe an AUTHOR!

ITALIAN OPERA, PARIS. This house opened on the 15th, with Donizetti's "Lucia," in which the new and genuine tenor (*quand même*), Salvi, made his first appearance, and was received with thorough Parisian enthusiasm. Ronconi also appeared at the opening, and continues, most deservedly too, to rise higher in the public estimation, or, more properly, admiration, on each new appearance; but the chief charm was the warbling of Persiani, or, as she is now called, "the nightingale," who, on this occasion, outdid all her former exertions. Grisi's *debut* was in her unrivalled *rôle* of *Norma*. Donizetti's new opera, "Don Sebastian," is nearly ready to be produced at the Académie de Musique.

THE WEATHER.—The Meteorological Register kept at the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, from October 3rd to Tuesday last, gave the barometer, highest, 30·138 inch. on Oct. 3rd; and lowest, or 29·609 inch. on Oct. 10. Thermometer, highest, or 73°, on Oct 7, and lowest, or 25° (five degrees below the freezing point) on Sunday, Oct. 15th. The quantity of rain in the last part month has been 1·74 inch, or, almost above the usual average.

DEATH OF MR. ORRIN SMITH.—We regret to announce the sudden death of this ingenious engraver on wood, at Maldedon place, on Sunday morning. Mr Smith was brought up to the profession of an architect but in early life evinced a taste for engraving; though it was not until about twelve years since that he distinguished himself in the art, some of his earliest performances being the plates to Britton's and Dibdin's "Northern Tour." Orrin Smith was one of the best engravers of his day. The illustrations of "Paul et Virginie," executed a few years since for a Parisian publish were so much approved of that he immediately set about Mr. Smith's portrait appearing in the work. Our readers may frequently have observed Mr Smith's name attached to some of the most meritorious engravings in our journal. He died at the age of 44.

LOSS OF THE REGULAR.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Plymouth, Oct 16, 1843.

SIR,—The man what does the "penny" for your imitator is pleased to give insertion to what he calls three additional representations of the loss of the Regulator; and he does this, he says, as a duty he owes to the public, "in consequence of the erroneous representation of this occurrence which was published at the time in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." Do, sir, make it a matter of public duty to point out to this ethereal illustrator what a regular mess he has made of his pretended authentic sketches. He places the Regulator in a short chopping sea, such as would be knocked up off the Nore in a smart breeze, instead of the heavy roll of the Pacific in a gale. In the sketch below the sea is got quieter still; and the wonder would be, not that a boat should survive, but that she could by any possibility be lost; whilst in the third sketch all appearance of the gale has subsided. The frigate's sails are scarcely filled by a very gentle breeze, and BOTH *boats* are represented pulling easily towards her; whereas the frigate puked up only one boat, and it was nearly an hour afterwards before the other boat was discovered by *the correcte*. It is not *your business to correct the wilful errors of your contemporary*, but when he provokes comparisons he must abide the result

BOREAS.

[We insert the above letter only out of compliment to "Boreas." For his satisfaction we may state that *our own* sketch was taken *by an officer on board*, and forwarded to us through the respectable medium of Mr. E. Fry, of Plymouth. But with this exception in favour of "Boreas," we must remark that our rule is on no account to allude to publications of the spurious description of that which he has thought proper to castigate. ED. I. L. N.]

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Witham and a Bench of Magistrates.)

These sessions commenced on Tuesday. The calendar contained the names of 56 prisoners for trial, 38 of whom were committed for felony, and the remainder for other offences.

William Skelly, aged 16, was indicted for stealing a coral necklace, value 8s., the property of Mrs. Eyres, from the person of her daughter Maria Eyres. From her evidence it appeared that the prisoner had unbuttoned the necklace and taken it from the neck of the little girl as she was playing in the street with some other children in one neighbourhood or another, and ran off with it. The child had subsequently pointed him out from about forty boys.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the boy's youth.—The father of the lad, who was in attendance, told the O'Divison, on being interrogated by the bench, said that he had seven children at home all younger than the prisoner, and depending upon him for support. The boy at the top would not keep either in a situation or at school, nor do anything but run about the streets. He feared he was incorrigible, and begged the magistrates to dispose of him in some way.—Mr. Armstrong said that he (the father) was in rather a singular situation. It appeared that he was merely asking to be relieved of his son at the public expense.—The father said that he had tried to get him off to the Philanthropic Society.—Mr. Armstrong said that he supposed his object now was to get him off here. He feared that he had not performed his duty as a parent.—The policeman said that he had endeavoured to bring up his son properly, and had been upwards of twelve years in the force.—The magistrates having consulted for some time, the chairman said that, under the circumstances of the case, they would not send the prisoner out of the country, and sentenced him to be well whipped and to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction, one week to be in solitary confinement.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, Mr. Hughes appeared on behalf of Mrs. Frances Hart, of No. 8, Lloyd's place, Brompton-road, who exhibited articles of the gravest nature against her husband, Mr. John Hart, from which it appeared that after having been married for a period of nineteen years, he had lately commenced a course of ill-treatment towards his wife, and that, while returning home together on the 2nd October, he struck her a violent blow on the back of her ear, and said he would not be easy till he got rid of her, and threatened to set fire to the house and burn the substance and family to death, and actually searched for a knife for many his purpose unsuccessfully. On a subsequent day he broke several articles of furniture in a violent state of excitement. The Court ordered Mr. Hart to enter into his own recognizance in £20, and to find two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL. *Jeremiah Caylor*, a powerful athletic young man, of sullen and rather forbidding aspect, was charged with having burglariously entered the house of Mr. George Knapp, silversmith and jeweller, No. 14, High-street, Islington. Another prisoner, named *Henry Harvey*, a short young man, was being concerned in the offence, but he now lies at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's inn road, having fractured his leg in a desperate attempt to escape by leaping off the roof of a house. He is out of danger, under the surveillance of the police. It would appear from the evidence that this was one of the most daring burglaries that have been committed in London since that at Mr. Westwood's, who, it will be recollected, was murdered by the burglar or burglars, and it will be seen that the present, in this case had nearly met a similar fate.—Mr. Knapp, who exhibited the marks of several severe wounds and contusions on his face, and who appeared to be labouring under great excessive debility and nervous excitement, deposed as follows:—I went to bed at about one o'clock on Sunday morning, having been the last up in the house. I had extinguished the light, and was about to compose myself to sleep, when I heard a noise. I got out of bed, but thinking it was merely the cat that caused it, I went to bed again. The noise, however, was repeated, and I rose, partly dressed myself, and cautiously stole down stairs from my bedroom, which is on the second floor. I was then without the light. I found the door of the passage leading towards the shop open. I entered the passage, and on looking into the shop saw the prisoner and the other man now in the hospital, standing by the counter at the window, where the most valuable part of my stock of watches and jewellery was deposited. They had a light. Immediately on seeing them I cried out "Hallo! thieves!" murder!" upon which the light was instantly extinguished, and they commenced their attack upon me. I could distinctly see the persons and features of the men. One of them (Harvey) on hearing me call out, ran along by the counter, through the adjoining parlour, and out at the window, and thus effected his escape for the time. Mr. Greenwood was at in jumping from the window that the man Harvey broke his leg?—Mr. Knapp: No, sir; it was in crossing a wall subsequently. That window is not more than a few feet from the ground. The other now at the bar attempted to escape in the same manner, and ran towards the parlour door; but before he could regain it I seized him round the waist. He struck me violently with his clenched fist and kicked me with all his force in striving to extricate himself. We rolled on the ground together. He then got upon me and exclaimed, "Now by ——, I will knock your —— life out." I, however, still clung to him with all my might, and both of us rose together. He continued to beat me in a most savage manner, and being stronger than I, made his way to the window. When there he gave me a violent blow which blinded me for a time. The prisoner was getting out of the window, when I seized him by the leg, his body hanging out of the window. With the other leg he kicked me on the head, and on the throat and breast. I retained my hold until he gave me a kick on the left eye, which obliged me to relinquish it, as the blow stupified me for a moment. He fell heavily on the flags below, but having speedily recovered myself, I jumped out after him and seized him by the throat. We again both rose to our feet, and he again kicked me most violently on the head. We had a most desperate struggle, in the course of which we fell and rose together several times, the prisoner continuing to beat and kick me with savage violence. The prisoner at length jumped upon the dust bin, and endeavoured to escape from me, but I caught hold of it and prevented him. The prisoner then caught hold of my left leg, when I received another violent kick on the head which caused me to relinquish my hold, and the prisoner released from my grasp, had jumped upon the roof of an outhouse, when several police constables arrived to my assistance, and the prisoner was finally secured. In answer to a question from Mr. Greenwood, whether all the lost property had been found, the prosecutor said he had not. He had been struggling with him for nearly 15 minutes. Police constable Window, 385 N, said he was on duty in Maiden-lane, near the New Crown and Anchor, at the witness's request, but not before witness had minutely observed their persons and dress, for he suspected that their intentions were not of the best kind. Soon after them all he heard cries of "Police!" "Police!" proceed from Mr. Knapp's house at a quarter past two o'clock. When witness reached the house there was a large crowd round the door in High-street, who were crying out that the robbers in the house. The door in High-street, who were crying out that the robbers in the house. The door in High-street, who were crying out that the robbers in the house. The door was open. Witness ran round into White Lion-street, at the back of the house. At the foot of a lofty wall there the man Harvey was lying groaning from pain. He was in a state of great weakness. (Laughter.) Finding that his kick would not succeed, he became very violent, and refused to leave the place, on which witness was obliged to drag him over the roofs of the houses. His dress was dripping wet, and his hands were covered with blood. Lucifer matches, a knife, and several pawnbrokers duplicates, were found on him. Blood was likewise on the palings affixed to some of the watches in Mr. Knapp's shop. In spector Thatcher deposed that when the prisoner was brought to the station-house he was perfectly sober. His dress was wet and bloody. The prisoner swore that if there had been only two constables there he would soon have got the better of them. The other man (Caylor) had been brought to witness, finding that his leg was broken, sent for the police surgeon, who directed his removal to the hospital. Moore, 20 N, deposed to having taken up the watches and gold rings now produced from the floor of the shop, where they were collected in a handkerchief ready for removal. The hunting-case belonged to the man Harvey. There were in all thirty eight watches, twenty nine silver, five gold, and four metal and twenty-six gold rings. The prisoner, who at first sullenly denied that he had anything to do with the transaction at length said he should reserve his defence for another occasion. He was committed *pro forma*, the whole of the witnesses being bound over to appear at the Old Bailey.

UNION HALL.—Thomas Langridge, a native of Hartfield, in Sussex, attended for the purpose of giving informat on of his having been robbed of £300 in sovereigns, Bank of England notes, and cheques, on Saturday night, under the following circumstances:—He stated that he had been at Mayfield's hall fair, in Hampshire, where he received a considerable sum of money in the course of last week; that, while sauntering about the fair he was accosted by a strange man, with whom he entered into conversation, and that shortly afterwards they were joined by two other men, and that they all conversed affably together on the subjects connected with the fair. They all separated, he having acquainted his new companions that he was going up to town, and on Saturday he met them again in the Strand, and they invited him to dine with them at a house in Hungerford-market. After dinner they proposed a walk, and took him over to see the Thames tunnel, and from thence to the St. Helena-gardens at Rotherhithe. At this latter place they had refreshment, and the conversation turned on the number of pocket-pockets that infested the town, and they all advised him to be cautious and not expose his money, as he would be robbed of it. One of the men then took open exhibited a bundle of what appeared to be Bank notes, while another took them from his hands, and, wrapping them up, placed them in the watch-fob of the owner, Langridge was then advised to adopt the same precaution with his money, and he, under the impression that his new acquaintances were strictly honest men, was induced to follow their advice, and he accordingly drew forth his bag, containing upwards of £300 in gold, notes, and cheques, and, giving it into the hands of one of them, he held his fob pocket open while the cash and notes were thrust down for safety into the bottom of the pocket. Soon after this the three men left the room, and did not return. When he subsequently examined the fob he was quite astonished to find that some palmed their accomplice. In this latable sort he was kindly assisted by Miss Sorbon, of this town, Miss Pearce, of Gloucester, and several other visitors, as well as by Mr. W. Hudson, of the Post Office. It is expected that a subscription will immediately be set on foot for the unfortunate emigrants

CANNON, Oct. 18.—The morning, at about one o'clock, is came on suddenly to how fresh from the north-west, and at two it had increased to a perfect hurricane, so much so, that upon the beach and in exposed places it was almost impossible to stand or sand In the course of yesterday, as the weather was exceedingly fine and calm, a number of fishing boats, each containing a crew of four or five men left Cromer, and, as the wind, &c., at that time were highly favourable, there is no doubt they went off to a great distance; for in such cases they frequently run their nets to an extent of four or five miles. Many of these boats are open and undecked, and not more than twenty feet long, and the largest of the fleet is of very slight construction against the number or other vessels. The immense size of the number that went out were in sight, and, up to the present hour, two o'clock, pm., nothing has been seen or heard of them. There is one unenviable exception—a boat, which contained five men, has been washed ashore at Bacton, near Mundesley one body was then found, and there is not the least doubt but that the whole crew have found a watery grave. One poor fellow has left a wife and five children, and the rest, one only excepted, have left families to mourn their loss. A vessel, the Friendship, from Goole, laden with chalk, has also come ashore at the same place, with a smaller kind of craft, called a Lobbuoy, which was run ashore, and the mate, a Cromer man, lost his life. It is difficult to ascertain the number of boats absent, but it is commonly said, twelve or fourteen. Their fate is, of course, doubtful, but very serious apprehensions are entertained for some of them. Some vessels are in sight, and one, apparently a large brig, has a signal of distress in her mast-head. Mr. Mesmerist went out along the coast, and it is feared dreadful accounts will be brought in in the morning.

STORM OF THE COAST.—DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

MARGATE, Wednesday.—One of the most sudden and severe gales which have been experienced for many years sprung up early this morning, from the N.N.E., and there being no anchorage the barque Emma, from Honduras, laden with mahogany, on the Nayland Rock, close to the entrance of the Pier, misses the mark. The splendidly new built emigrant ship, Rochampton, Captain Cowley, bound for Port Phelip, was also stranded on the pier point, and by the commissioners for the Harbour of Refuge, about a mile and a half east of the town. Through the undaunted courage of our sailors, we have the pleasure of stating that all on board were saved, amounting in number to 70 adults and 30 children, exclusive of the crew. The situation of the ship is very precarious but it is hoped she will hold together. The poor emigrants, as may be readily supposed, are in a truly pitiable condition, having lost every article of clothing, and all their stores. Two of our small boats went alongside the vessel, and brought the poor people safely through a tremendous surf, which drenched them to the skin. They were then conveyed into the town in carts; when the worthy agent of the White Hart, seeing their deplorable plight, in a truly Christian spirit, took a portion of them into his house, provided them with a change of raiment, and otherwise administered to their necessities. In this laudable work he was kindly assisted by Miss Sorbon, of this town, Miss Pearce, of Gloucester, and several other visitors, as well as by Mr. W. Hudson, of the Post Office. It is expected that a subscription will immediately be set on foot for the unfortunate emigrants

CROMER, Oct. 18.—The morning, at about one o'clock, is came on suddenly to how fresh from the north-west, and at two it had increased to a perfect hurricane, so much so, that upon the beach and in exposed places it was almost impossible to stand or sand In the course of yesterday, as the weather was exceedingly fine and calm, a number of fishing boats, each containing a crew of four or five men left Cromer, and, as the wind, &c., at that time were highly favourable, there is no doubt they went off to a great distance; for in such cases they frequently run their nets to an extent of four or five miles. Many of these boats are open and undecked, and not more than twenty feet long, and the largest of the fleet is of very slight construction against the number or other vessels. The immense size of the number that went out were in sight, and, up to the present hour, two o'clock, pm., nothing has been seen or heard of them. There is one unenviable exception—a boat, which contained five men, has been washed ashore at Bacton, near Mundesley one body was then found, and there is not the least doubt but that the whole crew have found a watery grave. One poor fellow has left a wife and five children, and the rest, one only excepted, have left families to mourn their loss. A vessel, the Friendship, from Goole, laden with chalk, has also come ashore at the same place, with a smaller kind of craft, called a Lobbuoy, which was run ashore, and the mate, a Cromer man, lost his life. It is difficult to ascertain the number of boats absent, but it is commonly said, twelve or fourteen. Their fate is, of course, doubtful, but very serious apprehensions are entertained for some of them. Some vessels are in sight, and one, apparently a large brig, has a signal of distress in her mast-head. Mr. Mesmerist went out along the coast, and it is feared dreadful accounts will be brought in in the morning.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The three planets, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, are visible every evening, in the horizon to the south-east, between the constellations of Aquarius, Capricornus, and Sagittarius. Jupiter is more brilliant than it has been for many years. The planet Mercury is favourably situated for observation in the mornings, at the end of October and beginning of November, and on the 1st of December Mars will be in conjunction with Jupiter. These two brilliant planets will then be seen at about five in the evening, at a small distance from each other on the same vertical line

A novel bargain was struck last week between two intelligent Irish men in the town of Bruff, which is likely to turn out very advantageously to their purchaser. Mr. John Dooley, a respectable victualler in Bruff, and a Repeal Warden, sold a quarter of prime beef to Dr John Rumpoll, of that town, to be paid for when the Repeal of the Union is carried, at the rate of 2s. 8d. per lb. The quarter weighs over 180lbs

A superb block of Carrara marble arrived a few days ago at the Palais de l'Institut in Paris. The block is destined for a statue of the Queen of England for the Museum at Versailles or the Chateau d'Eu; it is not yet determined which

In consequence of the strong winds which have prevailed during the last week, it has been found impossible to plant the new iron beacon upon the Goodwin Sands, it has therefore been deferred until the spring

A gentleman who applied last week for the payment of dividend due on stock transferred into the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery from the office shut, and on inquiry in an adjacent room was told that it closed at the beg ning of August, and would not open until the 3d of November, and that he could not receive his dividend until the 7th of that month Nor the surprising part of the business, that exceedingly agreeable to the officials, especially the sporting ones of the establishment, must be a grievous evil to many a poor annuitant, and calls loudly for reform.

Amongst the many excellent improvements which have been suggested and carried into effect by the Earl of Rosslyn, the Master of her Majesty's buckhounds, may be mentioned a new room, which is in the course of erection, in the middle of the range of the kennels, for the purpose of receiving and accommodation of gentlemen connected with the public press. Hitherto, no ... accommodation has been afforded to those denominated the "Fourth Es... and they have consequently been subjected, in the performances of their onerous duties, to very considerable inconvenience

A letter from Cattaro, in Dalmatia, states that a remarkable meteor appeared in the Adriatic, near Ragusa, on the 18th of last month. It was about half an hour before the atmosphere was calm. It consisted in a flame of spherica. form of dazzling brightness, about 10 feet in diameter, and proceed from the east to the west. It was visible for more than one minute, and about a height like that of the setting sun. On the 14th a violent shock of an earthquake was felt, followed by two others less powerful. Fortunately there was no damage done

On Thursday last a fire occurred at Carlisle-house, Soho-square, which arrived at Carlisle nearly two hours behind their usual time in consequence of an accident occurring on the railway, before they came to Lancaster.

A rich English capitalist has established himself at Paris, and who having his youthful days suffered many pecuniary embarrassments, and was several times deprived of personal liberty, has left by his will a large sum of money, the interest of which is to be annually distributed to the unfortunate debtors confined in the prison in the rue de Clichy from durance vile. The names of those who are to derive the advantage of this act of beneficence are to be put in an urn, and their release to take place according to the order of hear being drawn by the officer appointed for that purpose.

In the afternoon of Sunday last a cellular van going from Lyons to Vienne, with 12 prisoners, was overturned on the road, and of these 10 escaped it was broken to pieces no one was hurt. When the gendarmes forming the escort wished the convicts to walk on they refused, insisting that the Government was bound to provide them with a carriage, and it was not till the gendarmes threatened to use force that they could be induced to comply.

Mr. John Musgrove, of Clapton, one of the aldermen of the city of London, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and took the requisite oaths in court on Friday last

The directors of the Liverpool docks have given notice, that if any of the men employed in their docks or in their police shall take any part in the Repeal movement of O'Connell, they shall be discharged from the service and the occupation in their service. The same notice has been given at Bristol, where a great number of Irish are also employed

On Monday evening a sturgeon, the largest of its species ever captured in the river (certainly the largest above bridge,, was taken, after hours of angling, by the porters of Billingsgate and Billin's mill-pond, Battersea fields. The fish, which proved to be one of the finest specimens of sturgeon ever caught in the river, is of the following extraordinary dimensions:—9 feet 6 inches in length, from the ... to the tip of the tail, 3 feet 10inches in girth around the belly, and ...

The *Journal du Havre* announces the arrival in that port of the Diligent from the coast of Guinea, having on board the son and ... Louis, sovereign of Gaboon, sent by his father to be educated in France

The *National* states, that since the 1st of January last there have been issued by the French Minister of War passports to Africa for 30,66 la of operatives, which raises the number of new colonists to nearly 15,000 inclu ...

The Oriental steam-ship, from Alexandria, was released from quarantine at the Motherbank, on Saturday morning, and immediately proceeded to Southampton, to disembark her passengers. Lady Sale was one amongst the number, and was an object of great interest. Her lodgings was looking well. Considering the harassing life and severities she has of late undergone

Sir Robert Peel has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the Tamworth Farmers' Club, which is to be held on ...

The Council of Regency of Catalonia passed a resolution on the 9th inst., to the effect of repealing the law which banished from Catalonia the family of Napoleon, improving the harbour of Basita, and establishing a military port in the Gulf of Arenys

John Foster, Esq., whose able essays and other literary productions are so well known to the public died on Sunday morning, at Stapleton, his residence, near Bristol. Mr. Foster was 73 years of age.

A new steam-vessel is to be constructed forthwith on the slip where the Worcester was constructed. She is to be one of the largest ever built, as her ... They propose for that of the largest 120 gun ship in the Royal ... Her engines will be of 800 horse power, and she is to be called the ...

In the kingdom of Saxony no less than 1 ed periodical publications appear daily, weekly, and monthly, in the following languages:—In German, Bohemian, two in French, one in English, and the rest in German. At Leipsic alone the number issued is 75.

Four exhibitions are at present vacant in the National Society's Colleges (St. Marks). Chosen, the election for which is fixed for the 9 th inst The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners ... the ensuing dates:—The Rev. A. Thurell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, ... bridge; the Rev. G. Maddison, Vicar of All Saints, Cambridge; the Rev. ... Hailstone, Vicar of Bernsham

To Mahometan attendance at Chester for educating the daughters of clergymen officiating in the diocese, and for training up other young females as governesses, is to be opened early in January. The Bishop of Chester has accepted the office of ...

In the fashionable *saloons* now opening in Paris, the most remarkable feature is the presence of Frere Charles, a no... brother of Mount Carmel, collecting alms to erect a church on the holy mount. To amuse these charity he has prepared a magnificent album, in which each contributor inscribes his name and makes his flourish.

All the satirical journals of Paris are firing their squibs at a poet who went down to Eu purposely to present his *Poème de circumstance, les Suzerains*, to Queen Victoria. But her Majesty, who avoids all ridicules, has escaped a poet who habitually concentrates them all in his works.

The anniversary dinner held in aid of the funds of the Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Institution was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons Tavern, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields; Mr Charles Bleasby, in the absence of Mr Wolverley Attwood, presided. The subscriptions amounted to £400.

The Hon. Edward Bouverie, second son of the Earl of Radnor, has come forward as the candidate on the Liberal interest for the representation of Kendal's vacant by the death of the late Mr. George William Wood.

A report has been pretty generally circulated of the loss of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert by sympa, but we are glad to learn that she has arrived at Cowes from Antwerp, bringing her respected owner, Sir John Bayley, Bart.

It is said that two thousand five hundred Jews are registered householders in the City of London, and that the election for the City being fixed for Saturday (the Jew's Sabbath), will have the effect of disfranchising them.

Last week a large cylindrical mass of wrought iron, weighing no less than 3400 lbs., was conveyed from the foundry of Messrs Fawcett and Preston, Liverpool, to the Clarence Dock, where it was to be shipped for London. This immense piece of metal is intended for the spindle of one of her Majesty's steam frigates. It was placed on two strong trucks, and was drawn through the streets by eleven powerful horses, twenty or thirty men helping by drag ropes in the rear, to prevent the trucks from attaining too much velocity in descending inclined planes.

John Buddle, Esq., the eminent coal viewer, died on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at his residence at Wallsend; he was in the 70th year of his age as a mining engineer and colliery manager Mr Buddle had long stood in the first rank of his profession, and the extensive and varied scientific knowledge which he possessed, and the almost unrivalled skill and judgment with which he applied that knowledge to actual practice, procured for him the highest professional reputation, not only in this country, but abroad

According to letters from Rome, the priest Abbo was executed there on the morning of the 6th, and the Pontifical Government was in so much dread of public exasperation on the occasion, that the execution did not take place in the town, but in the castle of St. Angelo. Almost the whole garrison was under arms. The Pope had left on the 3d for the villa of Castel-Gandolfo, where he was to remain about a fortnight.

Mr. John Dawes, formerly a lieberman at St Helen's, and brother ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN JAMES ROSS.

The recent return of Captain James R— from his expedition to the South Pole suggests a fitting opportunity for presenting to our readers the portraiture of this intrepid commander.

His voyages and discoveries in the south polar seas extend over the three years 1841, 1842, and 1843; and the following is a summary of the results:—A large tract of lofty land, covered with snow and ice, extending probably 500 miles east and west, was discovered right south from New Zealand, between lat. 72 and 79, and named South Victoria. On it they discovered a volcanic mountain 12,000 feet in height, emitting flames, which they named Mount Erebus. It is in lat. 77 32, long. 167 E. They reached the latitude of 78 4, the highest southern latitude ever attained by some hundred miles. Captain Ross found that Gauss's determination of the magnetic pole was erroneous; and his own observations enabled him to assign as its position a point in the interior of South Victoria, in lat. 76, and east long. 153, but which, unhappily, he could not reach. They then returned to Van Diemen's Land. We give a few of the concluding details of the proceedings of the third year, selected from the copious report in the *Literary Gazette*. It should be mentioned that Captain Ross accompanied his uncle, Sir John Ross, in his expedition to the north; and he is understood to have contributed mainly to the scientific results of the enterprise.

The struggles with the ice continued till the 1st of February, when it became essential to extricate the ships, and endeavour to penetrate to the south. On the 4th they succeeded in gaining the pack-edge, and were once more in clear water, after having been more or less entangled for the space of forty days. East winds and thick fogs prevailed, and the best of the season was passed. They, however, in lat. 65 degrees nearly crossed Weddell's returning track, and found pack-ice where he had perfectly clear sea. They could not penetrate beyond lat. 65 deg 15 min. S. On the 22nd, they crossed the line of the no-variation in lat. 61 deg and long. 24 deg. W. in a dip of 57 deg. 40 min.; a fact of much importance to magnetic science, since the observations appear to prove that *the supposition of there being two magnetic poles of verticity in the south*, (as is well known to be the case in the north), *is erroneous, and that there is in reality but one magnetic pole in the southern hemisphere.*

The whole of this year's observations tend in a remarkable manner to confirm the position assigned to this pole by Captain Ross from his first year's experiments in its close vicinity.

On the 23d they rounded the last extreme of the pack, and stood to the S.E., and crossed the antarctic circle on the 1st of March, in long 7½ deg. W. From judicious considerations, Capt. Ross now tried to penetrate to the southward in the meridian exactly between Bellinghausen's and Weddell's tracks, and, consequently, stood to the S.W. On the 23rd, in lat. 68 deg. 34 min., and long. 12 deg. 49 min. W., he was becalmed, and seized the opportunity to try for soundings, but 4,000 fathoms of line failed to reach the ground. This great depth is against the probability of meeting with land near. For some time, however, they persevered in an attempt to get farther to the south, but the ice was too strong for them; and considerable danger was encountered in a tempestuous gale, which lasted, without interruption, during three days.

On the 17th they reached the latitude of Bouvet Island, 64 deg. 19 min., about 6 deg. to the westward of the assigned position; but they, like Cook, searched for it in vain; and Captain Ross concludes that Bouvet had been deceived by the form of an iceberg. The last berg was seen on the 20th, in lat 47 deg 3 min. S. and long. 10 deg. 51 min. E. when bearing away before a fair gale for the Cape of Good Hope, where the expedition prosperously anchored on the 4th of April.

In the third season, it will thus be seen, they did not penetrate so far as Weddell; yet the unusual prevalence of easterly winds preventing the pack from drifting off shore, was the means of enabling them to reach the lat. of 71½ deg. S. on a meridian usually occupied by the pack when driven by the prevailing westerly winds from the east shore of Graham's Land, and extending their researches in that meridian (15 deg. W.) 12 deg. of latitude beyond their predecessors Cook, Bellingausen, and Biscoe.

The discovery and examination of a considerable extent of unknown coast, proving the insularity of those portions of land first discovered by Bransfield in 1820, for years afterwards frequented by our sealers in search of their prey, and, finally, in 1839, seen by Admiral D'Urville, and called by him "Louis Philippe's Land," cannot but be regarded as important additions to our knowledge of those parts, which though islands of inconsiderable size, might have extended, and were supposed to extend, even to the pole.

At the end of April the Erebus and Terror left the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St. Helena and Ascension, for the purpose of repeating the magnetic observations they had formerly made, and verifying their instruments. In order to render the whole series complete, it was necessary to repair to Rio de Janeiro which the expedition reached on the 16th June. After a few days employed in observing and refitting, they sailed for England, and, touching at one of the Western Islands, made the land of Scilly on the 27th of August.

The acquisitions to natural history, geology, geography, but, above all, towards the elucidation of the grand mystery of terrestrial magnetism, raise this voyage to a pre-eminent rank amongst the greatest achievements of British courage, intelligence, and enterprise.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is singular that while the character of our landed capitalists is so decidedly aristocratic, the spirit of their sports should be so emphatically democratic. All our rural pastimes, indeed, are not so—but the most generally popular are—to the limits of licence. Fox-hunting—the very idea of which sets on "an Englishman's pulse with a horse power unknown to hydrometry"—is a sample of the equestrian system, wherein liberty and equality reign absolute; and on the turf not to speak it profanely—none are before or after other, save as they shall make them our especial speed. Like your poet—your racer "*nascitur non fit*," he is the exception to the rule, and while my Lord Exeter with a stud purchased without regard to expence," or numbers, and cared for as lavishly as the charger of a Roman Emperor, cannot win a Derby or a Leger on the quiet burgher of the most quiet of country quarters, happening by a foal which he did not know what to do with—beats all the horses in the world—as if to turn to scorn all method, craft—principalities and powers—"but Mr. Wrather won the St. Leger by accident" it certainly would be hazardous to insist that it was by "good guidance," but his good luck had good limbs and lungs to assist it. It is to be regretted that such use or abuse should have subsequently been made of Nutwith. He is a wiry, lazy, lasting animal, for whom the Leger course was too short, and who run over it wholly because Prizefighter's pace threw the field into disorder; and Nutwith has the pluck of a bull dog, as well as a turn of foot. In a short scramble among two-year-olds he was most unwisely associated, and therefore let not his defeat at Richmond be had as a criterion of his pretensions. But this is from the purpose, which was to show that our national sports are, both in cause and consequence, worthy the spirit of our time and our country. Is not free woodcraft well befitting the sons of a soil whose touch is liberty!

> Hold we all pomps and vanities at nought,
> For gold can purchase them—as gold it [illegible] ght,
> We make the gem as [illegible]
> At [illegible] as [illegible] pride!

The approaching week, which will bring the present turf season to a close, bids fair to be a graceful winding-up of a graceful plot. It has not been our ungrateful duty to bear record of any overt acts of especial evil during its progress, and albeit there have occurred here and there small items that might better have been left out of the account, the total is altogether on the credit side. The engagements made for the Houghton Meeting are, with one exception, none of them of long perspective, the only issue set down for decision during the last week of the year in the Book, Calendar, being the Criterion. This is a two-year-old stake, run over the most trying ground at Newmarket, (indeed the most trying two-year-old course in England), and hence its name of the Criterion. It includes several of the best of the Derby favourites for next year, and the field of thirty-seven on paper will probably give us a good muster at the post. The quotations at foot show what people *think* will be the result—but people (and prophets) are invariably wrong about the results of the two-year-old races in the last meeting, and the *very is this*. The tug of the betting lies in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, for which there will be, no doubt, as good business done as there was for the Cesarewitch. Twenty horses backed at odds, say from 6 to 1 (as an average)—£20 to £1 make pretty playthings for the industrious. The lot in the market (indeed in the field) is much better than that brought to the post, whether for starting or telling, in the Second October. The race will be won by a racer—not an extreme outsider, as it should seem—but we are not going to do the sublime: if you are right, a generation of vipers insists that it was a chance shot and if you miss it "writes you down an ass."

We here present our readers with a portrait of Corranna, the property of Mr. Boyce, and the winner of the Cesarewitch Stakes, value £1195, at the late Newmarket meeting, from a sketch by Mr. Hall, of Newmarket. Corranna stands fifteen hands two inches high; is a beautiful bright bay, approaching chesnut; black legs, with hind off-foot white; nose taper, head well set on a fine neck, well up in the withers, deep in the brisket, and altogether well furnished.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

"CROMWELL'S PALACE," BERMONDSEY.

The demolition of this abode of the Protector having been commenced, to picture its front in our pages may be interesting. The house in question has, until lately, existed nearly in its original state, as "the Jamaica Tavern," and is situated at the extremity of the parish of Bermondsey.

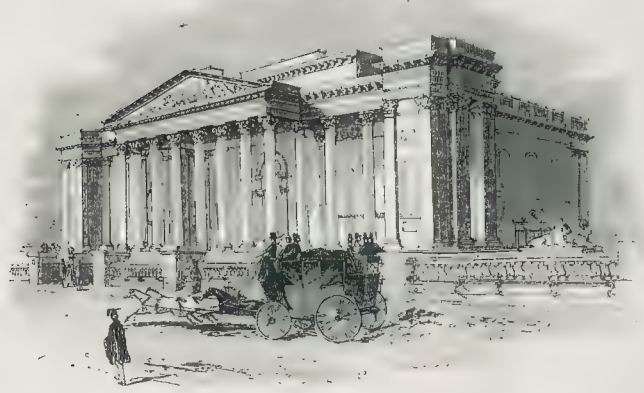
Cromwell, at the period of his residence at this palace, had very extensive grounds attached, which have now been made into fine garden-grounds near London, extending a considerable distance down what is called the "Jamaica Level." It has been ascertained that from the residence itself a subterraneous passage, of nearly half a mile in length, reaches to the platform at Rotherhithe, and thence branching obliquely has been formed as an underground way to old Bermondsey Church, a mile fully in extent. It is said that these passages were made great use of in the riots of Lord George Gordon, in 1780, and that then they could be easily traversed.

The following anecdote is related of Rubini:—The illustrious maestro having been informed that his statue in white marble was about to be erected as an ornament to the forum of his native town, he, with his habitual *insouciance*, and little touched with the honour intended him, demanded how much it would cost. On being answered that the expense would be 1,200f., he said, "Well, then, let them give me the money, and when the day intended for the inauguration arrives, I will place myself in *propriâ personâ* on the pedestal, so that the town will enjoy the original instead of a copy, and I shall be 1,200f the richer."

ORLEANS RAILWAY.—The prosecution against the Orleans Railroad Company and its officers, founded upon the accident which happened on the 18th of July last, was brought to trial on Wednesday last, before the Correctional Tribunal of Etampes. After the interrogation of the accused parties, and the examination of witnesses, the Procureur du Roi addressed the tribunal in support of the prosecution. Three counsel having been heard in defence, the judges retired to consider their sentence, and, on returning into court, acquitted all the accused parties, except M. Lassange, the chief of the train, and Loison, the sixth conducteur. The first they condemned to pay a fine of 100f., and the second of 50f. The directors of the company were included in the prosecution, in order that they might be made responsible for any damages that any of the sufferers might come forward to claim; but the company had fully satisfied all such claims out of court, and therefore none were made at the trial.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE POPE.—A letter from Rome, of the 27th ultimo, in the *Gazette de France*, says:—"A report has probably reached you of an attempt to assassinate the Pope. The fact is, that a physician, who is a great revolutionist, but driven to desperation by want of money, went one day to the Palace, and, although he has a wooden leg, entered as nimbly as if it had been his own house. Being met, and asked whom he wanted, he replied that he wished to speak to his Holiness on very urgent affairs. With much difficulty he was induced to withdraw. On reaching the court he fired a pistol, without its being perceived that it was he who caused the explosion. The next day he returned, and went on until he met Cajetaino, the Pontiff's valet, to whom he insisted on being immediately allowed to see the Pope on matters of high interest. His entrance was, however, again refused, and he went away, but he was arrested on leaving the Palace. A loaded pistol was found upon him."

PORTRAIT OF CORRANNA, WINNER OF THE CESAREWITCH STAKES.



THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

Since George the Fourth visited Oxford there has not been such excitement in an university town as there is likely to be in Cambridge on the occasion of Her Majesty's intended visit to that far-famed seat of learning. On Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Whewell, B.D., Master of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor; the Rev. Dr French, Master of Jesus, and the Rev. Mr. Birkett, B.D., of Emmanuel, were appointed a syndicate, "to make such arrangements as may appear to them proper for the reception of Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert in the Senate-house." The Royal visitors are expected on Wednesday, the 25th, on which occasion his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, and an immense number of Masters of Arts in residence, will receive them in state, and conduct them to the lodge of Trinity-college, which is now being prepared for their reception. The lodge is, by the charter of Henry VIII., who originally endowed this college, the residence of the Sovereign on the occasion of any Royal visit, and is always made use of, according to a provision in the charter, by Her Majesty's going judges of assize.

On Thursday the Senate-house will present a very splendid and interesting appearance. On this occasion the Chancellor will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. In the evening the Vice-Chancellor will entertain the Royal party in state, and all the colleges, as well as the town, will be lit up. In the grounds of St. John's College, as well as in the adjacent ones of Trinity, rival displays of fireworks will take place. During Thursday, her Majesty will visit the new and beautiful structure of the Fitzwilliam Museum, of which we subjoin an accurate engraving. The first stone of this building was laid in 1837. It is from the designs of Mr. George Basevi, the successful competitor among a very great number. In its plan it forms very nearly a square of about 160 feet, and has the advantage of being not only quite insulated, but also of being backed by the grove of St. Peter's College, lying to the west of it. It, moreover, presents four finished elevations. The principal, or east front, towards Trumpington-street, shown in our view, is a rich composition, with fourteen fluted Corinthian columns, surmounted by a pediment, and so arranged as to form a peristyle or projecting octastyle, advanced one column beyond the lateral colonnades, which thus constitute a part of the general portico, and may be entered through the pavilions at the ends. These last-mentioned terminations to the façade carry on the order in intercolumns, containing a niche, with a sculptured panel both above and below it. The whole is raised upon a stylobate, with a single flight of steps leading up to and between the columns of the projecting centre. The façade altogether presents much piquant and scenic effect, which is aided by the absence of windows, and the substitution of niches to be filled with statues, besides others on pedestals. Although somewhat plainer in themselves, the three other sides have the same entablature as the principal front, and are ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters.

The interior is in a corresponding style of magnificence. The hall, the upper part of which, on the level of the principal floor, serves also as a sculpture-gallery, is an exceedingly happy specimen of Italian architecture, and produces a very imposing *coup d'œil* on entering, notwithstanding the spaciousness and decorative character of the portico. Some of the other rooms are the most splendid of their kind in the country; and the whole of the interior will, we are persuaded, be greatly admired for its taste and elegance by the illustrious visitors in the ensuing week.

SCENE FROM "THE OLD GUARD," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Our engraving pictures the most effective situation in Mr. Boursicault's clever one-act drama of the "Old Guard." *Melanie*, the old soldier's daughter, being left alone, *Lord Beauville* enters the room, and renews his dishonourable proposals, which *Melanie*, as before, indignantly rejects; when, upon a signal, his lordship's servant appears, and they together endeavour to force the struggling girl out of the apartment. Her shrieks arouse *Havresack* (the Old Guard), who rushes from his chamber, musket in hand, and presents it at the baffled *Beauville*; whilst *Melanie* falls at the feet of her indignant father. At this moment another person enters the apartment, *Henri Lefebvre*, whom *Havresack* had previously recognised as the son of General Lefebvre, who had expired in his arms on the field of battle, and the *dénouement* follows. The excellence of the "situation," the impassioned acting of Morris Barnett, and the touching *naturalness* of Madame Prosper, at this point, nightly receive the heartfelt applause of the delighted audience.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—We are requested to state that the *Phormio* of Terence will be acted by the Westminster boys as usual this year, with the Prologue and Epilogue in the seventh and third tasks!

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—In virtue of powers conferred upon the treasury, by several acts of parliament, an order has been published in the *Gazette* of Tuesday regulating through the rates of postage in the following places, viz., British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between British North America or the British West Indies. The order, amongst other matters, states, that in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of enclosures, the charge shall be by weight, in conformity with a scale which the order sets forth. The scale rises according to weight by ounces and half ounces, as to distance by spaces of sixties and hundreds of miles, and as to amount of postage by sums of 2d., 4d., and 8d.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE WILL

NOTWITHSTANDING the conciliatory tone assumed by Charles before they quitted Sir Arthur's room, and all his endeavours of Lucrece to impart a high appreciation of his worth, Caroline's hatred of Lucrece did not be subdued. She appeared to detest his very name, and commanded Lucrece not to allude to him in her presence.

"I have been deeply wronged!" she exclaimed, at their first interview—"bitterly persecuted! grossly insulted!—cruelly denounced!—and now that I am free, my cowardly enemies shall feel the full weight of my revenge!"

"But, dear sister, Charles is not your enemy!" urged Lucrece.

"He is my enemy!—one of the greatest enemies I have! By him I have been vilely insulted and denounced."

"But where, dear Caroline?—where?"

"Here, in our own house! He it was that stood between me and my husband: it was he who—knowing that I was perfectly unprotected—would not allow me to see him until the very last! daring, at the same time, plainly to assert that I had killed him! Oh! I shall not forget that!"

"Indeed, dear Caroline, he could not have meant it: you must, dear, have misunderstood him."

"No! he was not to be misunderstood! But I desire that his name may be mentioned to me no more. He is in my house still, I presume. Let him not remain. He is not wanted here. The sooner he leaves the better."

"But, Caroline! surely you do not mean this?"

"I do. Understand Lucrece, I have no ill feeling towards you. It is against him that my feelings are excited."

"But Caroline, dear, you will require some assistance!"

"If I need it, I can have the assistance of friends: my enemies are the very last to whom I shall apply. I shall, at all events, need no assistance from Arm."

"I cannot, dear, believe him to be your enemy!"

"I know that he is, and for me, that's sufficient. He had better leave my house at once."

To Lucrece, who knew not the whole of the facts—the circumstance of Caroline having been prevented from seeing Sir Arthur until the last moment, did appear harsh—nay, cruel. She could not understand it. Nothing in her view, could justify such a proceeding. It appeared to be perfectly monstrous! But when she admitted that Caroline had reason to feel indignant, she could not believe that this species of cruelty had either been practised or sanctioned by Charles.

She, therefore, on leaving Caroline, questioned him on the subject, and expressed her conviction that the proceeding had been unauthorised by him; but when he had explained to her why the apparently harsh course had been adopted, she admitted its justice, and lamented the cause.

"But," she added, with an earnest expression, "had we not better leave, dear?"

"Why no! for, I did not intend to leave the house until after the funeral!"

"Let us leave now. I think it will be better. Things may be unpleasant. Besides, dear Charles, you need repose."

"Your sister is anxious for me to leave, I presume?"

"Why yes—she does appear to wish to be alone."

"Well, my love, I will not oppose her. We'll go to your father's."

"There's a dear. We can do no good now by remaining."

"Very true: very true. Well, Lucrece, tell her we are now about to leave, and I'll direct one of the servants to bring a coach to the door."

Lucrece did so, and Charles, who felt nearly exhausted, rang the bell, and sent for a coach; and having given directions for the delivery of their luggage to Greville's servant, they left the house with their infant and the maid.

That Caroline felt that she had in reality been the object of bitter persecution may be easily conceived. She entirely lost sight of the cause while indignantly viewing the effect. She would not now suffer herself to admit that she had committed an offence: the penalty she would not now suffer herself to admit that she had committed an offence: the penalty she would not now suffer herself to admit that she had committed an offence: the penalty she

room adjoining, and proceeded to relate to him the wrongs she had endured, and the bitter persecution of which she had been the victim.

"But has all this been done without a cause?" inquired Fred, having listened to her with rapt attention.

"Why—why, certainly a cause," returned Caroline. "Has not my brother told you that jealousy was the cause?"

"But did you have no cause for jealousy?"

"Certainly not."

"Then I have been much deceived."

"Oh, your cause has also been created then—has it? You have been also set against me? No matter. I see now it is. Thank heaven, I am now independent of you all, and in a position to bid you all defiance."

"Caroline! are you mad?"

"No, sir, I am not mad, but resolved to repel every attack, let it come from what quarter it may."

"I have made no attack, remember that. I merely said that if you have given no cause for this jealousy it must have been deceived. But who is this scoundrel, by whom you have been induced thus to hast your reputation

"Do you know, sir, to whom you are speaking?

"Certainly. I should else have no right to speak as I do"

"You have no rights as it is."

"As your brother, Caroline, I have. Who and what is he?"

"A friend."

"Before Tom, Caroline, to be your bitterest enemy!"

"Indeed"

"Come, sit down, and let me convince you of the fact"

"You cannot do it"

"Well, well, let us talk over the matter calmly"

"When I need your advice, sir, I'll apply to you for it—till then I beg you'll give yourself no further trouble."

"Caroline, you are indeed greatly changed"

"I am! I know that I am! Persecution has effected that change, which you will find by and by more strongly developed still."

"I am sorry to hear it"

"Do not, on my account, be sorry. I assure I am perfectly well able to take care of myself. Be sorry for those who have dared to insult me! They shall suffer if I live."

"Oh, Caroline, Caroline, you talk very foolish."

"Indeed"

"How is it possible for you to injure those persons by whom you imagine yourself to have been insulted?"

"We shall see"

"Well! it is perfectly useless to dwell upon this subject now. When you are somewhat less excited I will talk to you, as Caroline, for heaven's sake, make no more enemies"

"All are at liberty to be enemies if they please. I care now for no one, being independent of all. Were the whole world my enemy it would not move me now, feeling as I do feel secure in my own honour!"

"Well," said Fred, fancying that he had better not pursue the subject then, "shall I dine with you to-day?"

"I wish to be alone."

"Oh, very well"

"At any other time"

"I do not think, Caroline, that at any other time I shall find it exactly convenient to dine with you!"

"Well, sir, you must use your own discretion"

"I will," replied Fred, "be assured I will."

He then returned to Greville and Lucrece, and with them soon took leave of Caroline, whom hearing throughout had been haughty in the extreme.

From that time till eight o'clock Dursley was in a state of intense anxiety. He felt that that evening his fate would be decided. He had no cause to fear that that decision would be adverse. on the contrary, he had every reason to believe it would be in his favour; but the cause of his hopes, still he could not but feel appreciative that her brother, or some other member of the family, had opened her eyes to the duplicity of that very fair creature. apprehension kept him in a fever of excitement until the hour appointed had arrived.

At that hour, punctual y of course, he was with her, and his fears were immediately hushed by the manner in which she received him; but when she had explained to him how she had been treated by Charles and how firmly she had refused to have either him or any part of the family in the house, he felt himself more than ever bound to her, and more than ever secure then ever

"Now, Mr. Darnley," she observed when all this had been explained in a manner which convinced him that she felt that she had been deeply wronged, "my object in wishing to see you this evening is to consult you upon a subject with which I am not conversant, but which you will enable me, doubtless, to understand. You are the only creature living with whom I would, under the circumstances, enter into this subject, but as I feel that you are indeed a friend, with you I do so without hesitation"

"I feel honoured by your confidence, Lady Cleveland," returned Darnley, "and that you will ever find me worthy of it I think you believe"

"I do," replied Caroline earnestly, "I am now about to prove that I do. This," she added, producing a document, and placing it before him, "This is a copy of Sir Arthur's will It is a copy which I myself took unperceived by any one immediately after the original had been signed. Now, there is in that will one point which I am anxious to have explained, as it does not now appear to accord exactly with the intentions of the testator, but perhaps you will do me the favour to read it over and tell me what you understand by it"

Darnley, with far more eagerness than he wished to display, took the copy and read with the utmost care, and as he did so his countenance assumed almost an appearance of feelings of delight; which it had exceed

"Well," said he at length, "this seems quite clear That which I understand by it is that Sir Arthur leaves the whole of his property of every description to you, with the exception of ten thousand pounds to his nephew, a thousand pounds to each of the executors, and a few trifling legacies."

"Exactly. Now the point, which, in the first place, I wish to have explained, is that which has reference to his nephew. Is it your opinion that he understood that sum to be all of them, immediately before this will was made, he stated that although he was anxious to leave his nephew something, he wished it to be of his own earning, and understanding that whatever he might leave him would be subject to my approval, I consented to his putting down ten thousand pounds, and, therefore, all I wish now to know, whether I have not still the absolute control over this sum, it having been clearly understood at the time that it was to be in reality, subject to my approval

"Why, that which was to be subject to your approval, I apprehend was the fact of its being put in the will! You consented to this, and it was put in, and therefore you have no control over it now"

"What not as my consent was obtained expressly with that understanding?"

"My dear Lady Cleveland, I am sorry to say that whether it was inserted with or without an understanding of that kind, whether it was with your consent, the fact of its being there is sufficient Sir Arthur has left him ten thousand pounds, and that sum he must have"

Are you sure of that"—said Caroline, who felt much annoyed and hot her lips with vexation "quite sure?"

"Quite," replied Darnley, "there cannot be a doubt about his having entitled to it. I went with him my finger that it were not so, for after the contumelious manner in which he has treated you I should glory in at being subject to your approval"

"I certainly understood that it was to be so"

"You must have misunderstood the meaning. He wished to do nothing without your consent. This must be submitted for your approval You did approve of it; you consented to his being placed in the will. Had you known then as much as you now know you would not have given that consent—"

"I would not, indeed!"

"But as you gave it then, and the item is in the will, you have no control over it whatever."

"And the apples, of course, to the sums which have been left to the executors also?"

"Precisely"

"Well! I am not vindictive—"

"Of that I am quite sure"

"But if I had possessed the power which I fancied I possessed, not one of them should ever have had a shilling"

"And you would have acted right—perfectly right. However, as unhappily you have not that power, let me hope you not to allow the fact to annoy you. But," he added, with the view of forming something like a correct idea of what Sir Arthur had died worth, "is this rather a large sum to be left with your consent, even nominally, to this nephew"

"Oh the sum is comparatively inconsiderable. I do not look at that. I'd give twenty thousand pounds to have the control over the ten. I care nothing whatever for the amount. All I look at is the fact of his having that power to annoy me"

"I see I understand perfectly."

"I feared that it was so when I read this to-day for the first time since it was written. It struck me in a moment that although my control was understood at the time, the fact of its not being specified in the will, rendered that understanding valueless."

"Unfortunately that is correct. But my dear Lady Cleveland, do not let this distress you! treat the matter with contempt."

"I will do so. He will assuredly suffer"

"For the day for the annual meeting has arrived" rejoined Darnley, assuming a mournful expression

"It is to take place on Monday," replied Caroline

"Well," resumed Darnley, with the utmost caution, "death is, indeed, a solemn thing to contemplate. A very solemn thing. Every one should be prepared for it, and as much as possible to be regarded with deep affliction circumstances, for example, like those under which I am here I cannot for a moment suppose it to be expected to feel deeply affected seeing that I cannot but view the occurrence as one tending to the refreshment of my prospects, hopes"

Caroline sighed, and seemed thoughtful.

"It is indeed sad," continued Darnley, exceedingly sad. But as the brightest happiness is not unfrequently the child of misfortune, so may some result from it, and I trust that it will prove be when we have within ourselves the power to cast that veil aside. Dear Caroline, I hope to be permitted to call you so still this power is yours. Are you not possessed of it—"

"Darnley," said Caroline, with some emotion, "I must beg of you not to pursue this subject I feel it to be one which ought not to be dwelt upon now.

"Forgive me, I will not dwell upon it. Your delicacy of feeling I more than ever admire, and will therefore be silent. But, my dearest, you will permit me to call before this mournful business is over?"

"Why it will be, I think, better to defer your visits until I am somewhat more alone than I can expect to be for the next few days. I shall, of course, have these persons calling frequently whom I cannot refuse to see, and rather than encounter, like you to meet"

"I understand," replied Darnley, "I perfectly understand. But, if there be anything on earth that I can do to serve you, you know that you may command me you, moreover, know that I shall feel highly honored by your commands. You will, therefore, I hope, not forget that you have a friend, upon whom you can trust."

Caroline promised that he should be remembered, and with a heart filled with ecstacy he left her. He felt that he should now be a man of wealth indeed and at once fixed the amount at half a million It must be more—it might be a million. He would call that Sir Arthur had died worth? who could tell, when Caroline had spoken of ten of thousands as being comparatively inconsiderable sums? The amount might be a million and a half But if even it were only half a million, it would enable him to eclipse in style and extravagance all competitors, including Tom, and a four in hand in London, a pack of hounds at his lodge, and a magnificent seat at Newmarket were among the thousand absolutes or indispensable things which flitted across his fiery imagination.

On the other hand, Caroline was not unhappy. The fact of being unable to "persist" Charles by withholding that which Sir Arthur had left him, deeply, poignantly wounded her pride. What would she not have given for that control which she had always imagined she possessed? what sacrifice would she not have made for the power to gratify that fondly cherished feeling of revenge.

In, however, this was now impossible, she resolved instead of making her vexation apparent—to bear proudly up against the defeat thus sustained, congratulating herself upon the fact that Charles would not be ever to be remembered by her.

The week wore away; and as Sir Arthur had expressed a desire that the funeral might be private and free from all pageantry—a desire which Caroline had then no inclination to oppose—it was arranged that none but Greville, Charles, Frederick, Dr. Hawtree, Major Palgrave, and Mr. Beaumont—Sir Arthur's solicitor—should follow; and on the morning appointed they met at the house, and were received by Caroline, in silence.

The hearse and coaches now arrived, and when all had been with an air of solemnity adjusted, they proceeded slowly towards the church, following a line of private carriages

The mourners were mourners indeed. All had esteemed him whom they followed as a faithful friend and an excellent man The ceremony, therefore, solemn them all, but more especially Caroline, who had loved him as a father, and wept during the service, considerably

Having thus performed the last sad offices and seen the remains of their departed friend deposited in the tomb, they returned to the house in mournful silence.

Caroline, on their return, was calm, and conversed with Dr. Hawtree on the subject of the ceremony with coldness and deference, while Lucrece most anxiously attended to Charles, who felt extremely weak and faint.

At length, when all had become composed, it was suggested by Mr. Beaumont—who appeared to be anxious to take leave—that the will of Sir Arthur should be read, and they accordingly moved slowly and as a mere matter of form to the table at which he was sitting

There was no anxiety, no eagerness manifested by either Caroline or any one present; they were all as tranquil as they could have been had they learned the will by rote, when Mr. Beaumont commenced

He had scarcely, however, finished the second sentence, when Caroline became alarmed, for she had got by rote that of which she was not aware, and therefore knew at once that this was not the same. Still she was silent, and Mr. Beaumont proceeded; and, as he did so, her breathing became quick and audible, and she trembled violently; for, by that will Sir Arthur had left, with the exception of a few trifling legacies, the whole of his property to Charles

"Well, sir, well!" exclaimed Caroline, scarcely able to articulate, "Read on, sir! read on"

"I have read the whole, Lady Cleveland," replied Beaumont.

"The whole! You have not mentioned my name!"

"It is not in the will"

"Give me the will" she cried, eagerly snatching it from him. "It is not" she added, having taken a hasty glance, while the parchment shook and rattled as she held it—"it is not. There has been fraud, villainous fraud, in getting it together, and fixing our eyes fiercely upon Beaumont. "there has been some foul play here—some trick, some forgery! This is not Sir Arthur's will"

"It is, as you perceive, duly signed and attested."

"His real will is that of which I have now a copy."

"And in which he forgets to mention your name"

"Yes! certainly!—that is the will"

"But that is a former will, Lady Cleveland. This is the last, and, of course, sets the other aside"

Her eyes now seemed ready to start from their sockets; and, having looked at Beaumont perceived for an instant a smile of triumph on Charles's face, she exclaimed

"Oh! you have succeeded well! to your heart's content you have succeeded! I knew your design. I knew that your purchased was to rob me! Villain! villain!"

"Caroline! dear Caroline! why so violent?" cried Lucrece.

"Violent! Look at that, and from this to your husband—the base wretch by whom it was procured—and then tell me why I should not be violent!"

"It was drawn up and signed," observed Charles, "long before my arrival."

"It is false! you know it to be false"

"Look at the date! satisfy yourself"

"I care nothing for the date! I see it all. Oh! was it not a measly act to reduce me thus to comparative beggary! But it was not done by you alone. No! This is the result of a foul conspiracy—a conspiracy in which even a father, who dare not speak to me, joined to effect the ruin of his own child"

"I!" cried Greville in amazement. "why this is monstrous."

"Oh! I cannot" said Caroline, wringing her hands.

"Talk not to me of wounded hearts. Look at the wounds inflicted upon mine I am injured! I alone! I am now the outcast—the destitute of everything. a beggar!"

"No, no! Dear sister. he calm—pray do."

"Away!"

"Nay, you shall hear: you cannot think that I have done aught, dear, to injure you."

"I know not that. I am justified now in suspecting all"

"Come, come! you shall hear me! I would not be misunderstood. Dear sister' view this matter with less passion. Be assured that you will be amply provided for. Charles will receive it from a competence—I know he will"

"Most valiantly!"

"What!" exclaimed Charles, his eyes flashing fire. "I've upon the bounty of him by whom I have been treated with contempt! Is that words indeed be a triumph—but a triumph of which he'll never have the power to boast"

"Boast!"

"Touch me not, Lucrece. Oh! you'll find me hard with all humility—you flatter yourselves then now I must But you are deceived. Robbed, insulted, denounced as I have been, I am not without resources"

"All here are friends," said Lucrece, as Caroline moved towards the door.

"All here are enemies—not friends—and as enemies I leave you."

"Dear sister! where would you go? Stay—stay—I implore you! Father! Frederick! do not let her leave

"Why stop me?" said Caroline, assuming a lofty air. "You can rob me of no more I have no more husbands for you to wheedle, deceive, and practise your deviish arts upon, dear;" she added, turning towards Lucrece, "you have got all now May it prove your bane!"

"Father! Frederick!" cried Lucrece, as Caroline quitted the room, "she is desperate—distracted."

"Do not be alarmed," said Fred, who, taking Lucrece with him, instantly followed, with the full determination not to leave her until she had recovered her calm.

"Well," said Greville, who had appeared to be thunderstruck throughout; "there's no accounting for the strange events of existence"

There's no mystery here," observed Charles "All can be accounted for easily. But," he added, turning to Greville, "I must beg of you, in the presence of Mr. Greville, to bear testimony to this, that until the will was duly produced, I had not the slightest knowledge of its existence."

"I have never expressed my lips on the subject," observed Dr Hawtree.

"Nor have I," said the Major

"And I never mean," rejoined, "you never heard of it from me"

"My dear boy" said Greville, "I am perfectly satisfied. Your word alone would have been sufficient for me. I was only observing how unaccountably things were ordered."

"Now" said Charles, "I will not detain you longer. I am much my self than I was accustomed when this will was made. We all know that his suspected Lady Cleveland of infidelity, and, I am satisfied, had reason to do so, though I cannot state my reasons for them. As a family believe her to be innocent of the crime of which she was then supposed to be guilty, and I am willing to forget the past. I have made overtures and proposed me before he expressed that belief to take care of her—the meaning of which them I could not understand—now either, rather to divide the property with her, or to secure to her during her life a certain annuity, as she may choose"

"I think," said Dr Hawtree, "that you had better defer the consideration of this matter for a time for her sake and your own. Let her"

"Decidedly," cried the Major "By doing so of that which you propose, you may ruin her for ever"

"I understand," said Greville, and I perfectly agree with you. Let things take their course"

At this moment Greville was summoned by Fred. Caroline would not remain in the house She had made up her mind to leave at once: she would go home with her father

"Nonsense!" cried Charles, when this had been explained "Induce her to remain, by all means"

"I can do nothing with her," said Fred. "She'll not listen to me"

"Well," replied Charles, "we must see what we can do." And taking Greville with him, he proceeded to the parlour in which she was standing dressed ready to leave

"Father, I wish to go home," said Caroline, haughtily, as they entered the room.

"Let me assure you, Caroline," said Charles, "that you cannot"

Caroline looked at him for a moment with a lofty expression of contempt, and then turning to Greville said "Father, are you ready?"

"Nay, my" said Charles, "you must entreat you to remain."

"Not another moment!" she replied; and seized Greville's arm with a force which made him stumble

"Well well, well well," said he, "don't be so violent! I'm going! But we haven't yet sent for a coach!"

"We can walk"

"No, no, we must have a coach 'I'll not go without a coach"

A coach was sent for, and Charles and Lucrece—who were again deeply afflicted, and who had been cruelly spurned by Caroline renewed their entreaties, begging of her earnestly to remain, if it were only for a time, but without any other effect than that of confirming her resolution

"I leave now!" she exclaimed, "and be assured I leave all. I'll not take a thing with me! I leave as I am"

The coach was then announced, and she left the house with Greville, fixing upon Charles a look of unutterable scorn.

(To be continued Weekly.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HONOURABLE TESTIMONIAL TO AN ENGLISH SEAMAN.—A letter has been sent by Baron Moncorvo, the Portuguese Ambassador, to Capt. Walsh, of the Conway, informing him, by the order of the Portuguese Ambassador, that his humane and philanthropic conduct in saving the crew of the Portuguese barque Carolina, on the island of Madeira, who were on the point of perishing at sea, had also received feelings of admiration and gratitude, and that, animated with those sentiments, some of the inhabitants had promoted a voluntary subscription, which had raised 105,240 reis, or 20l. 10s. sterling.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE FAIRFIELD AND SHIP ARKWRIGHT.—Communications from the Secretary of the Admiralty have been received by Lloyd's, which announce the loss of the barque Fairfield, Thomas Westlake, master, from Ancona, with a cargo of timber for her Majesty's dockyards, which was lost on the Kentish Knock, on the homeward voyage from the Gulf of Africa, on the 10th of September, when the master and crew were picked up by the Mackerel, Ipswich boy Christina, bound from the coast of Syria to Lisbon, where she arrived on the 29th ult.; and that the British ship Arkwright, of Liverpool, from Bahia, on the 6th of August, for London, was lost near Rio St. Francisco, when four of the hands were drowned.

THE TELEGRAPH BUBBLE.—An advertisement appears in the *Journal du Havre*, from M. Prevost, notary at Quillebœuf, requesting the shareholders of the company formed for the raising of the Telemaque. It states that "the works are now entirely finished, and that the cargo is lying on the quay at Quillebœuf. It consists of fifty two pieces of building timber, a considerable quantity of iron, and the machinery, which has been shipped on board the vessel and sailed. Up to the 23rd of September an immense quantity of sand remained on the vessel, but operations were being actively carried on, and the sand took a day or two after were sufficient to completely clean it all out. The most minute search was then made, and it was ascertained, beyond a chance of doubt, that the existence of treasure in the Telemaque was absolutely chimerical. Nothing now remains at present but the delivery of the shell of the vessel, which will shortly be sold by auction."

SHIPWRECK AT ANCONA.—On the Tuesday morning, the 12th inst., during a tempestuous gale from the N.N.E., the sloop Providence, Tupman, of Louth, from Scarborough for Shields, and the brig Lucknell, of and from Lynn, for Seaham, were driven ashore near this place. It being high water, the crews were saved without difficulty. The brig was a total wreck, but the sloop is expected to be got off

During the same morning the brig Amelia, Briggs, of Cowes, in ballast, from London to Middlesborough, and the schooner Curlew, Hull, of Whitby, from Dundi, also for Middlesborough, in ballast, from Blyth to Dundi. Both vessels were without masts, the former having a part of the schooner at the commencement of the gale, and carried away both masts of the schooner. The crew of the latter vessel while riding at anchor, by which she was enabled to ride a little longer. She finally parted from her anchors, and was most fortunately driven on shore, with the schooner, at high water, when the crews were saved by staying on board. Assistance was rendered by the coast guard service force. Providence, favourable, they will be got off. At the same time the brig William and Jane, Robson, of Sunderland, in ballast, from Blackpool to Sunderland, was driven ashore at Saltburn. The mate was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned; the rest of the crew saved themselves by keeping bodies on through the mast. Oct. 17th. During a tremendous gale from the E.N.E., a Prussian schooner in distress came under the rocks of Redcar. The Redcar life-boat was immediately got out to render assistance, but the vessel went over the rocks, and got safe into harbour.

SINKING OF THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMER.—Last week, during the height of the storm, as the British Queen steamer was at the tail of the bank, on her passage across from Greenock to Helensburgh, it was found that she was making so much water as to render a continuance of its voyage dangerous; and she was immediately put about for Greenock harbour. As the passengers, together with the crew, were landed in safety, not in a moment or two after the vessel sank. The chief cause of the accident is supposed to have been the Greenock steamer, about a usual rate, which at minutes close by the breast of the quay opposite the harbour master's office; but though the casualty was felt at the moment of its occurrence, it was not reckoned so serious as to prevent her proceeding on her voyage, until a few minutes after leaving the quay.

LOSS.—On Monday last, a fine smack of about 50 tons, destined for the coasting trade, was launched from the building yard of Messrs Thomas and John White, ship-builders; she was named the "John Samuel," and was christened in due form, amid the presence of a number of spectators who had assembled on the occasion.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the receipts of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been very moderate, owing to which, and the large attendance of country millers, the demand for that article has ruled steady, and the prices have advanced from 1s to 2s per quarter. Although there has not been a large business done in foreign wheat, the rates have had an upward tendency. Both barley and malt have sold freely at full quotations. The oat trade has been active, and the quotations may be considered 6d per quarter higher. Beans, peas, and flour have ruled about stationary

Arrivals.—English: Wheat, 2,650 quarters, Barley, 1,100; Malt, 3,080; and Oats, 1,060 quarters, Flour, 5,470 sacks Irish: Wheat, 3,110; Barley, ——; and Oats 6,730 quarters Foreign: Wheat, 2,770; Barley, 970; and Oats, 3,280 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 50s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 47s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 35s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s, tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 33s to 38s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 30s to 32s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter Town-made flour, 43s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 56s.; Dantzig, red, 48s to 52s; white, —s to —s; *In bond.*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto, old, 14s to 16s, beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 28s to 30s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market has experienced some improvement already, at full prices, but in all other kinds of seeds very little is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 38s to 40s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 45s; hempseed, 36s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 14s to 15s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s, white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares 4s to 5s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 24l to 25l per last of 10 quarters Linseed cakes, English, 5l10 to 6l10 10s; ditto foreign, 4l7 to 4l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5l to 5l 5s per ton; canary, 57s to 64s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d, of household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 8d, barley, 30s 1d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 30s 0d, beans, 34s 4d; peas, 35s 1d

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 7d, barley, 30s 10d, oats, 15s 9d; rye, 30s 4d, beans, 33s 8d; peas, 32s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

FLOUR.—The large sales have been in progress this week, but they have passed of heavily, on rather easier terms.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar, both raw and refined, we have had a steady inquiry this week, and, in most instances, fully the prices of last week have been obtained.

Coffee.—The market was still a very firm appearance, and the quotations of most descriptions are the advance.

Cocoa. West India descriptions are commanding a firm inquiry, at fully previous figures.

Provisions.—In consequence of the cold weather, good Irish butter is selling briskly, at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. For the finest kinds of Belfast butter we have a steady inquiry, at 106s to 108s. Old bacon finds buyers at 52s to 54s, and sizeable produces 48s to 52s, landed

Tallow.—The market is decidedly lower, yet we have no alteration in the quotations.

Tar &c.—The sales are on a very limited scale, yet hoders are firm, and demand 41s 9d. for P. V. C. on the spot.

Indigo.—The public sales have gone heavily, and prices are

Oils.—Cocoa Nut, Palm, and Whale Oils have undergone no alteration worthy of notice, and Cod, Linseed, and Rape continue to

Hops.—Since our last report we have received the news from Yorkshire and Sussex, that the duration of the hop crop is now fully ascertained, and that the quantity is considerably less than was generally anticipated. The samples of fat stock have been large this week, the demand has been steady, at the following prices:—Inferior beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s. to 4s per 8lbs., to sink the offal

Newspaper and Leadenhall.—From the country, we have had a good freely; other kinds of meat slowly, at rather improved quotations.—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. to 3s 8d., veal, 3s 4d. to 4s. 4d., and pork, 3s. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs., by the carcase.

PRICE HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The much improved state of our finances has again had its influence in the money market. The increased receipts from the taxes have been unexpected, and consequently the improvement must be considered a most important one. The public credit has been favourable during the past month, for public and private credit has been raised considerably by the circumstance. The demand for money, for commercial purposes, is daily increasing, and yet restricted confidence does not render discount so difficult as it was during the late depression amongst the trading classes. Money, however abundant it still is, continues to advance in value, and the rates of interest are now nearly as high as they were previous to the panic. The present healthy state of the money market, and the ratification of the treaty of peace and commerce with New Granada are favourable circumstances for the extension of business in all the manufacturing and mining districts, the information received from them during the week containing, as it does in every respect satisfactory. The demand for cutlery and for hardware of every description, from the United States and from the East Indies would be here more active, and for iron in bars higher prices are obtained weekly. Distress, therefore, from every consideration, must soon cease in the manufacturing districts, and natural industry, all present transactions being for immediate use, and in no manner connected with speculation. On the English Exchanges the most pleasing circumstance since the failure of the Mexican Company has just been announced in favour of a further importation of the precious metals, and, with the exception of Mexico, the whole of the South American States are now particularly favourable. Indeed, Samuel Thrues advanced to 28 at the close of the week, and could not have been purchased under 28¾ when the week's transactions commenced.

The Halifax and North American royal mail steam packet the Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th instant, bringing her usual mails for that port, and the news from the United States is much more favourable than we have latterly been accustomed to. Commercial affairs were, at the beginning of this month, considerably depressed in that country, and it does not require to be stated that the credit of the Union would be improved by acknowledging the foreign debts, as it by paying the interest now so long over due. To the American bonds-men in Europe the information must be gratifying, as the public opinion must be favourable to payment.

On the Royal Exchange, during this week, the supply of commercial bills drawn on foreign countries has been considerably greater than for several previous weeks, and the terms charged on discounting bills of exchange Still this most necessary article continues to be abundant, and the distance must be so greatly improving, that on the English stock exchange rates experienced no alteration. Bank stock, at the close of the week, sold for money and for account about 200½, a corresponding improvement having also taken place in the value of our national securities. The reduction of the interest on the debt of the present year to 2½ per cent. Reduced, 101¾ Three-and-a-Half per Cent New 99¾; Long Annuities, 15¾; Bank of England Stock, 177; 3 per Cent. Last India Stock, 97¾ to 98¾; India Bonds, 98 to 99; Exchequer Bills, 64s to 66s per mum, London Joint Stock Bank, 12¾; London and Westminster Bank, 4¾; Union Bank of London, 10¾; Consols for account, 92¾.

FOREIGN AND RAILWAY SECURITIES.—Belgian Bonds, 103 to 103. Brazilian Bonds, 72¾ to 73¾. Buenos Ayres, 32 to 33. Chilian, 102 to 103. Columbian, 21¾ to 22¾. Danish, 103 to 104. Dutch 2½ per Cent. Certificates, 59¾ to 60. Ditto Twos, 39¾ to 40. Ditto Threes, 28¾ to 29. French Rents, 120¾ to 121. French Three per Cent., 82¾ to 83. Ditto, Russian Bonds, 116; Austrian Bonds, 114; Neapolitan Bonds, 106 to 107.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1843.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 16.—The Queen has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Rochester, to grant the next second Minor Canonry, void by the death of the Rev. James Tyrwhitt.

ARMY LIST OF ORDNANCE for Oct. 17.—Royal Artillery: Second Capt. J. M. Savage to be Captain, vice Sir H. Chamberlain, Bart.; First Lieut. H. Maconochie to be Second Captain, vice Savage; Second Lieut. R. B. Jones to be First Lieutenant, vice Maconochie.

Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. C. Sim to be First Lieutenant, vice Jenkin; Second Capt. H. Drake to be First Captain, vice Pym; Lieut. Percy Smith to be Second Captain, vice Sim; Second Lieut. F. C. Haszard to be First Lieutenant, vice Bennett.

MEMORANDUM.—CANCELLED.—C. CLARKE, of 3, Tower-street, Westminster road, baker. J. COOLEY, of Warwick, Warwickshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. BRANSCOMBE, of Weymouth, Dorsetshire, and of West Ham, Essex, ironmonger and coal merchant. W. HUGHES, of Bond-street, Berkeley, Kent, and of Mount-st, Paris, ironmonger and furnishing ironmonger. R. SHARPE, of Carlisle, Cumberland, draper. W. HOLLAND, of Wolverhampton, and of Birmingham street, City, to-bacconist.—E. T. ABBOTT and A. T. TEBBITT, of Birmingham, wholesale tea dealers. A. GORDON, W. CARTWRIGHT, and J. BLACKETT, of Manchester, merchants

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. FAUNCAN, of Glasgow, engraver.—W. GUY, of Paisley, cotton manufacturer.—J. Reader, weigher.—D. M'MILLAN, of Glasgow, flesher, and of Inchture, wood merchant.—T. CAMPBELL, of Edinburgh, tavern keeper.—J. HANNAY, of Dalquharran, Kirkcudbright, wood merchant.—W POLLOCK, of Glasgow, writer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 20.—1st Foot: Second Lieut. C. Dyer, to be Ensign, vice Ewart 11th Regt. W. H. Forster to be Ensign, vice Irving, 12th Regt. Quartermaster Sergeant J. Cowell to be Quartermaster, vice Hall, 16th Regt.—2nd Foot: Ensign R. Bowes, vice Marshall.—3rd: W. H. Dowling, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Petherick.—23rd: Second Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, who retires.—24th: Second Lieutenant H. Bellairs to be First Lieutenant, vice Captain Gent. Cadet H. H. Dore to be Second Lieutenant, vice Rourke.—25th: Lieutenant E. R. Priestley to be Captain, vice Knight.—Ensign H. Belgrav to be Lieutenant, vice Priestley.—27th: Lieutenant A. V. Waters to be Captain, vice Lonsdale, Ensign J. B. Manly to be Lieutenant, vice Waters.—H. Murray to be Ensign, vice Manly.—30th: S. Hackett to be Ensign, vice Robinson.—31st: Capt. R. Lewis to be Captain, vice Magor, 60th Ensign R. B. Chambers to be Lieutenant, vice Lane.—Lieut. T. G. Babcock to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Heath.—60th: Lieut. R. C. Dennis to be Captain, vice Parker.—Ensign A. P. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Daniell.—H. W. B. Davis to be Ensign, vice Cooper.—76th: F. A. Peel, to be Ensign, vice Foster.—77th: Capt. J. Burke to be Captain, vice Gal-

way, Lieut. M. D. Griffith to be Captain, vice Burke; Ensign C. T. Dumaresq to be Lieutenant, vice Griffith; R. H. Maguire to be Ensign, vice Dumaresq.—61st Lieut. R. Bowyer to be Captain, vice Hale; Ensign F. Lepper to be Lieutenant, vice Bowyer. R. H. Chichester, to be Ensign, vice Lepper.—64th: Ensign Lord S. S. Compton to be Lieutenant, vice Vance: R. H. Waters to be Ensign, vice Lord S. S. Compton.—91st Capt. J. F. G. Campbell to be Major, vice Ducat; Lieut. H. L. S. ings to be Captain, vice Campbell; Ensign J. M'Leay to be Lieutenant, vice Savage, Sergeant-Maj. or J. M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice M'Leay.—96th Capt. H. W. Magan to be Captain, vice Lewis.—2nd West India Regiment, Company Sergeant-Major C. Bailey to be Quartermaster, vice Jordan, who retires upon full pay.—C. F. Stephenson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Ironside.

Royal Newfoundland Companies.—Lieut. H. B. Chambers to be Lieutenant, vice Berry.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Inspector of Hospitals C. St. John, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice A. Stewart, M.D.; Assist.-Surgeon J. Stewart to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Straith; Assist.-Surgeon J. Tennent to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces: W. Beard, M.B., to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces.

Brevet.—Captain J. Burke, of the 77th Foot, to be Major in the Army

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED A. CUNNINGHAM, provision dealer, Bolton. C. RUBYON, innkeeper, Isle of Man

BANKRUPTCIES J. BRAIN, copper plate printer, Poplar-street, Pentonville. J. WHIPPLE, soap manufacturer, Crown-street, Finsbury. R. W. Sergeant, Gloucester.—W. MILLS, upholsterer, Birmingham. J. HORNE, printer, Bridgewater, Staffordshire.

BIRTH.

At Porchester-place, Oxford square, the lady of Walter J. Bryant, Esq., surgeon, of a son.—At Huntingdon, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Boden, M.A., rector of King's Ripton, Hunts, of a son.—At Stondrop Hall, the wife of R. G. Hubback, Esq., of a son.—At Back worth House, the lady of the Rev. W. C. King, of a daughter.—At 7, Burton-street, Burton crescent, Mrs. Phillipps, of a daughter.—At Southwick, St. John's-wood, the lady of H. A. Hawkins, Esq., of a daughter.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Edward James Jackson, Esq., of a daughter.—At Ipswich, the lady of Captain Edward Burdge, R.A., of a daughter.—In Norfolk-street, the wife of Octavius Ommanney, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

At Lowesby, Leicestershire, the Rev. William Lancelot Rolleston, B.A., vicar of Great Dalby, Leicestershire, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., of Gopsall, Leicestershire.—At Florence, at the British Legation, the Marchese Cosmo Ridolfi, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of William Rensley, Esq., late of Ewhurst House, Hants.—At North Ormesby, Robert Webster, Esq., of Marske Hall, to Ann Hurtley, eldest of Thomas Watson, Esq., of Thornton le Moor.—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, F. K. Hervey, Esq., of Ealing, to Eleanore Louisa, granddaughter of the late Colonel George Hervey.—At Tarbat House, Cromarty, Hector Munro Cannan, fourth son of the late Donald Cannan, Esq., of Finbury square, to Ellen, third daughter of James Adams, Esq., of Finsbury-square.—At Guernsey, Captain Cotchil, son of the late Capt. Francis Cotchil, R.N., of Blackheath, Kent, to Cecilia Jane Poole, only daughter of the late David Poole, Esq., of Bootham, York

DEATHS

The Rev. Nicholas Spencer, for many years vicar of Holes, Somersetshire.—At Paris, Martin de Villamil, Esq., formerly of Jamaica.—At Cheltenham, Martha Louisa, relict of John Lloyd Williams, Esq., late of Gwernant Park, Cardiganshire.—At Benares, Brevet-Captain Alexander Fraser, Acting Adjutant 46th Regiment N.I. The Dowager Lady Palmer relict of the late Sir William Henry Palmer, Bart.—At the house of his brother-in-law Thomas Boulnois, near the Hermitage, Limehouse, Francis Boulnois, Esq.—In Dublin, Mary, the wife of H. Alington, Esq., mayor of the borough.—At Ely, the Rev. Charles Thorley, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.—At sea, Commander Richard Francis Cleaveland, of her Majesty's Royal Navy.—In Kensington-street, Bayswater, Mr. Sarah Mills Chapman.—At Edinburgh, John, eldest son of John Hamet, Esq., Foey hills, Berwickshire.—In Regent-street, Henry Kenyon, Esq.—At Gravesend, the Rev. Daniel Edward Stephens, curate of Trinity Church, St. Giles's.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Oct. 23, and during the Week, will be revived the Drama of the WRECK ASHORE; or, a Scene from the Sea. Principal Characters by Messrs. Lyon, D. Smith, Wright, Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Woolgar.—After which (first time) a New Farce, called WANTED A WIFE, or, London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Supported by Messrs. Wright, Maynard, Franks, Hughes, Wieland, Lyon, Miss Chaplin, and Mrs. Frank Matthews.—To which will be added, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER. Vesuvienne, Mr. G. Smith, Miss Dayenport. Miss Rosina Stanley.—To conclude with (for the last Six Nights) ONDINE. Giselda, Miss Woolgar; Klenkaburn, Mr Wieland, and Ondine by Mademoiselle Celeste Stephan. Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 8.—Doors open at half past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First Public Exhibition of Two important Discoveries in Science—Mr. Cavendish's Electric Machine, which multiplies eight times the quantity of Electricity of any other Machine yet known, and which will be exhibited daily, at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the evening; and Loughstone's Opaque Microscope, showing the Animal and Natural History in all their varied colours. Lectures daily on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Messrs. Barlow and Professor Bachhoffner. The arrangement of the Marvel Daguerreotype is under the management of Mr. Goddard. Dissolving Views and Cosmoramic Pictures, Models of all kinds of Machinery in motion, Diver and Diving bell, &c. Construction of the Bond, T. Wells, Manager. Open mornings and evenings, except Saturday evenings.—Admission, 1s., Schools half-price.

GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR. The Subscribers to the Glaciarum and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice being prepared by a newly invented process, is pronounced by the scientific world to the snow has fallen on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the picturesque stile GLACIER, formed of the ice, again tempts the venturous Skater to descend to the valley to the ice-bound Lake of Icecrest now refrozen as solid as ever; and Skaters and sceptic Visitors are invited to witness (while the opportunity offers) this extraordinary novelty. Admission only one shilling, to be repaid to each Subscriber or Public on Monday, the 30th inst., and daily from 11 in the morning until 3; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the full Band of the Queen's Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. The novelty of Sledges on the frozen lake for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.: Children, 6d.. Skaters, 1s.

THE SHRINE of a NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the many but on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 950, the Clock of Marengo, the magnificent Cut of the Emperor, the Prince Regent's Gold Dressing Case, the Bust of Napoleon, Marie Louise, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from life, Lucien, by Lethiere, the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the property of Governor Wall, the Prince Regent's Gold Plate, Jewels, Diamonds, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman square. Admittance, one large room, 1s., two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dark; and from seven in the evening till ten.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are reported that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Bishopsgate-street within). They are packed in shares (twelve canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is required in the sale. The Company is only 18 months old, and during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. lost or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

REALLY WATERPROOF BERDOE'S WINTER VENETIAN WATERPROOF FROCK.—The stylish, ahd and gentlemanly garment has already been adopted by a long list of the nobility, gentry, professional gentlemen, &c., and will prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly appearance in opposition to slang, vulgarity, and meanness. Made to measure in the first style, but a large assortment always ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Warranted waterproof, and every perspiration.—Made only by W. BERDOE, tailor, waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill, (north side.)

DOVER.—LONDON HOTEL.—W. J. HOLLYER, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has entered into the above old-established House, which he has entirely refurnished and fitted up with every requisite for comfort and convenience. It is situated adjoining the Steampacket Quay, near the Railway Terminus, the Custom-House, and Admiralty Pier, and commands a fine view of the Harbour, Sea, and Castle. Families or Gentlemen boarded for any length of time, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. W. J. H. begs to say that genteel accommodation and moderate charges, to merit the encouragement of the visitors to Dover and the Continent. Excellent Stabling. Lock-up Coach-houses.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, specially patronised by the QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY of FRANCE, and most of the several Courts of Europe. This Oil will produce and restore hair, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and impurity, and be found a most effectual remedy and grower. It is unrivalled for children, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Fancy bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines on the wrapper. All other are spurious imitations.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Cacinists and Perfumers.

ELASTIC BOOTS.—THE QUEEN'S BOOTS.

J. SPARKES HALL'S PATENT ELASTIC ANKLE BOOTS require neither lacing, buttoning, nor tying: they can be put on and off in a moment, without trouble or loss of time. The constant annoyance of laces breaking, buttons coming off, holes wearing out, and many other evils attendant on the ordinary modes of fastening, suggested the improvement which is now submitted to the public. No boots ever afforded such variety of play and motion to the foot and ancles, or corresponded so exactly to their natural and anatomical form.—206, Regent-street, Langham-place, opposite the Polytechnic Institution.

Ladies and Gentlemen are advised to be fitted by forwarding a pattern boot.

ELEGANT CARDINALS at 12s. 9d.—BAILEY and Co beg to announce to the Public, that they have now on sale Waterproof Cardinals, lined with silk, and trimmed with Silk Bullion Fringe, 12s. Also a lot of rich Genoa Velvet, lined with silk, and trimmed with Bullion Fringe, 30s. 6d. And 60s Mantillas with Silk Fringe, 30s. 6d. and a lot of well-seasoned Squirrel Boas at 30s. 6d. Real Prussia Sable Boas at 25s. 6d. 37 good Squirrel Muffs. A lot of real Lynx Muffs at 18s. 6d. and Ermine at 17s. 6d. Capes, Cuffs, and flat Boas, in great variety. They are recommending the German Mexican at 2s. 6d. equal to French for durability and colour. 18 grosses at 2s. 6d. Gentlemen's Fur Gloves and Shoulder Belts; a large stock of Wool Blankets, Counterpanes, and Shawls; also Mexico Merinos, commencing at 6½d. per yard. BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77 81 Fleet-street, Church-yard, and Ludgate Hill.

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 65, Regent's Quadrant, corner of Air street.—Postage envelopes, 1s. per dozen, the new patent envelope, with the note paper attached, 6d. per dozen; plain envelopes, 3d. 6d. and 4s. per 100. Note papers, 3d. 4d. 5d. and 6d. per quire; note ditto, 2d. 3d. and 4d. per quire; much cheaper by the ream); blotting cases, 6d. 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; superior ditto, with locks, 2s. 3s. and 4s. each; the best way, red or black, ten sticks 1s. 3s. 6d. per lb.; the celebrated magnum bonum steel pens, 6d. per dozen, 4s. per gross, albums and scrap books, of every variety, from 1s.; copy books, 4d. each, 3s. per dozen; paper books, elegantly bound, 1s. 6d. each; bibles to match, 5s.; church services, 4s. 6d.; ditto, two vols., in case, 7s. 6d.; the new Parisian stationery cabinets, filled with note paper, envelopes, and wax, 1s. 6d.; Cranberland lead pencils, 6d. per dozen; fancy waters of all per 100; royal diamond ink, five quarts in 3d.; Queen's and Albert's ditto, five quarts in 6d.; the new mixture in patent card, one drop to a pint, produces jet-black ink; Cornhill, and Regent-street, Bank of England, and Exchange, and Lombard-street, Mansion-house, and Cheapside, Bow-churchyard, and Paternoster-row, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, and Fleet-street, Temple Bar, and Strand, Somerset House, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, and Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street, Hyde Park Corner, and Knightsbridge, and Brompton, and Kensington, and Hammersmith, and Fulham, and Chelsea, and Pimlico, and Vauxhall, and Kennington, and Brixton, and Camberwell, and Peckham, and Dulwich, and Norwood, and Clapham, and Wandsworth, and Putney, and Richmond, and Kew, and Brentford, and Hounslow, and Isleworth, and Twickenham, and Hampton, and Hampton Court, and Thames Ditton, and Esher, and Cobham, and Kingston, and Surbiton, and Wimbledon, and Merton, and Mitcham, and Croydon, and Sydenham, and Penge, and Bromley, and Beckenham, and Eltham, and Lee, and Blackheath, and Greenwich, and Deptford, and New Cross, and Hatcham, and Peckham, and Camberwell, and Walworth, and Lambeth, and Vauxhall, and Battersea, and Clapham, and Tooting, and Streatham, and Brixton, and Stockwell, and Kennington, and Newington, and Walworth

THE PROPOSED NEW INFANTRY CAP.

This new pattern cap has been proposed for our infantry; but public opinion has been so unequivocally expressed against it, that it is not likely to prove a popular substitution for the cap now in wear. It is neither soldierlike nor appropriate; it bears a strong resemblance to the old Hessian infantry cap, which was introduced into the German service, but discontinued long before the Reformation. The cap is covered with black cloth, the crown and the brim being of black varnished leather; the band is of white worsted, as is the tuft, which is placed upon a ball of red worsted. Beneath is the royal crown, and underneath is a brass Maltese cross, in the centre of which is inscribed the number. On each side is a brass tuner's head, and inside is a small flap and spring; this contrivance being intended to serve as a ventilator in pu[illegible]

HARP FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Mr. A. Blazdell has just had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, a small harp, made by him expressly for the Princess Royal, which has been highly approved of by the Queen.

The harp is three feet high; the pillar carved in pure Elizabethan taste, of white maple wood, and burnished gold; the base of pillar is carved, and supported by two dolphins; the body is also of maple wood, pure white; the front is enamelled and highly ornamented, from the design of Raphael; the neck has double gold lines, and bears the rose, thistle, and shamrock, in gold. The machine has action similar to that of large harps, which is considered peculiar for so small an instrument. The pedals, which are constructed with the machine, are of ivory, as are also the sides of the body and pegs. At the top of the pillar is a splendid crown, carved and burnished gilt. The cover for the harp is of white satin, richly embroidered, two wreaths of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, with P. R. in gold, and the whole is enclosed in a splendid mahogany case, highly polished. The strug box is also maple wood, inlaid with pearl, ivory tuning key, and in every respect is of the first workmanship. In tone, this small instrument is unusually powerful.

CHESS.

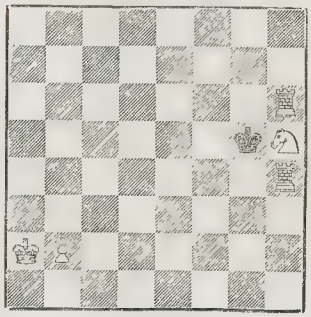
Solution to problem No. 42

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 2nd	P moves
2. Q to K B 7th	P moves
3. Q to Q R 2nd	P moves
4. R to Q Kt 3rd	P takes R
5. Q to Q Kt 2nd ch.	P takes Q mating

Problem No. 43. By EDWARD.

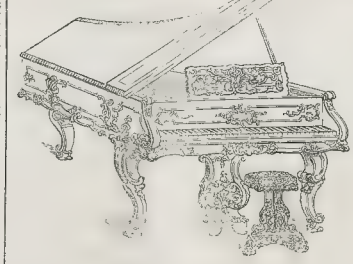
White to move and mate with the Pawn in eight moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.



GRAND HARP MADE FOR THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Messrs. Collard and Collard, of Cheapside, have just completed two superb instruments for her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the Infanta, of exit ordinary beauty and superior tone. The Duchess della Victoria, with Don[illegible] and suite, have been to inspect them, and were, in the highest degree, delighted with their many and various improvements and perfection, in richness, power, and extreme beauty of tone, lightness and elasticity of touch, and, in fact, in all the essential requisites of a fine pianoforte. Their compass embraces seven octaves, extending from A to A, and in this material feature, these instruments present a great difference from grand pianos in general, which are mostly confined to six octaves and a half, or C to F. The action is distinguished by the name of "repeater," by which term the peculiar mechanism of Messrs. Collard's instruments is so well known. The embellishments of the instruments are in the best taste. The cases are of British mottled oak; the sides are paneled with richly gilt carvings. The plinth is carved and gilt in the style of Louis Quatorze. Each instrument is supported on three elegant and massive trusses to correspond with the main ornaments. The lyre used for the pedal action tastefully conceals the wires which connect it with the interior mechanism. On opening the piano, the desk and candlestands display much fancy fretwork, and the keeping of the accompanying decorations. In fine, even the minutest detail of these magnificent instruments perfectly sustains the high reputation of the factory where they have been constructed.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 17th Oct. 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—We are at present, as you may imagine, in a season little favourable for the exhibition of any very special novelty: the different changes of temperature succeed each other with such suddenness that it becomes exceedingly difficult to say what is required to meet them. It is, however, confidently expected that the cold will be extreme, in inverse proportion to the extraordinary heats that have predominated during the month of September; and that furs will come into immediate requisition, the more especially as it is well known that fur is one of those articles that offer to our fashionable artistes the most valuable resources for the exhibition of their elegance and taste. Thus we find the question of furs now everywhere agitated; and we have no doubt that we shall, in the approaching season, see them more used than ever, and, according to all appearances, with greater success than ever; not merely for muffs, but also as trimmings for robes in swansdown and in chinchulla, and for pelerines and camails in ermine, sable, fox, &c.

Of the various materials for dress we think we may point out as those most likely to be worn—mousselines de laine and cashmeres, the rich tissues of Smyrna, imperial rips, damask Pekins with satin stripes, Pekins of two shades, shots poults de soie, Persian Pekins with gold shades, African velvets with bizarre designs, and foulards figured with palms and branches of olive.

The forms into which these articles are thrown are as yet little seen; nor do I imagine that I can afford you much information on this point for some few days. Nevertheless I trust I shall be excused for describing two or three toilets, which at least appear to be in happy taste. The first of these was a morning robe for indoor use, and was made with a corsage having a falling collar, with an under stomacher of battiste, embroidered in light stripes; the skirt was open, displaying a second petticoat, trimmed with a deep flounce edged with lace. The other dresses were outdoor dresses, in bronze taffety and in pearl grey poult de soie, the first of which was ornamented upon the front of the skirt with a double turnback en biais, wide at the bottom of the petticoat, but remounting to a point towards the corsage, and bordered on each side by a frill of the same stuff; the corsage high, with a collar commencing from the point of the corsage and widening in the shape of a pelerine on the shoulder, closed with small buttons behind, and trimmed all round it by a gather of the same stuff; the sleeves were plain, round jockeys, rather wide, and trimmed with a frill. The second dress was trimmed with a flounce of the height of half the skirt, and surmounted with a frill, à la vielle, of the same material; the corsage was high, with three seams, all of them covered with a frill; the sleeves plain, with two rows of frills, forming jockeys.

The most fashionable hats are those of satin, couettishly developed with a full of blonde with long ends, as also hats of violet-coloured velvet, lined with uncut velvet, and trimmed with bouquets of marabouts, made short and tufted.

I do not know that at the present moment I can give you anything else worth notice; and, indeed, from the uncertainty that at present reigns here, it is dangerous to say what the fashions really are. You may, however, in any event, rely upon being furnished with information as soon as any change occurs; and in the meantime adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The nomination of candidates for the honour of the seat in the representation of the city of London, rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir Matthew Wood, took place yesterday, at the Guildhall, in the presence of a vast assemblage of electors.

Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of business, but the doors of the Guildhall were opened shortly before eleven o'clock, when the Livery were admitted, and began to take up their stations in the hall. Before twelve it was half filled, and, at the commencement of the business, was more than two-thirds occupied.]

Mr. Baring, with his mover and seconder, Mr. R. Ellice and Mr. Labouchere, arrived on the platform at a few minutes before the clock struck twelve, and took their position on the right side of the hustings, which were crowded with the partisans of the respective candidates.

A number of members of Parliament were present, and some of the most active and distinguished members of the Anti-Corn-law League. The members of the committees of both candidates were also present.

Mr. Pattison, in company with Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Travers, and the different members of his committee, arrived shortly afterwards.

The Sheriffs arrived at a few minutes after twelve, when proclamation was made, and the Queen's writ and the bribery act read.

Mr. Sheriff Musgrove called on the electors to give a patient and attentive hearing to all the gentlemen who might address them.

Mr. Prescott then came forward and proposed his friend Mr. James Pattison, as a fit and proper person to represent this City in Parliament. (Loud cheers.) He had known him so long, and so well, that he was able to assure them they would not be disappointed in him. (Cheers.) They knew him to be a merchant of the City of London, and a man of high character. His political principles were in accordance with his own, and he believed with the majority of the constituency. (Cheers and laughter.) He was a Liberal in politics, and a consistent supporter of the principles of free trade. He had always given his support to what was believed to be best for mankind. He was one whose word was as his bond, and whose actions had ever equalled his professions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Travers then came forward amid loud cheers to second the nomination, and after a brief but earnest eulogium on the character of the late Sir Matthew Wood, proceeded to say that Mr. Pattison had been invited to fill the vacancy in their representation, as the most fit and proper man in the City who could be found. He was the friend of order (uproar) and good government; the friend of all our free institutions, and the unflinching defender of all our popular rights. (Loud cheers.) They wanted a fit and proper man, and where could they find a more proper or more fit man than Mr. Pattison? (Cheers.) With Mr. Pattison's principles their interests were bound up. (Cheers.) Let them, therefore, return James Pattison, Esq., to Parliament, as the representative of free principles, and the advocate of the vital interest of this great country. (Loud cheers.)

Alderman Brown then came forward to propose Mr. Baring as a fit and proper person to represent the city of London in Parliament. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous uproar; and he long spoke in dumb show to all except those who were immediately around him. He said they could not find a better man than Mr. Baring. He had long been in a position to observe, and he knew well that no man was better fitted to be sent to Parliament than the English merchant; and of the character of the English merchant, they could not have a better sample than in the person of Mr Baring. The alderman then proceeded with much warmth, but in perfect dumb show, to denounce the tyranny of democracy, and the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, who, he said, was leading his fellow countrymen to destruction. (Great uproar.) They had done justice to Mr. Pattison on a former occasion he hoped they would imitate themselves on the present occasion. (Cheers, laughter, and uproar.) It was with the highest satisfaction he proposed to them Thomas Baring, Esq. (Great uproar.)

Mr. Russell Ellice seconded the nomination in two or three sentences, which were delivered in dumb show.

The Sheriff again came forward, and reminded the Livery of the request he had before made of them.

Mr. Pattison then came forward amid long-protracted cheering. He (Mr. Pattison) was the friend of free principles, who would vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws, who wanted cheap bread and cheap sugar. (Cheers.) A free trade in corn was the true basis of all commercial freedom. (Cheers.) And unless those principles were adopted the trade of this country must dwindle until it came to nought. (Loud cheers.) The cause of free trade was their cause and the cause of the people. He was reminded that to-morrow would be the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, and he would quote to them, he thought not inappropriately, the words of the immortal Nelson—"England expects that every man will do his duty." (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will, we will!")

Mr. Baring then came forward, amid the most tremendous uproar. He was inaudible to all who were not close to him. He said he could not be accused of presumption, for he had come forward in compliance with the wishes of a large body of the citizens of London. Let it not be concluded that a free trade was necessarily a fair trade, or a good trade. It had been said that he favoured protection for British interests. But he was not friendly to any protection which he did not believe calculated to secure the best interests of his fellow-countrymen. He said there was now a return of credit, confidence, and activity in the country, and would they risk these upon the mere assertion of free trade principles? The question now was, protection or no protection. While he was in favour of a fixed duty on corn, he thought that the benefits which might result from a fixed duty would be too dearly bought by exciting and alarming the country by an interference with the interest of the agriculture of the country. They were told that they were at issue on the point of free trade; there were other interests upon which he was at issue with Mr. Patison, but he should appeal to the poll to-morrow. If defeated, he should retire with no feelings of rancour towards his opponent; and if, on the other hand, he should be triumphant, he should go to Parliament their free representative, and not the factious opponent of any administration, but attempting to serve the best interests of his constituents and the country at large. (Cheers, hisses, and uproar.)

Sheriff Musgrove then came forward, took the show of hands, and declared, amid the most deafening cheers, that the Sheriffs were of opinion, that the show of hands was in favour of James Pattison, Esq.

He also announced that a poll had been demanded on behalf of both candidates, and that the polling would commence to-morrow (this morning), at eight o'clock, and close at four in the afternoon. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pattison and Mr. Baring then both quitted the Hall, each surrounded and cheered by his partisans, and hooted and yelled at by his opponents.

[Next week we shall give several illustrations of this exciting contest.]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 78.—Vol. III. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

We have repeatedly had occasion to express our highest approval of those royal excursions among the people by their Queen, which stimulate the loyalty of the one and freshen the love of the other, and cement between them, with beautiful links of harmony, the chain of happiness and the bonds of peace. The Sovereign who does not confine the gaieties of her court within a single palace, nor prison her pleasures within the selfish sphere of mere personal enjoyment but causes the first to shed their light over the hearts of thousands—and the last to be in the participation of her universal subjects, whenever the opportunity of careering joyfully among them may occur;—is sure to make her throne ubiquitous, by building it upon the firm foundation of the affections of those she rules—is sure to live in a kingdom of love, and earn a popularity of which it is both wise and virtuous in a monarch to be nobly ambitious and proud. But this is not all. Either,—as in the case of our beloved Queen's visit to the glorious old abodes of her ancient Scottish nobility—she awakens a lavish and honourable hospitality among the great, which causes money to flow freely among their tradesmen, and puts bread into the mouths of the poor—or, stirring the enthusiasm of loyal cities, encourages the spirit and the energies that are strong within them for purposes of public good. Or, as when she rode into stately London, and partook of the gorgeous festivities of its merchant princes—or, led by the hand of science, walked firmly beneath the waters of her own majestic Thames—she giveswise to a thousand new impulses of ambition in the heart of the very greatness to which she comes to lend a lustre and a crown she fosters fresh desires for monuments of grandeur in science and in art—and, as the lion of commerce crouches tenderly at her feet, her gentle and beautiful caress, her smiling approval, and her admiration, all confessed, make him long to leap forth upon his path of riches, and to roar of the might of his mistress in every quarter of the globe! Yes—the principle is even so good-abounding as all this—and what seems merely the casual excursion of a monarch, has in it—when that monarch is virtuous—a stimulus, not only for the living loyalty of the people—but for everything that is good or great—ay, or weak and struggling either—in the circle within which she moves. But if in all instances this familiar presence of a Queen among her subjects, be doing good—if her visits to renowned places strengthen the landmarks of history, and her presence at rare pageantries fix many memories which the future shall have of the past—so do all the advantages of such events and occasions, seem to concentrate themselves into that nobler and brighter excellence which all the universe derives from the royal encouragement of learning—from pilgrimages made to the temples and shrines of genius by the magnate rulers of the earth. It is, therefore, that we wish to mark our high sense of the judgment and good taste of our Sovereign in paying to one of our honoured universities that gracious visit, which is one of our prominent features of illustration in this day's News.

All along her route to the ancient colleges of Cambridge, her Majesty will have met with the usual tokens of the affection and enthusiasm of her people—their happy voices will have greeted her ear—their gay banners her sight, and she will have passed under their triumphal arches with pleasant feelings at her heart—feelings fresher than the flowers that were there entwined; but it is within the halls of learning themselves that her emotions will become more deep, and grave, and impressive—that, with the exalted pleasure which the imposing present will convey, she will see the hallowing past looking back to her from a thousand associations, and mingling its sacred instruction with the new thoughts and feelings that come rushing upon her heart. For the moment she is the living presence, whom, next to the highest, all men worship there. And what class of men are they? Reverend professors, who have stored their souls from books with imperishable and ever-flowing founts of knowledge—founts that have been poured through thousands of other minds;—young fathers of the Church, who have earned early knowledge, but are not rich, tutor others, richer, in much of the lore that they have gained—men to be encouraged, promoted, and respected whenever the world may become just; and, lastly, that dense crowd of earnest young aspirants—the ardent spirits of the place—the sons of her nobles, her clergy, her statesmen, her legislators, her warriors, her merchants—men whom she will often, under God's providence, see again in after life at her court, in her churches, at her council-board, among her lords and commons, at review, at levee, or civic feast; and by her presence all these are encouraged onward upon the paths of the knowledge which is to educate them for after life. Here the *omens divinior* imbibes its glory and its grace, and much is the spirit of its genius refreshed and rejoiced by the respect and patronage of her who rules the Isles. But Victoria, if she be regal-hearted, will gather still deeper inspiration for the honouring of those old abodes; and, above all, for promoting the beautiful purposes for which they were founded—from the echoes of history that be sounded from the ancient walls—the eternal voices of the past. The glorious halls will tell what regal munificence did for learning in ages not half so civilised as this. The portraits will be to her sense of true greatness and duty, more eloquent than the cheering living throng. The library will be full of thoughtfulness to her spirit, and in it she will linger more fondly than in the festive hall. Will she not read too that remarkable oration of her great predecessor, Elizabeth, which is so eloquent in its quaintness, and yet so quaint in its eloquence, and is, moreover, so full of wisdom's truth? It was first spoken in Latin, but it is so germane to the question we are discussing, and the doctrine we are laying down, that we shall give our readers an English version of it here. Thus spake the Queen:—

"Although this maiden modesty of mine, most faithful subjects and most cherished university, prevent me in presence of so numerous an assemblage of learned men from delivering my sentiments unlaboured on this occasion; nevertheless, the entreaties of my nobility and my own good will towards the university, induse me to offer a few observations. I feel myself impelled to this undertaking by two considerations. The first is the advancement of literature. The second is the expectation of all of you here present. As regards the advancement, I remember the particular remark of Demosthenes, that 'the words of superiors take the place of books with inferiors, and that the commands of princes have the authority of laws with their subjects.' This, therefore, I should wish you all to remember, that there is no more honourable path, whether to acquire the goods of fortune or to conciliate the favour of princes, than earnestly, as you have begun, so to persevere in attention to your studies; and that you may do so, I pray and beseech you all. With respect to the second consideration, namely, your expectation, which is not unnatural, this alone do I say, that I shall neglect nothing willingly which the feelings of your benevolent opinion conceive of me. And now I come to the university. I beheld before noon your magnificent buildings, erected by those renowned princes, my ancestors, for the cause of learning; and whilst I gazed upon them did sorrow take possession of my senses, and those feelings which asserted their influence over Alexander, when having read of many monuments left behind them by princes, he turned to a friend, or rather to one of his council, and grieved exceedingly that he had done nothing of the kind. This common remark, however, has comforted me in some measure, which, although it cannot take away, nevertheless diminishes my regret: which remark is this, that

'Rome was not built in a day.'

My time of life, however, is not so far advanced, nor have I lived so long since when I commenced to reign, but that before my payment of the debt of nature if destiny shall not have cut my thread of life too soon, I shall produce some work; and so long as life rules this mortal frame, I shall never turn aside from my purpose. And if it should come to pass (how soon it may be I know not), that I must die before I should be enabled to complete this particular one which I promise, I shall, nevertheless, leave after my death some work of worth by which my memory may become renowned in after time, and by my example I may excite others, as well as cause you all here present to be more arduous in your studies. But already you perceive how great a difference there is between a regular course of study, and that education which is not retained on the mind. Of the one, there are full many ample witnesses; of the other, I have too luminously indeed made you the witnesses also on this occasion in detaining your learned attention so long by my uncultivated style of address. I have done."

The allusions here made by Elizabeth to the greatness and value of public works not only intrinsic—but in fixing the memories of those who reign when such pillars of genius and civilization are erected—may fall in the sense of compliment upon the ears of our young sovereign, whose sway among us is likely to be distinguished by the raising of more public structures of beauty and grandeur than ever recorded the elevated taste of a sovereign in any former time.

But these monuments are no whit more honourable to a sovereign than a patronage of the progress of learning—for learning should go hand in hand with art—and therefore we should hardly more congratulate her Majesty upon the completion of her magnificent Houses of Parliament, or of her City Temple of Trade, more than we now do for that noble spirit which has honoured the wisdom of our Universities, and dictated this regal visit to the olden glories of the Cam.

HER MAJESTY EN ROUTE TO CAMBRIDGE—QUEEN ELEANOR'S CROSS, AT WALTHAM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29th.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30th.—King Alfred died, 900.
TUESDAY, 31st.—Allhallows Eve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Saints.
THURSDAY, 2nd. All Souls.
FRIDAY, 3rd.—St. Winifre.le
SATURDAY, 4th.—St. Charles Boromeo.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 4.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 4 53	A. h. m. 7 23	M. h. m. 8 2	A. h. m. 8 43	M. h. m. 9 28	A. h. m. 10 16
M. h. m. 5 13	A. h. m. 7 43	M. h. m. 8 24	A. h. m. 9 5	M. h. m. 9 50	A. h. m. 10 38
M. h. m. 5 35	A. h. m. 8 5	M. h. m. 8 47	A. h. m. 9 28	M. h. m. 10 13	A. h. m. 11 0
M. h. m. 5 58	A. h. m. 8 29	M. h. m. 9 12	A. h. m. 9 53	M. h. m. 10 38	A. h. m. 11 24
M. h. m. 6 24	A. h. m. 8 56	M. h. m. 9 40	A. h. m. 10 20	M. h. m. 11 8	A. h. m. 11 52
M. h. m. 6 55	A. h. m. 9 28	M. h. m. 10 13	A. h. m. 10 54	M. h. m. 11 44	A. h. m. 0 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We beg to remind our subscribers, who may not have obtained our Supplement of October 14, containing the Population Returns of England and Wales, according to the recent census, of the great value of this document as a work of reference. From all parts we have received letters expressing the satisfaction of the public at the valuable details and voluminous statements it contains; and we have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to our subscribers generally as a highly useful work, and which will, we have no doubt, on inspection, bear out the favourable opinion we have expressed. Copies continue to be sold by all booksellers and newsmen, or may be had direct from our office by an order addressed to our publisher, Mr. W. Little, 198, Strand. This supplement will be found a useful work for reference when bound up with our half-yearly volume, and we recommend our subscribers to preserve it for that purpose.

CENSUS SUPPLEMENT. *Errata: page 3—Ashington, Sussex, pop. 382, should be 982; page 13—Stopham, Sussex, should be Stopham; page 15—Wyatsfi, Cumberland, should be Wyton, Cumberland, pop. 9635. The following parishes were omitted in their proper place:—Oulton, Suffolk, pop. 660; Parham, Sussex, pop. 58; Swimbridge, Devon, pop. 1746; Redmarley, Worcester, pop. 981. Any errors or omissions will continue to be noticed, and we shall feel extremely obliged to any correspondent for such communication.*

"*J. M.*"—*Wigton will observe we have attended to his corrections. Our correspondent adds—"Your Census Supplement ought to be in the hands of every postmaster, and you would do well to recommend it to them, as letters are frequently put into an office addressed to villages in another county without the nearest post town being given.*

W. T. S., *Storrington.*—*Thanks for his letter. The parish of Cold Waltham will be found at page 14, under the name, Cold.*

T. E.—*Chester.*—*The parish of Cooperale, or Thoydon-Garnon, will be found in our list, under the latter name.*

"*W. S. M.*" *Lincoln.*—*The population of Lincoln City and Liberty is 18,172. The City, exclusive of the parishes forming the Liberty, contains 13,896 inhabitants. The population of the parishes returned in our list is 13,861; including the extra-parochial places, which contain 305 inhabitants.*

A Cornishman.—*The population of the borough of Truro, according to the last census, was 6901. Our list only contains parishes, cities, and towns. The returns of the population of all the boroughs in Great Britain, which we had not room for in our last Supplement, will appear with the Census of Scotland and Ireland, now in preparation, in the same form as that of England and Wales.*

R. S., "*Castle Douglas.*—*Stewmort Town, or Lower Mutton Chapelry, in the county of Worcester, is entered as Mutton, in our list; the population is 304.*

T. C., *Reading.*—*An elector can only vote for one candidate when one member is to be returned.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Dover.*—*The situation of landing-waiter in the Customs is a highly respectable one. We do not know the amount of salary attached to it.*

"*Amicus Verus.*"—*The lamented gentleman resided for a time at Kentish-town.*

"*S. S.*"—*Hoyle's Treatise on Backgammon.*

"*Winslow.*"—*Thanks.*

"*J. W.*" *Manchester.*—*We cannot avail ourselves of our correspondent's offer.*

"*A Looker-on*," *Birmingham.*—*We will inquire into it.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Watford.*—*We know of no public fund where our correspondent can procure the loan.*

"*A Subscriber*," *Dover.*—*Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, supplies the publication in question.*

"*A Poor Man*," *Nottingham.*—*Sevenpence is an overcharge, and our correspondent should change his newsman.*

"*W. H. P.*"—*The time to Elizabeth are undetermined.*

"*Gwilym ab Prydda.*"—*The objection to the route to Paris, via the London and Brighton Railway, is the long sea passage.*

"*X. Y.*"—*See Census, with the population of every parish in England and Wales, price 6d.*

"*H. B.*," *Walderchare.*—*We will endeavour to carry out our correspondent's suggestion.*

"*J. R. W.*," *Cambridge, is thanked for his prompt intelligence of the royal visit to the university.*

Clurvigue should refer to the Medical Times.

H. Duke.—*The first name would be the legal one*

"*J. N. H.*" *Sheffield.*—*We think worthy of consideration the suggestion of our correspondent, that some plan should be adopted to avoid the confusion of the same, so that all may not alike be strangers to the business. The Census can be ordered of any newsman.*

"*A Constant Reader*."—*The national schools are entirely under the superintendence of members of the Church of England. The British and Foreign School Society profess to teach children of all religious denominations.*

M. B., *Clapham Common.*—*Thanks.*

"*A. B.*," *Quarist.*—*The first syllable is accented.*

"*A Constant Reader*," *Wootton-under-Edge, should send us a few anecdotes of his own experience.*

"*W. Martin*," *Rugby, is thanked for his impromptu.*

"*City Election.*"—*In our memoir of Mr. Pattison it was erroneously stated that he lost his election, for he was not defeated, but whereas he was then returned with Sir M. Wood and Messrs. Grote and Crawford.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Oakley-square.*—*Queen Victoria was born at Kensington-Palace, May 24, 1819.*

"*C. W.*," *Albany-street.*—*At present we must decline*

"*M. C.*" *should inquire at any musicsellers.*

"*Lancer*," *Maidstone.*—*We cannot decide the wager.*

"*Rev. S. D.*," *Warwick.*—*The table would be valuable, but not generally interesting.*

"*An Adherent.*—*Corporal Trim.*"—*A person born in a prison does not thereby enjoy any privileges or exemptions.*

"*H. E.*," *Norfolk.*—*All villages which are not returned as Parishes are omitted in our Census Return, which alluded to parishes, chapelries, and towns.*

In reply to several Census correspondents, why the population of the parishes in cities and towns, when added together, do not amount to the population quoted for such towns, we have to explain, that many parishes are situate partly within and partly without the boundary of the towns. Our return for parishes gives the entire population of each; and for cities and towns only the population of such part of the parishes as form the town, including that of extra parochial places, if any.

ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—*Next week we shall conclude our illustrations of the Royal visit to the University of Cambridge with a series of highly interesting views of the colleges and public buildings visited by her Majesty, receiving on the magnificent occasion, &c. &c. By extraordinary exertion we are this week enabled to present our readers with the early scenes of the royal visit; and next week we shall, still more attractively, complete our illustrated record of this very important event.*

Books received.—*Sir Cosmo Digby; by J. A. St. John, Esq.; 3 vols. Tales of the Colonies; 3 vols. Conversations on Arithmetic. Book of the Months. Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage.*

CHESS.—"*K. B. P.*" *will see that his wishes have been attended to.*

C. V., Dublin.—*In the 39th and 40th problems the board was misplaced, the white square should be at the right hand corne*

Novice.—*Of course the king can take the rook, unless by so doing he would go into check by some other piece.*

"*S. C.*—*Hull.*"—*We cannot give any further explanation than the one we give week after week:—a pawn, on reaching the eighth square, can be exchanged for a queen or any other piece you wish; thus you can have two or more queens, three or more rooks, &c., on the board at one time. To the other question we must say again, stalemate is a drawn game.*

Solutions to problem No 42 received from "Chirurgus," "Dean Forest," "Checkmate," and "Clericus;" and to No. 41 from "Adurnensis" and "G M."

"*A Chess Player*" *is desirous of playing a game or two by correspondence; address C. C., Brighton, Sussex.*

'*Edward*' *will be glad to hear from "J F C."*

*** We have great pleasure in stating to our subscribers that our new machines have enabled us to report and illustrate the Queen's visit to Cambridge up to a much later hour than we could otherwise have done without this improved mechanical aid. We shall shortly present our readers with an engraving and description of the machines.

*** Next week we shall present to our readers, with other illustrations, a grand panoramic view of Cambridge, with the procession of the royal visit; this view will include all the most celebrated public buildings of this ancient city, and will occupy one full page of our journal.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1843

Every day brings its record of teeming poverty, and every morning's Journal presents some new phase of helpless suffering, as well as, unfortunately, some fresh instance of official neglect and hardheartedness. It would seem, that the continual contact with misery, and the daily habit of hearing the piteous plaint of distress and pain, ossifies human sympathies to such a degree, that the men of all others who ought to be considerate and humane towards the poor, and are installed in offices, the ostensible duty of which is to relieve them, are men remarkably and stoically insensible to their wants, and deaf to their entreaties. A thorough-paced Poor-law official considers his first duty to be to guard as effectually as possible the poor-rate revenues from the assaults of the clamorous and unfortunate poor; and every penny saved from the gripe of wretchedness is, in his opinion, an addition to the common weal, and the trophy of a laudable vigilance. Far from wishing that several unworthy applicants should be relieved more than one deserving sufferer should perish, he adopts the sentiment and the rule, and would exclude those whose tale of sorrow is true and whose suffering is unaffected, rather than one impostor or unreasonably querulous applicant should be admitted to taste the sweets of workhouse luxury. He acts with the precipitate caution of a besieged warrior, who would close the gates of his citadel against his friends, lest he should admit an enemy. To this disposition on their part are attributable those melancholy exhibitions before our police courts, which excite the astonishment and harrow the feelings of all, save the parties against whom despairing misery makes its appeal. The sympathy of every one else is awakened, and the tear of the sorrow-stricken pauper does not fall unheeded as far as the rest of the world is concerned; but the sturdy personification of the New Poor-law is unmoved, except it be by an emotion of surprise at the clamorous insolence that makes such an outcry about perishing.

The most frequent form of official callousness is manifested to the public in the reckless rejection, or bandying about of paupers like shuttlecocks, from one workhouse to the other. Some wretch, in the last stage of starvation or disease, applies for relief at the workhouse; a question arises as to the parish in which he has a legal settlement; he is refused admittance, and sent to another parish, where his claim to relief is on the same ground disputed, and until the question of settlement, one involving in many cases as many points of minute investigation as the material of a Chancery suit, has been disposed of—until official doggedness, recrimination, and perverseness, has been exhausted the miserable victim of the unfeeling squabble is left to endure, hopeless and heartsick, the pangs of pain and hunger. The sinking of a debilitated constitution, will, forsooth, be stayed, and the worn-out frame checked in the progress of decadence, pending rejoinders and rebutters, between St. James's and St. Giles's. The abuse to which we have alluded, is a monstrous and an odious one. It were better that the law of settlement should be altogether abolished, than that it should give opportunity for such flagrant brutality.

Several instances of extraordinary heartlessness, not referable to the foregoing class, on the part of beadles, overseers, &c., occasionally arrest public attention. We notice, in a morning paper of Monday last, the application of a poor woman, named Mary Parkes, to Mr. Norton, the sitting magistrate at Lambeth Police Court. It appears that she had been turned out of Whitechapel workhouse, for not consenting to be passed over to Ireland; her reason for refusal being, that she was suffering a painful illness, and was incapable of enduring the voyage. A medical person, not the parish doctor, was sent for by Mr. Norton, and he confirmed her statement as to her unfitness to undergo the hardships of passage from Liverpool to Ireland. The woman, in addition, complained that her illness was aggravated by being obliged to get out of bed at six o'clock in the morning, and remain until seven, in a cold yard, before she went to chapel, also of the want of adequate nourishment, the indifference of the matron, &c. The vigilance of the Board of Guardians should be the natural preventive of instances of this kind; and, when not successful in preventing, it should be exerted to punish. The Poor law is sufficiently harsh in its provisions, and a harsh law requires considerate administration. A deep responsibility rests on those who undertake duties in connection with it, and omit to guard, not only against its too rigorous enforcement, but also against the exercise of cruelty and rigour overstepping its enactments.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, the Lord and the Lady in Waiting, and the Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty and his Royal Highness, attended divine service in the Royal Lodge Chapel in the Great Park. The Rev. Mr. Conisbeey officiated, and took his text from Matthew, chap. xvii., and the first, second, and third verses. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay performed divine service in the private chapel to the Royal Household. Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed morning walk. The Earl and Countess of Errol and the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Grey arrived at the Castle on Saturday evening on a visit to the Queen.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg visited the Duches of Kent at Frogmore. The Earl and Countess of Errol, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore took their departure from the Castle; and the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Granville, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Henry Wheatley, and Captain Francis Seymour, arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk within the precincts of the Castle. The royal family were also taken their accustomed airings. The Earl and Countess of Orkney and Lady Granville took leave in the forenoon. Sir Henry Wheatley and Captain Francis Seymour also took their departure from the Castle. In the afternoon the Queen and a large party of the noble and illustrious visitors, and the royal suite, left the Castle for a drive in the park. The Queen and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg were in a pony carriage. The Countess of Rosslyn, the Viscountess Palmerston, the Hon. Miss Stanley, and the Earl of Warwick occupied another carriage. Prince Albert and the Prime of Hohenlohe Langenbourg rode on horseback, accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Granville Somerset. The Equerries in Waiting, the Col. Commanding the Royal Horse, attended her Majesty and his Royal Highness on horseback. The Countess of Mount Edgecumbe arrived, and succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Miss Rass had the honour of waiting on her Majesty with the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, painted by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., of which her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to express their approbation.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert set out on their journey to Cambridge, a description of which will be found elsewhere. The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at Windsor on Tuesday evening from his seat Betchworth, Surrey. The Postmaster-General had an interview with the Right Hon. Gentleman at his official residence in Downing-street.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.—His Imperial Highness has been staying a round of visits to a number of the most distinguished nobility since his departure from Edinburgh. On Saturday morning the Grand Duke arrived at Drayton Manor, the residence of Sir Robert Peel, from Chatsworth, after a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. On Sunday his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia accompanied his host and Lady Peel to Tamworth to attend divine service at the ancient church of that town. His Imperial Highness and the visitors to Sir Robert and Lady Peel at the Manor were confined within doors all the afternoon, in consequence of the exceedingly unfavourable weather that prevailed. On Monday the Grand Duke took a cordial farewell of the right honourable baronet and Lady Peel, whom he thanked for the hospitality with which he had been received, and then took leave of Sir George Murray, Sir H. Hardinge, and the other guests at the Manor, and departed for Willey, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

VISITORS TO HER MAJESTY.—The Queen will entertain a succession of distinguished guests at Windsor Castle during the ensuing week. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia is expected to arrive at Windsor, upon a visit to her Majesty, on Monday next.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday, at the hour of eleven, a.m., the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, led to the altar at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Anne, Dowager Countess of Leicester, eldest daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, and relict of the late Earl of Leicester. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Bury, the Hon Colonel George Keppel, the Hon. Edward Wentworth Coke, Scots Fusilier Guards; Lady Margaret Wenman Coke (only daughter of the noble bride), and other branches of the family

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Gloucester House on Wednesday evening, from a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Witley Court, Worcestershire

Mr. W. H. Holmes, pianist, had the honour of performing before her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, at Witley Court, on Saturday last.

THE LATE SIR JAMES SHAW, BART.—This venerable baronet is succeeded in his title by his nephew, John (Low Sir John Shaw), son of John Macfie, of Greenhalton, Ayrshire, by the sister of the late baronet. He assumed the name of Shaw in 1815, in lieu of his patronymic Macfie

Lord Brougham arrived, on Tuesday evening, in Grafton-street, from Broughamhall. His lordship paid some visits in that locality on his route to town, from the north. Lady Brougham is still at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Hon. Mr. Law (Recorder of London) left town on Tuesday by the halfpast 9 o'clock train of the South Eastern Railway for Cambridge in order to be in attendance when Her Majesty arrives at that ancient seat of learning, the right hon. and learned gentlemen being the representative in Parliament for the University.

The *Morning Post* states, upon authority, that her Most Gracious Majesty, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager have discontinued their private boxes at Covent Garden Theatre, in consequence of the meetings of the Anti Corn Law League being held therein.

The death of Mr. Wyndham, the conservative member for Salisbury, occasions a vacancy in the representation of that city. Mr. Bouverie, second son of Lord Radnor, is named as a probable candidate.

Sir G. B Hamilton, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has had his leave extended, and leaves town for the north on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, at Dalkeith.

Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street

M. Araujo Ribiero, on a special message from the Emperor of the Brazils, and Count de Chabot, French Chargé d'Affaires, transacted business same day at the Foreign-office.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern and Eastern Counties Railways was held on Wednesday last, at which an amalgamation of their mutual interests was agreed on. A resolution was passed empowering the directors to extend the northern and eastern line from Newport to Cambridge

THE NELSON MONUMENT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The statue of Lord Nelson is now being exhibited gratuitously to the public in Trafalgar-square, with the hope that visiters may be induced to aid the subscription which is being collected for an entertainment to be given to the Greenwich pensioners in Trafalgar-square, on the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, April 2nd, 1844.

PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—We regret to see that this parish continues to be painfully agitated in consequence of Alderman Gibbs, the perpetual churchwarden, withholding the parish books from the open scrutiny. Mr. Gibbs will only consent to produce his accounts to the *select* vestry, to whom he says he is altogether amenable. In this state of things we think that the select vestry are quite the party much bound as either the rest of the parish to bring the matter to an amicable conclusion. An open vestry was held on Thursday, by which several very pungent resolutions were adopted

ALARMING ILLNESS OF MR. W. FARREN.—This admirable comedian has been seized with a sudden and dreadful visitation of Providence, that threatens in its consequences to deprive the stage of one of its greatest ornaments. On Tuesday night, when near the conclusion of Mr. Lemon's new drama of "Old Parr," at the Haymarket theatre, he was observed to exhibit an unusual tremor of manner, and sank on the chair used in the scene. The curtain fell at the usual time, and it was then discovered that he had been attacked with a fit of paralysis, and was unable to speak. He was instantly conveyed to his room, and medical assistance sent for. During the few minutes that elapsed before the arrival of the surgeons, Mr. Webster had caused to be applied some remedies that appeared likely to be efficacious at such an alarming crisis. Mr. Cooper and Mr. White arrived immediately afterwards, when it was discovered that his side and arm were completely stricken. He was conveyed home in a state of stupefaction, and attended by the most eminent members of the faculty. On inquiry on Wednesday evening, it was found that the violence of the attack had not abated, he side and arm having been entirely paralyzed. This is the third attack of the same malady, but the first that has left behind such fearful consequences, the two previous ones having only confined him to his chamber for a few days. Mr. Farren's habits of living have ever been regulated with the most rigid regard to his health, and he has for many years walked from his house, at Brompton, to his duties at the theatre, returning home to dine at the same hour; and this evening he was in the most fervent mood whether or not when returning home at the end of the performance.—(We are truly happy that the above was not Mr Farren's Illness, which we copy from the morning papers, is greatly exaggerated

UNHEALTHFULNESS OF PARTS OF THE METROPOLIS.—The neighbourhood of Temple-bar, and its western courts and alleys, are at present an unhappy illustration of the fact, that closely-built houses, densely populated by the indigent or poorer classes, are dreadful sources of disease and contagion. This unhealthy spot, during the last twelve months, has forcibly attracted the attention of the parochial authorities, whose duty it is to prevent the patients in their shades of filth, destitution, and disease. Many of the houses are here let out in separate apartments to as many families, where they cook, wash, and sleep, in a confined space scarcely to be credited, even by their landlords living away from the premises. Consequently, from an accumulation of filth and concomitant causes, fevers are ever prevalent. Last week a family, suffering with typhus, were removed to the Fever Hospital, the husband and wife died, but were brought back in shells to their former domicile, where they were deposited in the attics, and there still remain. In another house, in Slup-yard, an unhappy woman expired on Friday of typhus fever, and up to the present time the last offices of humanity having been performed. In short, similar cases are unhappily of frequent occurrence

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCHYARD.—On Tuesday at three o'clock, the body of Mr. Jacob Burns, aged 74, was carried to Portugal-street grave-yard for interment. The coffin, instead of being lowered into the grave, according to custom, was left at the side of the burial service. As soon as the clergyman retired, the grave-diggers attempted to force the coffin into a hole (for it could not be called a grave) that was prepared for its reception. They were forcing the coffin into the hole by main force, and with the aid of heavy logs, when the children and friends of the deceased exclaimed bitterly against their proceedings. The gravediggers continued to drive down the coffin, when the assembled multitude declared that they would not see such an outrage. The eldest daughter then advanced to the edge of the grave, and with tears in her eyes implored the gravediggers not to insult the remains of her father, who for twenty-five years resided in a house in the churchyard, and the general cry was "Dismiss the body." Altength Mr. Wood, the senior churchwarden, accompanied by other parochial officers, entered the churchyard at the moment that the people evinced every disposition to resort to violence. Mr. Wood addressed them in kind terms, and implored of them to be quiet, and promised that everything that was proper should be done. Mr. Wood immediately ordered the grave to be re-opened. An attempt was made to get fresh ground for the corpse, but, although the gravediggers bored four different places, they could not find space for a new grave, in consequence of the crowded state of the churchyard. The churchwardens inquired the relatives and friends of the deceased if they would allow the old grave to be covered up for the night, promising that Mr. Burns's remains would be decently interred on Wednesday morning in a new grave. As night was approaching, the parties took the old grave-warden's promise, and left the ground, having first seen the old grave covered in for the night. On Wednesday the body was disinterred, according to the churchwardens promise, and deposited in a new grave. A person who measured the new grave stated that it was not more than one foot eight inches.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.—Captain Beck and Captain Parr, in the employ to the Secretary of the Admiralty, announce "that they have proceeded to Holyhead and Port Dynllaen" to examine "these harbours on the spot with reference to their capability and position, for the purpose of ascertaining which, if either or both, is the most eligible to establish as the port of communication with Dublin for the packets," &c. They state that they have accordingly examined those places by land and sea, and without bias of any kind from local interests or otherwise, but having regard solely to the quickest transit consistent with safety from one side of the channel to the other, it is their unqualified opinion, that, both as to capability and position, Holyhead is, unquestionably, the most eligible harbour on the coast as a port of communication with Dublin Mr. Walker, the celebrated engineer, fully coincides in this opinion, and when the railway from Chester to Holyhead is completed, the mail will be transmitted from the one square, London, to the Post-office, Dublin, in *fourteen hours*.

HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES.—There was an unusually high tide on Wednesday morning; in the afternoon the tide came up with great velocity, and at one time the river overflowed its banks, and rushing over the wharfs and embankments above and below bridge, did considerable mischief. The lower parts of the houses in Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, Shadwell, Wapping, and Rotherhithe, were invaded by the flood, the streets for some time were rendered impassable, and the sewers choked up. The High-street, Wapping, presented the appearance of a canal, and for a short time all communication with the tunnel was cut off, and many persons coming from the West-end embarked in small boats at Wapping Old-stairs and Union stairs, and crossed the river, entering the tunnel at the Rotherhithe side. The water was within a few inches of the top of the tunnel-arch at Rotherhithe into the street, and fears being entertained that it would enter the shaft and fill the tunnel, strong bodies were ordered to keep it. Either Thames out of its bounds, or the river overflowed its banks, and when it was impossible to proceed to Greenwich. Great sufferers have been sustained by Mr. Blackwall, a grocer, in Wapping High-street, and also by Mrs. Wenman, the Woolpack Arms, Wapping Old-stairs. Mr. Allen, of the Ship Arms, Mr. Johnson, of the Ship Tavern, at Execution-dock, at both of whose houses constables, whose cellars were overflowed, and their stock of spirits, ale, and beer wasted. It is singular that the owners of water-side property have taken so little pains to guard against these periodical inundations, which are always to be expected at this season of the year. The embankments of the Thames are very defective, and little has been done to prevent the footpaths of the tide; while many persons continually stow away perishable goods and property of every description in underground cellars and warehouses below high water mark, and when there is an extraordinary high tide, every article is set afloat in those places, and people often ruined for the want of a little caution and foresight.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—An order was received at this dockyard on Tuesday, to send a clerk to Woolwich, to receive instructions in the new system recently adopted there of admitting workmen in and out of the establishment. In compliance with this order, Mr Penfold, second clerk in call office, proceeded to Woolwich on Thursday morning. It appears that at Woolwich dockyard there

are about 800 workmen, and in this dockyard about 2,200. At Woolwich the workmen are admitted with tickets, which serve as a check on their time; and the plan is there considered to work well, the system of calling the men being established. It is calculated that this plan effects a saving of half an hour in the time of each workman. It is not quite certain whether this system would be found practicable when applied to so many as 2,200 men; but if it should be put in operation successfully, it will effect a saving of the pay of 100 men daily—a consideration, it will be generally admitted, of no trifling importance.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A convocation will be held on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a successor to Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, in the place of the Rev. H. Heming, M.A., resigned. The election of a Vinerian Professor of Common Law in the room of the late Dr. Williams, is fixed to take place in convocation on Tuesday, the 7th of November, at twelve o'clock.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. W. Knight Bruce, M.A., Chancellor of Llandaff, has issued an appeal to the clergy for subscriptions for the restoration of the Cathedral Church of the diocese. The beautiful structure in several parts in a dilapidated condition, and many of its principal beauties have been entirely destroyed. The Dean and Chapter have subscribed £1000; two laymen have contributed £100 each, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her accustomed liberality, has sent the committee a donation of 100 guineas

THE IRISH CHURCH.—It is stated that an official gentleman, employed by Sir Robert Peel for the purpose, has been, for nearly the last six months past, engaged preparing a statement of the revenues of the Irish church establishment, arranged in a tabular form, embracing each individual parish, and specifying the income of the incumbent, the number of Protestant parishioners, the number of Roman Catholics [illegible] the bishops, and the deans and chapters, is also to be specified. Those returns are to be completed previous to the next session of Parliament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BIRMINGHAM.—The present alarming condition of Ireland has been productive of a good deal of excitement in Birmingham. A requisition signed by twenty-nine town councillors, and a thousand other householders, manufacturers, and others was presented to the mayor, requesting him to convene a meeting to consider the propriety of praying the Queen that she would not allow the army and money of the country to be supplied from the Government for the purpose of coercing Ireland. The Mayor refused to accede to this requisition, and the meeting was then held without his co-operation at the People's Hall, Shadwell-street. Mr. Alderman Weston presided. After a number of speeches had been delivered, an address to her Majesty was adopted, which concluded by praying her Majesty to "dismiss from her councils those ministers by whose rash proceedings not only had the lives of thousands been put in jeopardy, and sacred rights invaded, but the prerogatives of the Crown and the liberties of the whole British people have been endangered.

BRIGHTON.—"BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."—This memorable exhortation from the pulpit of the Chapel Royal, at Brighton, will not easily be forgotten, and a circumstance has recently occurred in that fashionable watering place calculated to revive the recollection of that remarkable affair. On Sunday last a lady, on leaving St. Margaret's church, after morning service, found herself minus her purse and 15 sovereigns. Another lady also lost her purse containing two sovereigns; and we understand that a gentleman had his pocket-book extracted from his pocket, but, fortunately, there was nothing of value in it.

KENT AUTUMNAL FIRE AT SHOOTER'S-HILL.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire was discovered in the rick-yard of Kidbrook farm, the property of Mr. Coatsworth, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Morden College. A woman attached to the farm gave the alarm. She saw two lads running away, who, it was afterwards ascertained, had been firing at some birds, and the wadding had set fire to a wheat stack. An express was sent off to the Greenwich police-station, and a strong body of police of the R division was despatched to the spot, and were met by Mr. Inspector Palmer and a body of police from Lee. There was a plentiful supply of water in a pond, but, unfortunately, the length of hose was not sufficient to reach it, and the water had to be conveyed in buckets. Engines were soon on the spot, and the flames were kept in check. At that time three wheat stacks were in one blaze, and adjacent were others, the produce, with hay, of 600 acres of land. Attention was then directed to the other stacks, by covering them with tarpaulins, and throwing a deluge of water upon them. At twenty minutes past five an engine arrived from Southwark bridge-road, speedily followed by others, which were promptly put in use, and all fear was removed of the extension of the fire. The loss was roughly calculated at £350.

KINGSTON.—The quiet town of Kingston, Surrey, has been for three weeks past in a state of extreme excitement, owing to the discovery of two robberies, the first in most extensive scale, the large malthouses in Kingston, the property of Messrs. Charles Frederick and Morris Ashby, brewers, of Staines; the other on the premises of Mr. Nightingale, maltster, of which Mr. Ashby's premises, and which involving of a great stock in trade, and the number of persons employed in it, the Court of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, applied for a summons against Mr. Alderman Gibbs, as churchwarden of the above parish, for refusing to allow Mr. W. Frederick Ashby to inspect the Alderman's books. The Lord Mayor: "On what authority do you ground your application?—Mr. Crosbie: Under the act of the 17th Geo. III., cap. 38, sec. 1. Mr. Rook has tendered the sum thereon demanded, but still the Alderman refuses to show the books. The Lord Mayor: What repeated applications have been made for that purpose.—The Lord Mayor (after looking at the Act of Parliament): I think it better to state at once that at half-past 5 o'clock this evening I shall sign an order upon the Bank of England, which, he stated, contained an account of his disbursements for the last eighteen years, and which I signed, he having made oath of their correctness; at the same time, I should require for the same to be produced this morning.—The clerk: Then I understand that Alderman Gibbs must now stand or fall by such statement. I am anxious to do my duty to the parishioners, and if you now demand a copy of the account I shall therefore grant it. Mr. Crosbie refused. I will grant a summons against Alderman Gibbs —you had better apply to him at once. Mr. Crosbie having thanked his lordship, retired. Mr. Howell, who was one of the deputies appointed by the parishioners, immediately waited upon Alderman Gibbs, at his residence in Walbrook, and was informed that the accounts were now being copied, and the moment they were finished he should be sent to Mr. Rook. And they for the present rests this long pending question, which will be speedily brought to a close

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER AT LONDON BRIDGE.—*High Bridge*, late a soldier belonging to the Royal Artillery, and who attempted suicide at London Bridge, last week, was ordered to be conveyed to his parish, Newry, Ireland, pursuant to his own request.

Police Constable *Evans*, 541, of the City Police, was committed to Bridewell for one month with hard labour, for being found rolling drunk on the previous night on the steps of the Surrey-side of London Bridge, whilst on duty. He had a very narrow escape of being drowned.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE CELL AT BOW-STREET.—The young man named Marshall, who was charged with embezzling various articles from the property of his master, and who made a most desperate attempt on his life, by cutting his throat in the station-house in Bow-street, on Saturday last, an account of which appeared in the *Illustrated News* of last week, is somewhat better; and although in a precarious state, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE REPEAL CRISIS.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening, Five o Clock.

DISMISSAL OF A PEACE TEM. CHAIRMAN.—The Lord Chancellor having, at the instance of Mr. M'Dermott, chairman of the county of Kerry, appointed Mr. Hobart to the office, in consequence of the ill health of Mr. M'Dermott, and since having found out that Mr. Hobart was a Repealer, directed a compromise to take place upon the subject, which has terminated in the removal of Mr. Hobart.

LANDLORD AND TENANT LAWS.—The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning contains the following paragraph, which we give:—"We have heard it positively stated, and we have no doubt of the fact, that the Government has ordered a commission to issue to inquire into the tenure of land in Ireland. We understand that the chairmanship was offered to Mr. More O'Ferrall, but the right hon. member for Kildare declined the intended honour. We are not aware who the members of the commission are, where they propose to hold the inquiry, or when the proceedings open." The most beneficial results are expected from the labours of a commission appointed under such auspices.

THE REPEAL CRISIS.—Her Majesty's steamer Pluto has arrived in Limerick, for Cork, with ordnance and barrack stores. The Comet, government war steamship, is now moored at Limerick. She has been for some time engaged on the coast surveyat Waterford. The Stromboli, six gun steamer, is shortly expected at Cork on Woolwich

The *Limerick Chronicle* says, "that a preparatory repeal meeting was held at the Trades Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of arranging for a public meeting to address Mr. O'Connell. The draft of the address states that the people of Limerick will not accept a federal parliament, they must have an *independent* one!"

Upwards of £4000 were drawn from the Limerick savings' bank on Monday by depositors, several of whom were anxious to re-invest immediately after, but the managers declined.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Colonel Sir George Couper, left her residence, Frogmore lodge, near Windsor, on Friday morning, for Whitley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.—On Thursday evening the Grand Duke Michael, accompanied by General Tolstoy, Col. Oligareff, Baron Tettenborn, Dr. Wylie, and Captain Meynell, R.N., M.P., arrived at Mivart's from Witton House, where the Grand Duke has been on a visit to the Countess of Pembroke.

A fire was discovered to have broken out in the spacious corridor at Frogmore House, at the early hour of half-past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, by one of the domestics; and had it not been for its fortunate detection at the time, there is very little doubt but that the splendid mansion must have been burnt to the ground. An alarm was instantly raised, and a good supply of water and assistance being at hand, the fire was speedily subdued. The splendid carpet, to the extent of some yards, and an ottoman, were burnt to a cinder, and other portions of the furniture which had ignited were considerably injured. The fire was occasioned by the overheating of a furnace.

MR. FERRAR.—It is true that after the play, on Tuesday last, there was a threatening of a seizure of a paralytic character, but not at all equal in severity to that which occurred to Mr. Farren upwards of twenty years ago.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THE ALLEGED SPY TRADING CASE —The trial of *M. Pedro de Zulueta*, on a charge of having manned, equipped, and employed a vessel called the Augusta, to trade in slaves, commenced on Friday morning.—Mr. Kelly made application to the court to allow the defendant to sit by the side of his counsel, on the ground that he was a Spaniard, and that he would have to communicate with them in reference to Spanish documents which would be used in the case.—Mr. Justice Maule, after consulting the precedents, refused the application, and said the court could not make any distinction with regard to persons.—Mr Zulueta then went into the dock. When he was called upon to plead he said firmly "I am not guilty;" and when asked if he wished his jury to be composed of half foreigners, he replied, "I have no wish for anything of the kind; I wish my case to be in the hands of Englishmen and nobody else."—The case then proceeded.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—*James Lester*, a respectable-looking and middle-aged man, was acquitted on four separate indictments for obtaining money under false pretences, but found guilty on the fifth, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

ROBBING A LAUNDRESS.—*Ann Morris*, aged 39, was convicted of stealing seven handkerchiefs, of some people unknown. The prosecutrix was a laundress named Flanagan. There was another indictment against her, and she was transported for seven years

WIFE AND PEAVITY.—*Joseph Faber*, a diminutive youth, was indicted for stealing copper coins of the value of FIVEPENCE, the property of Eliza Gwillim. The prisoner was convicted on clear evidence, and it was then made apparent by the magistrate (Mr. Bingham) from the bench, that he had for trial on such a trivial charge The prisoner was convicted of housebreaking in the above Court, April, 1842, but on account of his youth he was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in hard labour. The Common Serjeant sentenced him to 7 years transportation.

POLICE.—MANSION HOUSE. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF WALBROOK.—On Friday, immediately as the Lord Mayor took his seat, Mr. *Crosbie*, a solicitor, was observed to approach the bench with a book, which, he stated, contained an account of his disbursements for the last eighteen years, and which I signed, he having made oath of their correctness; at the same time, I should require for the same to be produced this morning.—The clerk: Then I understand that Alderman Gibbs must now stand or fall by such statement. I am anxious to do my duty to the parishioners, and if you now demand a copy of the account I shall therefore grant it. Mr. Crosbie refused. I will grant a summons against Alderman Gibbs —you had better apply to him at once. Mr. Crosbie having thanked his lordship, retired. Mr. Howell, who was one of the deputies appointed by the parishioners, immediately waited upon Alderman Gibbs, at his residence in Walbrook, and was informed that the accounts were now being copied, and the moment they were finished he should be sent to Mr. Rook. And they for the present rests this long pending question, which will be speedily brought to a close

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER AT LONDON BRIDGE.—*High Bryant*, late a soldier belonging to the Royal Artillery, and who attempted suicide at London Bridge, last week, was ordered to be conveyed to his parish, Newry, Ireland, pursuant to his own request.

Police Constable *Evans*, 541, of the City Police, was committed to Bridewell for one month with hard labour, for being found rolling drunk on the previous night on the steps of the Surrey-side of London Bridge, whilst on duty. He had a very narrow escape of being drowned.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE CELL AT BOW-STREET.—The young man named Marshall, who was charged with embezzling various articles from the property of his master, and who made a most desperate attempt on his life, by cutting his throat in the station-house in Bow-street, on Saturday last, an account of which appeared in the *Illustrated News* of last week, is somewhat better; and although in a precarious state, hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

FOREIGN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 18th, when the verification of the members was in progress. On that day sixty-two deputies had been admitted and sworn in. Reports on the elections of fifty others were ready. The whole of the preliminary proceedings will be completed in a few days. This extraordinary haste has excited considerable disapprobation on all sides.

The Archduke Charles Louis, it is said, married in Rome the Pope's territories of Bologna, to the number of 4,000, under the command of Count Radetsky

The latest accounts from Natal are to the 1st August, when Mr. Cloete, the Commissioner, still remained at Port Natal. There seemed to be very little communication with the *interior*. Upon the state of this colony, one party and the [illegible] observes, that the farmers are worse than ever, and that the place is [illegible] a second Canada.

ROYAL VISITS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

VISIT OF ELIZABETH, IN 1564.

Notice was given, through Sir William Cecil, the Chancellor, of her Majesty's intention to visit the university during the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1564, and preparations for her reception were made accordingly. The Chancellor arrived on the 4th, and her Majesty herself on the 5th, everything being in perfect readiness, and the whole university assembled at King's College, and lined the road from Queen's College to King's College church (chapel) west door, kneeling as she passed, and crying *Vivat Regina*, the road being strewed with sand and rushes. As soon as the Queen entered the college the doors were shut, and none suffered to enter

The Queen visited the chapel of King's college at evening service. In the evening, plays were enacted before her Majesty, "by certain selected persons chosen out of all the colleges in the town;" and when these were ended, her Majesty departed to her lodging, about twelve o'clock, in such order as she came.

Upon Monday, at eight of the clock, the university bell did sound unto the ordinary lectures.

At nine o'clock was a disputation in art, at the Schools.

"The Queen had the questions delivered unto her. When the Respondent had ended his oration, four Masters of Arts (standing near her stage and looking westward) replied. As soon as this disputation was ended began the act of physic. First the Proctors willed the Disputers to propound the questions. Then Dr. Caius, as antiquity in the faculty, moved the questions. And then the Respondent made his position.

"The Questions were of one of her own physicians, Doctor of this University, named Dr. Hycke determined. With whom her Majesty merrily jested, when he desired licence of her Grace.

"After he had ended his oration, being about seven a clock, her Highness very merrily departed to her palace. And, about nine of the clock, came, as the night before, to a play called *Dido*; which was exhibited and played by and at the charges of the Company at the King's College. And from thence to her lodging

"Tuesday, the eighth of August. At night, about the accustomed hours, and in the same manner, her Highness came to the play called Ezechias, in English which was played by the King's College, and the charges thereof by them born And then her Majestie went to her rest.

"This day also order was taken, that her Majestie should remain here one day longer than at the first it was appointed. For her jestis were to depart upon the Wednesday. And a saying was if provision of beer and ale could have been made, her Grace would have remained all Friday; her Highness was so well pleased with all things.

"Wednesday the ninth of August, after the ordinary lectures and disputations were done, about six of the clock in the morning, the Queen's Majestie took her progress again from the Colleges ridyng in state royall, all the Lords and Gentlemen riding before her Grace; and all the Ladies following on horsebak. The Bedells waited upon her Highness, and in the same manner and order as on Sunday before.

She received various presents at the colleges as books, gloves, comfits, &c. &c. and was, at each, received with an oration in Greek or Latin, to which she replied in the same language, and so returned to her lodgings. At three, the disputations took place as before, and at the conclusion, her Majesty made a Latin oration, which was much applauded.

As a great deal of public curiosity has been recently excited respecting this production, we venture to think that, for three reasons, it may be deemed well worthy of a place in this brief sketch of the royal progress—first, it is a very choice and interesting document, appearing only in two or three rarely-consulted old records; secondly, it contains sound advice for all whom it may concern, and for all time; thirdly, it is short and to the point, and therefore the better adapted for newspaper quotation. There is another reason for its authentic publication at this moment, and it is this—that it has been just published at Cambridge; but, alas! with alterations. The oration which we transcribe is not any learned and fastidious Secundator's version, but Queen Elizabeth's own Latin, and very decent Latin it is, and in some parts very elegant. We stick to old Fuller, and in doing so we are not likely to go far astray —

"Etsi familiaris iste meus pudor, subditi fidelissimi et Academiæ charissimæ, in tanta doctorum turba illaboratum hunc sermonem et orationem me narrare apud vos impedit; tamen nobilium nostrum intercessus, et ergo Academiam benevolentia me aliqua ex parte proferre invitat. Duobus sed bano rem simulis moveor. Primus est bonarum literarum propagatio; alter est vestra omnium expectatio. Quod sed propugnationem spectat, unum illud apud Demosthenem memini: "Superiorum verba apud inferiores librorum locum habent, et Principum dicta legum authoritatem apud subditos retinent." Hoc igitur vos omnes in memoria tenere velim—quod sentia nulla præterea requiro, sive ad bona Fortunæ acquirenda, sive ad Principium gratiam conciliandam, quam gravitter (ut cupisis) studiis vestris exhibeatis operam. quod ut faciatis vos omnes ero obsecrquus. De secundo scimulo, vestra minirum expectatione, hoc unum dico, me nihil libenter præstaturum eorum esse, quod vestro de me animo benevolo conspicunt cogitationes. Jam ad Academiam venio. Tempore ante meridiano vidi ego ædificia vestra, sumptuosa a me majoribus clarissimis Principibus Henrico et Henrico cæptus extructa, et inter vehendum dolor artus meos occupavit, atque ea mentis suspiria quæ Alexandrum quondam trusses feruntur; qui cum legisset mulia a Principibus, monumenta virorum et familiarum, sumptus et constructiones, multum doluit se illud tale fecisse. Hinc tamen vulgaris sententia me aliquantum recreavit, quæ etsi non auferre, tamen minuere potest dolorem. Quæ quidem sententia hoc est:—

"Romam non uno ædificatam fuisse die."

Tamen nec ista sensitis mea, nec tamen hæc ædificia quo regnare cœpit, quin ante redituram debui naturæ (si non nimis uto Atropos lineam vitæ meæ amputaverit aliquod opus faciam; et quamdiu vita hos regit artus nunquam a proposito desciam. Hic quoniam conjugat (quam cito futurum sit, nescio) me mori oportere prius quam hoc ipsum quod pollicear complere possim, aliquod tamen egregium opus post mortem relinquam, quo et memoria in posterum celebris fiat, et ejus exitum exemplo nosce, et vos omnes ædificare hortari ad studia vestra. Sed jam videtis quantum interest inter doctrinam lectam et disciplinam animo non retentam. Quorum alterius sunt complures satis sufficientes testes; alterius autem vos omnes simili quidem locupletissimos testes hodie tempore effert, quo meo barbaro orationis genere tamdiu doctas vestras aures detinuerim. Dixi!"

As no translation of this now celebrated speech accompanies it in the ancient records, and as it may prove acceptable to the majority of our fair readers who must feel naturally interested concerning such a highly creditable production from one of their own sex, and a queen, we beg to present them with one which they will find literal, and, we hope, correct.

Queen Elizabeth sojourned between five and six days amongst the learned doctors, seeing everything that was to be seen, hearing everything that was to be heard, and, during the ancient Latin disputations which she directed, and all though she had tasted plentifully of the waters of persecution during the reign of her miserable predecessor, she had at the same time endeavoured to drink the waters of Helicon, by draughts from the classic fountains of antiquity. It has, however, been observed that Her Majesty had fine weather, and the spirit of that age was very different from the present. The personal persons of these revellers with which Queen Elizabeth was favoured could not have occupied more than an hour altogether; the Public Orator's congratulatory Latin oration, about half an hour. The rest of the exercises took about three hours during each of four or five days to get through them. These consisted chiefly of philosophy acts, and disputations in scholastic theology, ethics, and civil law, in all of which the Queen took a lively interest, and, after the termination of one of the exercises, bestowed distinguished marks of favour to Preston, a Fellow of King's college. The Latin oration of the Public Orator (Masters) was by far the most eloquent production of these exercises; the Greek Ode was "so so;" the Latin Poems, combined to make one, not much better; and the English Ode has little to recommend it but its quaintness.

Matthias Gibbs was to the unanimity which prevailed amongst the learned doctors of the university on account of the political and religious acerbities which other leading circumstances of these changing times gave rise to; but Fuller, states, with regard to this royal visit, that "acts being ended, degrees conferred, university officers well rewarded, and all persons pleased, her Majesty went on in her progress, and the scholars returned to their studies."

On Wednesday, the day of her Latin oration, her Majesty had exerted herself very much, and declined witnessing a Latin tragedy in the evening.

Next morning, Thursday, Aug. 10, at nine o'clock, the Queen took her departure for the Bishop of Ely's at Stanton, where she dined, proceeding afterwards to Hinchinbrook for the night.

The University of Cambridge was again honoured during the next reign by the presence of the Sovereign, in the person of the shrewd but eccentric James the I—. His Majesty, in his way from Scotland, on his accession to the throne, had stopped at Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon, the residence of the Cromwells, and of Oliver's uncle, and received there the heads of houses in the university, who met to pay their loyal respects to him. He was greatly affected by the Latin oration, which was made before him, and which he felt a great relief after all the Corporation addresses he had received on his way, but he made no Latin oration in return. The hospitality of Hinchinbrook, *for* splendour and liberality, was much spoken of at the time. About eleven years afterwards he visited the university, accompanied by his son, Prince Charles.

VISIT OF JAMES THE FIRST IN 1614.

On this occasion, Paul Tomson, one of the seniors of Trinity college, who had been convicted of clipping gold coin, and confined in Cambridge castle, and deprived of his fellowship, was freely pardoned by the King. Another pardon was given to Bainbridge, and during that time visited Newmarket and many adjacent places. He left the University enamoured of his learning and ingenious descension.

VISIT OF QUEEN ANNE IN 1705.

Her Majesty was passing the mouth of April, 1705, at the royal residence a Newmarket, went over on the 16th, accompanied by her husband and her whole court, to Cambridge, the University of Cambridge. Alchthe at the Regent House, before the Schools, she was received by the Duke of Somerset, the Chancellor, at the head of the university, and addressed in a speech by Dr. Aylofle, the Public Orator. From thence her Majesty went in procession to the Senate House, where, agreeably to ancient custom, was held the Congregation of the Senate, termed *Regno Comitiis*, at which the university conferred degrees upon all persons considered by the royal command; the progress of the Sovereign dispensing with statutable qualifications and exercises Afterwards the Queen held a court at Trinity Lodge, where she rendered this day memorable by conferring knighthood upon the most illustrious of her subjects, Sir Isaac Newton. A sumptuous dinner was then given to the royal visitor and her suite, in the hall of Trinity college, which had been newly fitted up and decorated. Whoever is acquainted with the many sums which *Alma Mater* has since expended on public objects, will be surprised to learn that she was then so poor as to be compelled to borrow £500, for the purpose of this entertainment. The royal party, after attending a evening service at the magnificent chapel of King's college, took leave of the university, and returned the same night to Newmarket.

VISIT OF GEORGE THE FIRST IN 1717.

His Majesty, in imitation of his predecessors, visited Newmarket with his court. The Vice-Chancellor, Heads, and other members of the university went over to invite him to honour Cambridge with his presence. The Sovereign gave them a gracious reception, and promised to visit the university on Sunday, the 6th of October, and by this short notice precluded, as far as possible, all expensive preparations. Upon the present occasion, a list was prepared, comprising 27 noblemen and others in the King's suite, who were to be made Doctors of Laws, and 32 of the most distinguished members of the university, on whom the degree of Doctor of Divinity was to be conferred

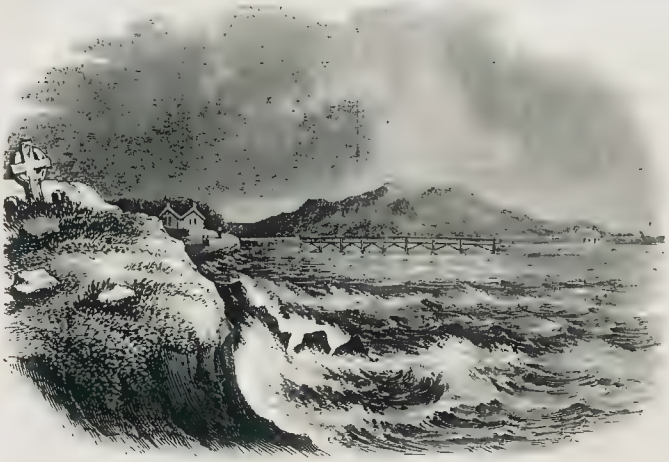
The proud Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, arrived on the same day, and excited nearly as much homage as the Sovereign himself.

The university people came ten miles and farther to see this solemnity, and the King was pleased to show himself openly, admitted every body where he dined made presents to the poor of all the parishes, to the two gaols, to the ringers of every church, and to the nurses of Trinity college

About seven years afterwards, his Majesty gave a magnificent donation of £2,000 towards building the Senate House, and bestowed on the office of Professorship of Modern History. He also appointed salaries for twelve preachers from each University to officiate in turn at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall

The next and last visit of our English Solomon was to no more, who honoured Cambridge with a visit, was George the Second, in 1728.

King George the Second having announced his intention of visiting his university at Cambridge, the most precipitous were seen for his reception. His Majesty reached Newmarket on the 23rd of April. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lambert, Master of St. John's, went over on the morrow, accompanied by the heads, to entreat his presence; which invitation he accepted for the following day. His Majesty came, attended by a noble retinue, among whom were no less than seven Dukes; being met by the Mayor and Corporation on horseback before he reached the town, he was conducted across Christ's College Piece to the entrance of Cambridge by Emmanuel. His Majesty took his leave in the evening, after marking his satisfaction with the university by another noble present of £2,000 towards the completion of the Senate House, having given £1,000 while Prince of Wales,



VIEW OF "CONQUER" HILL, CLONTARF.

CONQUER HILL, CLONTARF.

Remember the glories of Brian the Brave,
Though the days of the hero are o'er,
Though lost to Monona,* and cold in the grave,
He returns to Kinkora† no more.
MOORE.

In choosing this *national* spot, Clontarf, for the great meeting, which was prevented by proclamation, the modern Irish have shown a good deal of sympathy with their ancestors, only that, thanks to Heaven, they are more peaceably inclined now-a-days, and wish to right themselves or redress their grievances by

The wiser war of words
Than that of brutal swords.

The plains, or, as they are called by the natives, *sheds*, of Clontarf, lie somewhat to the northward of the city of Dublin, on the sea-shore, and are as famous in their chronicles as the Pass of Thermopylæ, or any other *locale* of a national resistance against foreign invasion, could possibly be in the mind of a classical enthusiast. It has been recorded that the intruding Danes were signally defeated on this spot by the redoubtable Brian; although (sad tale to tell) he, with his son and grandson, lost their lives in the strife. According to some historians, there were 11,000 Danes compelled to seek a treacherous refuge in the sea from the steel (or rather brazen†) swords of the bravely-resisting natives. Some others are more moderate, and state the amount of the "fallen foe" to have been but 1100. Of this conflict we find the following details in an ancient Irish manuscript, entitled "Cath Chluana Tarbh:"—

The battle of Clontarf was the effect of a sarcasm by the unsuccessful competitor at a game of chess. Maelmordha, who usurped the crown of Leinster in 976, by the assistance of the Danes, being at an entertainment at Kincora, saw Morogh, Brian's eldest son, at a game of chess, and advised his antagonist to a move which lost Morogh the game; whereupon Morogh observed to him with a sneer, that if he had given as good advice at the battle of Glen-mama, the Danes would not have received so great an overthrow. To which Maelmordha replied—"My instructions, the next time, shall guide them to victory;" and Morogh, with contempt, bade defiance. Maelmordha became enraged, retired to his bed-chamber, and did not appear at the banquet, but passed the night in restless anger, and ruminating his country's ruin. Early next morning he set out for Leinster, without taking his leave of the monarch or any of his household, to show that he was bent on desperate revenge. The good monarch, on hearing of his departure, sent one of his servants after him to request his reconciliation with Morogh. The servant overtook him east of the Shannon, not far from Killaloe, and delivered his message from the monarch. Maelmordha, who all the while listened with indignation, as soon as the servant had done speaking, raised the rod of yew which he had in his hand, and with three furious blows thereof fractured the skull of the servant, to make known to Brian how he rejected such reconciliation. He pursued his way on horseback to Leinster, where, the next day, he assembled his subjects, represented to them the insults he had received at Kincora, and inflamed them to so great a degree that they renounced their allegiance to Brian, confederated with the Danes, and set the monarch at defiance all

The sea, which rolls in at Clontarf with great force, whenever the wind blows strong from the southward, has much diminished it since the days of "Brian the Brave;" composed as it is, for the most part, of hard clay, but which can ill resist the incessant action of the watery surges. The remains of a "rath," or mound, underneath which the bodies of the Irish who were slain in the battle of Clontarf are said to have been buried, are still visible. This hill, as may be supposed, is held in great veneration by the common people, who have erected a rude cross on its summit. In the middle distance of the view is the great pier or wall erected to prevent the sand from choking the entrance to the port of Howth, above the Hill of Howth rises in black and solitary grandeur, and forms, with its bold headland, the northern boundary of the beautiful bay of Dublin. The circumstances of the sketch, taken the day after the intended meeting, may be called on

Clontarf has not much to boast of in scenic or cultivated beauty in itself or neighbourhood, if we except Lord Charlemont's classic villa and demesne, but it looks, across the Bay of Dublin, on one of the finest prospects in the world to those hills

——— in whose bosom the bright waters meet;

and where, like the present patriot's hope, there are

Visions of beauty—peace—contentment—seen,
Though a rough sea may chance to heave between.

* Favorite palaces of King Brian.

† The ancient Irish weapons of warfare were invariably made of brass

THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

In the late editions of our paper of last week, we detailed the nomination of a citizen to serve in Parliament, for the city of London, in the place of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., deceased, which took place at the Guildhall, on Friday, at twelve o'clock. We now present our readers with a spirited engraving of the extraordinary scene presented on the hustings, and in the area of the Great Hall. In each place our artist has preserved some electioneering episodes, which are rife with enthusiasm, and characteristic English humour. The ardour of the candidates and their respective supporters, and the *melée* of the restless crowd, are well portrayed. Above the hustings is shown the great eastern window, through whose tinted frames the light streams upon the anxious faces of the vast assemblage in the Hall.

On Saturday, the day of polling, the Guildhall was, throughout the day, a scene of bustle, and not unpleasing excitement, such as nothing but a contested election in a free country can afford. Numbers of persons thronged thither for the purpose of polling for either one or other of the two candidates (Messrs. Baring and Pattison), or of witnessing the amusing proceedings which usually take place on such occasions; when the full license of electioneering strife is allowed, and the mother-wit of the mob is so prolific in fun, frolic, and good-natured personalities. The polling commenced at eight o'clock, and from that hour the hall was occupied by crowds of persons, and actively traversed by the partisans of either side, anxious to make a good show at the end of the first hour for their respective candidate. The same excitement continued throughout the day, enlivened by the alternate exultations of the parties.

The arrangements made by the sheriffs were so perfect, that between eight and ten o'clock nearly 5,000 electors had recorded their votes. There were appointed 43 poll clerks, to take the votes; and to each 240 votes were assigned, thus allowing to each two minutes to take a vote in. Our second engraving represents this busy scene, beneath the great western window of the Guildhall, where stand the tutelar giants, Gog and Magog. This area, too, has all the *animus* of a "sharp contest."

The poll was closed at four o'clock; after which Mr. Pattison and his friends addressed the assemblage, and the crowd dispersed.

The official declaration of the poll took place at Guildhall on Monday, when the sheriffs declared the numbers to be—For Mr. Pattison, 6,532; Mr. Baring, 6,367; Majority for Mr. Pattison, 165. The successful candidate was prevented from attending by a sprained ancle, but the chairman of his committee, Mr. Travers, returned thanks on his behalf. Mr. Baring also expressed his acknowledgments for the support he had received, but was scarcely heard, through the tumult which prevailed among his opponents.

The following statement of the numbers will show how each candidate stood at the end of every hour up to four o'clock:—

STATE OF THE POLL.

MR. BARING'S COMMITTEE.

Time.	Baring.	Pattison.	Majority for Baring.	Majority for Pattison.
9 o'clock	1,111	1,358	..	247
Half-past 9	1,578	1,833	..	255
10 o'clock	2,301	2,542	..	241
Half-past 10	3,013	3,177	..	164
11 o'clock	3,661	3,729	..	68
Half-past 11	4,262	4,261	1	0
12 o'clock	4,678	4,682	..	4
Half-past 12	5,013	5,003	10	0
1 o'clock	5,344	5,342	..	8
Half-past 1	5,541	5,591	..	50
2 o'clock	5,737	5,799	..	62
Half-past 2	5,927	5,998	..	71
3 o'clock	6,068	6,175	..	107
Half-past 3	6,244	6,356	..	112
4 o'clock	6,396	6,541	..	145

MR. PATTISON'S COMMITTEE.

9 o'clock	1,042	1,308*	..	266
0 o'clock	2,410	2,855*	..	445
1 o'clock	3,616	3,752	..	136
2 o'clock	4,663	4,706	..	43
1 o'clock	5,302	5,371	..	69
2 o'clock	5,699	5,820	..	121
3 o'clock	6,044	6,203	..	159
4 o'clock	6,334	6,535	..	201

* Error in the original.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION—THE NOMINATION.

APSLEY HOUSE.—The splendid furniture of the state apartments has been uncovered, and preparations commenced for the reception of the Duke of Wellington, who, it is expected, previous to his departure for Strathfieldsaye, for the hunting season, will entertain his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michel.

It is understood that a marriage is on the *tapis* between Lady Chantrey, relict of the late Sir Francis Chantrey, the eminent sculptor, and Mr. Corbould, the artist. Her ladyship is staying at Tunbridge-wells.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION—THE POLLING.

LOSS OF THE BURHAMPOOTER.

Among the many distressing casualties that have occurred at sea, within these few days, we regret to record the total loss of the British-built ship Burhampooter, Captain C. G. Cowley, commander. About six o'clock on the morning of the 18th, she was driven from her anchor during the storm, on the rocks off the south-east portion of the town of Margate. The ship was 550 tons burthen, and stood in the class A 1 at Lloyd's. She was the property of Captain Arthur, and was chartered by Carter and Bonus, the emigrant agents of Leadenhall-street, for the conveyance of emigrants on the part of government to Port Philip. On the previous Monday she sailed from the London Docks, having on board ninety-four emigrants, besides the crew. They consisted of twenty-one women, forty-four children, and the rest men, chiefly belonging to the labouring class. The voyage to sea was as favourable as could be desired, and it was the intention of the captain to proceed on to Cork, for the purpose of receiving the remainder of the emigrants; but, bad weather threatening, she hove to on Tuesday night in the Margate Roads, and anchored, orders being given to make her as snug as possible. The ship rode the gale gallantly, and hopes were entertained that she would ride it out, when a fearful blast drove her from her anchorage, and she was instantly hurled by the currents on the chalk rocks, about half a mile distant from Margate town, between Clifton Baths and Kingston, the sea at the same time breaking over her decks. All was confusion on board, and the shock being so great as to carry away her rudder, she was bilged, and as instantly filled. The decks were now crowded by the affrighted emigrants. The captain entreated them to place themselves under his command, when he would most assuredly promise them that they all would be saved. Fortunately, they obeyed his wish, and, in a short time, several Margate luggers came off and succeeded in taking every soul from off the ill-fated ship, and landing them safely. The poor emigrants were in a most deplorable state, being completely drenched, and in their night-clothes, the catastrophe having occurred after they had retired to rest. Carts having been procured, they were, without loss of time, conveyed to Margate, where they were billeted at the several public-houses. The above facts have been confirmed by letters from the captain to Carter and Bonus, who, immediately on knowing the fact, caused a messenger to be dispatched to Margate in order to conduct the emigrants back to London, where suitable accommodation has been provided them until the sailing of the next packet (the Royal Consul) on the 1st of November next. The vessel lay about a quarter of a mile from the land, and some hopes were felt during Wednesday that she would be got off, being in an upright position; but the gale continuing during the whole of the night, on Thursday morning she was found on her beam ends. At low water, she was high and dry, full a quarter of a mile from the sea, and there was not a doubt among the pilots and other nautical men at Margate, that if she had not been a strong built ship, nothing could have saved her from going to pieces at the moment of striking, when all on board must have been lost. She was built at Sunderland in 1841. We regret to add that on Saturday she became a total wreck, and very little of her stores have been saved. Her loss and stores are estimated at £12,000; but she was insured. The poor emigrants are the greatest sufferers, for they have lost nearly every article they possessed; but the contractors, Messrs. Carter and Bonus, have humanely undertaken to supply them at their own expense with bedding, and also things sufficient for their voyage in another ship. A subscription has also been opened for further supplying them with clothes and the necessary tools for their trades; without which aid they would most probably be landed in a distant country in comparative destitution. We perceive that these sufferers have been aided from the funds of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society—an institution worthy of especial support from those who can enjoy "the luxury of doing good."

WRECK OF THE "BURHAMPOOTER," OFF MARGATE.

CONVEYING THE EMIGRANTS FROM THE WRECK.

The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 197,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the height of the highest mountain, or four miles.

King James the First took upon himself to teach the Latin tongue to Car, Earl of Somerset; and Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, would speak false Latin to him, on purpose to give him the pleasure of correcting it, whereby he wrought himself into his good graces.

Be not ashamed to confess you have been in the wrong. It is but owning, what you need not be ashamed of, that you now have more *sense* than you had before, to *see* your error—more *humility* to *acknowledge* it—and more *grace* to *correct* it.

A lady gave a young girl five pounds, as a marriage portion. She soon got a partner, whom she presented to her patroness. Her ladyship asked her how she could think of marrying such a diminutive and deformed creature? when she answered, with great naïveté, "What could I expect for five pounds?"

Daily newspapers were not printed in England till the war between King Charles I. and the Parliament; and it has been remarked in those discordant times, as during the distracted state of our Gallic neighbours, a printing press was considered a necessary and important part of camp baggage. Each party was desirous of the victory of the pen as with the sword, besides the advantage of a rapid diffusion of information. By Cromwell it was carried to Scotland, and Higgins printed the first paper in that kingdom in 1652. It was called "The Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs," &c.

A little boy, nine or ten years of age, was called as a witness at a late trial at Cambridge. After the oath was administered, the Chief Justice, with a view of ascertaining whether the boy was sensible of the nature and importance of an oath, addressed him, "Little boy, do you know what you have been doing?" "Yes, sir (the boy replied), I have been keeping pigs for Mr. Banyard."

The Treaty with China.—Extract of a Letter from a Naval Officer.—At five p.m., the captains in full dress (barometer 100) met at Government House; all the troops, officials, and public being present to witness the ratification of the treaty of peace, which was done in great form under salutes from the forts and ships. The Chinese did not seem to care about it, but it was comfort to us to find that they felt the heat as much as we did; but when dinner came the scene was different. We sat down in white jackets, about 50. The commissioners appeared quite at their ease; they drank an enormous quantity of wine, chatted, laughed, and finished every glass, turning it over to show it was empty, and helping themselves from the decanters. Old Keying (the Chief Commissioner) must have taken 50 large glasses of wine at least. When dinner was removed, the Queen and Emperor of China were drunk in one toast, with three times three. We then drank to Keying's health, who would not be done out of his glass, but drank too. He then gave us a Chinese song—such noises! What do you think of the Emperor's uncle singing a song?) After this, he called upon the Governor, Sir H. Pottinger, who gave us an English song, when Wang (the second Commissioner) gave us another Chinese one, and called on another Englishman, and then the old Tartar general, whose performance surpasses all description: such a collection of noises I never heard before. He then called on Lord Saltoun, who gave us a jolly song, when old Keying commenced again. And so passed the evening, till near eleven o'clock, the old fellows taking wine enough for six at least, and walking off pretty steady.

THE FIRST FREE CHURCH IN GLASGOW.

The exterior of the first free church erected in Glasgow, is now completed. It is situated in West Regent-street, and is a handsome structure, of bold and massive proportions, in the Anglo-Norman Ecclesiastical, or early Christian style, of architecture, of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, a style, by its economy, peculiarly adapted to the present circumstances. The front elevation presents a broad and lofty appearance, distinguished by large circular-headed windows and doors, and square buttresses, each supporting a handsome belfry, ornamented with Norman pillars and intersecting arches, which have

THE FIRST FREE CHURCH, GLASGOW.

a rich and pleasing effect. Projecting from the face of the buttresses, we see, for the first time, the restoration of the ancient rain water-spout, in the shape of two grotesque figures, technically called Gargoyles, examples of which, though much dilapidated, may still be seen over the Clerestory windows in the Glasgow Cathedral. The following quotation from "Lydgate's Boke of Troye," will show the antiquity and use of this feature of the Norman, and subsequent pointed, style of architecture:—

> And every house covered was with lead,
> And many a Gargoyle, and many a hideous head,
> With spouts through, and pipes as they ought,
> From the stone work to the kennel wrought."

The interior arrangements of this church are in excellent keeping. The ceiling is diagonally ribbed and enriched at the intersections and imposts with bosses and foliated corbels. By means of openings on each side of the ribs, a complete system of ventilation has been effected. We understand the design of the pulpit is in strict conformity with the architecture of the building, and will form a handsome finish to the interior. The whole is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. J. T. Rochead, the architect; who has been intrusted with the designs of several other churches in this quarter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, October 24.

SPAIN.

Yesterday a Cabinet courier reached Paris, from Madrid, with despatches for the Ambassador. An hour afterwards, M. Olozaga called on M. Guizot, and remained for nearly two hours in private conference with him. It is currently reported to-day that the news from Spain is anything but satisfactory, and great fears are entertained that the Minister will not be able to carry the "majority question." Already have serious dissensions arisen among the leading deputies. One party—at the head of which, ostensibly, is M. Isturitz, but, in reality, Narvaez—demands that the minority of the Queen shall continue, and that Christina be recalled, and again declared "Reina Governadora" of the kingdom. Another party—not numerous—intend to propose an amendment to the Government project, that the minority continue, and that three Regents be appointed, having for President the Infant Don Francisco de Paula. The remainder of the deputies are divided into small fractions—some ultra Liberals, others *Fueristas*, Carlists, &c. A Parliament so composed cannot last long, and you may, therefore, be prepared for serious events before the end of the year. It was wrongfully supposed, that because a large majority named M. de Ouis President of the Senate, that the Ministers were strongly supported. The nomination compromised no one: the struggle will be on the "majority question." Should the ministers succeed, he assured me they discussed will serve, and to raise the provinces; and here I am afraid they will find little difficulty. Spain is prepared, and on the eve of a terrible convulsion. Let us see how stands the different parts of the unhappy country. I have already noticed in my former correspondence, that Andalusia, Estremadura, and Gallacia, were only kept from an open revolt by the troops remaining faithful to the government. At present the soldiers are upon the point of the moment money falls due. They will join the insurgents. Lico, a city situated between Valladolid and Oviedo, with a population of about 12,000, has openly declared in favour of the Central Junta, and notwithstanding it is an open town, and the imposing force sent against it, it still holds out, supported by the mass of the surrounding peasantry. Lower Aragon is daily becoming more agitated. The Conchs negotiations have ended, as I foretold, in rupture, and hostilities have recommenced before Sarragossa. The insurgents and Queenites gain alternate petty advantages but as late as the 18th the insurgents remained not only masters of the fortress, but received great support from the neighbouring towns and villages. The latest accounts from Catalonia are to the 17th. The insurrection gained ground, and several petty engagements had taken place between the National Guards and the Queen's troops, sent out to disarm the former, and in many instances the National Guards were victorious. The insurgents in Barcelona seem certain of ultimate success; they possess plenty of ammunition, provisions, and money; within the last week they coined 750,000 reals. A decree has been issued by the Junta, ordering, under the penalty of death, all persons from the age of 17 to 50 to immediately take up arms. This order will give the insurgents an imposing force; the population now remaining in Barcelona is about 60,000, of whom about 7000 are armed; the insurgents have also a free corps of about 3000 men. The emigration exceeds 100,000 persons. It was reported that the steam boat "Isabella II." had captured in the Gulph of Rosas, a small vessel laden with ammunition for the insurgents. Prim continued before Girona; it is now said that he intended opening his batteries on the 15th. One of the last orders of Prim is flukly discreditable. In my last I informed you that he had given permission for the women and children to quit Girona, previous to commencing hostilities; I now learn that, availing himself of some frivolous pretext, he has not only countermanded the order, but insists on all the women and children who had left the town to return to it. The Basque Provinces are far from being tranquil; the National Guards, both infantry and cavalry, of Pampeluna, have been disarmed; those of Bilboa, Bergara, Eeicilla, and many other places in Biscay and Navarre, openly declare themselves against the present order of things. This is the present state of Spain—it cannot last.

M. Carnerero has been named ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, replacing M. Aydular.

ITALY.

The last accounts from Italy are to the 10th. The insurgents, it would appear, did not consider themselves beaten, and have again made their appearance, not only in Bologna, but the adjacent country. On the 3rd a very serious affair took place at Bologna, in the streets and squares de San Pietro, Di Nettuno, and several other places, between the people and a strong detachment of infantry and cavalry. The infantry were compelled to retreat, but, a piquet of cavalry coming up, the people were dispersed. Six soldiers were killed, and a Roman was seriously wounded. On the 8th the people attacked and disarmed several military posts. The Papal Government having demanded support from the Austrian Government, Prince Metternich instantly gave orders to Field-Marshal Hoditzky to march 4,000 men to the extreme frontiers, and orders to cross should they be required by the Pope. It was reported that the Austrian Government had contracted a loan of several millions sterling, and that a small force, under Field-Marshal order to be prepared, should the affairs of Rome and Naples become more serious.

Mr. de Kutzner, the Hanoverian plenipotentiary, quitted Rome on the 9th for Naples. It is said that he is charged with a mission to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with the King of the Two Sicilies.

Letters from Florence, of the 10th, state that Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) had had several attacks of apoplexy, and that his life was despaired of.

FRANCE.

The general subject of conversation in almost every circle is the Chinese expedition now on the point of sailing; many of the opposition journals attack the Government, accusing it with want of energy, and more particularly in not permitting the men of war to be heavily laden with silk patterns; the general opinion is, however, in favour of M. Guizot. It is stated that the expedition will consist of Terrible, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Island of Mauritius, Pondicherry, Manilla, and Singapore; it will not reach China before June next. Several cabinet councils had been held on the affairs of China, and the Court were desirous of the speedy departure of the vessels despatched to several foreign courts.

The King and Queen of the Belgians continue residing with the Royal Family at Saint Cloud. The Spanish ambassador, M. Olozaga, delivered a fine dejeuné, with great solemnity, in the presence of all the ministers, the decorations of the Golden Fleece, to the Duke of Nemours. This being the birthday of the Duke of Nemours, there is a grand gala at Saint Cloud; the Duke was born on the 25th of October, 1814, consequently, 29 years of age.

Wood pavement is likely to be extensively employed in Paris; workmen are laying it down from the Rue St. Honoré to the Rue Mondpensier. In a few days the statue of Molière will be placed on the fountain, in the Rue Richelieu. Monsieur le Comte de Montrond, one of the most esteemed confidential friends of Prince Talleyrand, died on the 11th of October, at the age of 79 years. It is generally believed that the Count possessed many curious and important documents, likely to be published by his heirs.

The gale on the coast, on the night of the 17th, was most severe, and several vessels were stranded between Havre and Le Hoc, amongst others, the English brigs James Wells, Captain Gaire, and the James, Captain Carter; the brother of the captain, and seven seamen, were drowned. The Lord Durham, laden with coals, ran ashore to the north of Havre, the crew saved. There was also a violent tempest about the same time in the Mediterranean; no less than 19 vessels were wrecked in the roads of Marseilles.

Mr. Cubitt, accompanied by Mr. Hopkins, has examined the line from Boulogne to Amiens, and has given it as his decided opinion that a railroad could be easily had down, and that the estimate made by the French engineers would suffice to carry out the work.

Last week 700 barrels of wine were seized in the cellar of a Mr. Pardon, and being found adulterated, all the proprietors of Bordeaux wine was thrown into the river. I believe the Rouen wine merchants hope been long speculating in cheap Bordeaux wines.

Amongst the convicts lately incarcerated in the galleies of Toulon is the ex-Bey of Tlemecen, condemned by the Criminal Court of Algiers to imprisonment for life. He was found guilty of assassinating a French *aide major*, whom he found in a delicate position with his wife.

You are probably aware that all the public places of amusement, concerts, &c., are obliged to give 10 per cent. of their net proceeds to the Government, or, as it is rather called, "Droit des Pauvres." From one of these documents just published it appears, that in the last 35 years, the "Grand Opera" has paid this tax to no less a sum than 2,573,000 francs, and the "Theatre Français," 2,215,000 francs; all the other theatres have contributed in proportion.

The races on Sunday last in the Champs de Mars were well attended. The Duke de Nemours was present.

The first run for 2,500 francs, easily won by Native, the property of Prince de Beauveau. The next, the Royal purses of 14,000 francs, was beautifully won by Jenny, also the property of Prince Beauveau. Both Jenny and Naiva are out of Royal Oak.

The company of Juvenile Actors belonging to the theatre in the Passage de Panorama, lately destroyed by fire, leave on the 29th for England. The Director, M. Morel, hopes to reap a rich harvest in London.

Notwithstanding the sudden cold weather, Paris continues very dull, most of the principal families not leaving the country until the end of the month.

Next every day but week the first, Donizetti's opera, "Don Sebastian," was rehearsed, with a full orchestra, at the Grand Opera. The funeral scene, in the third act, is truly beautiful in melody and scenery. The decoration of the first act is magnificent, it represents the port of Lisbon, with a large fleet and many vessels raising anchor; on the quays are a great many soldiers pm paring to embark for Africa. The opera buffo to be brought out immediately after is "Don Sebastien," by Madame Gail and Monsieur Vietti; thereafter Halévy the libretto by St. George; the principal parts are confided to Mdes. Stoki and Dorus-Gras, and MM. Lavasseur and Massoli. It is reported that the directors of the opera have entered into an engagement with Fanny Elsler.

Mariani debuted last month at the Opera of Dresden, in "Lucia," with immense success. He is engaged for the Baden Opera. Report speaks highly of a Signora Caterina Bedel, pupil of Madame Malibran, who will shortly make her appearance at Milan. The musical season opened in Lisbon with "Belisario." Botelli appeared as first bass, and Fatorni as principal tenor. Madame Rosi Lacaza made out in the Anna Bolena." Her success was most enthusiastic; the stage was literally strewed with flowers thrown from every part of the house.

Four o'Clock.

Letters from Seville of the 19th state that the people and the soldiers were fight ing in the streets. There have been, and continue, serious disturbances at Salamanca.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal West India mail packet, the Trent, three days over-due, arrived at Southampton at half past ten o'clock on Tuesday. She brings the Jamaica and Carthagenian mails, and left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23rd ult.; Acmel, Hayti of the 20th; St. Juan, Porto Rico, on the 27th; St. Thomas's, on the last inst.; and Fayal on the 16th. The Trent experienced very rough weather, and was obliged to put in at Fayal for coal, which accounts for her detention. The Avon arrived at Grenada on the morning of the 20th of September, with the outward mails, and sailed again the same day; at the same date the Tweed left Barbadoes, for Tobago and Demerara. The Trent brings six passengers and fourteen invalids, and a small quantity of gold and silver.

ANTIGUA.—Considerable distress prevailed in this island at the way in which the charitable relief fund, provided for the sufferers by the earthquake of the 8th of February, had been distributed. A general system of favouritism is said to have prevailed, from which, it is added, the indigent poor were excluded. Persons of affluence and distinction were compensated for the loss of costly furniture, whilst many homeless and shelterless persons were left altogether unprovided for. It this cannot be true it will go far to check the tide of liberality on future occasions of distress.

JAMAICA.—It appears that the effects of the recent fire at Kingston have been most disastrous. Numerous public meetings had been held in various parts of the island for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to alleviate the distresses of the sufferers. At Kingston, the scene of the dreadful disaster, the subject uppermost in the public mind is the relief of the sufferers. Much sympathy has been created in their behalf, not only in the city itself, but throughout the whole island, and efforts are being made to afford them something more than temporary relief.

The merchants of Kingston, grateful for the assistance afforded by the army and navy, on the occasion of the fire, have made up two purses—one of 500 dollars, for distribution among the latter; and one of 1,000 dollars, for the former, both of these, however, were declined. In doing so, Captain Houston, the senior naval officer on the station, feelingly remarked, that the money would be well bestowed in assuaging the wounds of the sufferers. Major-General Berkeley, on the part of the army, declined also, and expressed himself in similar terms.

The Jamaica and Planters' Bank have held their half-yearly meeting. The former has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent., and the latter 5. The former has sustained a loss of £8,000 during the six months up to June 30.

The Speaker has been called to meet and preside over the business on the 24th Oct. There will be three vacancies in the meeting of the assembly.

The city is healthy, but trade is perfectly stagnant, and money scarce and not to be had.

Lord Elgin remains well.

The yellow fever was still prevalent at St. Jago de Cuba.

The intelligence from Hayti was of a most unsatisfactory

The following is a list of the passengers on board the Montrose.—Messrs. Wells, Woodfield, Robertson, R.N., A. G. Bonar, Count Limbaus, Don A. Bouza, Viscount Canisin and servant, Mr. Wilcocks, Mrs. Lahit, Mrs. Bullmore, Mr. Jan Rafe.

On the morning of the Montrose leaving Cuba, information received of a serious conflict having taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents and natives, in which several of the latter were killed. Two Italian officers and two privates were also killed, in assisting to quell the disturbance.

Vessels arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, the Isabella Primera, of 18 guns, from Cadiz, with several officers and troops on board; the Independencia Española, of 18 guns, also arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 1st instant, from La Guayra and Cumana, with the following officers and troops on board:—Captain Don Manuel Garcia Cabrera and Peraita, of three guns each.

YELLOW FEVER AT CUBA.—By the Royal Mail Company's steam-packet Trent, which left St. Jago de Cuba at six o clock, last Sunday morning, we regret to learn that the yellow fever was still prevalent at that place, but not to so alarming an extent as was previously reported.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The Cambridge packet ship, Captain Barslow, arrived in the Mersey at one o'clock on Thursday, bringing dates from New York one day later than those previously received. The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 28th ult., by Sir C. Metcalfe in person, who, in his address, made a feeling allusion to the death of his predecessor, and the respect paid to his remains by the people of the United States.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA

We have received the letters and papers from China and India which should have arrived in the early part of the present month. The dates brought by this mail are—Calcutta, 10th; Scinde, 19th; and Bombay, 26th of August. From China, 28th of June only.

Their intelligence has been in a great measure anticipated by that brought by the Hindostan; but, as it is almost impossible to separate, in so confused a mass, the new from the old, we shall give the narrative of events furnished by our Bombay correspondent, in their usual connected form.

The satisfactory news from China, informing us of the ratification of the treaty with this country, and of the arrangement of the tariff, was not certainly known at Bombay at the date of the departure of the last mail. The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 28th ult., by Sir C. Metcalfe in person, who, in his address, made a feeling allusion to the death of his predecessor, and the respect paid to his remains by the people of the United States.

Scinde was tranquil, and likely to continue so, unless it be disturbed by any measures ordered from London in consequence of the dates brought by this some blind partisans sent to England from Bombay. Sir C. Napier had thus far regulated that conquest. The troops were healthy.

Under the date of the 26th of August we have the subjoined letter from our Bombay correspondent:—

"The affairs of Scinde appear to be settled, for the British now remain under disturbed masters. Sheer Mahomed, the whole is a man of but little capacity, having failed in all his enterprises, has fled to the Belooches mountains, west of the Indus, from whence it is said that he and his partisans still contemplate attacking some of the posts of the line of British troops forming the Indus. Ali Mahommed, a young man of talent, and a relative of the ex-Ameer, made an attempt to maintain his own territory against the usurpation of his uncle, Mourad Ali, who has contrived, by various means, to get the troops in favour of the British, and to aggrandise himself at the expense of all the other Ameers. But Ali Mahommed has been routed by his uncle Mourad Ali, and he has also fled to the mountains, where he has joined the partisans of Sheer Mahommed. It is said that, after the rainy season, the various hill tribes bordering on the plains now subject to the British, and to Mourad Ali, will be induced to make inroads, and to try to plunder the settlers, but it does not seem expected that they will risk any battle for the expulsion of the British. The fact of the possession of the Indus has produced a powerful effect in India, where the party most dissatisfied and most addicted to disturbance—viz., the Mahometan soldiery of Mahommedism, who always looked to the Afghans, and other invaders from the westward, as the means of driving away the British—are now obliged to admit that their boasted co-religionists of the Afghan mountains have become dependants on their own wretched resources, which were hitherto regarded as unassailable from India. The moral effect of the conquest of Cabul, Ghuznee, Candahar, and Khelat, is very great. India Mahommedanism has sunk into the law of bondage, and say that it is fate that compels them to submit to the infidels."

From Lahore the news is that Dhyan Singh was induced once more to make submission to his master Shere Singh, and that he told him that it was unbecoming in a King to be so fond of the bottle and of the chase. Shere Singh was pleased with the return and submission of his vassal and minister, made him some presents and restored him again to favour, but intrigues were stated to be at work to deprive Dhyan Singh of influence, and they were regarded as likely to bring about fresh commotions in Lahore within a short time.

Various rumours current respecting the state of Affghanistan, where Dost Mahomed is said to be going with a [illegible] and who has sought and obtained the assistance of the treacherous Akbar Khan and the Ghilzais. The Bombay Gazette says:—"It is idle to give credit to the statements circulated at the state of Herat, which is now said to be governed by the influence of Persia. Sultan Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, is described as in prison at Candahar. The fact, the whole of Affghanistan which is left to its own rulers presents a picture of confusion and anarchy.

The state of Gaulior continues the same. The usurper holds the power. the people are oppressed, and in the utmost misery, yet they cannot have any relief; for, as no collision has taken place with the British authorities, there does not seem any probability of any interference on their part with that Government. The troops are, however, on the alert in the neighbourhood of Agra, but, whether for the purpose of entering Bundelkund, which is yet only half settled, or of interfering in Gaulior, or of attacking the Nepaulese after the rains, or of being ready to march into the Punjab, nothing appears to have been known

Lord Ellenborough was at Barrackpore, near Calcutta. He was *feted* by the military. As Governor-General of India, he has appointed Mr. Bird to be Deputy-Governor of Bengal, a measure highly applauded, as he was himself less occupied with details.

The news from China is to the 26th of June, and contains, therefore, nothing which has not been anticipated by our advices received by the Hindostan.

A most extraordinary discovery was effected in July last, at Bombay, of a confederacy for plundering ships, and receiving goods. The extent to which it had existed for at least a quarter of a century in the most populous part of that town. They are also supposed to be connected with the pirates and murderers who even now so frequently infest the coasts within almost sight of the palace and other authorities of that important naval station. No discovery was ever made of the gang until one of the accomplices gave a clue which led to the seizure of their books, and to the development of the whole system, which was organised in the most perfect manner. The police were on the traces of the malefactors, but it was feared that no conviction would take place, as most of the police agents had been bribed by the gang, and they were throwing every obstacle in the way of having any of their accomplices punished.

It is said that Sir Henry Pottinger has offered to the Imperial Commissioner one of the large steamers to convey him to Nankin, which offer has however been courteously declined.

On Friday morning the 23rd inst., a little before seven o'clock, the Honourable Company's steamer Akbar, bearing the flag of the Commissioner, made her appearance in Victoria Bay, when a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the steamer, and the Chinese flag hoisted on board, it having been arranged that on this occasion his Excellency should be received with the same honours as those usually paid to the representative of her Britannic Majesty. On reaching the deck of the vessel, a guard of honour of the 55th Regiment presented arms; Colonel Malcolm and Commodore Pepper, R.N., received in attendance to conduct him to the quarter-deck. At the same time the personal flag of the Commissioner, bearing, in large characters, the inscription—" The Viceroy of Nankin, appointed by the Emperor," was substituted at the fore-royal mast-head for the one previously flying, the smaller flags being tastefully displayed round the vessel's stern, immediately behind where Ke ying was seated.

During the time the ship was under way, Keying inspected the various parts of the steamer, with which he seemed much pleased especially on witnessing the apparent ease with which the engines performed their work, and the beauty and perfect order of the (to him) most complicated parts of the machinery occupying the engine-room.

The agreeable occupation of early saluting the war junks as the steamer passed, and the inspection of the Royal Marines, it is to be hoped, will not be looked on for the first time), together with the associations which they were calculated to call forth, appeared to have so occupied his mind, that on being shown the infant colony, he expressed surprise and pleasure at the rapidity of the improvement, and forthwith commenced to scrutinise the appearance of the town.

Boats being in immediate attendance from the flag-ship and Agincourt, his Excellency proceeded on shore, accompanied by Ewang and the Tartar general.

From the *Hong Kong Gazette Extraordinary*, June 30)

PROCLAMATION.—Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, Major-general in the service of the East India Company, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of our subjects residing to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, greeting:—Whereas, by certain letters patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, we have made provision for the government of our colony of Hong Kong and of its dependencies, now know you, that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you the said Sir Henry Pottinger, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established within the said colony, for and during our pleasure. And we do hereby require and command you, the said Sir Henry Pottinger, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed to the Governor of our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, in and by the said recited letters patent bearing even date herewith, and the instructions under our signet and sign manual accompanying the said letters patent, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall from time to time, or at any time hereafter, be granted or appointed you, under our signet and sign manual, or by our order in Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby require and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, to be obedient, aiding and assisting to you the said Sir Henry Pottinger in the execution of this our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, at Westminster the 5th day of April, in the sixth year of our reign. By the QUEEN herself. EDMUNDS. RICHARD WOODNAM.

(True copy.)

IRELAND.

THE INFORMATION.—CHARGE OF PERJURY.

A great sensation was created in Dublin on Friday last by the announcement that Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, and one of the parties implicated in the Government prosecutions, was to attend at one of the police-offices, for the purpose of swearing information for alleged perjury against Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, the gentleman engaged by Government to report the proceedings at the Clontarf meeting, and the subsequent meeting in the Royal Association.

Early in the forenoon Mr. Barrett appeared before Mr. Porter and Mr. Magee, two of the Magistrates of the Head-office of Police, to prefer the charge. He was accompanied by Messrs. M'Donogh, and Ryan, and Mr. John Caldwell, as his solicitor. Several of his friends accompanied him, amongst whom were Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray, Mr. Steele, &c. Mr. Mahony, Mr. J. O'Connell, and Mr. Hamilton, attended Mr. Hughes.

It appeared that the error into which the gentleman specially commissioned by the Crown to make a report of the Mullaghmast meeting, in the affidavit which he subsequently made, and on which the prosecutions are founded, the parties were fixed swore that at Mr. Barrett was present at the meeting, that he delivered a speech; and that in the course of that speech he introduced a number of sentences charged to have been spoken by Mr. Duffy, and they did not know where to find him. The further consideration of the case was then postponed until next day, on Saturday the parties again appeared before Messrs. Tyrrell, Hitchcock, and Callaghan, the magistrates before whom the acts were again stated. Mr. Kemmis, the Crown solicitor, appeared to oppose the application. After hearing both sides, Mr. Hitchcock said, in the present stage of the proceedings he thought it would be better to wait till the informations pending against Mr Barrett had been decided; for it was not in accordance with the course of law for the prosecuted party to be called on to give his explanation until the trial on the evidence, till the first charge had been decided. Besides, they could bring these informations to Judge Burton, who had taken Mr Hughes's informations. He should, therefore, think it advisable to refuse the application.

It was stated that bills of indictment for perjury against Mr. Hughes would be sent up to the Commission Grand Jury during the past week; and that, in the event of their being thrown out, it was the intention of Mr. Barrett to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*, to compel the magistrates for College-street Police-office to receive his informations against Mr. Hughes

It was also stated that Mr. Steele intended to prosecute Mr. Barrett to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*, to compel the magistrates for College-street Police-office to receive his informations against Mr. Hughes

Yesterday, at the Corn Exchange, Mr. Barrett attended to make his information sworn by Mr. Hughes, he had stated that Mr. Steele, at the Corn Exchange, spoke the following words —

"——Behemoth—biggest born of earth.—

Upheaved its vastness"

the fact being that Mr. Steele had not spoken this poetical quotation at all; for being in the habit of furnishing reports of his own speeches, he inserted the lines in question, and had never uttered them. Mr. Hughes, nevertheless, had put it in his informations as if he had heard it spoken.

An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday, in the Conciliation Hall. The Rev. Mr. Tierney presided over the proceedings the gentleman who attended as reporter for the Government took his seat immediately in the rear of the reporters' table, in consequence of the gentlemen of the press having refused to allow him to remove to the table just among them. Inspector Mahon, of the metropolitan police, having entered the room, and taken a seat at the desk set apart for the Government reporter, Mr. O'Connell, at the request of the Chairman, requested him to remove from the table of the house. Mr. Mahon immediately left the place, and took a seat at the left of the chair. A committee was appointed to take measures for getting up addresses to the Queen, begging her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers.

An inspection of pensioners took place on Monday at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. The men were arranged in three classes, and the names of those fit for service are to be returned to Government immediately.

The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland have fixed on the 13th of November as the day on which the Irish Arms Act is to come into operation.

The last account from the wreck of the Columbia on Seal Island, states, that so wonderfully strong was the ship, that only her rudder and stern had fallen away, although she been on the rocks more than two months, and exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MEETING IN CONCILIATION HALL.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday last, in the newly-erected edifice called Conciliation-hall. Owing to a very general rumour that the Government intended to prevent the opening of it, a great number of persons assembled at the Corn Exchange rooms, to learn if there were any verification of the terrible report, but were, no doubt, much gratified to hear that it was quite unfounded. Mr. O'Connell read a long communication from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., in which that gentleman set forth his reasons for becoming a convert to repeal principles. The document was ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to every Member of Parliament. The chief object of Mr. O'Connell's speech was to inculcate peace and unwilling obedience to the laws. The amount of rent for the week was announced to be £2,284 5s. 6d., and the meeting adjourned until next day.

By the last accounts from Ireland we learn that it is not the intention of the Government to continue the prosecutions against the Repeal agitators on Mr. Hughes's informations.

SCOTLAND.

THE FREE CHURCH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—GLASGOW.—The Assembly met on Saturday at eleven o clock, but the sitting was not open to the public. Object under discussion was the state of the finances of the Church. Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms, of the heritors, *elders*, and other lay friends of the Church, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. The large hall was completely crowded, and great interest appeared to be excited by the proceedings. The Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., read an address to the brethren of the Free Church, and to Scotland at large. [The address referred in strong terms to the sacrifices made by the Free Church clergy, and strongly inculcated the necessity for extraordinary efforts being made to raise subscriptions on behalf

of the Sustentation Fund.) The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying, I have a double motion; first, that an address shall be adopted, and that our chairman be instructed to sign it, in name and by authority of the meeting; and, in the second place, that for the purpose of setting it before the public in as perfect a state as we can, we now refer the document to a committee, to consist of our Noble Chairman, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. James Fraser, Mr. Spears, and myself, to be put into as perfect a form as possible, and to use all fair means for its circulation. (Loud cheering.) Sheriff Monteith seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and on the motion of Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. William Campbell, Mr. Collins, and Mr. James Ewing, were added to the committee. Mr. Macgill Chalmers then moved, and Mr. Hunter seconded a resolution of the like length, which was loudly cheered; and, thanks having been given to the Noble Marquis for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

THE RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.—One of the ringleaders in the Raskeen rioting was, through the activity of Mr. Finlayson, captured, and lodged in Tain gaol. The man Holm, an elder of the Free Church, and a ringleader in the previous breaking of property, has also been apprehended, and bailed out by his friends. The great bulk of the culprits still keep aloof. Mr. Jardine, the sheriff, still remains to superintend the measures necessary for securing the public peace, and setting the rioters, many of whom are wandering for shelter apart from their families and friends.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. T. Puckle, Chairman, and a Bench of Justices.)

On Tuesday, *Thomas Lloyd*, a venerable-looking old man, 67 years of age, and of respectable connexions, was indicted for feloniously stealing, at Kingston-upon-Thames, a glass mustard-pot, and a corn-spoke, the property and money of Mr. Henry Batson, a retired Captain of the First Life Guards. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charnock, whose cross examination of the gallant prosecutor afforded abundance of merriment to a crowded court, in which the bench most heartily joined. The following amusing colloquy took place:—Mr. Charnock. Pray Mr. Batson, what are you?—The witness (in a very pompous tone). Come, come, none of that. let's have no insolence if you please. (Loud laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: I ask you, Sir, what are you?—Witness: And I tell you, Sir, I will have none of your insolence, or you shall take the consequence.—Mr. Charnock. Well, Captain, I'm not frightened, but I think you are a little choleric.—Witness: I know how to chastise insolence.—The Chairman: Mr. Batson, the Court will take care that no insolence be shown to you, but put to you, presently you may answer the learned counsel.—Mr. Charnock: You will now perhaps answer my question, and tell the Court what you are.—The witness (greatly irritated): What am I? Why, I am a gentleman.—Mr. Charnock: Oh, a gentleman of independent fortune, and that's more than can be said of you. (Roars of laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: Well, the jury will be the best judges of that.—The witness: What have they to say with the usages of gentlemen? Hm. moderate laughter.)—The Chairman: Perhaps, Mr. Batson, the best plan would be to answer the question.—The witness (deliberately folding his arms and looking fiercely at the learned counsel): Why, Sir, what do you want of me? Mind what you say.—Mr. Charnock: Oh, pray don't be in a passion. I want neither guns nor pistols. You can't speak daggers, but use none." (Laughter.)—Witness. Oh, never mind about that; you have not been used to the company of gentlemen.—Mr. Charnock: But as to your profession?—Witness: I profess nothing; on the contrary, you profess a great deal. (Laughter.) I am a soldier, and now what are you?—Mr. Charnock: You have this advantage of me, you are a gentleman and I am not; but will you condescend to tell us your rank in the army?—The witness: I hold no rank at present—Mr. Charnock: What was your former rank? Come, we shall get on at last.—The witness: Oh, no doubt, when you are not insolent. (Laughter.) I was a Captain in the 1st Life Guards, and sold out.—Mr. Charnock. How long ago?—The witness: Thirty years. What do you want to know? Charnock: Nothing. I shall not trouble you for your "travelled history."—The witness: And if you did you would not get it. —Mr. Charnock: Perhaps not; but still we must have the history of the felony.—The witness: And you will learn it in the indictment. I thought lawyers were quick witted, and knew everything without asking. (Roars of laughter.)—Mr. Charnock: Well, Captain, the law and the army don't agree, and so I must leave you. A soldier would be rather dangerous.—After a little further sparring between the learned advocate and the gallant captain, this amusing cross-examination dropped, and the gravity of the court was no longer disturbed. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court on account of his extreme age, in which the gallant prosecutor most heartily joined. The prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' solitary confinement in Horsemonger House of Correction.

Peter Hutchinson, aged 21, and *John Jones*, aged 17, both old offenders, having several times been convicted, and spent the greatest portion of their time in the various gaols of the metropolis, were found "Guilty" of stealing on the 16th of last month, spoons, the property of Mr. George Crutchly, of Rose Villa, Camberwell. The prisoners are well known as two of the mostexperienced "are sneaks" in London, and, according to the testimony of the officers, were in the constant habit of "hunting in couples."—The court sentenced them to seven years' transportation each.

Mary Dawes, aged 37, a good looking female, of highly respectable connexions, was indicted for feloniously stealing, on the 23rd of September last, at St. Saviour's, the Martyr, Southwark, a piece of silk, the property of Messrs. Oxley, silkmercers. Mr. Charnock appeared for the defence. The case was a very clear one, against the prisoner. It appeared that on the day named in the indictment, the prisoner went to get another piece out of the window, the prisoner took the opportunity of stealing a roll of silk, value £5, and secreted it under her cloak. The piece of silk was immediately missed, but the prisoner was allowed to depart from the shop, after which she was taxed with the robbery, and the silk fell on the shop floor from under her cloak, upon the discovery of which a policeman was immediately sent for. The prisoner then fell on her knees, entreated forgiveness, and said she was a lady, offered to pay for the silk, and said a prosecution would be her ruin.—Mr. Charnock, the prisoner's counsel, said that he could not struggle with such a case as the present. All he could do was to state the story of the lady under the care of which, for it could not have been for want, and therefore the prisoner had no earthly excuse to offer. It was a well-known fact that shopkeepers were plundered to an enormous extent, and their daily losses were incredible, and they required every protection the law could give them; the Court was therefore determined to punish this class of offenders with severity. The learned chairman said the only benefit he could give the prisoner was that she was not known, and therefore he would consider it as a first offence. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, at Brixton, the last fortnight in solitary confinement. The prisoner, on hearing her sentence, fainted away, and had to be carried down stairs from the bar.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

James Alexander Simmons, a well-dressed young man, who surrounded in Court on a charge of misdemeanors, was indicted for uttering and publishing, by false pretences, nine gold and silver watches, value £85., the property of T. C. Bell. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. The prosecutor is a watchmaker in Lombard-street, and the defendant called upon him and represented to him he wanted some watches to send to Leipsic fair, and he picked out nine, the value of which was the sum mentioned in the indictment, and it was arranged that half the amount should be paid down, and the remainder by a bill at six weeks. Eventually, however, the prosecutor allowed the defendant to take away his property upon his paying £5., and promising to bring the remainder in the evening, which he never did. The prosecutor after this brought an action against the defendant to recover the amount, and he was defeated in that proceeding by the defendant pleading and proving that he was a minor at the time of the occurrence, and the present case was adopted by the Jury. The Jury found the prisoner to be of opinion that under such circumstances the charge of fraud could not be sustained, and accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty"

THE COURT OF BARONS.—This Court was soon as the judges (Mr. Justice Maule and Mr. Justice Wightman) entered the Court on Wednesday morning. Mr. Wilkins rose on the part of Mr. Vallance, the solicitor to the Duke of Brunswick, to make the judgment of the Court upon the defendant, Bernard Chaining, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for libel.—Sergeant Shee, who appeared for the defendant, opposed the motion. He said the defendant had been indicted,

[illegible]

Bench, and the [illegible] circumstances of the case. He (Sergeant Shee) appeared as [illegible] gery, and made the fullest and amplest reparation, by apology and explanation, expressing the defendant's great regret that he should have done anything to wound the Duke's feelings and had assured his Serene Highness that nothing of the kind should occur again. The application which he (Sergeant Shee) had now to make was, that as there was another case of libel against the defendant, coming before the Court of Queen's Bench, the whole matter should be heard in that Court, and that their lordships, whom he now had the honour to address, would give good enough to respite the judgment of this Court until an application could be made to remove the whole matter into the Court in Queen's Bench by a writ of *certiorari*.—Mr. Wilkins opposed this application, and said his resistance, he thought, would be well founded. First, his learned friend had stated that this indictment was preferred previously to the criminal information to which he had alluded. The defendant had, some two sessions ago, pleaded guilty to the present indictment; and after due deliberation, and with the advantage of his learned friend's assistance, he did, on that occasion, think proper to express his regret in a manner which argued something like a consciousness of his guilt: and he (Mr. Wilkins) could have wished that nothing had transpired since to alter that opinion. But the affidavits which had since been put in were not at all consistent with that expression of regret, but repudiated the plea which he had made, so as to render it a perfect nullity, and contradict everything he had previously said. He (Mr Wilkins) had, last session, asked the judgment of the court, and the only thing which there had been to justify the delay in passing judgment, was that the learned judges had expressed their opinion that the Duke of Brunswick had a right to answer the defendant's affidavits, and said that they would rather the affidavits in both cases (the Duke's and Mr. Vallance's) should be before them previously to their giving judgment. Whether, under the circumstances, the defendant's conduct was to be considered in mitigation or aggravation, their lordships would determine. After expressing regret and contrition, he had continued his libellous attacks on the parties.—Sergeant Shee: No, no.—Mr. Wilkins: And the counsel who had so had taken upon him to convey indirect submissions (a very customary practice with gentlemen of that learned profession) was, he (Mr. Wilkins) was sorry to say, Mr. Justice Maule ultimately decided to take time to consider whether he should consent to the present application or not, and said the decision would be given when the judges came down to this court (to fix the assizes for Lancashire next year) on Thursday week.—Mr. Vallance was in the court, but the Duke of Brunswick was not present.

NEW COURT

Elizabeth Allyne, alias *Talbot*, alias *Cox*, a young female, very genteelly dressed, surrendered to take her trial on a charge of stealing a silver-mounted pukstaff, value 10s., the property of Miss M. Pashaw.—Mr. Ballantine appeared to prosecute on the part of the prosecutrix, and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defence.—[The case has been several times before the public under the head of "Police," on her examination with a person who called himself the Right Hon. Adolphus Talbot.]—It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner had been seduced from her respectable husband and home by the delusive artifices of the *ci-devant* right honourable, who, in order to carry on his predatory system more effectually, he represented as his wife.—It further appeared that the magistrate followed her to be enlarged on bail, and in consequence of her condition her husband had forgiven her, and taken her under his roof, and had accompanied her to the court.—Mr. Ballantine was about to call witnesses to the utter infamy of the character, but the Common Sergeant interposed and said it was unnecessary, as there was no proof that the prisoner stole the article.—The jury then acquitted her, and she departed in company with her husband, and commenced a new life.—The learned judge said that on this day's list was a prisoner named Thomas Adolphus Talbot, who had been alluded to during the trial just terminated, and he applied to the Court to have his trial put off, as, from what had passed, he was aware that the prisoner's bias might exist against him in a certain quarter.—The Common Sergeant granted the application, and it was ordered that the male prisoner should not only be tried before another jury, but also before another Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Maule.)

On Thursday, on the application of Mr. Prendergast, the counsel for the prisoner *Jennings*, the case of slave-trading was postponed; but the trial of Mr. Zulueta is expected to take place during the present session.

A post-office clerk, named *Thurgood*, who was tried for stealing money out of letters, was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, which appears to have become the universal plea for every species of crime. The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

BOOT STEALING CASE.—During the course of the morning the Grand [illegible] returned a true bill against *Isaac Bridgman* and *George Waite Bridgman*, for felony. The prisoners stand charged with breaking open the tomb of the late Thomas Ghorst Tawney, situated in the burying ground of a chapel in Walworth, of which chapel the defendant Isaac Bridgman is the minister, and stealing therefrom the coffin and the body of the said Thomas Ghost Tawney. In returning the bill, the foreman of the Grand Jury stated to the court that the Grand Jury considered it as their duty to report that Mr. Tawney, the son of the deceased, and the prosecutor in this case, had stated that the cause had offered to have restored to him the skeleton of his father, if he would withdraw the prosecution.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—*William Hermitage*, an athletic young man, was indicted for assaulting Thomas Barton, on the 16th of the present month, at Kensington, putting him in fear, and robbing him of one sovereign, his property. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years transportation.

Thomas Adolphus Talbot, alias the Hon. Thomas Adolphus Talbot, alias Thomas Elliot, was indicted for felony, on the 16th of August last, at Kensington, various articles of jewellery and other things, to the value of £90, the property of Owen Henry Passage. Mr. Wilde addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner and called several witnesses to speak to the prisoner's good character. Mr. Justice Wightman summed up. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Wightman deferred passing sentence. There was another indictment against the prisoner for stealing property from other parties under similar circumstances, but on a different day, which was not proceeded with. The prisoner, who is rather a genteel looking young man, with moustachios, laid his handkerchief over his face until the whole of his trial, and appeared, when he left the small degree, the degraded situation in which his own misconduct had placed him. It is but just to the police concerned in apprehending the prisoner, to say, that large sums of money were offered to them to forego the prosecution, but without success.

POLICE.

On Wednesday, a young fellow named *John Young*, known to the police a what is called a "regular out-and-outer, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having professionally examined the pockets of several gentlemen. The prisoner was stated to have adroitly dipped his hand into some of the pockets. He walked along, as not to cause the least suspicion or sensation in the owners. He was, however, observed by a policeman, who knew his capabilities, and took him into custody. He had on the cover of his handkerchief between his waistcoat and shirt when he was apprehended, and the policeman produced the following letter, which was found in his pocket.—"Brixton. Dear John,—You promised to meet me when my time's up. I go out next Monday week, and hope to be merry and clever? The Lord Mayor: But who are you? In what business are you engaged?—Prisoner: I work for myself in jobbing about, and I can turn my hand to anything it don't signify to you. The Lord Mayor: Who is your friend, John Wheelan?—Prisoner: He is no friend of mine. The Lord Mayor: Why, he addresses you from the treadmill, and he calls you "Dear John." That is very friendly of him, at any rate. (A laugh.)—Prisoner: He may do that without being a friend of mine If a man has to send a letter to your lordship he can write it. I dare say he'd call you "Dear John," but I don't suppose you'd think him a friend for all that. (A laugh.)—The Lord Mayor: Well, you are a clever fellow; but it is hard that you reject the honour Mr. Wheelan has done in his phrase. He concludes it by saying he is "Yours faithfully," another proof of friendship, and he no doubt expects to meet you at the top of the lane. (Laughter.)—Prisoner: I know nothing about him—nothing to the world. The Lord Mayor: You are one of the Swell mob, I find, and must seven o'clock, because his time will be "up" a couple of months before ours. (Laughter.) Prisoner: I have done nothing. Why should I be sent to crib for seven months?—The Lord Mayor: Where did you get those handkerchiefs?—Prisoner: I just bought them in Field-lane.—The Lord Mayor: Policeman, was his face or his back towards Field-lane when you saw him?—Policeman: His face, your lordship.—The Lord Mayor: You are going to make a long journey in a field-lane, my good fellow. You get things of this kind much cheaper than you could buy them there. You shall go to Bridewell for two months.—Prisoner. Well, let me have my handkerchiefs, at any rate. I bought them. It's ——hard that a person can't purchase a rag of a wipe without being charged with stealing it.—The Lord Mayor: The handkerchiefs shall be adver tised, and you can write an apology to your friend at Brixton from your cell prison in Bridewell, where you shall remain faithfully "ours" until your time is "up." (Laughter.) The prisoner was committed to Bridewell.

On Wednesday, the police benches, being so early as 9 o'clock, were crowded, in consequence of the examination of a man named *Edward Dwyer*, who was charged with the wilful murder of his own child, a male infant, three months old, on the preceding night. The prisoner is about 27 years of age, is a very well made man, and obtains a livelihood by hawking brooms and other articles about the streets. He is well known at this court, and has been frequently in custody before, on charges of assault, but has never been charged with any offence of the kind, on a summary conviction, by Mr. Cottingham, for biting a piece out of a man's cheek. As mentioned in another part of this day's paper, the prisoner, after an irritating quarrel with his wife in a public house, in Tooley-street, dashed the child's head with all his force against the counter, by which it was killed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, who was committed by the magistrate to take his trial on the capital charge. It did not appear that the prisoner was drunk.

MARYLEBONE.—STRIPPING OF A FEMALE IN HYDE PARK.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, Police-constable Turner, 39 D, received information that a suicide had been committed in Hyde park; he proceeded thither, and near Albion-gate, the spot to which he had been directed, he discovered a female quite dead, lying under a tree, around the following extraordinary circumstances:—The

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE great curiosity excited by the allusions which our morning contemporaries have made to the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the university, of Cambridge induces us to think that a brief account, condensed from the most authentic records, at this moment of visitation to the same classic and time-honoured seat of learning and piety by our present gracious Queen, will not prove unacceptable to our readers; and it will accordingly be found in a previous page. We now proceed to the details of the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria:—

THE ROYAL PROGRESS

On Wednesday morning at precisely 20 minutes before 8 o'clock, Her Majesty entered a pony carriage and four, and left the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle for the railway stational Slough. In the carriage with Her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg.

In the second carriage were the Countess of Mount-Edgecumb, (the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty) and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley (the Maid of Honour in attendance upon the Queen).

Earl Delawarr (the Lord Chamberlain), who arrived at the Castle on Tuesday evening; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty; Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting on the Prince; and Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary, followed in a third pony carriage and four.

Her Majesty was escorted to Slough by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under the command of Sir Charles Kent.

Upon Her Majesty alighting from the royal carriage at Slough, the Queen and his Royal Highness were received by Mr. C. Russell, M.P., the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway Company; Mr. Saunders, the Secretary; and Mr. Brunel, the engineer in chief. The usual preparations were made at the station for the accommodation of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The platform between the Queen's reception-chamber and the state carriage was covered with scarlet drugget, and over that was a splendid crimson velvet carpet embroidered with *fleur-de-lis*.

The engine attached to the state carriage was driven by Mr Brunel, who was accompanied by Mr. Gooch, the chief superintendent of the locomotive department.

At the time of Her Majesty's departure from Slough the weather, which had been exceedingly gloomy and wet during the early part of the morning, suddenly cleared up, and by the time of her arrival at Paddington there was every appearance of a favourable day.

From the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway the royal *cortège*, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, proceeded at a very rapid rate across the Regent's Park, and through Camden-town, towards the direct road to Cambridge. It consisted of three of the royal carriages and four, with outriders. Owing to the uncertainty in which the public were as to the exact route which her Majesty would take at this part of her journey, no time had been afforded for any such preparations as were made at the chief towns and all along the road, from the near neighbourhood of the metropolis to Cambridge; but the inhabitants of the suburbs through which the royal party passed, poured out in crowds to welcome her Majesty, and cheered her heartily, especially in the more populous parts.

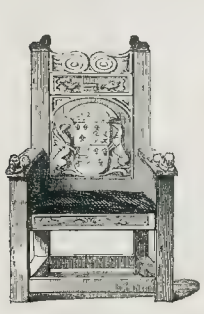
The first place at which relays of horses had been provided was the Manor-house, in the neighbourhood of Tottenham, and at a distance of six miles from town.

The road out of town in this direction is remarkable for the evidences it affords of the opulence of its inhabitants. The wayside is studded with the residences of persons who are evidently well to do in the world. Along this line her Majesty and suite passed at a rapid pace, but not so rapidly as to prevent her from receiving the cheers and affectionate congratulations of the inhabitants as she passed along. Of course, it is needless to say that there was not a living soul in the place who was not on the *qui vive* to behold the Queen; not a window was unoccupied,

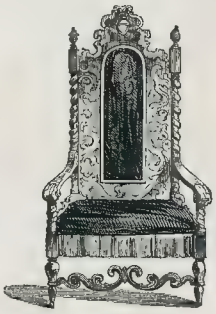
GRAND TRIUMPHAL ARCH, CAMBRIDGE.

nor any available point for viewing the royal party unappropriated. Many vehicles belonging to the neighbouring gentry—and in this part of the neighbourhood of London there is scarcely a person of standing who does not keep something of the kind—were drawn up on the roadside as her Majesty passed, while others endeavoured, with more or less success, to keep up with the *cortège*.

In the town of Tottenham, throughout the whole distance of the road, flags and banners were flying. At the Tottenham-cross a large quantity of evergreens were hung, and a very elegant triumphal arch, formed in festoons of laurel and other evergreens, across the road. Fronting the White Hart was another triumphal arch of evergreens. There were several private carriages on the sides of the road, and crowds of persons on the footpaths, by whom the Queen was repeatedly cheered. Over the Angel-bridge, Edmonton, the Union Jack, and other flags were displayed, and the bridge was covered with evergreens. The Royal *cortège* reached the New Inn, Waltham-cross, about ten o'clock, where there was a relay



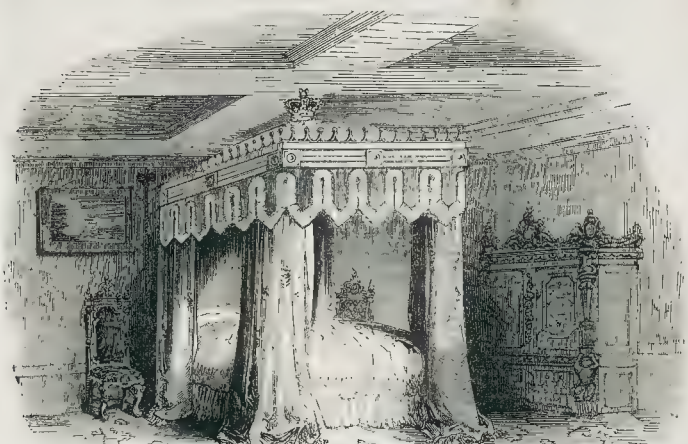
THE QUEEN'S CHAIR.



PRINCE ALBERT'S CHAIR.

FALDSTOOL.

of horses ready, and they were soon placed in the Royal carriage. In front of the New Inn was a large Royal standard, and an arch was formed of laurel and other evergreens, sufficiently large entirely to cover the Royal carriage, which remained under it while the horses were changed. Here her Majesty had presented to her a book, containing the history of Waltham-cross, which was graciously received. At this point the Life Guards were relieved by an escort of the 13th Light Dragoons. On leaving the New Inn, the postboys were directed, on passing "the Waltham cross," to go slowly, in order that her Majesty might have a view of that ancient monument, erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, but owing to this not being placed in an open and exposed spot, the carriage was taken on some distance before it was seen. The postboys twice attempted to turn back, but were impeded by the great body of persons collected, when the *cortège* proceeded on its journey. The "Cross" was decorated with the Royal Standard and a variety of evergreens. There were other displays of loyalty in the town, and a



THE NEW STATE BED

the turnpike, which divides the counties of Herford and Middlesex, were two splendid Royal banners. The scene at Waltham Cross is represented upon our first page.

From Waltham-cross the Royal *cortège* passed on at the rate of 14 miles an hour towards Ware.

At many points along the route the country people had assembled in great numbers to welcome her Majesty, and they greeted her with loud and hearty cheers—marks of genuine unsophisticated affection. At many of the cottages by the wayside the humble inhabitants had procured green boughs to deck their habitations in honour of the Queen. Her Majesty seemed pleased with these marks of attention.

THE NEW BRIDGE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

As the royal *cortège* entered Ware that place presented a very animated appearance. The good people of the town (or village) had made every preparation which their facilities allowed in order to welcome her Majesty. At the entrance to the town, just where the road winds round to the right, a triumphal arch had been erected, covered with evergreens, which presented a very pretty appearance. In front of this arch, facing the London road, a large crowd had assembled, who shouted a welcome as soon as the royal carriages with their escort appeared in sight. As her Majesty passed through this arch the cheering from a vast crowd of people, who thronged the road and lined the streets, was most enthusiastic. The whole population of the place seemed to have poured into the streets, and the windows, which were adorned with flags, green boughs, and many devices, were lined with anxious spectators. About the middle of the town there was another arch of the same kind, and again another at the other end on the road to Cambridge. There were also two other arches in the centre of the town, apparently erected by private individuals. Many of the houses were decorated with evergreens and flags, and the ladies at the windows waved their handkerchiefs most enthusiastically.

At Ware the escort of the 13th Light Dragoons which had accompanied her Majesty from Waltham-cross returned, and she was attended onwards by a party of the Scots Greys, under the command of Cornet Sir George Hampson, Bart.

From the Bull at Ware to the Bell at Buntingford the distance is 10 miles. At the latter place much preparation had been made. There were no less than three triumphal arches here also—one across the road at the bridge over the river Lea, at the entrance of the town; another across from the Bell Inn to the Grammar-school, opposite; and a third at the other end of Buntingford on the road to Royston. In front of the centre arch the boys of the Grammar-school, attended by the master of that school, the Rev. Mr. Bishop, were ranged in rows by the wayside. They cheered to the top of their little voices, and waved small flags of red, and white, and blue, as she stopped at the Bell Inn (the posting-house), where she changed horses and alighted for a few minutes. As there had been no notice

THE NEW BRIDGE, ST. JOHN'S—INTERIOR.

of her intention to alight no special preparation had been made. A band had been provided to welcome her Majesty, which they did by playing the national anthem in very creditable style. The inhabitants of Buntingford mustered in crowds to see the Queen, and cheered her most lustily.

At this place, in addition to the arches erected by the townspeople, another was erected across the street, from the St. George and Dragon Hotel, by no less important a body than the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Manchester Unity, Earl of Durham Lodge. Across the road, suspended from the arch, was a large flag, bearing the words "The Odd Fellows' welcome to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert." Not content with this private and special demonstration of loyalty, the same body of "Odd Fellows" formed themselves in line on either side of the road opposite the Bell, where her Majesty changed horses, and cheered the Queen very heartily, an exhibition of enthusiasm which was very graciously acknowledged. There was scarcely a house in the town of Buntingford that was not decorated with boughs, and many had flags. Here also, besides the usual force of the A division which attends the Queen on her excursions, there was a strong body of the Herts constabulary force, under the superintendence of Inspector Brady, by whose excellent arrangements the utmost order and decorum were preserved. Shortly before ten o'clock a body of the A division of police arrived by a special coach. They had come by train in the morning, and were to proceed to the Earl of Hardwicke's, at Wimpole, to stay there while her Majesty remained.

From Buntingford to Royston another detachment of the Scots Greys, under the command of Cornet Pilgrim, escorted her Majesty, the other detachment remaining at Buntingford.

From Buntingford also, a troop of the Herts County Yeomanry, commanded by Captain Heathcote, followed her Majesty on the road to Royston.

Her Majesty's horses had been ordered at Buntingford for half-past 11 o'clock,

"Of all?"

"Of all. I have not—Why how, how is this? Darnley!—what am I to understand?"

"That I'm amazed!" replied Darnley, recovering himself somewhat, for he conceived that she was still merely testing his sincerity—amazed at the treachery of whom you must have been the victim."

"But what are your feelings towards me now?"

"What they ever were, dear Caroline!—what they ever will be."

"Still unchanged?"

"And unchangeable."

"Oh, happiness!" cried Darnley—dear Darnley, I have indeed proved that you love me now. Here am my hand of my heart you have long been the master. I feel that we shall be happy, Darnley—oh! most happy, and that notwithstanding the sad reverse, our union will be one of pure joy. Had I the wealth of worlds I would lay it at your feet, but we will not let the absence of it mar our felicity. With you I could live in the humblest style! You have expectations, and so have I. You have an income, and although I have not, my father will assist us—I am sure that he will. Bendez, Darnley, I am his only child unprovided for now."

"But how," said Darnley, who began to imagine that the thing was getting rather too serious—"how could they act aside that will of which you gave me the copy to read?"

"It was set aside, Darnley, by a subsequent will—a will by which Sir Arthur bequeathed all his property to his nephew, leaving me utterly penniless."

"Is it possible?" cried Darnley.

"Possible!"

"Caroline, seriously, is that the fact?"

"Darnley! you cannot imagine that I have not been serious? You surely cannot think that I have been jesting?"

"Why, I certainly did think that you were!"

"Oh, you fancied then that I was trying you merely—trifling with you—bringing you to the test? Why—how is this?"

Darnley was silent.

"I perceive," she continued, looking earnestly at him, "you did think so; you did not believe that I had been thus dispossessed of all, and now that you know it to be the fact, you'll desert me!"

"No! Lady Cleveland. No!"

"Lady Cleveland! The change from 'dear Caroline' into 'Lady Cleveland' is great. Answer me this one question, Darnley," she added, with the view of being sure that she was correct in her conjecture; "answer but this—Will you, as I am, marry me to-morrow?"

"Why," he replied, in a faltering voice, "you know that my means are extremely limited."

"Limited as they are, I am content to share them, and will do all of which I am capable with the view of promoting their increase."

"But—I—really—it requires some little consideration."

"Enough. I see. It is so. This is your sole for me alone! I have proved it: the test you selected I have applied. Oh! that I had been merely jesting—but as it is, I leave you, sir, with feelings of unutterable contempt."

"But, Lady Cleveland, be assured—"

"I am assured that in leaving you I leave a heartless villain."

Whereupon she scornfully dashed from the room and quitted the house with a bosom swelling with indignation.

"Now," she exclaimed, on re-entering the coach, "now do I begin to see my error; and but now, when too late, when all is lost! Caught by my own snare of deceit! Fool that I have been, to have faith in so perfidious a wretch! What strange infatuation is that which prompts a woman to love one who would dishonour her! Let me not think of it. For him what would I not have done! what would I not cheerfully have endured! But 'tis past; and now what is to come? How am I to act? Heaven!" she ejaculated, fervently clasping her hands, and wearing a fearful bitterness, "Heaven! guide a wretched ruined creature without a hope!—without a friend!"

Instantly after this scene had been enacted, a scene of a somewhat different character was performed at the house of Dr Hawtree.

The success of Fred, as the tutor of Alice had become so manifest—her mind had become so much more cheerful, her appetite so much improved, and her spirits so much lighter—that the Doctor—who was overjoyed to see his loved child, of whose recovery he has almost despaired, restored to health—was desirous to reward Fred; permission to touch upon the period when his engagement as ace preceptor for life should commence; and as Fred was not exactly the sort of person to enter into so nice an affair of this nature, he had no sooner obtained that permission than he proceeded to take advantage of it aptly.

"Alice," said he, having prudently put her in excellent spirits, for Fred was a fellow of infinite tact, "are you fond of courtship?"

"Am I fond of courtship."

"Are; do you like it? Does it suit your complaint?"

"What complaint?"

"Does it agree with you, in a strictly constitutional point of view?"

"What a very odd question! I don't understand it. You droll creature, what do you mean?"

"I mean that if courtship agrees with you, it does not agree now with me. At first, it is true, I thought it very delightful. Oh, I was in raptures with it;—nothing could surpass the pleasure it induced; nothing could, in my view, be even remotely comparable with it! But now I've grown tired of the business—it doesn't suit my constitution at all."

"You had better let papa," said Alice, "prescribe for you in that case."

"He has never—has gave me the prescription exactly an hour ago."

"Oh, indeed!"

"And what do you think that prescription is?"

"Nay, how is it possible for me to tell? What can his prescription be?"

"Matrimony!"

The neck and face of Alice were crimson in an instant.

"And now," continued Fred, "I wish you to tell me when I am to have this prescription prepared?"

"Indeed I know nothing whatever about it."

"Nor do I. I am curious to know—exceedingly curious. It is a mixture—it is a mixture? I suppose it is: well, we'll call it a mixture of love and joy—which I now begin to feel extremely anxious to take!"

"You speak so mysteriously."

"It is a mysterious affair! However, I'll speak more plainly: thus—Alice when are we to be married?"

"Oh," said Alice, archly, "but that is such a very blunt way of putting a question of this character. I suspected that you would have done it in a much superior style—there's no beauty, no poetry at all in it."

"Teach me then how you would like to have it done."

"Nay, I cannot teach you, for you have seen it done in a very different manner"

"On the stage you mean? Oh! I'll do it in that way with pleasure! Now then, keep your seat and look as composed as you can, for I'm quite embarrassed—as possible. Hem!" he added, kneeling before her, "Bright angel!"

"Oh, now you are going to the other extreme."

"Not at all! Oh! that's nothing. Dull angel wouldn't sound well, and angel is perfectly legitimate. Charles calls Lucrece his angel constantly, even before me!—how much he improves upon it when he addresses you! Now you have you to imagine me as—as—Bright angel! here be individual!—(nay, you must not laugh) adorable creature!—(dot of your eye. Oh, how I love that dot!) fascinating as the fair and exciting of the B. Y. winning chaiz) adorned a brilliant spectacle to an unusually large and fashionable company. The races continued throughout the week, and were run off with a laudable degree of punctuality, terminated in ample time for the special train "Saint Mondegrets" to get home without hurry or fatigue by half past ten.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for 7st 7lb; four 8st 3lb; five and upwards 8st 8lb; the winner to be sold for £300, &c., Criterion Course. 5 subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Chatham, 5 yrs	.. .. (Rogers)	1
Lord Exeter's Fenalum, 3 yrs	.. .. (Jones)	2

The Cambridge Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 100 added: last mile and a quarter straight 35 subs, 46 of whom declared.

Mr Edlson's Nat. 3 yrs, 8st 9lb	.. .. (Simpson)	1
Mr Cockburn's Pescade, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	.. ..	2

The Criterion Stakes, of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. Last three miles of B. C.

Mr Crockford's Ratan, by Buzzard, 3.b extra	.. .. (Rogers)	1
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3.b extra	.. .. (W. Howlett)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each: the winner to be sold for £80. Eleven subs.

Colonel Peel's Cameleon, 5 yrs	.. .. (Nat)	1
Mr Wetherell's g by Jay Middleton out of Margelina, 3 yrs	.. .. (J. Howlett)	2

Match, D. M., 900, h ft. Lord Exeter's Phlegon, 7st 6lb (Mann), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st. 11lb (Robinson)

Handicap Plate of £100, for 3 yrs and upwards D I

Mr Bradford's Bloodpenny, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. .. (Graham)	1
Mr Plummer's Alec Hawthorn, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. .. (Hesseltine)	2

The Running Rein Stakes, 7st each, for horses that never won a match: the race was decided in favour of Mr. Goodman, the Duke of Rutland's case, we hear, having entirely failed.

WEDNESDAY.

Match, T.T.C., 100, h ft, Duke of Bedford's T.T.C. came on the course, and Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking Mamma, 8st 7lb (Robinson), 8 to 1 on Expolr. Won by half a length.

Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 8lb	.. .. (Robinson)	0
Mr. Faulkiner's Creswell, 7st 5lb	.. .. (Day)	1

A dead heat in the Carrycomb. The horses are matched again for Saturday, Currycomb giving a pound less.

Handicap Plate of £50 for three year-olds and upwards A F.

Mr. Newton's Jenny Jumps, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. .. (Wray)	1
Duke of Richmond's Sowerby, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb	.. .. (Chapple)	2

5 to 2 aget Jenny Jumps (taken)—4 to 1 aget Johnny 5 to 1 aget Morality—and 6 to 1 aget Cowslip

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, three years, 7st 7lb, four, 8st 7lb; five, 8st 7lb, T.Y.C., winner to be sold for £1,500. 7 subs.

Lord G Bentinck's g by Jay Middleton out of Margelina, 3 yrs	.. .. (Rogers)	1
Mr. Wetherell's g by Jay Middleton, 3 yrs	.. .. (J. Howlett)	2

Subscription Plate of £50, for two-years, 6st 7lb, and three-years, 8st 10lb. T. C. Winner to be sold for £250, &c.

Duke of Richmond's Physalis, 3 yrs	.. .. (Abdale)	1
Lord E. Russell's Gem Flake, 3 yrs	.. .. (Purvis)	2

Colonel Peel's fly Slane out of Sea lake, 8st 5lb, received forfeit from Lord Eglinton's Zanoni (dead), 8st 7lb. T. C. 500 ft.

PERTHSHIRE.—On Monday a foot race, which created much interest in the sporting circle, came off at Darley, between Aitchison of Lochearnhead and Bland of Dorlin. The match was made for £50 a side—the men to run 100 yards on a turnpike road. Any one received £5 from Bland for conceiving to the match, being decided at Derby. In the betting Aitchison was backed at 6 to 4, and the Londoners speculated their money very freely. The ground having been measured at Langley Bennie, Duncrub, gates out and in. The old "condemned" horse, driven by its owner, started off beautifully from the Dumb Bell, and performed the 3 miles 37 minutes. Bland, who is a complete "rum 'un," made a laudable effort. The old 'un was so fresh the last mile as at starting, and had scarcely turned a hair. During the distance the horse broke four times, and thus caused a delay of between three and four minutes. His owner has offered to back him to trot in harness 15 miles in the hour.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the receipts of English wheat up to Mark-lane, since our last report, have been reasonably extensive, and of superior quality, the demand for that description of grain has ruled very firm, and the prices have advanced from 1s to 2s per quarter, at which nearly or quite the whole of the supply has been disposed of. In foreign wheat not much business has been transacted, and the quotations have remained unvaried. Malting barley has sold freely, at full currencies, but the value of grinding and distilling parcels has been with difficulty supported. The malt trade has proved extremely inactive, on rather easier terms. From the comparatively small supplies of oats on offer, they have produced from 6d to 1s per quarter more money. Beans, peas, and flour are quite as dear.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2330; Barley, 1480, Malt, 1150; and Oats, 1060 quarters. Flour, 4110 sacks. Irish: Wheat, ——; Barley, ——, and Oats 23,010 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1990; Barley, 1060, and Oats, 880 quarters

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 45s to 46s; fine ditto white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 43s; ditto, white, 5 s to 47s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 34s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 46s to 52s; brown ditto, 46s to 48s, Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; thick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 30s to 34s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter Town-made flour, 45s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. Dantzig, red, 40s to 42s; white, —— to ——. *In Bond.*—Barley, 23s; oats, new, 14s to 15s; ditto feed, 14s to 15s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 34s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s, Baltic, 25s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have had very little doing in any kind of seeds this week, at about former quotations.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 38s to 40s; Baltic, crushing, 39s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; Hungarian, 35s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s, white ditto, 10s to 12s 6d; tares, 5s to 7s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £37s per last of ten quarters Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; cleanly, 7s to 8s per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf

Imperial Average Prices of Grain, Flour, &c.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 30s 4d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 29s 10d, beans, 30s 8d, peas, 32s 8d.

Imperial Average of the Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 50s 7d, barley, 30s 7d, oats, 18s 0d; rye, 30s 1d, beans, 30s 6d, peas, 32s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s, barley, 8s; oats, 8s; rye, 12s 0d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—The public sales of tea—which have comprised upwards of 20,000 packages, and brought to a close the 4 quarterly sales—have been well attended by the trade. Out of the quantity brought forward, about 20,000 packages have been actually disposed of. Common and middling congous have gone off at a reduction of 1d to 1½d, and twankays 1d to 2d per lb. In other kinds no alteration has been noticed.

Sugar.—This market has ruled firm since our last report, but without a large amount of business having transacted hat. Fresh lots have been freely supported.

Coffee.—The improvement lately noticed in the demand for, and prices of, coffee, has now taken place. In the sales which have been made, a steady tendency has prevailed, and lower rates have been generally accepted, though not to any material extent.

Tallow.—The market is in a quiet state, but prices are not lower. P.Y.C. on the spot, is sold at 47s 6d; and for forward delivery, 47s 3d per cwt.

Oils.—There is very little doing in any kind of oils, and the rates are with difficulty supported.

Hops.—We have a large quantity of new hops offering, yet the demand for them is steady, on the following terms:—New Sussex pockets, 100s to 110s; Weald of Kent do., 110s to 120s; Mid Kent, 120s to 130s; and East Kent, 130s to 190s, per cwt. The duty is estimated at from £130,000 to £135,000

Wool.—The large sales of Saxony, Silesian and other wool are still in progress, so far as they have proceeded, the biddings have been brisk, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. on the currency of the last auctions.

Potatoes.—We have had a large arrival of potatoes in the pool this week, while they have gone off steadily, at from 4l 2 10s to 5l 10s per ton.

Coals.—Monday, 15s; Hebburn Main, 17s 6d; Clarke and Co., 17s; Gosforth, 20s 6d Hilda, 19s 6d, Killingworth, 20s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 21s 9d; Caradoc, 21s 6d; Adelaide, 21s per ton.

Provisions.—Although the demand for Irish butter is heavy, the late improvement in the quotations a well supported. Foreign is dull, and has declined in price quite 2s per cwt., the best Dutch selling at 95s to 98s. The arrivals of bacon are large, yet prime qualities find buyers at 56s to 62s per cwt. landed. In other kinds of provisions very little doing.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock having been more than equal to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand has proved inactive, at barely extreme prices. Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton 2s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d, per 8 lbs, to sink the offal

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime mutton has sold freely, other kinds of meat slowly, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d, mutton, 2s 8d to 4s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, and pork, 2s 4d to 3s 8d per 8lbs. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT

COMMERCE AND MONEY

The commercial intelligence received by the overland mail of the last publication is again satisfactory. The mail from Bombay brings letters from that place to the 8th of September, and from Calcutta and Madras they are of corresponding dates. Trade throughout our Indian possessions was gradually becoming more and more cheerful, and the stocks of British goods, previously nearly unsaleable, had at these dates been materially reduced. In this quarter, therefore, a steady demand for the usual quantities of our manufactures is gradually unfolding itself, and during the last week it has caused increased activity in all our manufacturing districts. From China, by this mail, no letters have been received so late as those were by which we alluded to in our last number. From the United States of America, and from the various rising communities on the great American continent, letters of late date have been received, and general reports from all of them continue to be cheering. In the United States considerable improvements in trade are visible, and the general aspect of affairs in the Republic of Mexico is one of hopefulness. Of debts is now considered unfavourable to the interests of the citizens, and some of them already are beginning to recommend national honesty as the best policy. In the meantime, the demand for British goods continued to be considerable, and the stocks were not large. As, however, the summer had been the chief importer, fair prices were made, although the prices were rather less than those which were realised during the corresponding period. The share-market, however, in the beginning of the week, there was rather a lively demand for the shares of the leading railway associations, and an advance in the price of some of them was the necessary consequence, particularly in the Eastern Counties, Northern and Eastern, and in those of the London and Birmingham. On the Royal Exchange last post day, the supply of bills drawn at sight was rather limited, and that at usance, but still it was to a mean equal to the demand, and the rates of the exchanges continue in favour of a further influx of money into the country.

As to the course of the week's operations in the Money market, the demand for money for commercial purposes rather increased than otherwise, and a tendency to increased rates of interest, in consequence, was manifested. Government and trustees' securities are becoming more aggressed, although not to yet to that extent which admits any general advance in the money quotations until next month. The leading rate of discount to Five per Cent per annum, according to the character of the Bills to be converted into cash. On the Stock Exchanges, likewise, both English and foreign, the demand for Stock is rather improved than otherwise, as the total descriptions of British Stocks were 1 per cent. dearer than they were in the beginning of the week. In Railway shares, also, activity continued to be exhibited amongst the dealers in these descriptions of property, and prices sustained gradually to get dearer, until the end of the week caused the Money market. London and Birmingham stock shares realised 2 per cent. more than at the commencement of the week, and those of the Manchester and Glasgow line have been purchased at the same period, to any amount, under only 2 to 3 per cent. higher. London and Brighton, Midland Counties, and North Midland, were also generally from 2 to 3 per cent dearer than they were in the commencement of the week's operations, and a similar observation may be applied to the shares of the North Eastern, and to those of the Eastern Counties. In Spanish securities some speculations were entered into; and prices of the Three per Cent. Bonds advanced nearly one per cent. in consequence. On the whole, the money market continued in a healthy and sound state from the beginning till the conclusion of the week.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95¾. Three per Cent. Reduced, 94¾. Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 101¼. Three-and-a Half per Cent New, 102¾. Long Annuities, 15-2-16; Bank of England Stock, 179½ to 180½. Bank Stock, 202 to 203. Four per Cent. India Bonds, 99 to 100. Premium in Exchequer Bills, 65s to 65s per mina.; Union Bank of London, 10½; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; London and Westminster Bank, 22½. Canada for the Settlement, 8½.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Brazilian Five per Cent. Russian Bonds, 116 to 117, Neapolitan Bonds, 102 to 104; Chilian Bonds, 100 to 102, Brazilian, 73 to 74; Belgian Bonds, 105¾ to 106; Dutch Bonds, 98¾ to 99. Peruvian, 3½; Mexican, 25½. Buenos Ayres, 58½ to 59; Columbian, 24; Venezuela Bonds, 3s to 3½; Mexican Bonds, 20¾ to 21; Spanish Five, 16 to 16¼; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 54¾; French Three per Cent. Rentes, 81 to 82 ex. div. 60c.—French Five per Cent. Rentes, 122f ex. div. 75c.; Buenos Ayres, 58; Portuguese Bonds, 43½.

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC COMPANY SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 48 to 50. Birmingham and Gloucester, 62 to 63, Bristol and Exeter, 58 to 59½, Eastern Counties (New), 11½ to 12; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 30 to 31, ex premium; Manchester and Birmingham, 34 to 35; Midland Counties, 81, North Midland, 9 to 9½; London and Dover, 25½; York and North Midland, 110 to 112; Paris and Orleans, 57; London and South Western, 68½; Grand Junction, 212; Manchester and Liverpool, 212 to 213, Northern and Eastern,

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

BANKRUPTS.—T. WRIGHT, Blackmoor-street, Clare-market, cheesemonger.—T. DONKIN, Sidney street, Cambridge, victualler.—H. B. DOUGH, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, draper.—HARRIS, Swansea, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. BAINS, South Shields, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. CARNIE, Dundee, glazier.—W. CAMPBELL, Greenock, gunmaker.—J. ANDERSON, Paisley, banker.—G. and J. DUGHTERSON and Co., Greenock, merchants.—Messrs W. THOMSON and SONS, Leith, mercrants.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 27.—1st Dragoons, J. J. Copley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Rickman, 6th Foot—Lieut. J. R Robertson to be Captain, vice Darley; Ensign and Adj. W Birch to have the rank of Lieutenant and Adj.—Ensign C. B. Colchester to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson, R. E. W. F. Standish, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chichester.—29th: H. R. Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Poole.—7th: Lieut. D. Pullen to be Lieutenant, vice Piper.—Lieut. C. H. Hayes to be Captain, vice Gough; G. F. Sears to be Captain, vice De Wend; Qr-Master Serg. T. Walsh to be Quarter-master, vice Hallahan.—60th: Lieut. A. R Margary to be Captain, vice Weir, Ensign T. H. Hughes to be Lieutenant, vice Bell; Ensign and Adj. Tait to have the rank of Lieut.—W Gallan to be Ensign, vice Collingwood.—65th: Lieut. G. T. Brooke to be Captain, vice Wright; Ensign L. Seymour to be Lieutenant, vice Brooke.—To be Ensigns: T. S. Lloyd, vice Campbell; R. Browne, Gent., vice Skinner.—84th: Lieut. C. E. Bowes to be Captain, vice H. E. Taylor; Ensign G. F. C. Seymour to be Lieutenant, vice Bowes; W. A. Elder, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Seymour.—95th: Capt. J. De Winton to be Captain, vice Stuart; 96th: Ensign A. E. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Ruxton, Ensign E. Collingwood to be Ensign, vice Hall.

1st or Royal Regiment—J. A. Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sir Hill, deceased

1st Royal Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. D. Herbert to be Captain, without purchase

Commission by the Vice-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.—H. Bruart, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. ALLEN, innkeeper, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

BANKRUPTS.—E. CLARANCE, jun. potato dealer, Subdeanery Sasset.—J. B. L. FARRANT, marine-store dealer, Maidstone.—W. R. CASKELL, draper, Birmingham.—R. YOUD and W. REYNARDS, cheese factors, Liverpool.

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BIRTHS

At Camperdown, the lady of Captain Duff, 92nd Regt. Bengal Cavalry, of a son and heir.—At Coggeshall, Somerset, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Hulme Wadeson, of a daughter.—The lady of William Hughes Parker, of Newcastle, of a son.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Captain Rivett Carnac, of a son.—At Alexandria, Egypt, the lady of John Wingfield Larking, Esq., of a son.—At Everleigh lodge, Hampshire, the lady of F. B. Talbot, Esq., of a daughter.—At Portland-place, the lady of Captain Rivett Carnac, of a son.—The lady of Matthew Fleury, Esq., of Upper Harley-street, of a daughter.—At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. E. H. Pickering, of Magdalen College, of a son.—At Hampstead, the lady of the Rev. Henry Kirby, Mrs. E. James, of a son.—At Marylebone, Little Hadham, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Drum mond Rawnsley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Grove, near Wantage, Berks, Thomas C. Godfrey, Esq., Edmonston, county of South ampton, to Harriet Margaret, daughter of John Lee Antrobus, Esq., of the manor Berks.—At Potton, Frederic, second son of Mr. Wm. Atkinson, Sc. Neots, to Keziz, second daughter of Mr. W. Masters, of the former place.—At Clapham, John, the eldest son of John Thomas Bette, Esq., of Broomfield House, Clapham-common, to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Burr, Esq., of the same place.—At St. Marylebone Church, James Howard, Esq., of Park crescent, Portland-place, to Louisa, daughter of the late M. Dick, of Richmond-hill, Surrey —At St. Neots, Charles Veasey, jun., Esq., of Huntingdon, to Catherine, younger daughter of John Hill Day, Esq., Priory, St. Neots.—At Bath, the Rev. R. C. Mesam, A. M., Balliol College, Oxford, to Caroline Selina, second daughter of the Rev. C. M. Mount, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.—At Bath, Mr. John Pennington, of Chumbercliffe, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of Charles Alfred Thicknesse, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Middlesex and the city of Westminster.—At Sepcote, Devon, Mr. Joseph Bowden, county of Tipperary, John Barnet, Esqr., Cockestown House, Kilkenny, to Helena, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Maunsell, rector of Castlane.—At East Barnet, the Rev. S. Haughton Shepard, of Downham, Lancashire, to Mary Hatton, eldest daughter of the late Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart., of Oakhill, Herts

DEATHS.

At Hong Kong, on the eve of embarkation for home, Lieut. and Adjutant Joseph Magrath, of her Majesty's 55th Regiment.—At Bradford, Peter Wright, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London.—At Bristol, the Rev. S. M. Morgan, secretary to the Irish Society of London.—At Kemp Town, Brighton, Richard Steed, Esq.—At Colston Raleigh, Devon, the Rev. Robert Greenwood, A.M.—At Prospect-house, Woodford, Essex, Thomas Lewis, Esq.—At 18, Cadogan-place, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Morrison, Esq.—Alexander George, of Thomas Irving, Esq., storekeeper of her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford.—At Bastie, Sussex, Mr. Charles Alderton.—At Bombay, Captain Alfred Bradford, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, Bombay Army.—At Bath, Mary, the relict of the Rev. Charles John Cornish, vicar of South Somerton.—At Cheltenham, William Rawlings, Esq.—At Croydon, Mrs. Elizabeth Dales.—At North Bruton, Elizabeth Mary, the beloved wife of Adam Burn, Esq.—The Rev. Robert Orme, rectored Easedon, Herts.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Oct. 30th, and during the Week, the revived Drama of THE WRECK ASHORE; or, a Bridegroom from the Sea. Principal Characters by Messrs. Leon, Morelli, Vining, Vaughan, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Woolgar.—After which (seventh time) a new Farce, called WANTED A WIFE; or, Leaping Lucy. Principal Characters by Messrs. Wright, Morelli, Smith, and Miss Woolgar. To conclude with the Drama of THE PEARL OF THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER. Principal Mr. O. Smith, Mrs. Dancywild, Miss Emma Stanley; and the Ballets of FAIRY FLOWERS and JACKETS. Principal Characters by Miss Woolgar, Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. O Smith

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TO MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Saturday, the 14th day of October last, contains the recent CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, taken from the official returns made to Parliament. This work forms a Supplement of sixteen pages, and contains an Alphabetical List of the whole of the Parishes and Towns in England and Wales, with their respective population, according to the Census of 1841, compiled with great care and accuracy; and also the Census of any considerable price 6d. Where any difficulty arises in obtaining it, parties have only to inmose 6d. in a letter post-paid, addressed to Mr. Lloyd, publisher of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No 168, Strand. London, who will forward it, on receipt

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PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR WHEWELL, IN "THE GOLGOTHA," ST. MARY'S.

(Continued from page 282.)

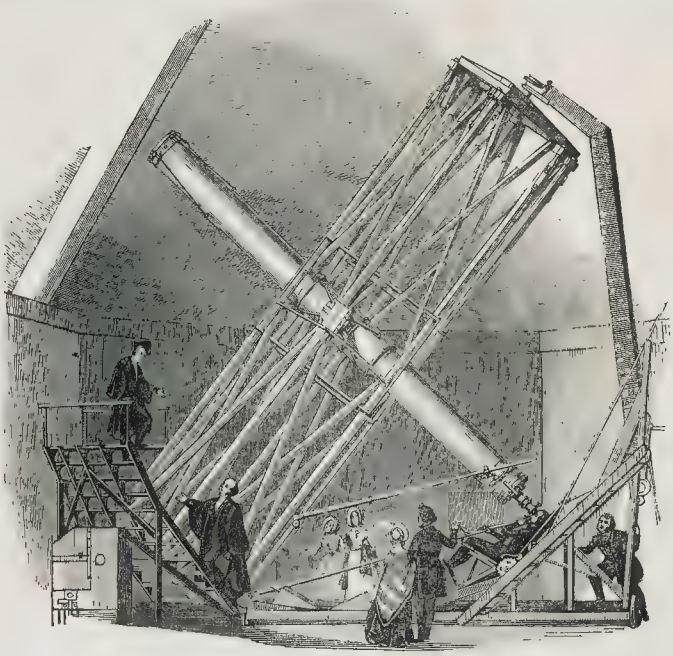
before noon, the Queen and Prince Albert close their visit and go to town, and from thence to Windsor. There is but little probability that the Queen and his Royal Highness will go to Burghley, to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, although reports have been circulated that they would most likely honour that fine old mansion by a brief sojourn.

We annex a characteristic portrait of the highly distinguished Master of Trinity College, from a sketch by a subscriber at Cambridge, the accompanying biographical memoranda having been obtained from another source.

Professor the Rev. W. Whewell is a native of Newcastle. He was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1812, and was Second Wrangler in 1816; he also obtained the Chancellor's Medal for poetry in 1814. He was, soon after his degree, elected Fellow of Trinity, and was from that time, till his appointment to the Mastership of the College in 1842, by Sir Robert Peel, chiefly employed in the tuition of the students. Professor Whewell is the author of several works, which have gained for him a very high reputation. He was selected by the Bishop of London to write the "Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy," which is one of the most popular contributions to the series.

Among Mr. Whewell's important works, too, are his "History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences." His mathematical treatises are numerous; and he has contributed many valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Professor Whewell is also an active member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Our sketch represents the Rev. Professor in his favourite attitude in the "Golgotha," a gallery appointed for the Masters of Colleges, &c., in Great St. Mary's (the University Church), during the prayer introductory to the afternoon sermon.

Our next illustration represents one of the "lions" of Cambridge, the magnificent Telescope, given to the Observatory by the present Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It has an object glass of 11½ inches effective aperture, is equatorially mounted, and 20 feet focal length, by M. Cauchois, of Paris. This splendid instrument is contained in a building with a revolving dome, near the Observatory.



THE GREAT NORTHUMBERLAND TELESCOPE, AT CAMBRIDGE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

CURIOUS CUSTOM AT RIPON.

In the ancient borough of Ripon, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a singular custom has been observed, it is stated, from the time of King Alfred to the present day. Every night, on the cathedral clock striking nine, a cow's horn is blown thrice opposite the residence of the mayor, and once opposite the Market-Cross. The origin of the practice is thus explained in Gent's history of the place.

"It was the custom of the vigilarius, or wakeman, to order that a horn should be blown, every night, at nine o'clock; and if any house or shop was broken open and robbed after that blowing of the horn, till the rising of the sun, why then the loss was obliged to be made good to the suffering inhabitant. For this obligation, or insurance, every householder used to pay a groat a year: but if there was a back door to another street, from whence double danger might be supposed, then it was to be two groats. That tax is since disconnnued, but still they persevere to blow the horn at the said hour of the night, three times at the mayor's door, and thrice (now once) at the Market-Cross."

CURIOUS HORN AT RIPON.

The above is a faithful representation of the horn, copied from the original, which is richly mounted with silver, and the belt is ornamented with a shield, bearing the name and year of office of several wakemen and mayors. The first bears date 1526. The spur and cross-bow, attached to the belt, were presented by King James I. to the corporation.

This interesting custom is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon times, when the whole community was called upon to aid in protecting life and property; and the spirit of this system, though the spirit is no longer applicable to the existing state of society, still characterises this department of our institutions.

ELECTRIC EELS AT THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.

Two *gymnoti electrici*, or electric eels, have lately been received at the Gallery of Practical Science, in Adelaide-street, Strand, and must be considered a very interesting accession to the exhibition. A very fine specimen was shown here about three years since, but, after being frequently experimented with, this eel sickened and died. From the specimen above engraved, the reader will perceive that the gymnotus differs essentially in form from the representations common in popular works on natural history, in which it too closely resembles the common eel. The colour of the body approaches puce, the fins being transparent and nearly colourless.

The gymnotus inhabits the rivers of South America, and differs in some points from the torpedo. The electrical apparatus is diffused throughout the whole of the structure of the eel, which will be found, in almost every portion of its external appearance, to resemble very closely the common eel. The fluid which lubricates the apparatus is contained in cells, and not in prisms; and these are a congeries forming organs, four in number, two on each side of the body. These organs do not receive their electricity from the eighth pair of nerves, but there are 224 pair of nerves issuing from the spinal marrow, which give it off. The shock produced by both is nearly similar, and is much the same as that ordinarily exhibited by the usual means. These shocks are capable of magnetizing needles, of decomposing water, and of affecting the galvanometer, and the spark has been obtained from them. The shock is more severe from the gymnotus.

THE ELECTRIC EELS AT THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.

Humboldt experienced a most dreadful shock, that affected him during a whole day, gave him a violent pain in the knees, and shook every joint, in consequence of his placing his feet upon an eel that had just been taken from the water. The power of producing these shocks is voluntary, and appears to be used both as a means of defence, and to disable its prey.

THE COLOSSEUM.—This building has at length found a purchaser in Mr. Montague, brother of the City Surveyor. The price, it is said, is under £25,000, although in its palmy days Mr. Braham paid for it £40,000. Mr. Stanfield, our native and successful artist, with Bradwell, of Covent-garden Theatre, are in league with the purchaser to produce the finest pictorial exhibition on record. It is to succeed the great panaure of London, and will occupy Stanfield a whole time and attention for nearly twelve months. The Conservatory, the Swiss Cottage, in short, everything, is to undergo an entire change; and it is no longer doubtful that the Colosseum, under this new proprietorship, will be the most attractive place of amusement in the metropolis.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S PALACE AT RUMPENHEIM.

RETURN OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FROM THE CONTINENT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Rumpenheim, on the 18th instant, and travelled by route of Frankfort, Mayence, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Brussels, to Ostend, where his Royal Highness arrived on Saturday, the 21st instant, and passed the night, embarking the following morning, at eight o'clock, in the Beaver steam-packet for Dover. On landing, his Royal Highness went to the Ship Hotel, where he slept, and took his departure for town on Monday morning.

Rumpenheim is situate on the river Maine, five miles from Frankheim, situate on the river Maine, and about five miles from Frankfort. It belongs to the Princes of Hesse Rumpenheim, a branch of the reigning family of Hesse Cassel, to which electorate, as well as the kingdom of Denmark, the Heir Prince (Erb Prinz), about to be married to the Princess Alexandria of Russia, is heir presumptive.

The Duchess of Cambridge is a daughter of this house; and her Royal Highness, as well as the other members of her family, are bound, under the will of her father, to take up their residences here occasionally. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and family, the Duchess's sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, together with her son, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and his youthful bride, the late Princess Augusta of Cambridge, have lately been staying there.

Schloss Rumpenheim is very pleasantly situated half way between Frankfort and Hanau, but approached by a ferry. It commands a lovely view of the valley of the Maine and the Taunus mountains. Exactly opposite is Bergheu, the scene of a severe conflict between the French and English in the seven years' war.

The members of the Cambridge family are deservedly popular, and may often be seen, like ordinary people, walking and shopping in Frankfort. There is an anecdote current of the Princess Augusta, which shows her off in very amiable colours. Some two or three years back, upon a previous visit here, her Royal Highness happened to enter a shop in Frankfort, and found there, ineffectually attempting to purchase some articles, a travelling John Bull and his wife, neither of whom understood either German or French, nor could the shopkeeper speak English. The Princess stept up to their relief, and by dint of a good deal of persuasion, managed to reduce the article to something below half the price laid upon it, and perfectly satisfied them that the charge was altogether correct. The good couple thanked the Princess with great warmth of feeling, and expressing an earnest wish for a better acquaintance, demanded her name. Her Royal Highness laughed merrily, and said that they, perhaps, might have heard of "Augusta of Cambridge;" *a dénouement* which created some confusion.—*From a Correspondent at Frankfort.*

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX AT EDINBURGH.—On Sunday last the royal duke attended worship in the Catholic Church, Broughton-street. In the course of the day, M. Guillerez, Professor of French, had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness, and delivered an appropriate poem or song, splendidly adorned with the royal arms and *fleurs de lis*. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with this mark of respect from one of his own countrymen, and expressed his attachment to Scotland, and the happiness he at all times felt in seeing a Frenchman.

SIR JAMES SHAW, BART., LATE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—This worthy baronet died on Sunday night in the 80th year of his age. He was born at Riccarton, in the county of Ayr. His family, though highly respectable and honourable, were in circumstances too confined to allow scope for the enterprising spirit of their numerous offspring, and James, with his brothers, quitted at an early period their paternal home to seek advancement under more favourable auspices. James, by diligence, integrity, and thrift, graduated from the lowest seat in the counting-house of an eminent mercantile firm in the City, to the distinguished position of a partner in the house. In 1798 he was elected by the inhabitants of Portsoken, the ward in which he lived, to the civic office of alderman. Thence he became sheriff, and in the year 1805 he was elected Lord Mayor. During the year of his mayoralty Mr. Shaw received several marks of personal regard from his Majesty George III., seven of whose sons dined together at one of the Lord Mayor's splendid entertainments at the Mansion-house. In 1809 his Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Shaw the dignity of a baronet. Sir James continued to discharge the duties of alderman with scrupulous impartiality and unvarying punctuality until the year 1831, when, upon the decease of Richard Clarke, Esq., he was elected to the lucrative and honourable office of Chamberlain of London, which office he continued to hold until he resigned in May last.

THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager having most graciously consented to bestow her very distinguished patronage upon the projected entertainment to the Greenwich pensioners, has forwarded a donation of £20. Earl Nelson has also sent five guineas for the same purpose, together with subscriptions from the undermentioned officers:—Admirals Sir Davidge Gould, £3 3s; Sir George Martin, £3; Dundas, £3; and Joseph Bullen, £2. The subscriptions come in more rapidly, now that the public begin to perceive the truly national object of the undertaking, and they there is a certainty of its being carried out; but in consequence of the incomplete state of the works in Trafalgar-square, and the inclemency of the weather at this season—it being far too cold to bring the old tars from their more comfortable quarters—the committee have resolved to postpone the dinner, which will take place in the open air, until the 2nd of April next, on which day the glorious battle of Copenhagen was gained.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE FAVOURITE," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

There are no *scenic* artists who manage their lights, or, more technically speaking, their *media*, so well as the GRIEVES; this is the more to be observed where there is a mixture of the artificial with the real:—

> When slanting moonbeams 'thwart the silo'e sad gloom,
> Give way, or mingle with the glaring torch,
> And make most doubtful hues as the forces
> Procession it to midnight mass!

In morning hours—the *alba* of the morning, also, their art is peculiarly felicitous;—there is a breathingness, a respirable atmosphere, about their works, which cannot be surpassed by any other artists. Of W. Grieve we would say in particular—

> His genius loves the cloister and the tow'r,
> Bemantled with Time's garment—ivy; dark,
> Sa'e when Selene glisteneth its leaves,
> And silvers them with her pellucid beam.'

The scène represented in the accompanying wood-cut is the last in the opera, and very much reminds us of a more beautiful one, painted by the same artists, some twelve years ago:—we mean the *cloisters* in "Robert le Diable," at her Majesty's Theatre, during the lesseeship of Mr. Monck Mason. Though there is a vast and incongruous assemblage of architectural ornament in the present instance, which, in some degree, hurts the eye, yet the artist may be defended in the use of it, inasmuch, as, at the supposed period of the piece, Gothic, Morisco, Arabesque, &c., with the remnants of the classic styles, were all confused together in heterogeneous disorder. The scene, however, is well imagined, and, in the *ensemble*, beautifully painted.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE TEST, AND THE QUESTION PROPOSED.

NO sooner had Carolina entered the coach than she burst into tears. Her passion had been too towering, her pride too lofty to allow her to weep before them, but now she wept bitterly and freely, and continued to weep, not only during the whole of that evening, but throughout the night.

What was to be done? Unconscious of the noble generosity of Charles—unconscious of the proposal he had made with so much promptitude—the question occupied the whole of her thoughts, and as she painted the position in which she then stood, and the circumstances by which she was surrounded in the darkest conceivable colours, it was a question which, while she considered it thus, drove her almost to distraction.

There are moments when death appears preferable to life—when existence seems scarcely supportable—when the imagination, startled by the thousand stages in which present troubles are made to appear, prompts the thought of leaping from all our miseries to "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest;" at such moments, judgment and courage combined, can alone avert suicide—judgment to perceive that the horrible shapes which we cause our troubles to assume chiefly spring from a disordered imagination, and courage to bear up against those troubles which invariably present a far less formidable front when boldly and firmly opposed. This courage, happily, Caroline possessed, and while it imparted strength to her judgment, which was then but imperfect, it enabled her to spurn the idea to which her mind had given birth. No! although struck from the high position she had occupied—ruined as she conceived herself to be, and left comparatively destitute—she resolved not to sink beneath the weight of her calamities, but to show that although they had broken her fortune they could neither break her spirit nor deprive her of hope.

She had hope still; and that hope was centred in Darnley. She loved him; and that he loved her she fondly believed. With him she might yet be happy. The style in which she had lived, it was true, would be absent, but what was style when compared with that joy which to her as *his* wife, could not fail to be present! She would go to him at once: he might call at her late residence—*her late residence*—and perhaps be insulted! She would go. she would explain all. nothing should be concealed from him: he would respond to his expressions of unalterable love, that they might for the present contemplate together that prospect of bliss which rose brightly before her.

In pursuance of these resolutions she dressed herself immediately after breakfast, and repaired to the residence of Darnley. He was at home; and although he felt amazed when she sent up her card, he received her with unmingled demonstrations of delight.

"Dear Caroline!" he exclaimed, "for, as my own dear Caroline I now must address you, I could not have dreamt of this happiness. But," he added, in an anxious tone, as he tenderly led her to a seat, "you do not appear to be well! you look faint!"

"I am not quite well," she replied.

"Have those wretched people been annoying you again?"

"They have, indeed."

"When I am privileged," he playfully rejoined, "I shall scold you, if you allow yourself thus to be annoyed by persons whom you ought to regard with contempt. Despise them!—spurn them!—treat them with scorn! Do not suffer their malice to triumph! I would not, if I were you, permit them to vex me!"

"Alas!" returned Caroline, "I cannot prevent it."

"Then place me at once in a position to protect you. I cannot effectually do so now: but then let the creatures attempt to annoy you, if they dare! You have now the power to place me in that position: exercise it, therefore, dear Caroline, for your own sake as well as for the sake of him who adores you, whose every hope dwells in your smile, whose heart and soul will ever be devoted to the attainment of your happiness, and who, rather than see you endure an hour's pain, would sacrifice his life."

Darnley!" said Caroline, with an intensity which startled him, "are you sincere?"

"My dearest love! devise any test by which my sincerity can be tried, and I will cheerfully submit to it. Sincere! Is it not a cruel question? Does it not imply a doubt? And can it be possible for any doubt on this subject to be entertained by you? You know that I am sincere."

"I believe you to be so"

"Be sure of it—prove it at once. To-morrow let our happiness be perfected."

"To-morrow!"

"Ay, even to-morrow. The marriage can be private—perfectly private. The world would be in ignorance of the fact. None, save those in whom we may confide with safety, need have the slightest knowledge of it. Therefore, sweet Caroline, let us say to morrow."

"Darnley," said Caroline, with strong emotion, "you are—without dwelling upon to-morrow—content to take me?"

"Content! content is far too poor, too cold a word. Say rather that I shall be in raptures—"

"To take me—as I am?"

"What could impart to me purer delight?"

"To take me—without the slightest reference to wealth?"

"Who can hope to possess a richer treasure?"

"Whatever I may now declare, Darnley—whatever it may be—your fate it will not change—you will not desert me?"

"Desert you! Never! No power on earth can ever turn the current of my love from you."

"Not even were I poor?"

"Say that you are poor—no change of feeling can be induced by that. Say that you have not a shilling: I love you for yourself alone. Wealth is not my idol. Tell me that you are destitute—"

"I am destitute—utterly destitute—destitute of everything on earth! Treachery has done its work! Of all, Darnley—of all have I been deprived. Heaven!" she exclaimed, as Darnley shrank back as if he had sustained an electric shock. "Am I deceived! Darnley! Speak to me!"

but the royal party did not arrive until about five minutes past 12. About ten minutes elapsed while her Majesty alighted, and they then proceeded, amidst the cheers of crowds who were assembled in the streets, and of the inhabitants of the houses who thronged the windows and waved their handkerchiefs, at a rapid pace towards Royston. At Chipping and at Buckland, roadside villages, preparations had been made in proportion to the means of the humble inhabitants to welcome her Majesty. They festooned their houses with flowers, and hung them with evergreens, and assembled on the roadside in considerable numbers to cheer the Queen as she passed, which they did with right good heart. At the Red Lion, at Read Mill-hill, a concourse of country people had assembled They stood on an they were to be seen, and what with the green boughs they waved, and the hedges they had donned for the occasion, they formed a striking and picturesque feature in the view from the hill.

On the other side of the hill an accident occurred which, though fortunately un attended with any serious results, might have cast a damp on the enthusiasm of the day. It has already been mentioned that a troop of the Herts County Yeomanry attended her Majesty from Buntingford to Royston.

Commanding the Read Mill-hill, Serjeant-Major Pascoe, who had been one of the most active of the troop, was observed to real on his horse and presently to fall on the road, his horse going nearly full speed at the time. He is a very bulky man, and so he fell.it was at first supposed that he had pitched on his head. The third carriage of the royal *cortège*, containing the Hon. Mr. Anson, Colonel Bouverie, and two ladies of the court, was advancing at a short distance behind where the trooper fell. Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie, with prompt humanity, jumped out of their carriage, and assisted him to rise. He was at first insensible, but he afterwards recovered, and having been hastily offered the chaise of *The Times* reporter, who followed the royal cortège, he was conveyed on to Royston, where a surgeon was sent for, who promptly attended, and gave hope of ultimate recovery Sergeant-Major Pascoe is an old soldier, and fought at Waterloo, so that no suspicion of deficient horsemanship attaches to him.

At Royston the inhabitants had also made considerable preparations, as far as the shortness of the notice allowed. A meeting took place on Monday morning for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The Earl of Hardwicke came over from Wimpole to attend the meeting, and assist them, so far as his circumstances allowed, with his superior knowledge of *etiquette* and (possibly) of royal tastes. A considerable sum of money was subscribed on the spot, and triumphal arches were erected in different parts of the town.

The appearance of the town of Royston, as her Majesty approached it, was very striking. At the entrance of the town a large triumphal arch had been erected. It was not of the usual evergreen, but was composed of white and pink flutes columns, and the arch itself was of the same. These colours were contrasted by a beautiful display of evergreens, in lines, which followed the outline of the arch. There were also large inscriptions on the arch—"Welcome, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert; welcome to Royston;—together with banners bearing the names of the Sovereign and her consort, and very handsome flags. The pace of the royal party was slackened as they neared this arch, and her Majesty passed slowly through the town. The reception here was most enthusiastic. Crowds of people lined the road for many hundred yards in front of the arch above described, who cheered her Majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The greater part of these were persons in a superior grade of life, and by far the greater number had their own vehicles, drawn up by the road side, in which were standing ladies and children, who cheered and waved their handkerchiefs

The whole town of Royston, that is to say, the High-street, through which her Majesty passed, presented literally a canopy of flags and triumphal arches. There was scarcely a house that had not a banner, with loyal inscriptions, hung out. The windows and fronts of the houses were adorned with evergreens and devices. But by far the most cheering part of the display was the enthusiasm of the crowds of people who lined the streets, and filled every loop-hole of vision in the houses. Nothing could be more true and hearty than the reception her Majesty met with here.

At the outside of Royston, on the Cambridge road, there was another triumphal arch, of the same materials as the first, but not quite so imposing. A large inscription on the arch said -"Royston. The Yeomanry greet Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Beyond this arch the road diverges to the left towards Melbourne and to the right towards Newmarket. Here the escort of the Scotch Greys, which had attended her Majesty from Buntingford, filed off and returned, as did also the Herts Yeomanry; and the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, attended by a troop of his own Yeomanry Cavalry, and also by an immense concourse of the gentry and yeomanry of the county on horseback, met her Majesty, and accompanied her towards Cambridge. At Melbourne her Majesty again changed horses and even here, although the place can scarcely be said to be more than a mere straggling village, the good people had gone to a great expense and trouble to receive her Majesty with due honour, according to their means and station.

Festoons of flowers—houses, or rather cottages, decorated with boughs and evergreens—waggons, and vehicles of a superior order, drawn up by the roadside, crowded with people, the latter kinds decorated with ribands, and the people themselves dressed in all their best—these were the external marks of honour which the villagers provided. But what, perhaps, was more pleasing to the feelings of her Majesty was the heartfelt and enthusiastic welcome they gave her.

From Melbourne her Majesty proceeded at a pace of not less than fifteen miles an hour towards Cambridge. From this point of the journey—indeed, for some miles previously—it would really bear the name of a royal progress. The yeomanry cavalry in advance, the outriders, the carriages in their long array—flanked on the neighbouring district, who kept up with the Queen during the moment that her Majesty entered Cambridgesuire a body and substance was given to the procession, in the shape of hundreds of mounted gentlemen and respectable farmers of

harm, and long to preserve your Majesty for the benefit and happiness of these realms.

The following was her Majesty's gracious reply to the address from the university :—

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction, on the occasion of my visit to the university, this dutiful and affectionate expression of your attachment and loyalty. I am deeply sensible of the benefits which your exertions in the cause of religion and learning have conferred upon my people, and the university may, on all occasions, depend upon my continued favour and encouragement.

"To His Royal Highness Prince Albert

"The humble Addresses of the Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

"We, her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to avail ourselves of the opportunity now given us, of tendering to your Royal Highness the expression of our profound respect, and of welcoming, with our most cordial wishes, your Royal Highness's appearance within the walls of the university : an event which, in a source of satisfaction and joy to every member of our body.

"The intimate ties which connect your Royal Highness with the happiness of our beloved Queen, and the future prosperity of the Na on, cannot but excite in our most lively desires and earnest prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare, with which your Royal Highness's virtues and high an lowmrns lead us to combine a cordial and respectful feeling towards your Royal Highness's person

"We are persuaded that your Highness's known regard for religion, learning, and science, will make your Royal Highness receive with kind condescension the salutations of a body which has these great objects for its special ends. Your Royal Highness, educated in a distinguished university of your native land, will not fail to feel a lively concern in the academical establishments of this your Royal Highness's adopted country ; and, connected as your Royal Highness is, by the most endearing ties, and by the religious blessings of your exalted position, with the institutions of England, your Royal Highness, we are persuaded, visits one of the ancient universities of the land with a strong interest, arising both from the place which it occupies in the history of the country, and its importance in the social fabric of the empire

"We trust that the attention which in this university has been bestowed upon divine and human learning, has been such, that we are not unworthy of some portion of the sympathy which your Royal Highness feels in the cultivation of such pursuits ; and we rejoice that the delight and gratitude excited by the visit of our gracious Sovereign, are combined with the privilege of coming under the personal notice of your Royal Highness, her Majesty's illustrious consort.

"It is our earnest wish and prayer that your Royal Highness may receive every blessing which Providence can bestow, and may long continue to be a benefit and an ornament to these realms

The following was his Royal Highness's reply :—

"I receive with peculiar pleasure these assurances of attachment and regard which have been so kindly presented to me on this my first visit with the Queen to this ancient university. My warmest and best wishes will always attend the studies here pursued, and I earnestly trust that the University of Cambridge may long maintain the reputation it has earned, of successfully training enlightened men for the service of the state, and diffusing throughout the country the blessings of a sound and religious education."

The following was the order of precedence in which the university preceded her Majesty through the town on Thursday

Two Bedells.	Bachelors of Law
THE CHANCELLOR,	Bachelors of Medicine.
THE VICE CHANCELLOR accompanied by the Registrary	Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates according to seniority in each College, in this order :—
The High Steward.	King's College
The Commissary.	Trinity College.
Noblemen.	St. John's College.
Privy Councillors.	Caius College.
Heads of Colleges.	St. Peter's College.
Members of the Caput.	Clare Hall.
Public Orator	Pembroke College.
Proctors.	Corpus Christi College.
Doctors in Divinity.	Queen's College.
Doctors in Civil Law.	Trinity Hall
Doctors in Medicine.	Corpus Christi College
Assessor to the Vice-Chancellor.	Queen's College.
Professors.	Catharine Hall
Senators.	Jesus College
Tellers.	Christ's College.
Librarian.	Magdalene College
Bachelors of Divinity.	Emmanuel College
Masters of Arts, Non Regents.	Sidney Sussex College
Masters of Arts, Regents.	Downing College.

WIMPOLE HALL, Wednesday Afternoon. Most extensive preparations, on a scale of princely splendour, are in progress for the reception of the Queen and her august consort, who have accepted an invitation, and will honour the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke with a visit of three days. A distinguished party, in point of numbers rather circumscribed, has been invited to meet the Queen, who, with Prince Albert, will arrive, by five o'clock, it is said, to-morrow evening from Cambridge to dinner. A ball will be given in celebration of the Royal visit by the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, on Friday, (not to-morrow evening as erroneously stated), to which the nobility assembled at Cambridge, and most of the aristocracy and gentry of this and the neighbouring counties are invited, and at least 350 personages of rank and distinction are anticipated to grace the *fête*. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Earl of Hardwicke, Hon. F. G. Anson, and a large party intend to go out on Friday morning several hours shooting. On Saturday morning, shortly

(Continued on page 284.)

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 23rd Oct., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—At no time have I been witness of greater activity amongst our fashionable shopkeepers than now reigns in Paris. Your space will not allow me to enlarge upon the whole of the stuffs which are now exhibited here ; I shall, therefore, content myself with giving you a list of those which seem to be most worn by our fair friends. I should say that at this time the principal articles in demand are Scotch plaid cashmeres ; such, for instance, as are usually called the Stuart, the Glasgow, and the Black Douglas. The whole of these tissues are much sought after for home negligé dresses or for morning toilettes. For common home dresses, a strong contension to any particular fashion, Pekins de laine, Derval, or Lucrèce, or Victoria, or O'Connell poplins, both worked and with fancy patterns, are much worn, as are also a description of white Pekin, called the Abd el Kader, and the d'Aumale.

As a general observation, I should say the forms most in use are high, not unlike the cold puritan redingote : the backs are gathered, the sleeves plain, and the accessories are composed of simple puffings, of open jockey, and of double biases. Passementerie also continues to play an important part in our fashions, but it is frequently varied, and set off by gold and silver work, and with pearls, bugles, &c. Do not, however, let me forget to remind you that furs and lace are perfectly indispensable adjuncts to almost all our fashionable creations, and it really would appear that the luxury and elegance which furs and lace confer upon a costume are becoming better understood every succeeding season.

Amongst the various dresses that have struck my fancy, I trust I may be allowed to mention two that appear to me to deserve notice, from their exceedingly good taste and brilliant effect. The first of these was of Spanish grey mohair, trimmed upon the front of the skirt by a row of large silk buttons. The corsage was half high, plain and pointed, with a small pelerine, also pointed in front, enveloping the shoulder to the spring of the arm, and trimmed all round it with buttons similar to those on the skirt : the sleeves were plain, and furnished with a row of buttons throughout their whole length. The second dress was a pink cashmere, which rose considerably above the ankle on the front of the skirt by three small festooned flounces of green silk, disposed en tablier, very narrow at the point of the corsage, but widening towards the bottom of the skirt, and rounded upon the hip where they finish, nearly as far as the half of the breadth. The corsage was plain, high, and pointed, with a triple seam, and having a festooned fall back laid upon the seams of the side, and forming jockeys upon oriental sleeves, which were also trimmed with fall backs, embroidered and lined with green taffety.

As yet you will see, from the tenor of these remarks, that our novelties possess no character of any extraordinary importance. I must therefore recommend you to wait patiently.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday last Mrs. Alfred Shaw made her first appearance for the season, in the charming part of *Cinderella*, and was greeted, most deservedly, as the first of our English vocalists. We were happy to perceive that she had very nearly, if not quite, recovered from the relaxation of throat which so severely affected her at the Birmingham and Edinburgh Festivals : nothing, even considering the previous exertions, could have been more brilliant than given than the *finale* to the opera—it quite entranced the audience, making them believe she was indebted to the fairy for more gifts than that of the magic slipper. Her performance was truly splendid. The opera was got up creditably, and was followed by the beautiful ballet of "The Peri," which went off with its usual *éclat*.

COVENT GARDEN

This ill-*starred* (!) establishment has made another close—the *third season* (?) being announced to commence on Monday next, October 30. Now, we do not know what all this means exactly, but we wish Mr. Wallack well, and as there is an old saying that there is luck in the third time, we heartily hope it may be his lot to be more fortunate than he has been up to the present from the commencement of his management.

HAYMARKET

A new farce-adaptation from the French was produced at this house, on Monday last, entitled "The Railroad Trip," the reception of which was rather equivocal, and ought to have been *decided*, for even in its original state it is "but a weak invention of that enemy" to our native dramatic exertion—THE FRENCH STAGE!

PRINCESS

On Monday last an English version of Donizetti's, or, more properly, Lablache's, "Don Pasquale," was most successfully produced at this *brow* of a house—"glorious Paul" in the part of the *Don*. To say that he was equal to the great Neapolitan, would be an unjust but one representative as the other, for, although humour abounds to a great extent respectively in the two, the raciness is not "of the same vintage," and fails to please alike the palates which have been oppositely tickled. Certainly it must be allowed that Lablache's humour is more refined, and frequently becomes elevated to histrionic wit ; but there is a breadth and freedom in the drollery of Bedford which lays hold of our risible faculties, frequently before the judgment is appealed to a kind of taking by storm your "hearts and good humour" that is irresistible. His singing, we regret to say, was not so good as his acting. Madame Eugenia Garcia is much improved, and sang excellently. Allen seemed to be a little out of order. Burroni was very admirable, and the *quartett* at last pleased the audience that they were obliged, at the termination of the piece, to appear before the curtain. "The Old Guard" followed, in which Prosper and Barnett were, if possible, more exquisite than ever.

STRAND THEATRE

This pleasant and comfortable little theatre opened last Monday with a company "*plurima in uno*," in the person of Mr. W. J. Hammond, the *Entrepreneur*, who, *à la* Matthews, contrived *per se* to entertain a numerous auditory for several hours by his humour and versatility.—The idea of personating *Punch*, the popular *Punch*, who is worshipped in all the *Trivia* of the metropolis,

"By old who smile and young who laugh outright,

is in itself a capital one, and was carried out with great artistical skill by Mr. Hammond, who with genuine Æsopian humour "*fabulated* and sang" excellently well, as far as he was personally concerned ; but his text-book requires some emendation and more novelty ; the greater number of the *witticisms* in it being either common-place or worn thread-bare.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE, AND COASTING VESSELS.

Of the Note, on Wednesday the 18th, just at daybreak, a vessel in full sail was seen to go down head foremost, by Captain Mann, of the Sovereign steamer, and every soul was drowned. The Sovereign steamer was about three miles distant at the time, and it was impossible for assistance to be rendered At Hartlepool, near Sunderland, several vessels were lost, and almost the crews were placed in a most critical situation they were happy all saved. From Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall, the accounts are truly distressing. At about midnight on Tuesday the revenue officers discovered a vessel in distress to the eastward of the harbour, and ere they had time to give the alarm the ship was thrown by the tremendous sea on to the rocks under the high cliffs at Pentire, where she was literally dashed to atoms All her crew, consisting of nine seamen with the master, perished Six bodies have since been washed on shore, and interred in the churchyard of St. Mawe. The vessel was the Hope, belonging to Flamborough Head. Not a vestige of her or the crew has been seen At Harrington, on the coast of Norfolk, the following private letter has been received :—"I regret to state that the Rouly, of, and from Cork, was totally lost on the sands of the Coast Guard station. Immediately on her striking, the crew and master took to the rigging, where they remained five hours, and part of them were at last rescued by the rescue officers in a boat, after a communication had been effected between the shore and the vessel by Bennett's rockets ; but the remainder, two in number, fell a sacrifice. Their names are *J. Osborne* and *T. Jackson*. The vessel and her cargo, which consisted of oats, are completely lost. At Rideford the storm raged with destructive fury, occasioning we regret to add, serious loss of life. The wind blew fearfully from W. to N.W., and all along the coast. While the storm was at its height on Wednesday, the brig Ganges, belonging to Sunderland, Capt. Owen, was driven out of the north part of the bar, and no doubt will shortly become a total wreck. The crew took to the rigging, when, on being perceived by the Coast Guard officers, the men were ordered to launch the boat, and attempts were made to reach the vessel ; but this, however, failed, and they were forced to return to the shore, it being impossible for any small boat to outlive the hurricane. The unfortunate creatures remained clinging to the rigging of the wreck the entire night amidst the storm. The sea having moderated during the night, the boats were again launched, and the crew, we are happy to say, were saved, though in a most distressing condition. About an hour before this occurrence, a schooner went down about a mile from the shore, and it is supposed the crew, not having been heard of, were all drowned. Another shocking shipwreck happened soon after near the same spot. A brig, supposed to be the Hatcher, of Gloucester, went down in the harbour, all hands perishing with her. The other vessels reported to be lost are the following :—The Eliza, laden with coals, from Wales to Cork, wrecked in Royal Bay, near the above-named vessel, and, unless rescued, is to be a total wreck, with bulwarks gone. Another lay in the Swin, on the Essex coast, crew drowned ; at the mouth of the Humber a fishing boat was run down by a collier—six lives lost ; another collision happened near the spot in the succeeding gale, which was attended with the total loss of the Adonis. The Barbara, Captain Roberts, of Newcastle, was near Orient—crew saved ; Captain Roberts, saved ; the Betsey, Charles Bayne, master, from Stockholm, was wrecked near the coast of Schouwen ; crew saved ; the brig Symmetry, Captain Palmer, was run down in the Humber—crew saved themselves by the boats ; a schooner, about 90 or 100 tons burden, went down on Weisdog in Forlock Bay, about two miles from the shore—all hands were lost. A vessel laden with coals, struck on the Goodwin Sands, and during the following night separated beneath the sands, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, the Success, of Ipswich, foundered off the harbour—part of the crew were lost in the vessel, and the remainder saved themselves in the boat

Fourteen other wrecks are known to have occurred, but the names of them were not ascertained.

EPITOME OF NEWS

An article called marine glue has just been invented, which is deemed a most important desiderasum in shipbuilding ; and, it is said, will ultimately supersede the use of copper on ship's bottoms

Of the naval veterans in Greenwich Hospital, who have fought with Lord Nelson, 199 were reported strong enough to attend the raising of his lord ship's statue on the 21st inst. Of these, 130 were at Trafalgar, 31 at Copenhagen 29 at the Nile and 13 at St. Vincent

Ten days ago a gentleman of property residing in the Rue Hautefeuille destroyed himself by discharging a pistol into his throat. He lived a few hours after the act, and stated that he had been driven to it by the agony that he experienced from an incurable cancer in the neck.

Fever has lately been greatly on the increase in Belfast. During the last week 30 patients were admitted to the hospital, which is in a very crowded state ; there have been already 213 in the fever ward.

The hop picking in Kent and Sussex has been brought to a close ; the duty is fixed at 2130,000. The *Maidstone Gazette* says, all the accounts state that the crop is short of what was expected

The number of patients—seamen of all nations—received into the Dreadnought hospital, since its establishment in 1821, has been 45,414, of whom 717 were received during the quarter ending September 30, this year. expenses of that quarter were £1458.

By returns made at Cox and Greenwood's, the eminent army agents at Charing Cross, it appears that the amount of cash expended by the army in Ireland last year was half a million sterling.

The commissioners of customs have directed that legs of pork and flitches, merely salted or pickled, shall be charged, on importation, with the same duty payable on salted pork, namely, 8s. per cwt. instead of 14s. on foreign, and 2s in place of 3s 6d. on colonial.

The number of churches in Wales is 924, and of dissenting chapels about 1760. The number of the latter has increased with astonishing rapidity in the present century.

A large onion planted near a rose bush, so as touch the roots, will, it is said, wonderfully increase the colour of the flowers.

On Tuesday last the cause of the Infant Orphan Asylum was ably advocated by the Rev. Thomas Dale, in an eloquent and impressive sermon, preached in the church of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. The appeal was responded to by a liberal collection.

Miss Anne G. Everett, eldest daughter of the American Minister, died on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at his Excellency's residence in Grosvenor-place.

Information has been given at Bow-street of an extensive robbery of watches, plate, and jewellery, recently committed at New York. The property is supposed to have found its way to this country.

It is stated that Lord Cardigan has instructed his law agent to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench in London, for a rule for a criminal information against the *Times*, for the publication of a letter reflecting upon his conduct as Colonel of the 11th Hussars. The letter in question was published last week. It is also stated that Lord Cardigan has directed legal proceedings to be commenced against the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, for the publication of a letter signed "Captain Outall."

The number of seamen employed in British shipping during the year ending December 31, 1843, was 181,647—a decrease of 29,151, compared with 1841.

The Academy of Macon has offered a gold medal, worth 300f., for the best essay on the causes of international hatred ; and the means of abolishing or reducing it

From an official report, it appears that the Roman Catholics have in Ireland, and the rest of Asia, 99 bishops, 99 sculptors, 1859 priests, and 4,211,000 members.

It is said that more steel is now used in Sheffield for steel pens than for penknives.

The Countess of Bridgewater has, at her sole expense, caused to be erected at Ellesmere, schools for the education of the children of the poorer classes in that neighbourhood

The Right Hon. Earl Somers has presented the magnificent donation of £1000 towards the expenses of building a new church at Red Hill, near Reigate

A boy Jones, who so often broke into Buckingham Palace, is on board the Warspite. Having lately attempted to desert, he was detected, and received a severe flogging.

Father Mathew is expected to visit the east of England in the course of a few weeks.

Persons writing to their friends in France must, in order to secure the benefit of the uniform rate of 5d. per single letter, pay the postage in advance in this country.

It has been given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that no less a sum than one thousand millions annually is exchanged by twenty-eight of the principal London bankers at the clearing-room, and that all the gold and silver required to effect this enormous exchange is about £20 a-day.

The printed books in the British Museum library occupy ten miles of shelf

The *Perth Advertiser*, recording the act of a kind landlord, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, says his principle is to "live and let live," for he permits his tenants to sell beer on their respective farms. Is he either an Irishman?

Directions have been issued to the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry to hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice

Mr. Buddle, the agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, who died lately, was worth, it is said, the enormous sum of £150,000, having been a mere pit lad.

The *Bankers' Circular* announces, "that the Bank of England is adding to its branches in the country, and extending its circulation by absorbing that of other banks. The Directors," it is added, "have determined to open a branch in Leicester, and they have recently made arrangements with the Messrs. Gurney and Co. Bankers, the East of England Bank at Norwich the Yorkshire District Bank, and other joint-stock companies, and with several private banks, to supply them with notes, on condition that the banks shall circulate no other notes. Only in the great county of Northumberland there is now but one issuing notes besides the Bank of England."

Joseph Dobson, who murdered his father, at Mount Tabor, near Halifax, Yorkshire, in July last, and who has since eluded the vigilance of the officers of justice, was apprehended by a labouring man, named Speight, in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, on Friday week, and has been committed to York castle for trial at the next assizes.

An indictment was preferred at the late Durham sessions against Messrs. Wilkinson and Ward, the agents for Lord Dungannon, by whom the money at the April election, for which his Lordship was unseated, was counted ; but the grand jury ignored the bill.

During the first nine months of this year, there issued from the French press 4,283 works in different languages, 2,500 engravings, 127 maps and plans, and 240 pieces of music.

As one of the symptoms that Bristol is participating in the present improved state of things, on Wednesday last the accounts of the Savings Bank in that city received deposits amounting to nearly £1000.

The £800 of which Mr. John Gardner, of Painswick, was some time ago robbed at Boulogne, has been recovered. A £500 note, part of the amount, was lately stopped at the Bank of England, where it was offered for change by some foreign Jew, and the remaining £300 has since been recovered from the hands of an old washerwoman at Boulogne, who surrendered it on receiving a reward of £30.

A man, residing at Suresne, having descended, a few days back, into a wine-vat, was overcome with the gas generated therein, and was unable to ascend. His wife, in her anxiety to succour him, was also overpowered, and both perished.

Tuesday being the 24th October the "long vacation" ceased and determined, when the offices of the several law courts were opened for declarations, rules to plead, and other matters connected with the advancement of actions to trials.

The general emigration from the United Kingdom in the year 1842, reached an extent never before attained, no fewer than 128,244 persons having emigrated in the course of it to the different British Colonies. During the first nine months of the present year, the emigration has greatly increased, only 36,226 having left the United Kingdom. From a comparison of the emigration during the first six months of 1842 and 1843, respectively, it appears that the decrease on the half-year is 69,081

Great activity prevails at this time at the Great Western Cotton-factory in the city of Bristol, to meet the demand for piece goods in the Irish, West Indian, and London markets, where the fabrics of the above company are much in request. Between 1,700 and 1,800 hands are not only fully employed at the works, but they are also obliged to pursue their operations during part of the night.

A very extensive collection of adulterated wines, intended for the Paris Market, has been made within the last few days at the entrepots at Paris and Rouen

Trade in Sheffield is, we are glad to hear, decidedly improving ; the best proof of this is the fact that the expenditure of the Poor-law union, which reached till lately the enormous sum of £500 per week, has fallen to £400

Mr. Warburton, the late member for Bridport, has been put forward on the liberal interest, in opposition to Mr. Benbuck, the conservative candidate, to fill the vacancy in the representation of the borough of Rendal, caused by the death of G. W. Wood.

A very fine specimen of Indian cattle of the breed brought over by Viscount Combermere on his return from the East Indies, has been presented by his lordship to the Queen. Preparations are made at Combermere Abbey for their transit to Windsor, where they will form a very acceptable addition to Prince Albert's stock in the royal farm at Frogmore.

By an ukase, issued at Warsaw on the 11th inst., the Emperor of Russia declares that, from the 1st of January next, all the Jews of Poland, between the ages of 20 and 25, are to be liable to serve in the army. Hitherto the Jews have paid an annual sum for exemption from military service.

M. Maurice de Balmyer, who, on leaving prison, went to France, returned to Carlsruhe a few days ago, with two Frenchmen, to resume with M. de Sacharaza, the second of the unfortunate Gozlar, this deplorable affair, which has made so much noise. M. de Sacharaza, who behaved with perfect honour in the affair, has formally and very properly refused to fight The police have compelled the two Frenchmen who came with M. de Haber to repass the frontier.

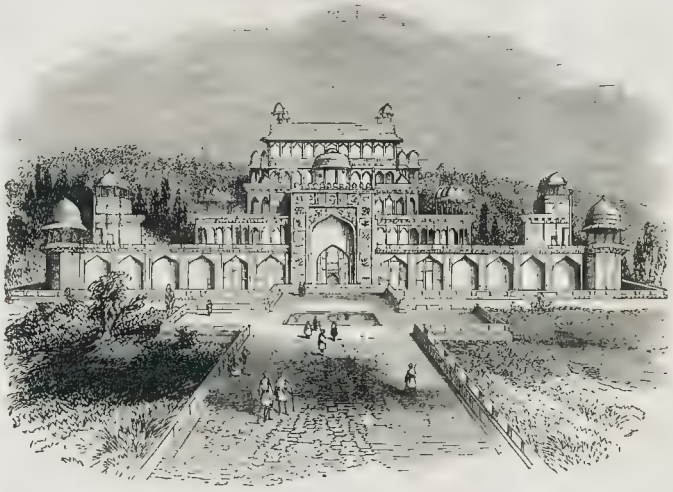
The town of Leon, which has recently revolted against the Provisional Government of Spain, is situated between Valladolid and Oviedo. It is a place of some importance, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly fortified, but is now an open town ; its walls, which were chiefly of marble, having fallen to ruins

A meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held at Manchester on Monday last, for the purpose of adopting an address to the city of London electors, on the return of Mr Pattison.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Belgian Government has received, from its Chargé d'Affaires at New York, official information of the decision of a treaty of commerce between the German Customs Union, and the United States of America.

We regret to notice the death, after a short illness, on the 30th ult., at Patras, of Henry Robinson, Esq., her Majesty's Vice Consul at that place, as also manager of the Patras branch of the Anglo-Greek Commercial Bank, and resident partner in the highly respectable firm of Bariff, Hancock, and Co. Mr. Robinson has left a widow and two young children, who are now on their voyage from England to Patras, and will thus only arrive to find their home desolate.

SALE OF THE MOGOL SULTAN AKBER'S PALACE AT THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.



TOMB OF AKBER.

There is no reflection more mortifying to human pride than that which occurs to the moralist when he witnesses the degradation, ruin, and dispersion of the mighty edifices of ancient days—edifices which were destined by their founders to carry down to the latest generations the memory of the monarch or potentate at whose expence they were constructed

A striking example of the futility of this species of architectural and regal ambition has been afforded during the course of the week that has just elapsed. Our readers are probably for the most part cognizant of the name of Akber, the third of that powerful line of princes who, under the name of Mogols, ruled in such extraordinary pomp and with so unprecedented a magnificence for more than two centuries and a half over the enormous triangular breadth of country comprised between the westernmost boundaries of Lahore, the rivers Indus and Burrampooter, and the seas that wash the line of coast extending from Aracan to the Gulf of Scinde We are not going to enter upon a biographical account of the Sultan Akber, although there are circumstances to be found in the Persian records of his life, entitled "*Akbernameh*," which are unknown to all save the sedulous, though unrewarded, Oriental student, and which well merit the attention of the historian and the philosopher. We shall content ourselves with merely stating the fact that he succeeded his father Humayoon (whose possession of the throne of Delhi had been very insecure) in the year 1556, being then thirteen solar years and four months old.

The exposed situation of the city of Delhi, the general open position of the country around it, and the enormous accumulation of ruins in the immediate vicinity of his capital, arising from the repeated attacks to which its former possessors, the Patan rulers, had been subjected by his own immediate ancestors, Baber, Sharock, and, greater than all, Tamerlane—all these circumstances induced Akber, some years after his accession to the throne, to remove the seat of government to a spot less open to inroad, and offering stronger natural defences than Delhi possessed; and accordingly, in the tenth or twelfth year of his reign, the emperor selected the then small and insignificant village of Agra as his future residence, the site being considerably elevated above the banks of the Jumna, and offering a position for the erection of a fort which would command not only the land but also the river access to his new capital.

The principal structure raised on the spot, chosen by the Emperor, or his architect, occupied upwards of 50 acres of ground. Within these limits was erected a palace consisting of three distinct courts, each surrounded by buildings; the first or outermost being occupied by the imperial troops and household servants, who, under the titles of Bundookcheecan (riflemen), Durbanan (gate-keepers), and Khidmutteeah (footmen, some armed, others not), guarded the approaches to the second court, wherein were lodged the Omrahs, or great officers of the household; the Manasubdars in command of the Imperial Guard; the Ahdean (or body guard, a corps similar to that of the old French Guard, known by the name of the *Garde du Corps*); and other confidential and superior officers; the third, or inmost court, contained the residence of Akber himself; one side of the quadrangle forming the Great Hall of Audience, wherein the Padishah, seated on a throne placed on a single block of black marble, received twice in every twenty-four hours the salutations of his people. On the other side of the quadrangle, containing the throne and its marble base (which overlooked the river and the surrounding country for many miles), was situated the Zenana, or women's department of the royal abode; and it may be observed that both the public and the private portions of this palace were constructed in so exquisitely beautiful and grandiose a style of architecture as to justify the assertion that Akber built like a giant, and finished his work like a jeweller.

The whole of these buildings, as well as the courts which they enclosed, were protected and partly concealed from view by the high embrasured walls of the Fort of Akber-Abad (or the City of Akber), as the Emperor caused his new capital to be styled; and the approaches were further guarded by a deep ditch, 40 feet wide, the entrance being formed by a magnificent portal closed by highly-sculptured gates, and rendered inaccessible at will by a drawbridge and portcullis.

It is now nearly twenty years since we visited the palace and fort, of the extent and position of which we have endeavoured to give a particular, though necessarily a succinct account. The fort itself was in tolerable condition, though the ditch was dry, the walls degraded, and the aspect in general that of a vast edifice falling rapidly into decay and ruin, from an unwise, though pertinacious neglect on the part of the actual rulers of India to bestow a trifling annual sum towards keeping it in repair.

The parts which most deserved, as they most attracted attention, were however in a much worse state than the outer buildings, as far as actual integrity was concerned. They were the Hall of Audience and the Zenana. The former was a quadrangular chamber, entirely lined with white marble, which was richly embossed, or rather adorned with elaborate and intricate arabesques, inlaid in the marble itself, and presenting an uniformly smooth surface, covered over from the floor to the ceiling with beautiful designs, formed of the different kinds of coloured stones of the secondary class, namely, agates, sardonyxs, jaspers, jades, bloodstones, lapis lazulis, cornelians of all hues, sparrs, amethystine and ruby-coloured gems, and indeed every variety of shade that was requisite to represent either the flowers, fruits, leaves, or other objects which the whole device was intended to represent.

The Zenana was adorned in a similar, though scarcely so rich a manner, the devices or patterns let into the wall being chiefly confined to the borders of the marble pannels, the jambs of the doors, and the sills of the strictly-closed windows, or rather breathing *apertures*. Nevertheless, the variety of patterns and the elegance of their design, as well as the neatness and fidelity with which the different flowers and other inanimate objects were imitated in these hard and durable materials, gave an air of extreme elegance and beauty to the apartments formerly occupied by the lovely denizens of Akber's seraglio, and as we stood and gazed on this charming abode, the reflection that the infant hands of the Sultan Selim (afterwards Jehan Guir, whose private history offers a curious and impressive parallel to that of David, King of Israel) had probably set the first example of picking out the precious stones that adorned the walls, passed through our mind, and caused a feeling of regret that the probable amusement of the child should have found so many imitators in after days,—for in many places the gems were entirely abstracted, and the walls in a lamentable state of dilapidation.

A few years after this visit, Lord W. Bentinck caused the most ruinous part of the *Dewan Khaneh Aum* to be removed, the materials being sold by public auction, and shortly after this, it being found impossible, we suppose, to restore the Zenana, or to preserve it from further and very rapid decay, this elegant ruin was likewise removed, the materials of which it was composed being sold in a similar manner to those of the Audience Hall of the Palace, we believe.

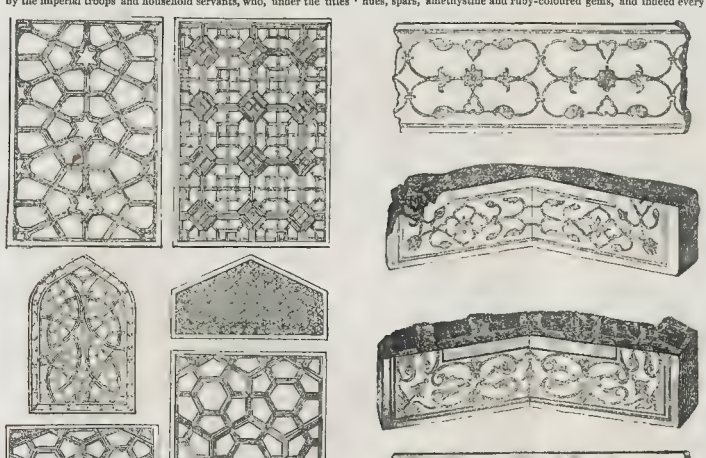
However that may be, the ornamental parts which we have described above, fell into the possession of a servant of the Bengal Government, of high rank in the civil department of the district. By this gentleman they were packed up in cases and at a vast expense transmitted down to the Jumna and Ganges rivers, to Calcutta, and thence to England, where they arrived about four years ago.

Some days since our attention was attracted by an advertisement in the newspapers announcing for public sale at the East India Export Dock, the remains of the Palace of the Sultan Akber; and on enquiry we were obligingly informed by some gentleman, connected, we believe, with the department where they were lodged, that the cases in question contained the fragments of the Palace of Akber Khan, which was destroyed by the soldiery after the murder of our Envoy at Caubul. Highly edified as well as amused by this lucid and authentic statement, we hastened to the docks to inspect the marbles themselves, when we at once discovered that they must have come from some of the Mogol Emperor's ruined palaces instead of having traversed the mountains of Affghanistan; and a few further enquiries in the proper quarter gave a right clue to our researches and enabled us to furnish the preceding account of the origin of these remarkable productions of ornamental art.

The sale took place on the 10th inst., and was chiefly attended by those indefatigable and enthusiastic lovers of the fine arts who dwell in the neighbourhood of Wardour-street. The prices obtained for the various cases of inlaid marbles ranged from £5 and £6 to £12 and £14. The windows (which were of red terra cotta, and others of red stone from the quarries of Futtehpoor), beautifully moulded and carved in an infinity of patterns, sold from 12s. to 35s. and 40s. a case, each containing one large, or two small windows. In more than one of the cases, as we narrowly inspected their contents, we observed a large and elderly-looking spider, when the beautiful line of the poet Sadi—

The spider has built her web in the hall of the Cæsars—

immediately occurred to memory, with this reflection, that even the Sooft poet, brilliant as was his imagination, and bold as were his conceptions, could never have dreamed of the possibility of the palace of the most eminent of the Mogol Cæsars being packed up in cases and sold piecemeal in a warehouse many thousand miles distant from its original site.



TERRA COTTA WINDOWS. INLAID MARBLES.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 43.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 4th	K moves
2. Kt to Q 6th	K moves
3. Kt to Q 4th	K moves
4. Kt to Q B 6th	K moves
5. Kt to Q Kt 4th	K moves
6. Kt to Q R 6th	K moves
7. R at K R 4th to K R 5th ch.	K moves
8. P one, mate.	

We this week give a game played by correspondence, between Mr. J. H. Piper, Hallwood House, Cheshire, and Major Lowis, Barnstaple, Devonshire. And at the request of several of our subscribers, we intend occasionally to give a game instead of a problem. The game played between the clubs of Enfield and Gosport will appear next.

MR. J. H. P.—WHITE.	MAJOR L.—BLACK.
1. K P two	K P two
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
4. Castles	K R P one
5. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one
6. Castles	Q P one
7. Q R P one	Q R P two
8. Q B to Q 2nd †	Q B to K Kt 5th
9. Q Kt P two	Q B takes K Kt
10. K Kt P takes B	K B to Q 5th
11. Kt P to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
12. Q to Kt square	Castles
13. Q Kt P takes Q B P	Q Kt P takes Q Kt P
14. Q to Q Kt 7th ‡	Q R to R 2nd
15. Q to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 3rd
16. K to Kt 2nd§	K Kt to R 5th ch.
17. K to K R square	Q takes Q Kt P ch.
18. K to Kt square	Q to K Kt 7th—checkmate.

* Not so good as Q B P one
† A move thrown away.
‡ B to K 3rd would be better.
§ Play what he will he has scarcely a chance of retrieving the game. Kt to K 2nd is the best.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.—WIMPOLE, Friday Evening, 27th October.—Her Majesty arrived here last evening, about half-past five o'clock, escorted by the yeomanry of the county, and was received by the noble Lord-Lieutenant, at the entrance of a private road which leads to Wimpole, about two miles distant. At seven o'clock the royal party sat down to dinner. Covers were laid for twenty-four. Her Majesty retired to rest at an early hour, and was up betimes in the morning. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness, the noble host and hostess, and the royal suite, walked about the beautiful grounds; and at eleven his Royal Highness went out on a shooting excursion, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. Anson. Her Majesty takes her departure in the morning. Her Majesty's route is from hence to Royston, and back to London, as she came.

The author of "Valentine Vox," on the 1st of November next sends forth to the world his new humorous work, "Silvester Sound," with steel illustrations. It is to be issued in the popular form of monthly parts, at 1s each.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES BELL.—The following letter from the Prime Minister to the widow of the late Sir Charles Bell, announcing that a pension has been conferred upon her, ought, we think, to be made known. Such a compliment to her husband's memory must have been far more gratifying than the small pension which it announced.—"Madam,—I have had great pleasure in recommending to her Majesty that, in consideration of the high attainments of your lamented husband, and the services rendered by him to the cause of science, a pension of £200 per annum for your life shall be granted to you, from that very limited fund which Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Crown for the reward and encouragement of scientific labours. This pension, small in amount as it necessarily is, will, perhaps, be acceptable to you as a public acknowledgment on the part of the Crown, of the distinguished merit of Sir Charles Bell.—I have the honour to be, madam, your faithful and obedient servant,

"Whitehall, Sept. 4." "ROBERT PEEL.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 79.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE NELSON STATUE.

There is a very general impression that we have not, as a nation made sufficient use of that principle, as an impulse to great exertions which in former times constituted the very spirit of chivalry, and which, at a more modern period, Burke called the "cheap defence of nations." We do not mean that we have no admiration of heroic deeds in war, or no estimation for greatness of other kinds; but we have not been sufficiently alive to the importance of proving that admiration and that esteem. The outward and visible marks of merit were, till recently, very sparingly bestowed even in the military and naval services, and then they were almost exclusively confined to the superior ranks. No other kind of merit whatever was acknowledged even to this extent. The death of the great in action, or the great in thought, scarcely altered their position among us. The greatest names our annals have had to boast, have frequently been long without a public memorial of their manes, or a public tribute to their worth. There has been a neglect and apathy on the subject not to be accounted for in a satisfactory manner. The indifference appears to have been the same, whether its object was the warrior or the sage. We have some hopes, however, that the reproach is one from which we shall gradually clear ourselves.

The statue of Nelson—the hero of Trafalgar—having been completed, has been for a short space made visible to the public from a nearer point of view than many of them are destined to have of it in future. It has been exhibited on the surface of *terra firma*, previous to its elevation to the summit of the column, henceforth Nelson's Column, in Trafalgar-square—a locality which, were it not for the common-place character of the front of the National Gallery, would become the finest open space in the metropolis. The exhibition of the statue is not only a well-advised concession to public curiosity, but an advantage to the artist—not in the pecuniary sense of the word, of course—being a means of making familiar to the people the talent of one of our best sculptors. Those who have seen his "Nelson"—colossal in size—the features true to nature—a portrait in stone, not an idealism of a hero—the costume, that of an English Admiral, "in his habit as he lived," and partaking of the every-day character, which is the great difficulty of all artists, when they have to deal with the costume of the nineteenth century in any shape—a costume which no skill can elevate to dignity, or transform to the graceful—will have received, probably, a mingled impression. Unless they remembered they were looking at an object intended to be seen only at a great elevation, they may have been surprised at a sort of coarseness in the workmanship. Yet it has all the finish that can be required, and it has the great merit of likeness and character—one perhaps inseparable from the other in the countenance of such a man as Nelson. It has the sharp, angular features, the expression of great activity of mind, but of little of mental grandeur; of quickness of perception and decision; and withal, that sad air, so perceptible in the best portraits of the warrior, of long-continued physical pain and suffering, the consequence of his many wounds, which accompanied him throughout his brightest triumphs, though it never abated his ardour or weakened his energies. The expression is a peculiar one; it is more afflicting to the eye than the expression of deep thought; and though as mournful, it is less abstracted than that of meditation. It is the burden of the crown, and the shadow of the laurel; heavy is the first, and dark is the second, to those who obtain them, except in a few favoured instances; one of these favoured few Nelson was not. If ever man earned his greatness, both by action and suffering, it was the hero of Trafalgar. While we feel a satisfaction that a public memorial to him is now completed, we cannot help regretting that more than thirty years should have elapsed before so obvious a duty to his renown—a part of our national history—was accomplished. His monument can hardly be considered as a national tribute to his fame; it is a funeral record, it is raised in a sacred spot, and is consecrated by religion; the interest it possesses is of a higher and more sacred kind. This statue is the public and secular memorial—the tribute of the citizen to the warrior—and till now, in the metropolis of the nation he fought and died for, that tribute had remained unpaid!

"How nations slowly wise, and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust,"

seems likely to remain a reproach to us, unless the future is an improvement on the past. We are glad to see that there are some signs of an improvement. The last session of Parliament produced a vote of public monuments to Sir Sydney Smith and Admiral de Saumarez; these are names of high renown—yet they are, and will be in the page of history, second to that of Nelson. It is well to see their merits so much sooner acknowledged in this manner. The talents and the energy that form the greatness of a people, or help to preserve it, are worth encouraging, and this form of the tribute to departed greatness—that of the public memorial—appeals more directly to posterity, while (for we are a mercantile nation in all things), it burdens it less than any other. There is one other consideration connected with the subject. Is military or naval greatness the only kind of superiority we are thus to acknowledge? "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." There are victories of science; there are conquests of mental enquiry; and those who achieve them add to the happiness of mankind, or accelerate the progress of society to a better state; with every admiration for what is defensible in "war and the great in war," we cannot but recollect that there is another side to the picture. If there is

"The morning-march that glitters in the sun,"

there is also

"The feast of Vultures when the day is done,"

and both should be borne in mind when drawing our estimate. On the other side there may be victories without a pang, and triumphs without a tear, and we hope the day is coming when their heroes will be equally commemorated with those of war. Emulation is equally felt by them, and fame is as strong a stimulus to the labourers in the fields of thought, as to those who sternly gather the bloody harvest of battle on shore or ocean. There is an awakening to some activity in the mind of the public on this subject, and in the hope that it may be well directed, we have thought a few remarks on it not out of place in chronicling the completion of the statue of Nelson.

EXHIBITION OF THE NELSON STATUE, AT CHARING CROSS.

This colossal statue is now completely finished. The figure of the great naval commander measures seventeen feet from the base or plinth on which it stands, to the top of the hat. The whole is cut out of stone brought from Scotland, from the Granton quarry of the Duke of Buccleuch. It weighs nearly eighteen tons, has been taken to pieces, and the raising was commenced on Friday morning, November 3, at four o'clock. The statue has been thrown open to the public, and visited by a hundred thousand persons, in two days.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 31.

SPAIN

The important question of the majority of the Queen was presented to both Houses of Parliament on the 26th. The 27th the Senate and Congress appointed a Committee to examine and report. Here, then, the real struggle commences, and intrigues of all descriptions are afloat. In my opinion the majority or minority of the Queen is of little moment; the real question is—Are the different parties now striving for power prepared to obey the laws of the Cortes, in they what they may? Decidedly not. The majority of the Queen may be declared, the Central Junctists will consider the act as illegal, a portion of the nation not being represented in the Cortes: The Espartorists, the Francesco de Paulists, the Carlists, the Fuerists—all will proclaim the act illegal, and, as such, not obey it. To be not deceived, Spain is rotten at the core, and sooner or later must pass through the ordeal of a terrible convulsion. Can it for a moment be supposed that Narvaez and Lopez entertain the same political opinions?—the one an ultra-Moderate, the other a *ci-devant* ultra-Liberal, indeed, a demagogue! For a time they may act the hypocrite, they may lay aside their fangs—and believe me it is not far distant—when they will be at daggers drawn. Already have the Chambers rung and been degraded with the disputes of some of the most influential members; the Count de Las Navas, an inclined Liberal accused Narvaez with wishing to establish a military government. Narvaez rebuked—cards were exchanged, and Madrid was prepared for a duel; friends however, interfered, and the matter is settled in form but not in spirit, and Narvaez will find a formidable opponent in the Count. There will be little opposition to the nomination of a president, all parties being agreed to name M. Olozaga; it is also reported that a compromise has been effected as to the vice-president, and that two Moderates and two Liberals are to be named. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the government the insurgents still hold out in several parts of the kingdom; in Leon they gained a small advantage, and made some prisoners. General Sanosian, however, writes under date of the 23rd that he was in pursuit of them down to the surrender the next day. The insurgents of Saragossa, in order to gain time, agreed with General Concha on the 20th to suspend hostilities until the government should have replied to their manifesto, but on the 22nd, in Barcelona the insurgents seemed determined on taking the offensive; on the 24th, three batteries attacked Gracia, Sanz, Clot, and Barcelonnetta, but they were soon silenced by Fort Bonjouch and the Citadel. The 25th ult. there was a heavy firing of musketry. General Sanz is not so sanguine as he was some few days since; he has received strong reinforcements, but not finding his means sufficient he has sent two columns to Saragossa for more troops. Prim is firing away in Girona; the Tower of Saint Jean has been destroyed. Colonel Martell, the same officer whom the telegraph described as having fallen into the hands of the Queenites, is raising recruits in the Languedoc, and has his head quarters at Figueras. A letter from Carthagena of the 21st ult., gives a description of a most dreadful hurricane on the coast; several vessels were lost and the crews perished; many vessels were upset. The Countess of Toreno was daily expected in Madrid

PORTUGAL.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT AT VIGO.—By the Pasha steam vessel of the Peninsular line of packets, Captain Wilson commander, arrived on Monday at Southampton in four days from Vigo, intelligence has been received of an insurrectionary movement in that town, which, though few particulars of it have been obtained, seems to have assumed an important character. Captain Wilson states that he brought with him as passenger from Lisbon to Vigo General Iriarte, one of Espartero's officers, and that he came to Vigo on the invitation of the party which began the movement. Fighting had commenced on the 24th inst., and from that time to the arrival of the Pasha the city was in the possession of the National Guard, who had organized the revolt. As soon as General Iriarte landed he placed himself at their head. Such was the state of confusion in the place, that Captain Wilson did not think it prudent to land. The vessel, which towed on the 24th, sent a boat on shore with the mails, but came back, on account of the conflict in the town, and the bag was sent for by the authorities of the place. In the bag which concurred between the National Guard and the government regular troops the latter were worsted, but few was lost, and Don Antonio Seoane commanding the government troops was wounded in the thigh On the landing of General Iriarte great enthusiasm was displayed, and a firing of rockets took place.

From the hasty manner in which Captain Wilson left, this is all the information that can be collected.

ITALY.

The latest accounts from Bologna, dated the 21st, describe the whole of the Papal dominions to be in a state of great agitation. The insurrection may be considered at an end, but the insurgents still hold out, and cause great uneasiness to the Pope. Cardinal Amat has sent the Count Spinola as Governor of Bologna, but the Pope, although he has consented to grant him leave of absence, has refused to sanction his retirement. A letter from Pisa says that the Duke d'Aumale intended visiting Rome in that town on his way, but a private message from his royal father to the Pope. "This much is certain,' says the same letter, "only a few days since the French ambassador offered his holiness an armed intervention, and that at the expense of France." The Papal brig, the Leopard, had left Civita-Vecchia for Leghorn, to bring away a number of state prisoners. A French three-decker was at anchor in the port of Civita Vecchia.

The Duke d'Aumale reached Turin on the 19th, and was met by his abode at the Palace Carignan, prepared for him by order of his Majesty. On the 20th, the Duke accompanied his Majesty at a grand review; there were also present the Hereditary Prince of Lucques, the Duke de Genevois, and the Duke of Savoye-Carignan; the Duke of Savoye commanded a brigade. The Marquis de Boyl de Putnyfigan has been ordered by the King to attend on the Duke.

A private letter from Lucques, of the 20th inst., says that an amateur theatrical society had been formed, composed of all the first families, having at its head the Duke de Dens. Already three French pieces had been performed at the Grand Theatre for the benefit of the poor. The houses were crowded, and the receipts exceeded £700.

FRANCE.

We have little or nothing starring in the political world; the affairs of Greece seem to occupy greatly the attention of the ministers, who, I am informed, highly approve the late revolution. The Chinese expedition, with M. Lagrenée, leave on the 4th of November, but the letters and other communications which will not sail until the month of January next year; they are to be accompanied by the Duke d'Harcourt, secretary to the embassy.

The royal family continued at St. Cloud, making frequent excursions to Versailles, where, occasionally, operas are represented. The last performance was "The Deserter

The following is an extract from an official document; it will be found interesting "The high clergy of France is composed of 15 archbishops and 65 bishops. Of the archbishops, three only were named during the Restoration; the remainder since the late Revolution. Of the 80 bishops, one was appointed during the Consulate of Napoleon (Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne); 17 were named during the Restoration; and 57 by the present Government." M. de Cornac, Archbishop of Sens, died on the 20th inst., aged 79 years

A letter from Montpellier announces the death of Baron Capelle, well known to most of the English nobility. The Baron was Minister of Commerce to Charles X., and remained as such for many years after the fall, on the 30th ult., greatly regretted.

I am credibly informed that a scientific congress is likely soon to be held, either at Rouen or Havre, to examine several newly invented locomotives. The meeting, it is reported, will not separate without agreeing to a petition to the Chambers, demanding the prohibition of English machinery.

It was stated yesterday, in the *salons* of the Austrian Ambassador, that Prince Metternich had decided on sending to China not only a diplomatic agent, but a naval officer, to protest such Austrian subjects as might trade with the Celestial Empire.

The Duke de Montpensier returned to Paris on the 27th. The Duke d'Aumale, after paying a visit to the King and Queen, left for Compiègne, to which the chateau of Gouvoria on the 22nd, for Genoa, where the frigate Asmodée is waiting for him.

On Sunday evening last his Majesty received, in the public rooms of the Chateau St. Cloud, M. Lagrenée, the Chinese Ambassador, the secretary to the Embassy, and all the *attachés*. It is stated as certain, that immediately after the opening of the Chambers, the Minister will come forward to settle on the Princess Amours £40,000 a year. The Chamber of Deputies, a few sessions back, refused to sanction the same grant. The Ministers have now made it a Cabinet question.

A gentleman, who lately left the banks of the Seine, informs me that the Duke of Nassau, who frequently makes excursions from Biberich to Bengen, ran some danger of being upset, but was saved by a fisherman.

An English gentleman, of high respectability, and great musical entertainment and who for several years resided at Milan, has had the kindness to give me the following notes, which I trust will be found interesting to the musical world :—

"Principal Prim Tempi in Italy :—Antonio Poggi, Carlo Gusseo, Napoleon Moriani, Giovanni Bassadoni, Gaetano Donizetti, Francesco Pambrichi, Luigi Ferretti, Giacoma Roppa, Fortunato Borioni, Andrea Castelan, Francesco Pedrazzi, Salvatore Patti, Ignazio Pasini (engaged for St. Petersburgh), and Giacchino Romani. "Prim Bassi Cantanti :—Domenico Cosselli, Raffaelle Ferlotti, Cesare Badiali, Pietro Balzar, Felippo Collini, Felice Varesi, Prospero Derion, Gaetano Fiori, Sebastiano Ronconi, Iquazio Marini, Felippo Colleti, Antonio Superchi, Carlo Perot, Edhigini Luigi Giuseppe Fatebene, Pietro Bianchi Celer, Natale Costantine, Achille de Bassini, and Luigi Corradi Setti. "Prime Bassi Cornie :—Caste Cambaggio, Napoleone Rosse, Agostino Rovere, Francesco Frizzi, Ferdinando Laurenti, Vincenzo Galli, Raffaelle Scalese, and Giuseppe Schegzi.

Mrs. Alfred Shaw was engaged at Trieste, in the autumn of 1841, in which season she appeared as *Camilla*, in Herold's "Zampa" and in Paolni's "Saffo;" in the latter she took the part of *Clemene*, Deranucort being *Saffo*, Bandiali, *Alessandro*, and Salvi, *Rosse*. Nothing can be finer than the part of *Zampa* sustained by Bandiali. In the spring of 1842, Mrs. Alfred Shaw was at the Teatro Reale at Turin, she sustained the part of *Pierrotta* in "Lindu di Chamouni," with Coleni as *Antonio*. She has had the honour to perform with the two finest Bassi Cantanti in the world, Cesare Bandiali, and Fileppo Colei

The debût of Fornasari at our Italian Opera was most satisfactory; he was received with continued rounds of applause. 'Maria de Rohan' will be brought out on the 10th of November, preceded by the "Pirate," in which will appear Mario and Persiani. It is said that M. Persiani has written an Opera Buffa.

"Don Sebastian" will definitively be brought out on the 15th November. The poet and the musician have united their efforts to make the fifth act the most interesting. In this act is a duo for Duprez and Madame Stoltz, a romance for Mdlle Stoltz, a trio for Duprez, Barrielhet, and Madame Stoltz, and a barcarole for Barrielhet. Berlioz intends giving a grand musical festival at the Grand Opera, on the 20th of Nov. Meyerbeer enjoys but indifferent health; the celebrated maestro, however, works hard at his "Crocciato"—his "Prophète" will not be produced this season. Rossini on quitting Paris, left a musical souvenir. *M.* Troupena will soon publish some religious pieces of the illustrious composer.

Calitachs and his family reached Naples on the 19th, by the Maria Antonietta. Thalberg, who had been staying at the baths of Ischia, arrived the same day. Lablache is staying at his delicious villa, Pausilippe. It is expected he will perform in "Don Pasquale," at the theatre San Carlo. Thalberg intends remaining several concerts. Mademoiselle Sarah Felix, sister to Mademoiselle Rachel, has arrived at Florence, and pleased herself under the direction of Maestro Romani. The musical works lately published at Naples are by Roberto Devereux." La Beatrice Pancani. and Torre, were greatly applauded in *Elizabeth, Robert*, and *Nothing lasts*. Report speaks in the most flattering terms in Vienna of a new opera by Nicolai (the author of "Templario," called "Hermann." It is said that Liszt is seriously occupied in writing an opera in five acts, the libretto by George Sand. Auber's "La Port de Diable" has been greatly applauded at Leipsic and Frank fort. Mademoiselle Pauline Viardot has left for the Italian Opera of Saint Petersburgh.

The congress of German philosophers, now sitting at Munich, presided by M. Thiersch, has voted a golden medal shall be struck in honour of M. Felix Mendelsohn Bartholdy.

Pacini has just finished an opera called "Lucietta," to be brought out during the next Carnival at Naples.

Four O'Clock

I have just received a letter from Bordeaux containing the following information; part of this news appeared this morning in the *Courrier Français*, I cannot vouch for its accuracy; indeed, I much doubt it; but as it is likely to be much discussed in our papers, I have thought proper to send it you:—

"The famous Carlist agent, Negrete, is now in Bordeaux." He is in daily conference with the chiefs of the Carlist and Espartorist parties; he desires to form an union between them, and so open the campaign in the Basque provinces As yet, Negrete has met with little success; even General Villareal has refused according to his plan. Negrete has many friends in England, particularly amongst the Tories. He is brother to the famous Father Negrete, who first raised the Carlist standard in Biscay. The Basque provinces are ripe for action, but I feel persuaded they will not take up arms either for Don Carlos or Espartero, but for their privileges. A M. Ferris is, at the present moment, very busy on the other side of the Bidassoa."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th August, and we are pleased to find them of a very pacific and highly favourable tendency as regards Natal, whence our advices state that, on the 7th August, the emigrant farmers held their grand meeting at Pietermaritzburg, and agreed to accept the terms of his Excellency's proclamation for the settlement of the Natal affairs. They acknowledged the supremacy and authority of her Majesty, and the great work of pacification was thus considered as concluded. The highest degree of satisfaction had been expressed by all the authorities at this auspicious result.

We are sorry we cannot yet report favourably of the Kafir frontier, another barbarous murder having been committed. In the north-eastern district the Rev. Wm. Glen, a discharged corporal of the 75th Regiment. His body was terribly mangled by the savages. The border farmers were in a state of the greatest excitement, and were all in dread of their lives when leaving their homes, as a

Pedlar had also a very narrow escape, being pursued a distance of two miles by four Kafirs. The father of this gentleman had lost 28 oxen and 2 riding horses within two months. An affray had also taken place between a party of the military, under Lieut. Bisset, and some of Tola's Kafirs, across the border, about 100 head of cattle being recaptured by our forces.

AMERICA.

The royal mail steam-ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, at a very early hour, bringing twenty six passengers. By her we have advices from America to the date of the 16th ult. from New York, and 16th from Boston. The Caledonia had arrived out at Halifax, and was met by the Acadia on the way to Boston. The doctrine of repudiation has now become obsolete in the non paying states. Nothing of importance has as yet transpired in the Canadian Parliament, the opening of which, by Sir Charles Metcalfe in person, we mentioned in our last. The answer to Sir Charles Metcalfe's address expresses the gratification of the house at the birth of a Royal Princess—its regret at the death of the late governess, and its desire for the facilities afforded by the introduction of Canadian wheat and flour—and a determination to promote improvements in the laws, institutions, and public works of the colony The address also expresses regret at the want of adequate government funds to construct roads, but trusts to the energy of the people to obviate temporary inconvenience, and the concern of the house at the considerable decrease in the revenue, which, it is hoped, will only be temporary, and that the house will give its best attention to the framing of a new tariff. It is understood—and, from its more central position, the choice seems judicious—that Kingston is to be the future seat of government. £90,000 is said to be the deficiency in the revenue, and a tax on American agricultural produce was expected as one measure of improvement. The number of emigrants who left Quebec this season, to October 1, was 20,333, and last year, to the same date, 43,007.

From New Brunswick we hear reports of a serious collision at Prince Edward's Island, between a party headed by Captain Crump and George Sherond, which ended fatally to the latter. The survivor has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

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SOUTH WALES.—A public meeting was held on Monday last, on the Penllwyn Robert estate, near Swansea, to take into consideration the distress of the country, in connexion with the Corn Laws, and to petition the Queen to dismiss her present Parliament at once. At two o'clock the meeting assembled, although the rain had been pouring in torrents, and continued to do so during the entire day, there were upwards of 900 persons present. In consequence of the rain the meeting was adjourned from the open air to a barn on the premises of the estate, which was roofed in.—Mr. Gibbs having been called to the chair, addressed them briefly in Welch, and, having read the advertisement calling the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Davis explained the object of the meeting, which was to have the present Parliament to be changed, because it did not meet the wishes of the country. They had nothing to say against Sir Robert Peel, but the country was in that sad state, that unless something was speedily done to relieve them they should all be ruined. The Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Jenkins, M.A., and several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the following petition to her Majesty was read and adopted :—

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IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday in the Conciliation-hall, which was tolerably well filled in all parts. It was very confidently stated on Saturday, and very generally believed, that Mr. Shell, Mr. Wyse, and other leading members of the Irish Whig Radical party, would send in their adhesion as "Federalists" to the association, but the report proved to be unfounded. Mr. O'Connell announced the repeal rent to be £1 167 1s (Loud cheers.) This made upwards of £3,000 received from Saturday to Saturday. The meeting adjourned until Monday next.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—THE LATE SALES.—The General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the Menai, Captain Goodburn, for whose safety considerable fears were entertained, arrived safely in Shoreham Harbour on Monday afternoon. On her return, she put into the Sheppards-gate, from Singapore, the captain of which vessel desired Captain Goodburn to report "All well." The Menai had a most terrific passage to Havre, on Friday night, and was twenty hours making the voyage. Captain Goodburn reports that a Dunkirk steamer foundered off Havre, on Saturday morning, and that all hands on board, he believes, perished.

THE HERRING FISHERY.—During the last week the fishery has gone on very prosperously. Upwards of 200 lasts, have been retailed in Brighton at twenty-four a shilling. A Brighton boat, the Robert William, Allen master, caught in one night, off the North Foreland, 70,000 herrings, which fetched £120.

BIRMINGHAM.—The municipal elections held to-day have terminated in the return of 8 or 10 councillors, of complete-suffrage principles, turning out as many Whigs and Radicals of doubtful character.

CAMBRIDGE.—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night last a gentleman, named Challis, committed suicide at Cambridge in a most determined manner. The deceased was a drawing-master as well as a clerk to Messrs. Deighton, the Cambridge booksellers. It appeared that he committed the act between seven and eight o'clock at his own residence, in Trumpington-street. Information received by his family was a suspicion awakened by a strong smell of gunpowder. On entering the room in which the act was committed, he was found still alive, with a pistol in his hand, which had been loaded with ball, and the muzzle was placed towards the left side of his head, immediately behind the ear. The bullet had passed through his brain and fractured his skull on the opposite side. He lingered in great agony for about an hour, when insensibility succeeded, and he expired, leaving a wife and three children. Mr. Challis was the son of the butler of Pembroke College, who had held that situation many years, and was left a widower with two children, the eldest a son, now in his early age, was afflicted with a spinal disease, which finally brought her to the grave, though not until she had lived long enough to witness the committal of suicide by her father and uncle. The latter shot himself. The former, on being left a widower, married the cook of the College in which he was employed, a widow named Emerson. Some time afterwards he had a disagreement with the Fellows of the College in consequence of some trivial fault they found with him, and he forthwith drowned himself in the river Cam

DOVER.—In this borough the return of the municipal election gives 4 Liberals and two Conservatives

HASTINGS.—There were 3 Liberals and 1 Conservative elected for this borough.

HUNTINGDON.—On Saturday a serious fire broke out on Friday morning, the 20th ult., at Dowlis House, the residence of Sir John Guest, who, with his family, was fortunately absent at the time of the occurrence. Owing to the immediate steps given, and the wonderful exertions of fellow-citizens, who assembled in great number, the fire was confined to the new portion of the building, in which it broke out, and therefore the damage incurred is comparatively inconsiderable.

LEWES.—The return of councillors for this borough shows an equal balance, there being 5 Conservatives and 5 Liberals.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—The commencement of the regular hunting campaign with the present week, and the numerous packs possessed by the celebrated Warwickshire hounds, with regard to kennels, country, management, and all the usual accessories of a first-rate pack, have occasioned a more than wonted appearance of gaiety at this fashionable place. Never were the winter season promises to be one of great brilliancy. The town is rapidly filling with company, and among the latest arrivals are the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Lady Mary Hamilton, the Hon Miss Montagu, Sir James and Lady Carnegie and family, Sir John and Lady Burke, Lady and Miss Stanley, Hon. Colonel Chetham, Lady F. Ker, Count Chabot, Lieut.-General Fraser, Major H. A. O'Neill, Captain Ker, Mr. Williamson Barney

LICHFIELD.—The Conservatives have had a triumph in the municipal election for this borough. Eight Conservatives and four Radicals were elected.

LIVERPOOL.—The municipal elections for this borough took place also on Wednesday and ended in the return of 12 Conservatives and 4 Libera s.

MACCLESFIELD. A pugilistic conflict took place near this town, between two men, named John Crump and George Sherond, which ended fatally to the latter. The survivor has been committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

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SCOTLAND.

PAISLEY TRADE.—We regret to state that the winter trade, for which there was such extensive preparations, has been a complete failure, and both for the light muslins and other work, which is procured from Glasgow in abundance, upwards of 1000 weavers would be going idle. The failure in the Paisley trade is said to have been occasioned by a recent change in the London fashions, when silk was introduced woollen shawls (principally manufactured in Yorkshire) instead of the designs and fabrics produced by the Paisley manufacturers.

MURDER IN GREENOCK.—We are sorry to mention that a murder was committed in Greenock on Thursday last. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a report got abroad that Mrs. Wilson, wife of Thomas Wilson, spirit dealer, Springhill-street, had died very suddenly under circumstances that violence had been used. The report unhappily proved correct, as it was found that her throat presented marks of strangulation; and her husband, on whom suspicion rests, and who, we believe, made no attempt to escape, was immediately committed to prison. The unhappy woman was seen at the shop door a few minutes before she met her untimely fate. The event, as might be expected, has excited a great sensation in the neighborhood; and the parties who were looked upon as decent, respectable people, it is all the stronger. Wilson and his wife were in the prime of life.

A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.—In the beginning of last week an affray of a serious nature, and which has unfortunately been attended with fatal results, occurred in Kirkcunnie. At a place called Greenstyles there resides a family of the name of Reid, the male members of which, consisting of a father and two sons, are shoemakers. It appears that a quarrel had taken place amongst the parties, and a scuffle having ensued betwixt the father and son, the latter grasped hold of a shoemaker's "iron four," which had been lying within his reach, with which he struck the old man a blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. The poor man survived the assault three days, during which time he never spoke. The son has been taken into custody, and was lodged in gaol on Sunday last. The case will undergo strict investigation.

EDINBURGH.—THIRTY CHILDREN NEARLY POISONED.—On Monday, a number of children in the neighbourhood of Jamaica-street, Edinburgh, made a very juvenile luncheon. A shopkeeper had ordered a large quantity of a species of foreign nut (not unlike the gull-nut of the Scottish oak, which is used for making ink), to be turned out on the street, having no use for them. The nuts, unfortunately tempted the children playing about the street, and a general scramble took place for the poisonous substance. They had all partaken more or less of them; some of them, indeed, stating since that they had eaten as many as twenty. The injurious consequences were soon manifested, one child after another being seized with violent fits of vomiting and retching, palpitation at the heart, coldness at the extremities, and other symptoms of having swallowed poison. Luckily, medical assistance was speedily on the spot, else the consequences must have been frightful. In one building nine children were ill, and in some families two, and even three had to be attended to. It is understood that about thirty in all had partaken of the nuts; but it is gratifying to state, that however violent the symptoms were at an early period of the day, they were all in the evening (Monday) on the way of recovery. The nut is described as a native of a very hot climate, intim

THE CONCILIAITON HALL, DUBLIN.

THE CONCILIATION-HALL, DUBLIN.

This extensive edifice has nearly been completed in Dublin, or holding the meetings of the Repeal Association. It abuts upon the Corn Exchange, with the architecture of which its front assimilates.

The Conciliation-hall occupies a considerable extent of ground, being 60 feet in front along the quay, by 100 feet in depth. The first story of the front is composed of six plain pilasters, surmounted by a belting-course, and contains three entrances. Over the centre or larger gateway, is a representation of the ancient Irish crown and harp; and over the two side doors are Irish wolf-dogs, in stone. The upper story consists also of six pilasters, with ornamented capitals, and having *fac similes* of Brian Boroimhe's harp and crown in the centre of the foliage. The spaces between the pilasters are pierced for windows, having alternately raking and circular pediments, supported by lesser pilasters, and enriched consoles. The pilasters of the second story support an entablature and cornice, with raking pediment, the *delta* being occupied by a wreath of shamrocks encircling the inscription "The Repeal Year, 1843." The whole is surmounted by balustrades, with two reverse consols and *cornu copiæ* hanging from the volute. A pedestal is placed on the apex of the pediment, having in front the crest of O'Connell, surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves in relief.

The interior of the Hall is not yet completed. Its shape is a lengthened parallelogram, and at the height of 15 feet from the ground, a capacious gallery, supported on iron pillars, and running the whole circuit of the building in an elongated ellipse, is reserved for the ladies. Above this gallery is placed the full-length portrait of Mr. O'Connell, "with his martial cloak around him," very blue seas and green hills in the distance. Lofty windows serve to light and ventilate the room; whilst numerous tin chandeliers, suspended by brass chains from the gallery, though not very ornamental, are likely to become useful in the nocturnal debates.

The opening of this building was described in our paper of last week.

OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS, WESTMINSTER HALL.

FIRST DAY OF TERM.—OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas law term, the Judges, after partaking of a *déjeûner* with the Lord Chancellor, proceeded in state to Westminster Hall, and there, with the usual formalities, opened the several Courts of Law and Equity. Our illustration shows the procession passing through the magnificent Hall: foremost, is the Bearer of the Great Seal, and next, the Maceberarer, preceding the Lord Chancellor, in his state robes, his lordship's train borne by a gentleman in court costume: next is the Lord Chief Justice Denman, followed by a gentleman-at-arms. Then follow the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellor of England, Lord Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, Mr. Baron Gurney, Baron Maule, Justice Coleridge, Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, a long line of distinguished members of the profession, &c. The ceremony was, altogether, one of impressive state, and was witnessed by a great crowd of spectators.

The costume and appointments of the procession are very attractive. Thus, we have the superb crimson and gold of the bag of the great seal; the rich gold mace, and the embroidery, scarlet and ermine, of the robes; and the splendour of the jewelled collars, &c.

The Lord Chancellor also received the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Court of Common Council, at his house in George-street, and signified her Majesty's approbation of the choice which the citizens of London had made in selecting Alderman Magnay to the Mayoralty for the ensuing year.

OLD MAIDS.—Much has been written and said of old maids. They have been spoken of in terms of the deepest contempt; painters have represented them with crabbed aspect, scraggy necks, yellow complexions, busts particularly long, and fingers long, fleshless, and cold; while writers have described them as being skinny, toothless, arrogant, malicious, and wretched; but if the libellous painters and writers in question mean to contend that these are the prevailing characteristics of old maids in the aggregate, it will be at once perfectly clear that they never have studied the real flesh and blood. Theirs are merely conventional old maids! Henceforth let these libellers paint from Nature! *Let* them do justice to those who compose that honourable—albeit, peculiar—species of humanity, who have studied the respective characters of their sisters too deeply to be ensnared—who have met with none but those whose views were selfish, and whose affections were impure—who have not allowed their judgment to be blinded by passion—who have imagined man's love to be ethereal but have not found it so—who have never had the wish to make, in a worldly sense, a *good* match, and who have sufficient sense to escape the miseries of a bad one! It is, of course, admitted that a few of these honourable old maids—for even their contemptuous sobriquet is associated with honour!—may be busy, and not very mild; but the idea of making unmixable skeletons of them *all* is monstrous!—sufficiently monstrous to inspire indignation. Aunt Eleanor was an old maid, and she was no skeleton; nor was she malicious, nor toothless, nor wretched. On the contrary, her figure approached *en bon point*, her teeth were white and sound, and her skin was soft and clear: she had, perhaps, a fancy—a more animated—bust than any other lady in the county!—she was, moreover, neat, benevolent, amiable, and pure, while her heart was full of tranquil joy, for she was in spirit wedded to her God. Nor was there in this lovely cottage of hers the slightest thing indicative of the residence of an old maid. Everything indeed was neat and elegant; everything was arranged with the most exquisite taste; but there was no mania pinnacea perceptible. Nor must it be imagined for a moment that if the whole of her highly-prized china and glass had been swept from the sideboard and broken to atoms, she would have shed a single tear. No; nothing but love and sympathy could wring a tear from her.—*Spectator Second, the Somnambulist.*

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLIV.

JAMES EMERSON TENNENT, ESQ., M.P.

A great improvement has been effected in the law regulating patents. It had long wanted regulation, for it was, like too many other laws, by repeated additions and modifications, become intricate and complex, and a fruitful source of expensive litigation. There is scarcely an invention of any value that has been able to force itself into use without passing through Chancery, or being brought before the courts of law in some shape or other. We would merely, by way of proof, ask the newspaper reading public to try and recollect the number of actions that have sprung from the comparatively recently introduced system of wood-paving. Yet even the most elaborate modifications of the system are comparatively rude and simple to the thousands of ingenious inventions in various branches of mechanism which the wants of society call daily into existence. Were a history of inventions and inventors to be written, it would be a sad record of long years of toil of hand and brain, bringing to him who persevered through them nothing but disappointment and loss—even absolute ruin when he seemed on the threshold of success, and when others, by seizing on the perfected invention, were acquiring fortunes. The great Watt was for a long period always involved in law-suits, and the lately published life of Dr. Cartwright, who invented the power-loom, represents him as being depressed in circumstances from the same cause; and, in fact, only saved from poverty, though the creator of millions of national wealth, by a parliamentary grant. If we turn to things less tangible than mechanism, the case has been still worse: there are many products of our manufactures for which the demand depends, not so much on their intrinsic worth, as on the extent to which they please that undefinable thing called taste.

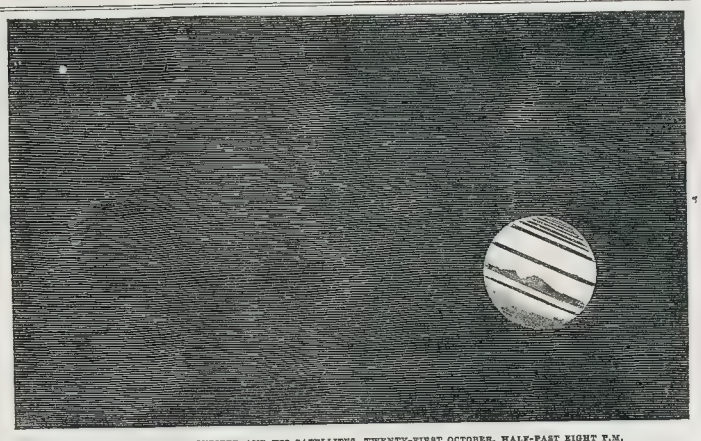
PORTRAIT OF EMERSON TENNENT, ESQ., M.P.

The subject of our sketch—Mr. J. Emerson Tennent—has effected a great amount of good to the manufacturers of this country by the zeal with which he has taken up the subject of the law of copyright, as applied to designs. The bill which, when it did pass, has proved so useful, was singularly unfortunate; it was postponed and deferred, and thrust aside by other business, time after time, experiencing all the delays to which bills not introduced as "Government measures" are almost invariably subjected. Two, if not three, sessions elapsed between the first introduction and final passing of the act; in the last session there was a still further extension of it, which was also very favourably received. Thus improvements win their way; obstructed and delayed, but seldom—if they contain a germ or principle of real benefit—altogether defeated. The worst effect of the want of security in the property of a design was, that it repressed and checked the exercise of invention. No man or body of men will expend time and labour in producing a thing that within a day or a week from its being completed, becomes an object of pillage to all and everybody in whom the love of gain is stronger than the principles of honesty.

Suppose, for instance, a gardener was to apply himself to producing the finest specimens of fruits and flowers, and as soon as he brought them to market, they might be seized and sold by any others who had the dishonesty to seize them, without the interference of the law to protect him from the robbery—would he subject himself a second time to the chance of injury? Certainly not; and therefore the law imprisons or transports the thief who "appropriates" a cabbage or a bunch of turnips with exceeding alacrity. By this protection to the producer, and the sense of security it creates, we have that result which any one may witness for himself by walking through Covent-garden market any day he chooses. But, unfortunately, the law has taken little note of matters not absolutely tangible to the senses; and one fruitful and exhaustless field—that of invention—has been left uncultivated by the arts that are necessary to make it bring forth its fruits, and the consequence is that in this department of manufactures we have hitherto been behind our neighbours, while we surpass them in all others. The lightness and beauty, the taste—to use a hackneyed but expressive word, for which we cannot find an exact substitute—of French fabrics, no one can dispute; they are superior to ours. But we must doubt if the superiority is to be attributed to any innate peculiarities or power of invention of the French producers. We can scarcely be accused of a want of invention—certainly not of a want of application. But the fact is, the talents of our neighbours have had encouragement and fair play, while ours have not; and we shall be disappointed if, under the new system, this difference continues long to be so marked as it is at present.

Mr. Tennent, who stands prominently forward in this respect, is one of the members for Belfast. He is the son of W. Emerson, Esq., a merchant of that city; the name of Tennent he gained by marrying the only daughter W. Tennent, Esq., an opulent banker.

With the name of the banker he also gained something more substantial than that "airy nothing," namely, certain estates in the counties of Antrim and Fermanagh. He studied the law, and was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn. He has represented Belfast since 1832, but the possession of his seat has not been undisturbed. After the election of 1841, a petition was presented against his return, and he was unseated, but in the new election that ensued was again returned. The inquiry of the Belfast Committee was one of the numerous petitions on disputed returns that excited the attention and the wrath of Mr. Roebuck, though this particular one was not so marked as some others that could be mentioned. He was made one of the Secretaries of the Board of Controul in 1841; by his knowledge of matters connected with trade and manufactures he is well qualified for the situation, though in the House of Commons he is not a frequent speaker, nor anything like an eloquent one. He rarely interferes in the debates that are exclusively party ones, confining himself hitherto to the question he has taken up as his own—the law of copyright in designs. On this he is well informed, and on every occasion on which it was mooted brought to bear on it a well arranged mass of facts and information. He is tall in person, of a fair and florid complexion, and bordering on 40 years of age. He is, of course, a Conservative in his politics; but in the midst of his occupations as a law student, and an aspirant for senatorial honours, found time—it is always busy men who *do* find time—to devote himself to literature, giving to the world the results of his observations as a traveller in his "Travels in the Levant," a "History of Modern Greece," and a collection of "Letters from the Ægean," to which must be added his work on "Belgium," more recently published, and which is held to be a work both of merit as to composition and authority as to facts. He is a deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Sligo and Fermanagh, and an officer of the Antrim Militia.

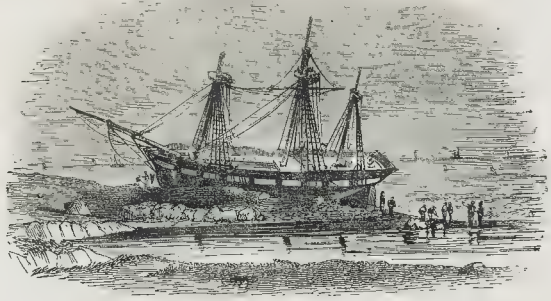


TELESCOPIC VIEW OF JUPITER AND HIS SATELLITES, TWENTY-FIRST OCTOBER, HALF-PAST EIGHT P.M.
(From a Drawing made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.)

THE PLANET JUPITER.

The present nearness of the planet Jupiter to the orbit of the earth having made him both to ordinary and telescopic observers, a subject of much observation; and as the phenomena presented by his varying aspects are popularly considered to be the most beautiful of the "heavenly visions," we have, at the express wish of many of our subscribers, and assisted by the liberal aid of the Astronomer Royal, prepared an accurate engraving of his appearance on the evening of October 21st, when he was seen to great advantage. On that occasion the satellites visible were the 2nd 4th, and 3rd; the first satellite was eclipsed. In the out they are seen to the left of the planet.

The aspect of Jupiter was singularly beautiful. Near the bottom a dusky haze, clearly distinguishable in colour, and texture from the belts, gave sphericity to his figure and indicated the position of the sun. Above this was a narrow and tolerably uniform belt below the principal belt. The bottom of the principal belt was straight, but its upper edge had the appearance—"as it were"—of two mountains (the right hand one being the higher), with a depression between them sensibly lower than the level of other parts of the belt. Also, a little depression was observable to the left of the second mountain. The right hand mountain was apparently all that remained of the great spot, which, our readers will recollect has recently been a subject of much discussion; its form had totally changed, as at first it was a round spot, adhering to the top of the belt. Above this was a well defined narrow belt. Towards the right hand there was a small lump on it (scarcely enough to catch the eye). Above this came a single belt, with a bright space evident above it, and then the collection of belts at the top, quite different from the duskiness at the bottom. None of the belts were visible quite to the edge of the planet.



WRECK OF THE BARQUE "EMMA" ON THE NAYLAND ROCK, MARGATE.

WRECK OF THE BARQUE EMMA.

About the same time that the Burhampooter was wrecked, as we detailed last week, the barque Emma was driven on the Nayland Rock, near the entrance to Margate pier. The crew were saved; she was at anchor, and was driven from it by the severity of the gale. She was a fine barque, 311 tons burden; built at Whitby in the year 1829, and was the property of Messrs. Hacket and Co., of No. 137, Minories. She was laden with wood, and is partly insured.

The point at which the Emma has been wrecked is one of great danger, and has been the scene of many brave and humane rescues. In the Parliamentary inquiry for the enlargement of the pier at Margate, several years since, it was given in evidence that, within memory, nearly 500 merchant and other vessels had either been brought into the harbour, or received assistance from the Margate boats in tempestuous weather; that many of his Majesty's gun-brigs had been saved by such assistance, as well as the cargoes of several East and West Indiamen.

THE AGED PILGRIM'S ASYLUM, CAMBERWELL.

AGED PILGRIMS' ASYLUM, CAMBERWELL.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday. Of the many valuable institutions with which London abounds, few deserve a higher place in the estimation of the philanthropist (yet few are less known) than the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, which was established in the year 1807, for the purpose of giving life-pensions of ten guineas

and five guineas per annum, to poor, aged, and infirm Protestants, of both sexes, and of every denomination; and which has been the means of distributing in this manner, since its formation, the sum of £33,300. In its principles, it knows nothing of sect or party, either in the management of its funds, or the recipients of its bounty; and as it extends the right hand of Christian sympathy to all who give scriptural evidence that that they are of the household of faith, so it is indebted to many excellent clergymen of all denominations for the kind and judicious ministers of various denominations for advocating its cause; and it has at this present time 333 aged and infirm pensioners on its book. The committee of the society having for some years seen the practical good arising from their labours, were induced to endeavour to extend the benefits of the society beyond the granting of pensions: hence the origin of the noble almshouses which are the subject of our engraving. As soon as this determination was made known, William Peacock, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, generously presented the committee with a piece of freehold ground situated in Westmoreland-place, Camberwell, contiguous to the main road. This so encouraged the committee, that they used redoubled exertions to raise funds for erecting the requisite buildings, the liberality here equally supported by Christians of every denomination, more especially by the congregation of Grove Chapel, Camberwell, under the ministry of the Rev. J. Irons, who contributed upwards of £1000 towards the fund.

On Thursday, 16th of October, 1834, the first stone was laid by T. Challis, Esq., now one of the aldermen of the city of London, on which occasion the worthy alderman remarked, "that the interesting solemnity of celebrating the dedicating day of this Asylum was of a more religious nature than most acts of this description. The care of poor, aged, despised, and rejected disciples of Christ, was incumbent upon all his followers; and among the many splendid public buildings devoted to charity, how few were to be found for the exclusive reception of hungry, thirsty, naked, and, it is to be feared, houseless saints, unknown, but yet afflicted by the scorns and depressed by the frowns of the world. This Asylum was to relieve such characters, and to offer them a shelter in their declining days." The alderman then remarked, that "it was customary to deposit something of value in stones thus laid; coins of Emperors or Kings had been so appropriated; but now the word of God had been selected, which contained all his excellent and precious promises; and this blessed book being preserved in a glass case would last for ages." He then laid the bible in a beautiful, frosted glass box, in the centre of the stone (represented by our artist as seen through the gateway), and two of the piercing trowel 95, the other 88, placed their hands upon it while the Rev. James Bisset, the founder of the society, implored the Divine blessing on the building, its inmates, and the assembly.

The structure, of old English design, is by Mr. Abishon, and forms a quadrangle, affording accommodation for 42 inmates, each occupying a single room. Over the principal entrance is a small chapel for the use of the inmates; and the interior of the quadrangle is protected by sloping pent-houses, which afford to the inmates the opportunity of out-door exercise in wet weather.

We can assure our readers that they will be gratified by a visit to this excellent Institution, which is open for the inspection of visitors.

The ninth anniversary of the society was held on Thursday evening last, at the London Coffee-house, D. W. Wire, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the chairman, at great length and with his usual eloquence, explained the rise and progress of the society. The secretary then read the report, which was in substance to the effect that, in carrying out the Divine precepts of the founder of our holy faith, the committee have been able to erect an Asylum of late years for the reception of a part of the pensioners of the society. The Rev. W. Jay, in a most impressive manner, moved the first Resolution, that the Report should be adopted, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bennet. A collection was then made. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who, in returning thanks said he could not let the meeting separate without calling the attention of all interested in this excellent charity to the fact that the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS had, in the most handsome manner, caused a beautiful drawing of the Asylum to be made by one of their eminent artists, which would appear in that excellent family newspaper on Saturday next; and he most earnestly recommended the friends of the society to possess themselves of such a beautiful memento of their benevolent exertions, and to have it framed and kept as an ornament.

The meeting was most respectably and numerously attended.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov. 5th.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.
TUESDAY, 7th.—First Newspaper printed in Oxford, 1665.
WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Milton died, 1674.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born 1841.
FRIDAY, 10th
SATURDAY, 11th.—St. Martin.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 1 53	A. h. m. 2 39	M. h. m. 3 56	A. h. m. 5 12	M. h. m. 6 29	A. h. m. 7 45	M. h. m. 8 33	A. h. m. 9 48	M. h. m. 10 4	A. h. m. 11 23

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CENSUS.—*We have to thank numerous subscribers and correspondents for their favourable opinion of our Census Supplement, and, at the same time, to assure them that we shall spare no expense to bring forward, from time to time, such useful information as will gratify our readers, and insure the same favourable reception from the public. We shall continue to print new editions and copies may be ordered of all booksellers and newsvendors in the United Kingdom, or by orders direct to our publisher. Correspondents should bear in mind that being stamped as a supplement to our paper, it may be forwarded by post TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE OF POSTAGE. We are confident that no work has ever been produced of such extent and labour at the price, and we are gratified to be able to state that the Government and public departments have expressed their favourable opinion of our arduous undertaking, and their astonishment that a Parliamentary document should exceed 60 pages, could have been compressed into the limits of sixteen, and in such a convenient form for reference.*

" W." *Edinburgh.—The population of the parish of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, is given in our Census List; the population of the town of Hinckley is not stated in the Government return.*

" W. H." *Atherstone.—The township of Atherstone, in the parish of Manwerter, county of Warwick, contains 3,743 inhabitants; the population is included in our return for the parish of Mancetter.*

CENSUS-TAKER.—*Omitted in the proper place—Haddesdon Chapelry, Herts; pop 1743; Horton Kirby, parish, Kent, pop. 714; Kirkleaton, parish, Cumberland, pop. 1,903.*

" C. D. S." *Finchley.—Thanks for his letter, his correction is noticed above.*

In reply to several correspondents we have to state that the returns of the population of the parishes in Scotland and Ireland are in preparation, and will be published as speedily as possible.

We are anxious to correct an error, in No. 77 of our journal, as to the comparative heights of the Napoleon and Nelson columns. It is there stated that the latter is 115 feet higher than the former, whereas the entire height of the Nelson column is 145 feet, and that of the Nelson column 173 feet, so that the excess of the latter is 28 feet.

" J. G. B. M."—*Yes.*

" G. J.," *Deal.—The etiquette is for only servants of the Royal Family and of persons holding commissions under the Crown to wear the cockade.*

" C. D." *should have that article of our journal which he saw on Saturday night's post. The alteration may be made by our correspondent addressing a line to his newsman.*

" A subscriber."—*We have not room for the tariff suggested*

" W. L. S.," *Cape Town.—Thanks for his good wishes. We quote his amusing journal occasionally.*

" X. Y. Z."—*We have not seen the work.*

" Peter," *Pembroke.—Only a portion of the ransom-money has been paid.*

" W. T., *Hollowayrd.—It wilful neglect on the part of the railway servants can be proved, we think our subscriber may recover.*

" W."—*Most probably the S. A., when it appears, will be well advertised.*

" J. F. P.," *St. John's-square.—Under consideration.*

" J. W.," *Conduit-street.—The fault lies with the binder.*

" T. N." *should not complain of his inability to obtain a single copy; the better plan, to receive the paper regularly, is to subscribe for a quarter.*

" W. D.," *Landrake, Devonport.—All the numbers are reprinted, and may be had at the office, or through any news agent.*

" A Loyal Subject."—*We believe so.*

" A. B. C."—*We think the t correct*

" W. H. P."—*The acrostic has not reached us. The note has been forwarded to our chess correspondent.*

" F."—*The first railway established in this country, as a distinct undertaking, and intended for public use, was the Surrey iron railway; the company for which was formed in 1801.*

" A. T."—*We do not recommend it.*

" M. P. S."—*The distributor of stamps for the place in which our correspondent resides will grant a discount for expense for selling postage stamps*

" J. B. B., *Hull.—It will be useless for him to attempt to obtain a situation in the Customs: without great private interest. To obtain a situation in the Post-office is less difficult.*

" W. M. A., *Inverness.—Our Census supplement will go postage free.*

" Melrose Abbey.—*The portrait can only be obtained in our journal.*

" A subscriber," *Royal-street. The passage referred to is Matt. cap. vii., 12 v., "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets*

" S. B., *Old Windsor.—If our correspondent will forward the copy it shall be exchanged.*

" A widow."—*No commission in the army can be purchased for the price named*

" R. D. G.," *Edgeware-road.—The mansion is not of sufficient interest.*

" S. K. B."—*Her Majesty and Prince Albert alone were in the carriage.*

" J. A. E.," *Brighton.—Thanks for the sketch, which shall appear.*

" A Constant Subscriber," *Jersey.—We are not sufficiently conversant with the law of debtor and creditor to answer our correspondent's question.*

" Mr. J. Trimley," *Ipswich.—Thanks for his letter; but we cannot detach the matter referred to. The application upon the other point may be addressed to the person who supplies the paper.*

" G. W. F.," *Aldersgate-street.—Our correspondent's obliging letter has been referred to the compiler of the Census*

" Z. W., *Brighton.—The imperfection in the first column, accidentally overlooked in a few copies, is what printers term a "bite," by a tape of the machine. Our correspondent's newsman will exchange the copy on question.*

" A Four Months' Subscriber," *Manchester, should order the town edition.*

" L. B."—*The cuts in the spurious almanack in question are mere copies from a set of engravings in "Home's Every-day Book," published many years since. Next week we shall give specimens of the magnificent series of engravings of the grand City Pageant, on Lord Mayor's Day; the points of view being different from those in our last year's illustration of this event.*

" J. S." *Oakley-square.—Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace.*

" H. B. ."—*We know of no "farthing" of Queen Anne of the date of 1702. The trans tokens (not copper farthings, of the date 1711, to which our correspondent must refer, are worthless counters, and have caused an immense deal of trouble, and are pieces of no value whatever. In the British Museum are six distinct varieties of the farthings of Queen Anne; but the most of these are really circulated, and this is of the date of 1714, with the figure of Britannia on the reverse. The other five varieties are pattern pieces, struck for approval, but from which no coinage for circulation have been taken. Mr. Till, the respectable medallist, of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, has written a very interesting account of the popular error of the value of a Queen Anne's farthing. See also engravings of the above in the "Mirror," vol. xxv., p. 392.*

" T. B. U."—*The error is corrected in the present number.*

" Insurance," *Dungannon, Ireland.—See No. 74 of our journal, containing the last plan of the two Houses of Parliament, with a scale. The ruler front was originally stated to occupy 870 feet in length.*

We have not room for "Song of the Deserter;" "Sonnet," by E. A. D.; "Hymns," by P. W. S.; "To my Lady-bird," by August.

" J. D.," *Cleveland-street, is thanked for the sketch, which did not reach us in time.*

" Incognita."—*We think not: certainly not in public.*

" Linton," *Kent.—"The Hue and Cry" may be purchased at No. 11, Cranecourt.*

" A Subscriber," *Portobello.—We cannot undertake to determine the genuineness of advertisements*

" J. N., *Manchester.—We are not aware that Captain Marryat is, at present, Editor of any newspaper.*

" A Subscriber" *should ask the advice of a magistrate as to the course to be taken towards a disorderly factory son.*

" G. S.,"—*The parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, Durham, is correctly stated according to the Government Census Return, 565 inhabitants. The township of North Bedburn, containing 457 persons, is returned as forming part of the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, which the population list includes The population of the chapelry of Hamsterley is also given according to the district return; but if, as our correspondent states, it ought to include the townships of Hamsterley, Bedburn, Lynesack, and Softley, then the population will be 1,750.*

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—*Next week will appear in our journal, a series of engravings illustrative of the recent trials in Wales, from sketches made by an artist who has visited the localities of the late riots. They are omitted this week for want of room.*

CHESS.—" *Q. G. K.*"—*He must checkmate in 50 moves, or the game will be drawn.*

Solutions to No 43 received from " Mr. Mayo," " Checkmate," " J. E. C.," and " Clerevus Delpovivas."

" Veritas."—*We cannot give the required information.*

" Q. E. D."—*Received. Shall be noticed early.*

Problems received from " Clericus " and " Edward."

DRAUGHTS.—" *S. F.*"—*White wins the game.*

THE QUEEN AND THE NEWSBOY.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers during the past week concerning the Queen's temporary stoppage at the Paddington Railway Station, on her Majesty's return from Cambridge, in which her Majesty's gracious condescension in beckoning a newsboy to approach her for the purpose of buying a newspaper of him, is eloquently set forth with all the attractiveness of so interesting an incident. We observe with no trifling degree of contempt the efforts that are being made by one or two obscure publications to turn this circumstance to advantage by persuading the public that theirs were the papers which her Majesty chose on the occasion, when, on inquiry, it turns out to be a sheer fabrication. The papers bought by her Majesty on the occasion alluded to were two copies of the *Sunday Times* (one of which her Majesty handed to Prince Albert), and one, as has been stated, *Bell's Life*, and some other equally attractive miscellany. If Royal patronage were the best test of excellence, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS might have some reason to be proud, as its hebdomadal appearance is not only anxiously looked for at the Castle and Palace, but her Majesty's bookbinders have received their instructions from the "highest" quarter as to the particular manner in which our publication in its collected form should be bound. We refer to this subject, however, merely to mark our sense of the charlatanism by which some persons would endeavour to cheat their neighbours and deceive the public.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.

Labour and its reward! it is a good phrase, and the ideas linked with it are not disagreeable. The sentence that made labour the lot of man was not altogether a bitter one. The toil may be severe, but the compensation makes it endured with contentment, nay, with cheerfulness and absolute happiness. It is not toil that is bitter, in this stage of the world's history, but the want of it; to millions in this country the suspension of their labour, or a reduction in the amount of it, are the direst of calamities, for they bring either a curtailment of their means of living, or they render it impossible for them to live at all. Their wages are their life, and these diminished or stopped altogether, the consequences are terrible to contemplate. The toil them toil is so far from being the "primal curse," that it is rather the first great blessing. But there are many kinds of labour, and many scales of compensation. To attempt to enumerate them would be as absurd as it is impossible. They range between what we take to be the two extremes the statesman whose labour is to rule, and whose wages are not so much mere wealth, as the power over men, present fame, and the hope of future distinction—down to the pale, overworn, and sickly drudge, plying the needle in some garret of this huge, unknown and uncared for, and by all the unceasing tasking of her energies scarcely keeping herself one point above starvation. Of all the conditions in which human nature can be found reduced on earth—and afflicting enough are too many of them—this one is surely the most to be pitied. And it is pitied—widely pitied. But it is time for society to learn that its duty is to do something else besides pity; it is amiable to commiserate, but it is far better to relieve—better still to prevent. The details that have been recently published as to the manner in which the poor and industrious are plundered, are enough to excite indignation in the most indifferent. Civilization certainly breeds crimes which a savage would blush to commit; one of them, and one of the worst, is that kind of trading on the miserable necessities of others, which has been, and not undeservedly, called "white slavery." So great is the competition for labour among thousands of females, that they are found ready to work for the smallest remuneration on which it is possible—or scarcely that—to exist. It is scarcely credible that from these human ingenuity and avarice have found a means of wringing money. The establishments who give out work of the kind done by this overtasked class, have been accustomed to let it to a species of contractor, in some cases, we grieve to say, a woman, who, making herself responsible for the performance of the work, makes a profit by getting it done at a lower rate by those who must work for anything that is offered, or starve. Then comes the spectacle with which the public has been made familiar; we wish we could add; been moved,

> " Of misery o ercharged,
> And duty in its service perishing."

We do not wish to go into any explanation of the laws which undoubtedly regulate the rate of the compensation of labour; but we cannot but point out the fact that here is an element introduced which does not diminish the cost of the work to the employer, while it lessens the wages of the actual worker, for the profit of a third party who stands between them. The condition of the class subjected to such a system is actually worse than that of the slave. It is worse in this respect; that though the slave worked for the profit of another, that other was obliged to feed him. But here the slave-driver takes the profit of the toil, and cares not whether the slave is fed or not. Here then is a case where public opinion may well step in, and discountenance a practice which, if extended to other branches of business, will produce dreadful results. The Prime Minister of England is said to be engaged in devising measures that in some degree may remedy the evils—the terrible evils—that have arisen from the "middle-man" system in Ireland. But industry may be farmed as well as land, and labour is as necessary to life in England as land is in the sister kingdom. If the seekers of employment can only obtain it through some one who stands between them and the employer, it is but too plain to see the results. Poverty is bitter and "sore to bide" of itself; that it should be robbed of any portion of its miserable pittance is a disgrace to the community which permits the abstraction.

The past week has been one of political expectations, rather than of political action. In London, the excitement of the election has passed away; and business has resumed its wonted course. A statement has appeared, connected with the result of this contest, to the effect that Sir R. Peel has ordered an inquiry to be made into the causes of the defeat of Mr. Baring, and much that led to it appearing to arise from the general dissatisfaction with the manner in which the machinery of the Income-tax has been put in operation in the City, that it is understood the recent notice from the office of stamps and taxes may in some degree be attributed to a wish to make it work as smoothly as possible in future, consistently with the due collection of the tax. One of the events of the week—the opening of Term, which took place on Thursday—is interesting only to those who are unfortunate enough to require the assistance of the law. If there is any one subject that can be said to engross more attention than another, it is the Irish prosecutions. So far from the report of their having been abandoned being correct, fresh evidence has been adduced, and there is every sign of their being pressed on with the utmost vigour. In Wales the state of things is not satisfactory; large meetings of far more continue to be held, and the addresses made at those assemblies and the resolutions agreed to by them, form a strange mixture of subjects. There is an evident want of forbearance among them, but the remedies are not well understood. Thus at a large meeting held on the Penn-das-Eithen Mountain, this week, a petition to the Queen was proposed, in which political questions and social grievances are mixed up inextricably with each other. One demand is to have the costs of all legal proceedings reduced one half, and that no Clerk to a Board of Guardians be an Englishman. This is followed by a demand of the vote by ballot, and a repeal of the church rates! It is but justice to say that this petition was rejected and another carried of a much more reasonable kind. But that such demands could be proposed to an assembly of men in juxtaposition, with any idea of a practical beneficial result, is a curious circumstance. There is much to be done, we fear, in this part of the kingdom, before it can be restored to what may be called a state of tranquility. The evils to be grappled with here are, however, more social than political; a great agent in the irritation of the minds of the people seems to be the new poor laws. In the absence of any immediate subject of engrossing political interest, the London press has turned more than usual attention to the destitution and distress of the metropolis—one form of which we have treated in another article.

It was our painful and disagreeable task last week to lay before our readers the details of a disgraceful occurrence which took place in the grave-yard in Portugal-street, on the occasion of the burial of a poor man, named Jacob Burns, who was once a respectable ratepayer in the parish, and whose remains were insulted, and public decency outraged by their being ignominiously thrust into a hole hardly a fit receptacle for the carcass of a dog. Is it not enough that the means of alleying the evils of physical destitution are denied, or grudgingly doled out to the poor, but that wretchedness is abundant in the midst of plenty, but we must also drive the populace into phrenzy and excitement by such revolting indecencies towards the ashes of the dead? Not only do the poor find that they are left in their multitudinous helplessness while living to encroach on each other's subsistence, but they are compelled even to intrude on each other's coffins, disturbing the tranquility of death, and making pestiferous each other's graves. The Moloch of wealth—the idol of a money-worshipping age, to whose eager worship the greater part of the crowded metropolitan edifices may be said to be erected—will grant no additional room to the reeking receptacles in which the accumulated corses of the poor are thrown. The iron bed of the tyrant was not more unexpansive than the space afforded in crowded capitals to the purpose of pauper interment. Not only is insult offered to the dead, and indignation excited amongst the living by this state of things, but pestilential diseases are continually engendered, and sweep away their victims to the source of their own virulence. The wealthy, in the retirement and coolness of their country villas, or in their well-cleansed, well-ventilated squares, do not care for this; the tradesman, struggling for competence, is too much engrossed to heed or attempt to remedy it; and thus the foul blot on civilization and humanity proceeds until it becomes unbearable. That it has become so already, in most of the churchyards of the metropolis, has been demonstrated over and over again; and therefore we call upon parochial authorities, and on the Government, in the name of decency and humanity, to procure, if not gratuitous, at least cheap, unthronged, and unpolluted burial ground for the ashes of the poor. Much as the exercise of charity is required by the living, the evil to which we have adverted has reached to such a monstrous height, that it is equally imperative in its claim for amelioration. We trust that those who have energy and active benevolence will solicit, and those who have wealth will supply the means of putting an end to the revolting and inhuman spectacles of which the crowded state of our churchyards so constantly affords the disclosure. With respect to the recklessness, want of proper feeling, nay, gross brutality of the grave-diggers on the present occasion, we are so much now-a-days in the habit of recording instances of these qualities amongst all sorts of officials that they have ceased to excite our surprise.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SATURDAY.—At a quarter before five o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert and suite, arrived at the Castle from town, having travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway.

SUNDAY.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk. The Queen and Prince Albert attended Divine Service within the Castle. The ladies and gentlemen of the royal circle and the household also attended. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtnay officiated, and preached the sermon, taking his text from the 1st verse of the 17th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings

MONDAY.—The Grand Duke Michael arrived at the Castle shortly before six o'clock in the evening, on a visit to the Queen. The following company were honoured with invitations, and arrived at the Castle during the day, viz., Baron Brunow, the Earl of Jersey, Sir James Graham, Sir H Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley. The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister arrived, succeeding the Hon. Miss Stanley and the Hon. Miss Hamilton as maids of honour in waiting on her Majesty.

TUESDAY.—His Imperial Highness, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, went in a carriage and four from the Castle to Eton College, about half-past twelve o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, head master of the college, the Rev Mr. Green, and the Rev. Mr. Wilder, two of the fellows, received their royal and imperial highnesses on arriving at the college, a quarter before one o'clock, and conducted the distinguished party through the upper and lower schools, and also the long chamber, the provost's lodge, and the library. Some of the splendid works of the fine collection in the library obtained particular attention from the illustrious visitors. After remaining a considerable time in the college, the royal party took their departure. The pupils of the college heartily welcomed the persons on their arrival. The Grand Duke, Prince Albert, and the suite returned to the Castle to lunch. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael took leave of her Majesty and her illustrious consort, and quitted the Castle soon after three o'clock, on his return to town, and proceeded to the Slough station, travelling to the metropolis by the Great Western Railway. Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Wheatley, Mr. and the Hon. Miss Stanley, also left the Castle.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for a short time on the terrace. The Prince afterwards went out shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. C. E. Anson. The royal party had some excellent sport, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. At a quarter past five o clock his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, attended by Baron Sloet and Mons. Dedel, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness travelled to Slough by the Great Western Railway, where one of her Majesty's carriages was in readiness to convey him to the Castle. Baron and Baroness Gerard also arrived at the same time. The Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Rev. Lord Wrottesley Russel, and Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson joined the royal dinner circle.

THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.—On Saturday afternoon his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, accompanied by his Excellency Baron Brunow and Count Woronzo, went to Apsley House, to visit the Duke of Wellington. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, attended by his suite, honoured his Excellency Baron Brunow with their company at dinner, on Saturday, at Ashburnham House. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael returned to Mivart's Hotel, at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from visiting the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle. We understand that Dr. Wylie, by her Majesty's command, shortly after the Grand Duke's arrival on Monday afternoon at the Castle, was ushered into the royal presence, and the Queen, after a few brief complimentary remarks, stated it was her Majesty's wish that before that gentleman's departure from this country he should receive some mark of the royal favour, and the Queen was graciously pleased, in the presence of Prince Albert and a select circle of the royal household, to confer on the respected doctor the honour of knighthood. Dr. Wylie is nephew of Sir James Wylie, bart., M.D., premier physician of the late and present Emperor of Russia, and head of the medical staff of Russia, in whose service he has been upwards of fifty years. He (Sir James), in 1814, was knighted by George IV., then Prince Regent, at Ascot Races, and subsequently created a baronet. In the evening his Imperial Highness received his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, attended by Baron Sloet, M. Benkhausen, and a select circle at dinner. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness personally paid visits to Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Lillon, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Jersey, Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford, &c. The Grand Duke closed his visits by waiting upon Baroness Brunow, at Ashburnham House, where his Imperial Highness took his farewell of the Baroness. His Imperial Highness gave a sumptuous entertainment to a circle of twenty, at Mivart's Hotel, on Wednesday evening.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—The distinguished scion of the Bourbons visited Glasgow on Friday se'nnight, in company with three gentlemen of his suite, his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Sir Archibald Succoth. After visiting various places of interest in the city, his Royal Highness left for Hamilton Palace, from whence he had come. His Royal Highness is expected in London about the 15th instant.

We understand that M. de Berenger, the celebrated French advocate, arrived in town on Tuesday, *en route* for Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to meet his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux.

DEATH OF LORD RODNEY.—We have to announce the death of Lord Rodney, the intelligence of whose demise has been received in town. The noble lord expired at Berrington-hall, his seat in Herefordshire, on Monday last. The deceased was second son of George, second Lord Rodney, and brother of the late peer, whom he succeeded in 1841. He was born on the 12th of April, 1784, and was unmarried. The title now devolves upon his nephew, Robert Dunnett Rodney, son of the Hon. Captain Robert Rodney, Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born in May, 1820.

WALMER.—The Duke of Wellington returned to the Castle on Saturday evening from Apsley House, having gone to town to receive the Grand Duke Michael. His grace is expected shortly to proceed to Strathfieldsaye, where he will enjoy the diversion of hunting with Sir John Cope's or the Vine hounds.

The Earl and Countess Grey are entertaining a select circle at their hospitable mansion at Howick The venerable earl is greatly improved in health, and almost daily takes carriage drives in the grounds of Howick Hall.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—We understand that magnificent preparations are making at Alton Towers, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the reception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux. Besides the suite of his Royal Highness, which consists of le Duc de Levis, Due Descars, l'Amiral Villarsi Joyeuse, and M de Barante, the following distinguished compatriots of the illustrious visitor will be assembled to receive him:—La Duchesse de Levis, la Marquis and la Marquise de Pastoret, le Prince de Robecq Montmorenci, Duc de Guiche, Vicomte de Chateaubrand, &c. The noble earl and countess have also invited a distinguished circle of English nobility and gentry for the whole period of his Royal Highness's visit, which, we understand, will extend to about ten days.

LORD W. PAGET AND LORD CARDIGAN.—The grand jury, at the recent sitting of the Central Criminal Court, returned a true bill for misdemeanour against the *Age* newspaper, for a libel on the family of the former noble lord, in which the name of the latter was mixed up.

LORD W. HERVEY.—We are authorised to state that Lord W. Hervey is to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, in the place of Mr. H. Bulwer, appointed to succeed Mr. Aston, at Madrid.

His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands was visited on Saturday, at Mivart's, by the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Canning, Prince Baratinsky, Sir H. Webster, Count Rohan de Chabot, Mr. Addington, Earl of Lincoln, Sir George Murray, Honourable Sidney Herbert, his Excellency Baron Brunoff, Viscount Hawarden. The Prince, we hear, is making many purchases of British manufactures, to take with him to the Hague, and amongst the number are two very superb carriages.

LIFE IN WALES.—Gay doings have lately taken place at Llanover, the mansion of Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, near Abergavenny; several light dramatic pieces have been performed in a highly creditable manner. The festivities were concluded with a grand fancy ball, which was attended by 200 nobility and gentry. Several of the company appeared in the picturesque costume of the peasantry of Gwent and Morgan-wg. Welsh reels and jigs were danced with great spirit to the cheerful strains of two Welsh harps; and a party of native minstrels sung several pretty melodies, harmonised, with excellent effect. The entertainments continued for four days, and the scene was rendered very gay by the presence of the military officers quartered at Newport, Brecon, Merthyr, Pontypool, &c. &c.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Monday from Sir R. Peel's, at Drayton. Sir H. Hardinge has arrived at Badgebury, the seat of Viscount Beresford. The Earl of Lincoln has arrived in town from Nottingham. Sir J. Graham left town on Monday on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor.

The first Cabinet dinner since the prorogation of Parliament, which was to have taken place at the residence of Sir James Graham, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on Wednesday, the 8th of November, is postponed until Wednesday, the 15th

The Attorney and Solicitor Generals arrived in town on Monday from Wales On Tuesday morning the hon. and learned gentlemen had a long interview with Sir James Graham at the Home Office. Sir Thomas Fremantle also had an interview with the right hon. baronet at the Home Office

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday, Simon Watson Taylor, Esq., of Edinburgh, was united to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The ceremony took place at Walmer Church, and the Rev. W. B. Holland, M.A., Perpetual Curate, officiated on the occasion. Amongst the bridal party present were the Duke of Wellington, Earl and Countess Dalhousie, Lord John Hay, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Earl and Countess Wilton, Lord Gifford, Algernon Greville, Esq., Emilius Watson Taylor, Esq., C. Watson, Esq., &c., &c. The bride was given away by Lord Dalhousie. Miss Hope Vere was the bridesmaid. After the conclusion of the ceremony, a most *recherche déjeûner* was provided at Deal Castle, by the noble host and hostess, Lord and Lady Dalhousie, at which all whose names are above mentioned were present. Soon after the happy pair set off on a wedding excursion.

On Monday the Lord Mayoress and the Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment on the occasion of the christening of their youngest son, who was born at the commencement of the mayoralty. The sponsors were Lord Worsley, Lord Viscount Torrington, General Dyson, and Mrs. Wigan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Swanton, of Winchester, by special licence, at the Mansion-house, the church of St. Olave, Southwark, in which fourteen of the Lord Mayor's children had been baptised, having been burnt down.

SHERIFFS' FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at the London Coffee House on Tuesday, when considerable discussion was created by the non-production of the accounts, during the period of Mr. Ald. Gibbs's shrivalty. This is the only instance on record of the sheriff treating the fund as a private one, and refusing to render an account.

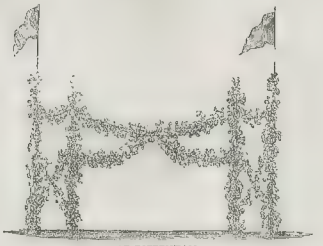
THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

The visit of her most gracious Majesty to her ancient and now thrice honoured University of Cambridge, has not passed away without filling the hearts of all her loyal subjects who witnessed her entrance, or heard of it, with joy, as being productive of the best consequences to those dear and long-cherished objects which she did honour to her own gentle heart by honouring. It was a visit of which learning may be proud, and from which religion may derive consolation. In commingling, as our beloved Queen did, with a grace and dignity peculiarly her own, in the scenes which have been hallowed by the footsteps of genius, and participating in their glorious associations, she rendered them still more sacred in the eyes of those who already looked upon them with a sort of natural veneration. In consenting to the investiture, in her own presence, of her august Consort with the scarlet robe of the university, she sanctioned the opinion that there is no one already so honoured who may not receive more honour by worshipping at learning's ancient shrine. Granta has good reason to be proud of the high favour which has been conferred upon her, and to record it in the brightest page of her annals; and well may she say that of all former occasions when a sovereign of England visited her classic precincts, none was marked by more true splendour, none by more manifestations of genuine loyalty, none by more general diffusion of joy.

In our last number we gave an elaborate account of the interesting and imposing ceremony which took place in the Senate House, as well as of the various proceedings throughout the town and university which marked the auspicious occasion. We also afforded the public illustrations of many of these from drawings taken by our artists on the spot. Some striking ones remained to be delineated and dwelt upon, which task we lose no time in performing, but proceed at once to lay before our readers.

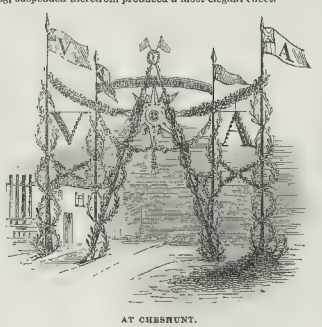
TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

We cannot resume our account of the royal visit better than by sketches of the principal arches erected upon the route, to commemorate the event. First is one of the arches



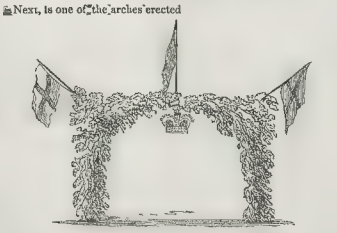
AT TOTTENHAM.

The preparations at Waltham Cross were described and illustrated in our last week's number. Proceeding onward to Cheshunt-street, Messrs. Paul and Sons had erected opposite their nursery four poles thirty feet high, with a flag flying on each. These were very tastefully decorated with various evergreens and exotics hanging in festoons, and two wreaths or chains of their far-famed roses, each twenty feet long, suspended therefrom produced a most elegant effect.



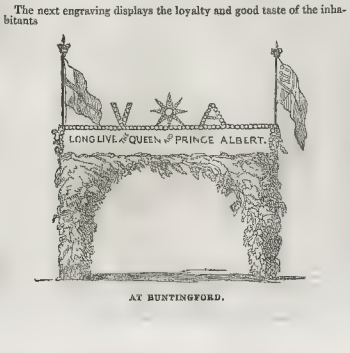
AT CHESHUNT.

Next, is one of the arches erected



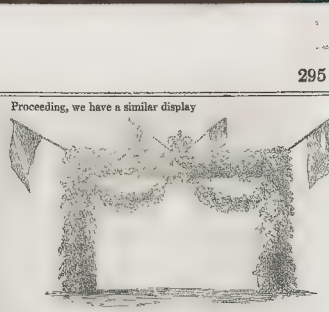
AT WARE.

The next engraving displays the loyalty and good taste of the inhabitants



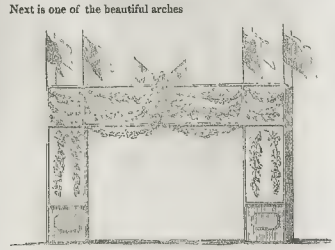
AT BUNTINGFORD.

Proceeding, we have a similar display



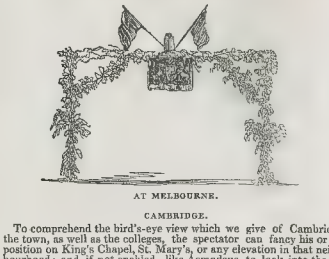
AT READ MILL-HILL.

Next is one of the beautiful arches



AT ROYSTON.

And lastly, a like commemoration



AT MELBOURNE.

CAMBRIDGE.

To comprehend the bird's-eye view which we give of Cambridge, the town, as well as the colleges, the spectator can fancy his or her position on King's Chapel, St. Mary's, or any elevation in that neighbourhood; and, if not enabled, like Asmodeus, to look into the domestic *circles* of the colleges themselves, to have a commanding view of their *quadrangles*.

The town of Cambridge, in the architectural distinction of some of its university lions, such as King's College chapel, the Fitzwilliam Museum, Trinity College hall, &c. &c., and its beautiful college grounds, can challenge comparison with the seat of the sister university. The most regular part of the town is the line of streets along which her Majesty proceeded in state, after her entrance from Trumpington. This little village is about one mile distant from Trumpington-street, and is recollected by all who have laughed heartily over the metrical tale connected with it by the father of English poetry. There is another line of street somewhat parallel with the one just alluded to, with the peculiar straightness of which the eye is struck: this commences on entering the town by Regent-street, and proceeding by St. Andrew's-street, and along Bridge-street. This straightness is owing to the line having been, as antiquarians assert, a part of the extensive Roman road from Colchester to Chester, which passed through or by the Roman station at this place.* This spot the Romans fixed on, as being a gently sloping hill turned to the south, with a river running near its foot, and commanding an extensive view over a level country.

Dyer remarks in his work on Cambridge, that "perhaps no town in England is of such perfect flatness from Peter House to Magdalene College." We do not agree with the university historian, and can only account for his idea of such unmitigated flatness by his having conceived it *during the long vacation*. The origin of Cambridge is lost in the night of time. Antiquaries yield the honour of age to Oxford, and she is always recognised as the sister university; but from time to time some enthusiastic son or other of Granta has stood out for the superior age of his Alma Mater. The following quaint production, which is copied from a manuscript in the public library at Cambridge, as it speaks of Cantaber, or Cantabros, the supposed founder, will be found amusing from its style, and interesting from its exceeding rarity, if it cannot be depended upon for its historical accuracy. It is stated to be written by an old Cantab, named John Lydgate.

All his wits he greatlye did applie,
To have acquaintance, by great affection,
With folke experte in philosophie
From Athenes he brought with him downe
Philosophers, most sovereigne of renowne,
Unto Cambridge. Playlye, this is the case.
Anaxemander and Anaxagoras,
With other verye authours doth fare
To Cambridge; fast gan him spede
With philosophers, and let for no cost spare
In the schooles to studie and to rede.
Of whose teaching great profit gan spread,
And great increase rose of his doctrine.
Thus of Cambridge the name gan first shyne
As cheefe schoole and Universitie
Unto this tyme from the day it began.
By deare reporte in many a fre countre,
Unto the reign of Cassibelan,
A woorthie Prynce and full knightelle man,
As sayne Chronicles, who with his mightie hand
Let Julius Cesar to arrive in this land,
Five hundredth year full thirtie year and twentie.
Fro Babylon a unassmighnian,
That Cassibelan reigned in Britaine;
Which by his notable discreeon,
To increase that studdie of great attention,
I mean of Cambridge the Universitie,
Franchised with many a libertie,
By dear reporte in many a fre countre,
From countries about many one
Devers scholers, by delight labour,
Made their resorte of great affection:
To that stoodie great plenty there cam downe
To gather fruits of wisdom and science
And sunshine flowers of sugred eloquence.
And as it is put eke in memorie,
How Julius Cesar, entering this region
Of Cassibelan after his victorye,
Took with him clarks of famous renowne,
Fro Cambridge, and led them to Rome towne;
Thus by processe remembered heretofore,
Cambridge was founded long or CHRIST *was borne:*
Five hundred yere, twentie, and eke nine:
In this matter ye gete no more of me;
Rehearse I will no more at this tyme.

So much for the antiquity of Cambridge, and it is enough in all con-

* Vide the Bishop of Cleyne in Lyson's "Britannia Magna." Vol. II.

VIEW OF CAMBRIDGE, WITH THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM TRUMPINGTON-STREET TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

science It is only to be wondered so far that the pious John Lydgate did not celebrate the writing of the unequalled commentaries of Julius Cæsar by one of these same Cambridge "clarks of famous renowne," insinuating that no human being could handle then the sword and the pen so well together. Graver histories state that the university was founded in Edward the First's time, and that the first authentic charter is dated in the reign of Henry the Third. The university statutes in force have been so since Elizabeth's time, who gave them to the university in the twelfth year of her reign. Who has not heard of the Cam, with its drooping willows, its sedgy banks, and its sleepy waters? Who that is acquainted with the works of the bards who have celebrated it cannot fancy himself floating down its gentle wave, or strolling by its classic margo? He should see both its banks and its waters on some day in April when a university boat race takes place, when its silence and seclusion are changed for the bustle and broil of one of Homer's battles. And speaking of the bards who have celebrated it, some of them have not been so complimentary to it. We can only make room for a quotation or two from the greatest of those who have either praised or decried old Camus.

"*Nuda nec arva placent, umbrataque nemora recusso*
Quam mollit Phœbicollis convenit iste locus. —MILTON
"Jam nec arundiferum mihi cura revisere Camum. —MILTON
Si quoque successu Cami remeare paludes —MILTON

PORTRAIT OF PRINCE ALBERT, D.C.L.

Cowley, on the other hand, shows himself at once more pious and polite—

Oh! sacri fontes, oh! sacræ valibus umbræ!
Quas recreat ætium Pieridumque chori!
Oh! Camus, Phœbo nullus quo gratior amnis
Amnibus aurifluis invidiosus inops!

The one thought no place so delightful as Cambridge, and no river so calculated for poetic inspiration as the Cam. The other thought the contrary. To Cowley, Cambridge presented nothing but *bona gaudia, doctam quietem;* from Milton one hears nothing but the *duri verba magistri*, and the murmur *rancæ scholæ*, which shows that poets, like doctors, disagree. Byron had no great regard for Cambridge no more than he had for Horace, for whom he was whipped at Harrow. The following anecdote of the noble bard's *veneration* for his university, and for his own particular college, is not generally known - Lord Byron occupied rooms in a corner in the old Court of Trinity, and during a portion of his Freshman year kept a huge bear there for his amusement. His lordship thought he escaped the law of the college, which forbade dogs only from entering within its precincts; and Bruin was confined moreover to the tower, in which his lordship's rooms were situated. One fine summer's evening, however, as his lordship and some of his many companions were sipping their wine and smoking their cigars, with the window of the chief apartment open, and the grotesque animal sitting on the window sill, with nothing more or less than a cap and gown on him, the Dean of the College passed by. Observing the strange, and, to him, provoking picture, he immediately sent for Lord Byron, and asked him in an angry tone what he meant by such an insult to the college. "What business, my lord," said the reverend functionary, "has a bear in Trinity College?" "He is reading for a fellowship" was the instant reply. "I'd have you to know, my lord, that such an insult——" "Mr. Dean, I beg your pardon, not for a Trinity Fellowship, but for a Johnian one!" "Oh, indeed, that alters the case, but pray send him to St. John's!" There was at this time a fierce feud between the two colleges, and from time immemorial the greatest possible jealousy has existed between them.

THE QUEEN RECEIVING THE ADDRESSES, IN THE GREAT HALL, AT TRINITY.

The Cam is said to have run originally through the second court, or present cloisters of Trinity, under the Library, which last-mentioned noble building, it is also stated, stands on ground belonging to the Town Corporation, and held by lease. Tradition says also that the present course of the Cam was only a branch or bye-stream, till enlarged for the convenience perhaps of its navigation. A plan of improvement for the course of the Cam was offered some years ago, by the Rev. J. Ashby, B.D., late Senior Fellow of St. John's, and is to be seen at the Public Library. This proposed, amongst other things, to free the river from its present summer-houses and the brick walls which enclose it for the best part of its way through the colleges. Mr. Ashby remarks, that "Had the river continued to run in its regular old curvature, it would have enclosed the half of the town more completely and gracefully than at present; that is, had it gone a little distant from the grounds belonging to St. John's College to the foot of Castle-hill and passing on between Magdalene College and St. Giles's Church, fallen into its present course; in this case, it would not have directed its stream against the corner of St. John's College Walks, an inconvenience that is said to have been increased by removing the river from Trinity College to enlarge its site."

We annex here our artist's detailed description of our large

PANORAMIC VIEW.

The Queen entered Trumpington-street, passing under the triumphal arch seen nearly at the top of the main street, on the right hand of the view. The large building on the left side of the street, a little below the arch, is the Fitzwilliam Museum, the finest modern building in Cambridge: of the principal front an engraving will be found in No. 77 of our journal. The interior is not yet completed.

Somewhat lower down, on the same side of the street, is St. Peter's College formerly called Peter-house, founded early in the 13th century.

On the opposite side of the street is the Chapel of Pembroke College. The buildings of this College are ancient; the founder was the widow of the Earl of Pembroke, who was murdered in France, A.D. 1323.

Nearly opposite Pembroke College is the University Printing Office, called "The Pitt Press." This building was designed by Bloro: the tower was, as

TRINITY-STREET—ROYAL PROGRESS TO THE SENATE-HOUSE.

fenced parapet and crocketed pinnacles, forms a handsome ornament to this part of the street. The Pitt Press was first opened on the 30th of April, 1833.

On the right hand of the street, a little below the Pitt Press, is *St. Botolph's Church.* The large building on the same side of the way, next to the church, is *Corpus Christi College*, founded A.D. 1352. The new quadrangle is an elegant structure; the front facing the street is 222 feet in length.

Opposite Corpus Christi College, nearly hidden from view by a grove of lofty elms, stands *Catherine Hall*, founded A.D. 1475. After passing Catherine Hall, the street becomes considerably wider and on the left are seen the magnificent buildings of *King's College*, with *Chapel* towering above all the buildings of the university. Adjoining the Chapel is the *Library;* and near it the *Senate House*

On the opposite side of the street, near Corpus Christi College, is seen the square tower of the *Church of St. Benedict*, usually called St. Bennet's. Nearly opposite King's College Chapel stands great St. Mary's, the university church. At a short distance from this church, in the same line, are round Trinity-street. On the left stands Caius College; and nearly at the end of the street, on the same side, is the entrance to Trinity College, the largest establishment in Cambridge. In the centre of the large quadrangle is seen the splendid *fountain*. The building immediately opposite the entrance-tower, is the LODGE, in which are the apartments where her Majesty and Prince Albert sojourned, in their late visit to Cambridge.

Large as is our view, it does not afford space for the first and second quadrangle of St. John's College, which adjoins Trinity College. Parts of the back building and the elegant Gothic bridge are shown: the latter leads to the new buildings of St. John's College, on the left bank of the Cam. Our readers must now suppose themselves in the pleasure grounds and academic groves of St. John's, Trinity, Clare Hall, and King's College: these grounds are entered from each other, and are open to all, forming a continuous park or pleasure ground. The bridge crossing the Cam, to the various colleges—the rich foliage—and the superb architectural assemblage—render the banks of the Cam, at this point, one of the richest scenes in Europe. The last bridge but one over the Cam leads to *Queen's College*, a very ancient foundation. The Cam is navigable for barges, &c. beyond the last bridge, and here are seen large warehouses for grain, coal, &c.

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

In passing down the King's Parade, her Majesty was peculiarly struck with the magnificent picture presented to her view by the finest Gothic chapel in the world. Shortly after her arrival, as we have already noted in our account of the royal progress, the Queen and Prince Albert had an opportunity of admiring its internal splendour, when proceeding to attend divine service within its walls. His Royal Highness, in particular, so much admired the glorious pile, that he paid it two private visits on the following day.

A good deal of controversy, that perhaps might as well have been avoided, has taken place, as to the propriety of placing her Majesty's throne with its back to the altar. This we leave to the divines, as, in our opinion, the maxim of a journalist in such cases should be "Davus sum non Œdipus." When Queen Elizabeth attended divine service within the unrivalled fane, the arrangements, according to Matthew Stokyes, were as follows:—Entering the chapel, under a canopy, her Majesty knelt down between the two doors, north and south —

Then the provost, revested in a rich cope of needlework, standing about four yards from the Queen, directly towards the quire, in the middle of his company, kneeling of both sides, made his obeysance and curtesies three times, coming towards her Majestie. At the last kneeling of her stoole he kissed her hand, and pointed out the psalme "Deus Misereatur," inquiring whether it would please her Majestie to answer and say with him? And understanding that she would pray privately, in likewise privately said the said psalme, and after took his stoole for the Queen. Which done, the whole quire began to sing, in English, a song of gladness, and so went orderly into their stalls in the quire, the Queen following and going into her travys under the canopy, and marvellously rejoicing at the beauty of the chappel, greatly praised it, and above all other in her realme. This song ended, the provost began the "Te Deum" in English, in his cope, which was solemnly sung in like-song, and the organs playing. After that he began evensong, every man standing in his cope. Which being ended, her Majestie came forth of her travys, and went towards the lodging by a privy way made through the window of the north vestry door, as before.

Dyer in his history applies this motto to the magnificent structure:

Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.
As stands the rose, the flower of flowers,
Midst chapels so this chapel of ours.

Cromwell quartered his cavalry in the ante-chapel, and his human brutes chopped the noses and wings off the angels as far as they could reach upwards with their impious weapons.

Cole, who was a Clare Hall man, and a most indefatigable university antiquarian, was of opinion that Henry VI. himself laid the foundation stone of this magnificent building. He says, however, after having quoted some verses which bear on this position in "Fuller's Church History," that these were not original lines, but a translation. Dyer, in his "History of the University," inserts the original Latin ones, for the sake of the translation, which are of themselves, so to speak, *original* enough:—

Luce tua qui natus eras, Nicholæ, Sacer Rex
Hennous Sextus hoc sublimi opus;
Unctum qui lapidem post quam penebat in Eton.
Hano finxit, clerum commemorando suum;
M DOMINI Quater quadragies nono labet annus;
Passio cum DOMINI concelebrata fuit,
Annus erat decimus nonus, mensis sed Aprilis;
Hic fecisti sexu Rege secunda dies.
Confessor Nicholæ, DEI cum Virgine summa
Curlis da regi gaudia summa DEI

Saint Nicholas, to whose day was borne our Sover'n Lord the King,
After that his Excellence at Eton had leyd the anointed stone,
Here 'stablished this work, his clergy tenderly remembering,
The year of our Lord a thousand four hundred an forty-one;
The seconde daye of April, that tyme Sunday in the Passion,
The xix yere of his Reigne, here kneeling on his knee
To the honour of Saint Nicholas, in first founded this edification,
With whom in Heven to be laureat, graunt might the Holy Trinitye!

When Queen Anne visited the university, in 1705, she merely viewed this pride of Cambridge, but did not attend Divine service.

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEGREE.

The scarlet robe in which his Royal Highness was invested on the occasion of his taking his Doctor's degree, is the usual honourable gown in the university. Ordinary persons cannot obtain a degree from the learned academic body without having undergone the usual examination before their first degree in Divinity, Law, Physic, or Arts, the other degrees being mere honorary distinctions of course, in order of time. The university, however, sometimes confers degrees, without examination or residence, on such individuals of mature age as are illustrious by birth, or who have rendered great services to the state, or to the cause of literature. Such personages thus honoured have not a vote in the Senate House.

TRINITY COLLEGE HALL.

This hall, one of the finest of the description in the world, is built after the model of Westminster, to which alone it yields pre-eminence. It is the dining or banqueting-room of the college, and is used on occasions of state, when the Sovereign visits the university. On a throne and dais, placed on the platform at the upper end, where the Fellows' table usually stands, her Majesty sat and received the various addresses presented to her from the university, town, county, and various bodies, lay and clerical, who vied with each other in the expression of respectful and affectionate loyalty.

Trinity College was founded by Henry VIII., in 1546, who, to form it, seized upon Michael's Hall, King's Hall, and Physwicke's Hostle, and consolidated them together. King's Hall was the best landed foundation in the university. Queen Mary additionally endowed it, adding to its revenues near £400 a year. She wished to have prayers said for the good of her father's soul, about which she professed to be very uneasy; but some of her clergy told her that the Pope would never consent to such honour being paid to the memory of one who had been so notorious a schismatic. (See Fuller.) They persuaded her, however, to endow a Hall in favour of Arthuse, which, they assured her Majesty, was the best monument her bluff father had left behind him. Doctor Thomas Neville, the eighth Master of the College, added to it considerably, expending £3000 on the beautiful court which bears his name, making it, as Fuller says, "the stateliest and most uniform college in Christendom, out of which *may be carved three Dutch universities.*"

TRINITY-STREET

is the subject of the next illustration, showing the royal progress to the Senate House.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The gate of this celebrated college is the most beautiful in the university, and, as an exquisite and elaborate piece of carving, cannot be surpassed by any similar piece of workmanship, ancient or modern, in the world.

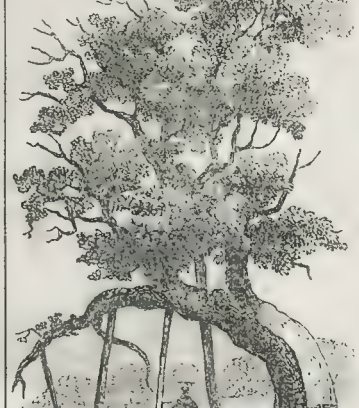
The courts of St. John's College, although not, taking them altogether, so strikingly beautiful as those of Trinity, yet present a venerable and interesting appearance. Passing out also from the old red-brick buildings to the new court, with its handsome cloisters and screen fronting the Cam, has a very agreeable effect. St. John's has ever been the rival of Trinity in the race for academic honours, the two colleges running neck and neck for the Senior Wranglership; and in latter years, since the institution of the Classical Tripos, for the head of that honour list also. In the latter, Trinity manages to bear away the palm; but in the former, among the list drawn from the year 1800, St. John's has one or two Senior Wranglers ahead.

THE ROUND CHURCH.

This beautiful old pile, called of old the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, has been renovated, under the supervision of the Camden Society, which has done much, in a very short time, towards the restoration of a classic taste in church architecture. The interior of the sacred edifice presents an exceedingly beautiful appearance, and was, as it justly deserved to be, spoken of in terms of praise and satisfaction by her Majesty and his Royal Highness. The entire restoration of the church has been executed at the expense of the Camden Society, with the exception of £300 raised by parish rate; but the sum of £1,200 is still wanting to complete the three aisles of the church in a suitable manner.

FIREWORKS.

The next illustration represents the magnificent display of fireworks on Parker's Piece.



MILTON'S MULBERRY TREE.

This revered memorial is in the garden of Christ's College, where it was planted by the hand of Milton, when a student of the College. It was visited by Prince Albert, his Royal Royal Highness having expressed particular interest concerning it. The trunk is much decayed from age, but part of it is covered with sheet lead, and elsewhere the venerable relic is supported by props.

TERMINATION OF HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS.

In our last we reported her Majesty's arrival at Wimpole, and her reception there by the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, the Earl of Hardwicke, on Thursday evening. At seven o'clock the royal party sat down to dinner. Covers were laid for twenty-four; and there were present her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl and Countess of Delaware, the Earl of Caledon, Lord and Lady Canning, the Hon. Elliott Yorke, M.P., and Mrs. Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, Colonel the Hon. G. Grey, Colonel Bouverie, Hon. G. F. Anson, Captain Hart, R.N.

The Queen and the Prince occupied the centre of the table, the Prince sitting on the left hand side of the Queen; Lord Hardwicke sat on her right, and the Countess on the left of Prince Albert. But on Friday the Queen sat on the left hand side of the Prince, the Earl of Hardwicke sitting at her Majesty's left hand, and the Countess sitting on the right of the Prince. Her Majesty wore a crimson brocaded dress, with two camellias in her hair. She also wore the magnificent rows of pearl, which, if we mistake not, were once claimed by the King of Hanover.

Dinner was ordered for half-past seven in the grand dining-room. The table presented a magnificent service of plate. Opposite her Majesty and the Prince was placed a piece of plate of very elaborate and exquisite workmanship, representing St. Michael overcoming the dragon. This ornament is in frosted silver, and was upon a polished fluted pedestal of silver. On either side of it was a handsome large silver ewer, of fine workmanship. There were also four magnificent fruit-stands of a very costly description, and the room was lit with four immense candelabra of silver, each with six branches, and also another light in the centre. In the room was a beautiful frosted silver figure of "Hebe," and another of "Fame," the pedestal of which is an imitation of lapis lazuli. The sideboards were laid out with handsome gold and silver plate, and there was also on the sideboard a handsome cup of silver, into which were corked no less than 95 medals that had been presented to the first Lord Cornwallis.

The Queen retired to rest at an early hour, the apartments allotted to her Majesty and the Prince being the Countess of Hardwicke's own bed-room, boudoir, and the rooms *en suite.*

FRIDAY.

This morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, and attended by the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Mount-Edgecumbe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, heard prayers in the chapel attached to the mansion at Wimpole. Mr. Anson, went to a place distant in the park, called Cobb's-wood, to shoot. His Royal Highness had not intended to shoot while at Wimpole, and no guns had been provided of his own; but as the opportunity for some good sport offered itself, he availed himself of it, and used the guns of the Hon. Messrs. Yorke. The Prince was exactly one hour and a quarter shooting, and during that time he killed seventeen pheasants, a brace of hares, and four rabbits. His Royal Highness did not miss one shot. Mr. Anson loaded for him.

It was on the Prince's return from Cobb's-wood, and after her Majesty had partaken of luncheon at 2 (which is, in fact, her dinner), that the Queen left Lord Delaware's and Bourne. The Prince accompanied her Majesty on horseback. While at Bourne her Majesty went over the place, and was particularly interested with the mantel-piece there, which has been removed from Haslingfold, where it was when Queen Elizabeth stopped one night during her Royal progresses. When her Majesty left for Bourne, she went out at the great park gate of Wimpole, and proceeded by the main road, where she was cheered most enthusiastically by crowds of inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who were assembled at different places by the way-side. Her Majesty returned by another road, and entered the park by the old town.

The Royal dinner party on Friday consisted of the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Earl of Caledon, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Bishop of Ely, the Hon. E. Yorke and Mr. Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke and Mrs. Yorke, the Hon. Grantham Yorke and Mrs. Yorke, Earl Delaware, Mr. Greene, the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire; Mr. Allix, M.P.; Mr. Eaton, M.P.; Colonel Grey, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, the Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, and the Hon. Miss Stanley.

Neither the Duke of Rutland nor the Marquis of Exeter dined with the Queen on Friday. They both left on Friday morning for Newmarket.

THE BALL.

The rooms thrown open to the company in the evening extended over almost the whole ground-floor of the mansion. The distance from the conservatory at the west end to the entrance of the chapel at the east end, is 200 feet. The space is occupied by the gallery—a splendid room, 65 feet by 20—the library, which is filled with many very rare and valuable objects, and dining, drawing, and reception rooms. The whole of the suite of rooms, some of them filled with pictures and statues of rare value and execution, and containing furniture of the most costly and elegant description, was brilliantly lit up on the occasion, and the effect was truly magnificent, more especially in the ball and supper-room, which will be described hereafter.

The invitations to the ball included the chief gentry of landed property in the county. The most distinguished members of the university were also invited.

The Lord Chief Justice Doherty, of the Common Pleas in Ireland, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Doherty, being on their way from London to Dublin, diverged to Wimpole to pay their respects to her Majesty. They were among the guests at the ball.

The guests continued to arrive in rapid succession from half-past 9 o'clock. They came through the two south rooms which the Queen had occupied in the morning, and assembled in the room called the Great Library, opposite the chief door of the ball-room, where they were received by the Hon. Elliott Yorke, Mrs. Elliott Yorke, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Yorke, and Mrs. H. Yorke, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke being at that time in attendance on her Majesty.

At about 10 o'clock the Earl of Hardwicke entered, and announced to the guests assembled in the Great Library, that her Majesty would be in the ball-room in a moment. As her Majesty and the Prince would have to pass through the library in proceeding from their own apartments to the ball-room the company formed two lines, through which her Majesty and his Royal Highness passed to the ball-room, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, the Hon. Miss Stanley, Colonel Bouverie, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Mr. Anson. At the south end of the ball-room there was a raised throne (or rather a seat capable of holding more than one, in order to accommodate any one whom her Majesty might honour), and to this throne her Majesty proceeded, Weippert's band playing the National Anthem as she passed. The company followed her Majesty into the ball-room.

Dancing commenced soon after ten o'clock. Her Majesty first danced with the Earl of Hardwicke, and the set was composed of the Prince and Lady Hardwicke, Lord Canning and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Yorke, and Lady Canning and Mr. Anson. As soon as this first quadrille was over, dancing commenced generally—that is to say, there was one set in each of the three divisions of the room already described. The Queen danced twice besides when she danced with Lord Hardwicke. Her Majesty first danced with the Earl of Caledon, and secondly with Viscount Canning. Prince Albert danced also with Mrs. Henry Yorke and with Mrs. Grantham Yorke.

In the course of the evening her Majesty passed down the whole length of the ball-room into the ante-library, which is on the left. Here a very beautiful scene presented itself. The ante-library opens with immense plate-glass doors upon the conservatory. The conservatory was brilliantly illuminated with variegated lights, and the effect, when viewed from the darkened library, was enchanting. Her Majesty, who remained some time contemplating the scene, appeared greatly to admire it. After leaving the conservatory, her Majesty and the Prince returned up the ball-room to the throne.

At 12 o'clock her Majesty retired from the ball-room. This was understood to put an end to the dancing, a portion of the royal sleeping apartments being over the ball-room. Her Majesty, accompanied by her immediate suite, then proceeded to the supper-room, which was brilliantly lit and elegantly arranged. The table, which was in the form of a prolonged oval, was covered with plate and with the viands provided. The supper was laid in the great dining-room. After remaining a short time in the supper-room her Majesty and the Prince retired to rest for the evening.

The general guests were then admitted into the supper-room, which was crowded for nearly two hours. Before two o'clock the greater part of the guests had departed.

Her Majesty's ball-dress was of rich brocaded silk, of a palish yellow colour (*oiseau de Paradis).* She wore the order of the Garter in diamonds. This was magnificent. On her head was a wreath of pink roses. The Prince wore his ordinary evening dress, the coat blue, with the star and collar of the Golden Fleece in diamonds. Mr. Henry Yorke wore a white gauze dress, and wreaths of alternate blue and white roses. Mrs. Grantham Yorke also wore a white gauze dress, and a head-dress of white roses. Mrs. Elliott Yorke wore a blue watered silk dress, with wreaths of roses, and trimmed with very deep Mechlin lace. She wore also a tiara of diamonds and diamond earrings and cross. Viscountess Canning was dressed in white silk, trimmed with deep lace. She wore flowers in her hair, and a magnificent necklace of diamonds.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO LONDON.

Her Majesty breakfasted at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Prayers were read at 9 o'clock by the Hon. and Ven-

(Continued on page 300.)

PROFESSOR WHEWELL.

We have received half-a-dozen letters* in correction of an error in the sketch appended to the portrait of Professor Whewell, in our paper of last week, who was born at Lancaster, and not at Newcastle, as stated in our notice. He was educated at the Lancaster Grammar-School, and is now about 58 years of age. When a boy, he was one day asked by a clergyman some question relative to accounts (as he made out his father's bills and calculated by decimals), when the answer given convinced the interrogator that his pupil had, from his earliest youth, known the principles of mathematics, although he had never read Euclid. The result was, that his kind friend, the clergyman, recommended a subscription, which, to the honour of the inhabitants of Lancaster, was liberally followed up, and Master Whewell was sent to a small village school in Westmoreland, which had the privilege of an exhibition to Cambridge. Of his gratitude to his patrons, Professor Whewell has given ample and honourable proof, as a public dinner given to himself and Professor Owen (another distinguished native of Lancaster), by the corporation and 200 of the principal inhabitants. Professor Whewell married lately the daughter of Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, one of the first manufacturers in the kingdom.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The last stone of the tower of this magnificent building was set by the contractor on Tuesday last, on which occasion all the workmen employed were entertained, and some bottles of champagne were drunk at the top of the scaffold in honour of the completion. All that now remains to be added to the tower will be the supports of the vane and the vane itself, which will all be of gilt copper. It is a matter of general surprise that the mass of buildings called Bank-buildings, in front of the portico, has not been cleared away, as until the removal of such obstruction no effected, no just idea of the New Royal Exchange can be formed; but judging of the proportions of the spire, its boldness, width and beauty, the committee are of opinion, that the effect of the building will be equal to that of any public edifice in Europe. We understand, however, that the purchase of these houses is completed, or nearly completed, and that they will be pulled down in the early part of next year. As soon as the removal shall have been accomplished, the space will be arranged to receive the statue of the Duke of Wellington by Sir F. Chantrey. This statue is an equestrian one in bronze, 15 feet high, and is just finished. At the east end of the Exchange the improvements of Freeman's Court are proceeding with rapidity. All the houses are pulled down, and a handsome street of ample width parallel with the new buildings will be made.

* From Lancastriensis; "W J, Chesapside, Lancaster" (with a sketch); "E B.;" "S. H. T., Angel-street; "Lancastrensis, Liverpool;" and "A Subscriber," to each of whom our thanks are due.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.

To render popular a magazine at the present day is no trivial task. At the present period, when over-speculation and peculation are abundant—when the pursuits of commerce yield but a niggard gleaning—when doubts about the permanence of physical ailment persuade so many to make no sacrifice for the intellectual when the literary market is so overstocked as our manufacturers represent the commercial marts to be—when from the practice of professions no longer profitable, so many are driven on literature, as a last resort, and write *invita Minerva*, induced "by hunger, and request of friends,"—at such a time the determined labours of the pen are very likely to make considerable inroads on the purse, and the idealities of literary aspiration are very apt indeed to be chilled by the stern realities of finance —a book, and particularly a magazine, must, to obtain a firm foothold on the slippery acclivity which it is designed to gain, possess much intrinsic energy, and considerable attractive recommendations to induce those by whom the bold effort is first observed, to lend an aiding hand. Indeed, the announcement of a new periodical publication now-a-days excites a sensation of pity—of commiseration—for "the doomed one," who must be totally ignorant of the awful odds which are against him; or, if fears for the projector are sometimes allayed, the philosophical conclusion is, nevertheless, arrived at, that "there must be victims somewhere." However, in this unpromising state of things—when the temper of the times is anything but propitious—the magazine before us has grown and is growing, and proves its hardy nature by flourishing, unscathed by breeze or blight, like some of our mountain plants, on a soil where there seems but little aliment for it to appropriate.

We have now before us the first volume of the "Illuminated Magazine," splendidly bound, which contains a variety of sterling contributions; the productions not of men sporting for the nonce in the field of literature, and astonished at the extent of their own gambols, but of men of tried prowess—of trained, trusty, and approved exhibitors of feats of intellectual strength. There is, therefore, as might be expected, a sustainment about it—an omnipresence of shrewd observation and masculine good sense, which might hardly be expected under other circumstances. Unlike another successful publication with which the editor is said to be connected, gravity rather predominates in the *mélange* of articles; so much so, that we think a little addition of levity would be an improvement. However, there is a wide difference between gravity and dulness, and this book is an exemplification of the remark. The stores of history or philosophy are not here resorted to, except when the theme and the treatment of it are strikingly interesting. Indeed, gravity in the publication seems to have doffed her sable coloured garb, and to have assumed a light, smart, gay, and occasionally fantastic attire, and to be distinguishable now and then only by the frontispiece from gaiety itself. Philosophy, too, whether teaching by examples or illustrations, is here, not as she sometimes appears —an inveterate old bore, from whose dry lectures and interminable disputations all sensible people run away—but a very condescending, amiable instructor, with the greatest good humour in the world, instilling, under the guise of amusing stories, her brief and pithy truths. Altogether, the magazine has the right tone about it, and combines the stamina of a hardy constitution with the grace of attractive appearance.

Amongst the various contributions, the productions of the editor are particularly deserving of notice; and "The Folly of the Sword," "The Order of Poverty," "The Peerage of the Pen," &c., display a justness of thought and observation, as well as a degree of moral energy, creditable alike to the head and the heart. Mark Lemon's "Dogs of London" are essays, couched in a very lively style, and containing much graphic power. His "Husband's Friend" is one of the best told stories in the publication, and the bold *ruse* and good humour of Uncle Savory almost render the character of that "sad dog" amiable.

The same author, in selecting "The Boys of London" as subjects for his sketches, has hit upon a novel and striking theme, and one presenting an infinite variety. "The Boys of London," not including in the term the children of a larger growth, whom in the sister kingdom the designation often includes, are early initiated in the struggle for competence or subsistence, and the energy which should more seasonably add bustle to the playground, and explode in accents of merriment, is transfused into the pursuits of commerce or trade, and stimulates the zeal for profit, and sharpens the wit of the boyish bargainer. The boys of London are creatures of its men—of the all-absorbing, money-grasping enthusiasm—mayhap, necessity of the time. To describe them is, for the most part, to form a melancholy portraiture. The limner, on the present occasion, has faithfully sketched them. "The Newsboy," an admirable sketch of a numerous, for the present month presents reflections, some of which, no doubt, have often occurred to our readers; how often, even opposite to our own office, have we marked and been beguiled from ordinary labours by the hustling crowd of collected newsboys. To whom or what place could the oft-used term, "a hive of industry," be so well applied, as to the space enclosed in their busy circle? What a paroxysm of commercial zeal does it exhibit—what a fever of industry—what evident omnipresence of an afflicting *money*-mania—what competition as active as theirs—what eagerness so strongly developed—what desire to enlighten the ignorance of the world and distribute literature so urgent!

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Listless Fashion feels a pulse in her heart when she hears the shrill treble of the newsboy at the door, though a few minutes suffice to gratify her anxiety about the *world*, for to her its limits are circumscribed. Still she desires to learn who wore the deepest lace and loftiest feathers at that great clothes-show—or drawing room at St. James's; who had deserved health and hearsomeness to fill her wasted cheeks, allured by the glitter of her worthless gauds—worthless as the beads of glass with which cupidity tempts the savage.

We have said, as yet, nothing of the many illustrations which beautify the publication—they are well executed and well designed; a feature in the literary world, of which, if we were not the developers, we were, at least, the first to awaken public attention to its beauty and utility, and one not likely in any instance to be overlooked by us. We rejoice, for the sake of literature (and with the zeal of literature is here combined), that the enjoyment which humour, and humour only, can afford, is not confined to the ephemeral publication with which the editor is said to be connected, gravity rather predominates in the *mélange* of articles; so much so, that we think a little addition of levity would be an improvement. However, there is a wide difference between gravity and dulness, and this book is an exemplification of the remark. The stores of history or philosophy are not here resorted to, except when the theme and the treatment of it are strikingly interesting. Indeed, gravity in the publication seems to have doffed her sable coloured garb, and to have assumed a light, smart, gay, and occasionally fantastic attire, and to be distinguishable now and then only by the frontispiece from gaiety itself. Philosophy, too, whether teaching by examples or illustrations, is here, not as she sometimes appears —an inveterate old bore, from whose dry lectures and interminable disputations all sensible people run away—but a very condescending, amiable instructor, with the greatest good humour in the world, instilling, under the guise of amusing stories, her brief and pithy truths. Altogether, the magazine has the right tone about it, and combines the stamina of a hardy constitution with the grace of attractive appearance.

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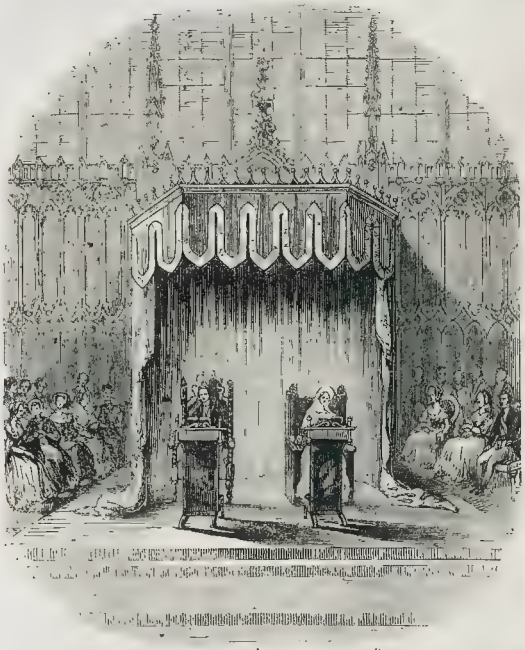


THRONE IN KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

able Henry Yorke, in the presence of her Majesty, as on the previous morning.

Her Majesty's horses had been ordered for a quarter past eleven o'clock. Very soon after that hour the royal carriages, in the same order as in the downward progress, drove out of the Park on the road towards Royston. An escort of the Whitlesea Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Charles Smith, of the 60th Rifles, accompanied her Majesty on the way. It is only due to Captain Smith and the other officers of the Yeomanry to say, that the excellent discipline and soldier-like bearing of this body, in their attendance on her Majesty while she was in Cambridgeshire, were the subject of very general remark.

The Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Mr. Yorke, M.P., and several other gentlemen attended her Majesty on horseback to Royston. Her Majesty returned from thence to London by the route she came, and her return was equally marked along the line of progress by the most unbounded enthusiasm of all who assembled to do honour to their beloved sovereign.

At 4 o'clock the Royal cavalcade approached the Great Western Railway terminus, escorted by a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoon Guards. On alighting from the carriage, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the principal officers of the Railway Company. The illustrious party were immediately conducted to the train, and in a few seconds started for Slough.

Her Majesty wore a lavender satin dress, a crimson camel's hair scarf shawl, exquisitely worked with flowers, and a Tuscan cottage bonnet with amethyst-coloured satin riband, and we rejoice to say appeared in the enjoyment of the most excellent health, and in no wise exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue from her journey. His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a large blue military cloak with the Windsor collar, and also looked remarkably well.

The Queen and her illustrious consort, both on alighting from their carriage and on entering the train, were received with a burst of loyal and affectionate greetings, which were condescendingly acknowledged.

At ten minutes before 5 o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle from the Slough station. The Queen was escorted to Windsor from Slough by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, RESTORED.

KING'S COLLEGE.

FIREWORKS IN PARKER'S PIECE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE AT TORBAY, NOV. 5, 1688.

LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE, NOV. 5, 1688.

The fifth of November has a two-field interest in our calendar, it being the anniversary of two of the most important events in our history—the discovery of "the gunpowder plot" in 1605, and "the revolution" in 1688. Of the latter, we here present our readers with an illustration, one of a series of *tableaux* of memorable events, which we have from time to time introduced into our pages, to cherish respect for these landmarks of British history.

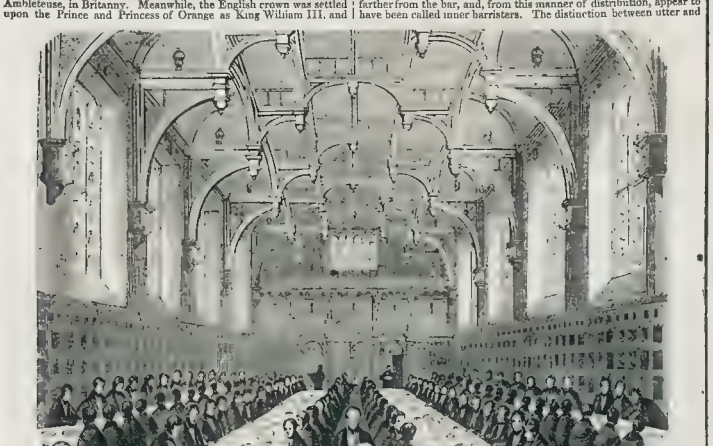
The circumstances must be briefly related. In 1688, the disgraceful acts of James II having placed the country in a position of great difficulty, the heads of the several parties in the state joined in an appeal to James's son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange, for his assistance to save the public liberties, and he, at last, made up his mind to comply with their solicitations; and having arranged his preparations with consummate skill, he sailed from Holland with an army of about 14,000 men, composed partly of Dutch troops and partly of English regiments in the service of the States, and landed at Torbay, on the coast of Devonshire, on Nov. 5, 1688. On the 9th he made a public entry into Exeter, where he remained for some days before any of the principal people of the country joined him; on the 21st he quitted Exeter on his march to London. Before the end of the month, James found himself deserted by everybody: all were gone over to the Prince—the people, the gentry, the nobility, the army, his immediate servants and friends, even his children. On December 18, the Prince, having arrived with his army in London, desired James to leave the palace at Whitehall, on which he proceeded to Rochester, and on the 23rd embarked from that port on board a frigate, in which he was conveyed to Ambleteuse, in Britanny. Meanwhile, the English crown was settled upon the Prince and Princess of Orange as King William III. and Queen Mary. Thus, with unparalleled ease and rapidity, was that unenviable and bloodless revolution effected, which changed the royal line, and firmly established the constitution of these realms.

It is related that when the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange was brought to James, he was sitting to Sir Godfrey Kneller for a portrait designed as a present to Samuel Pepys, his faithful Secretary to the Admiralty. The King commanded the painter to proceed, and finish the portrait, that his friend might not be disappointed.

DINING IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

In another part of our paper will be found an illustration of the formal commencement of November Term. We here present our readers with a companion engraving of the mode of *keeping the term* in one of our inns of court—in short, the first dinner of the term.

In "good old times," legal education and hospitality went hand in hand. Hence, the halls of our different inns of court have, for several centuries, composed a kind of university for the education of advocates, subject to this arrangement. The benchers and readers, being the superiors of each house, occupied, on public occasions of ceremony, the upper end of the hall, which was raised on a dais, and separated from the rest of the building by a *bar*. The next in degree were the *utter* barristers, who, after they had attained a certain standing, were called from the body of the hall to the bar (that is, to the first place outside the bar), for the purpose of taking a principal part in the mootings or exercises of the house; and hence they probably derived the name of *utter* or outer barristers. The other members of the inn, consisting of students of the law under the degree of utter barristers, took their places nearer to the centre of the hall, and farther from the bar, and, from this manner of distribution, appear to have been called inner barristers. The distinction between utter and inner barristers is, at the present day, wholly abolished; the former being called barristers generally, and the latter falling under the denomination of students.



TERM DINNER IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

The public "moots," exercises, and duties, have long been dispensed with; and the general rule, as to qualification, in all the inns of court, is, that a person, in order to entitle himself to be called to the bar, must be twenty-one years of age, have kept *twelve terms*, and have been for five, or three years, at least, a member of the society. The keeping of terms includes dining a certain number of times in the hall, and hence the pleasantry of *eating the way to the bar*; the preparatory studies being now private. Of the great business of refection, the engraving shows the most dignified scene—the Benchers' Dinner—the benchers, or "antients," as they were formerly called, being the governors of the inn, at the Temple called the Parliament. The Middle Temple hall, the scene of the engraving, greatly surpasses the halls of the other societies in size and splendour. It was begun in 1562, and finished about ten years afterwards; it is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and upwards of 60 feet in height. The roof and panels are finely decorated, and the screen at the lower end is beautifully carved. There are a few good pictures: amongst others, one of Charles I. on horseback, by Vandyke; also, portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, George I., and George II.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE RIVERS.

CAROLINE was now indeed wretched. She felt as if alone in the world—shut out from all society—suspected and contemned. Where were her friends? Who were they? She did not then believe that she had one. All seemed, in her view, to be arrayed against her. Whom could she consult? In whom could she confide? Her father? She had never been taught to solicit his advice: she had never had reason to rely upon his judgment. He was not a man to be, even by his children, revered: he never had commanded the slightest veneration. His stubborn adherence to that absurd principle of predestination had rendered him an object of mirth; and it is as impossible to revere those at whom we have been in the habit of laughing, as it is to acquire the habit of laughing at those whom we really revere. Still, circumstances, as she was then, having no one else to whom she could, or rather would, apply, she, after having dwelt upon her fallen, pourtrid self until she had become almost mad, joined him in the library, in which he usually sat throughout the morning, making history subservient to his peculiar views, and regarding every incident as a striking illustration of the beauty of that principle by which he was guided.

"Well, my girl," said he, as she entered, "do you feel more tranquil?"

"Father," said Caroline, "what's to be done?"

"What's to be done?" returned Greville. "That it's impossible for us to tell. We know what has been done; but what is to be done we know nothing about, being utterly unable to dive into futurity."

"Father, I am anxious to have your advice."

"My dear," replied Greville, "I am no prophet. If I were, my advice would be of infinite value; but it must of necessity be valueless, seeing that I am not. They who give advice are presumptuous indeed: it being impossible for them to tell either what particular course will be pursued, or to what the pursuit of any particular course will tend."

"Is it impossible, father," said Caroline, earnestly, "for you to speak like a rational man?"

"A *rational* man, my dear! Well! there's no accounting for these things certainly, but do I not speak like a rational man?"

"You do not, indeed. I am anxious to have your advice!"

"Would you have me fly in the face of Providence?"

"Preposterous folly, father! I've no patience with you!"

"I perceive it, my dear: I see clearly that you have no patience."

"Will you advise me how to act?"

"If you cannot listen to me calmly, my dear, why, of course, there's no help for it; but if you could I would explain to you clearly that I cannot do that which you desire me to do, without being in the highest degree presumptuous. To pretend to advise is to pretend to a species of divination, which, until we are able to foretel events, never can be justified. For instance, you ask my advice, and I am sufficiently presumptuous to give you my advice. I advise you how to act—I advise you to adopt a certain course, at the same time expressing my conviction of its being not only the course you ought to pursue, but the one most likely to result in the attainment of the object proposed. Now, how absurd is this!—how utterly absurd. How can I tell what course you will have to pursue? How is it possible for me to tell—if even you are to adopt the very course which I presume to advise—that its pursuit will lead to the object in view? It is perfectly amazing to me that men will have so much presumption, when every event has been irrevocably ordered."

"How can you presume to know, father, that every event has been irrevocably ordered?"

"It is a matter of belief, my dear, not of absolute knowledge!"

"I believe that one thing has been irrevocably ordered, and that is that you will never be cured of this folly. Here am I left completely destitute, without a single friend in the world, soliciting the advice of my own father, who refuses to give it."

"Upon principle, my dear!—upon principle alone—in the perfect conviction of all advice being in reality and absolutely valueless. I know how some would advise you to act—I well know that *they* would advise you to be tranquil, and endeavour to assure you that if you be tranquil and resign by reliance make enemies of those who are anxious to become your friends, all will yet be well. But, I, being fully convinced that unless you are to be tranquil you cannot be tranquil—"

"Father! No more of this. I can be calm when I please to be calm, and violent—"

"Ah!" exclaimed Greville, shaking his head with great significance, "there's the grand error."

Caroline was now about to give free vent to the expression of the feelings he had thus awakened; but as the servant at the moment announced Charles and Lucrece, she paused her folding doors, as they entered the library, conceiving herself then to be friendless indeed.

"Where is Caroline?" enquired Lucrece, "we heard that she was here!"

"She was here just now," replied Greville, and he pointed to the folding doors as he spoke with an intensely mysterious expression.

"I must see her," said Lucrece, as she opened the door, "I have something of importance to communicate. Caroline, she added, on entering the room softly, "may I come in, dear?"

"You perceive," replied Caroline principle had its subdued and broken voice.

"My sister, dear sister!" exclaimed Lucrece, on perceiving that she was in tears, "you will, dear Caroline, hear me now! I feel that you will."

"Now that I am utterly friendless now, you feel that I *will* hear you now."

"I am one, you are not friendless. I am your friend. I ever will be your friend, indeed indeed I will. While you are wretched, I must be wretched too. But there is happiness in store for you yet."

"Happiness! No, Lucrece, happiness is yours: you will be happy; but I can never taste happiness again."

Lucrece burst into tears. Caroline knew not why; but the bitterness with which she wept melted her heart, and she became like a sister again.

"Why do you thus weep, Lucrece?" she enquired, "is it for me? Are these tears induced by the conviction that I am guilty of the odious crime of which I have been accused? I am innocent, indeed, I am innocent!" she cried, as Lucrece wept still more convulsively. "you will believe me, Lucrece?"

"I do, I do!" exclaimed Lucrece, as she fell upon Caroline's neck in agony.

"Then, why are these tears so bitterly shed? If I were the guilty creature supposed—"

"Caroline, you torture me! my heart will break, I cannot endure it! In mercy say no more."

A pause ensued: a pause during which, although amazed, Caroline caressed Lucrece tenderly, and wiped away the tears which continued to flow, she felt as her former affection returned, while Lucrece struggled hard to repress her emotion.

"Do you feel better, dear," she enquired at length.

With a smile so sad that it seemed to mock itself, Lucrece looked up and passionately kissed her.

"I am so happy!" she exclaimed, in tones which went direct to Caroline's heart, "so happy now that you are my dear, dear sister again!"

"I have been unkind," returned Caroline, "I know that I have been most unkind, but consider, Lucrece, what my feelings must have been when I found myself struck from the high position I had occupied, and with a tarnished reputation rendered friendless and poor. I was mad! I scarcely knew what I said. I looked upon you all as my enemies. I felt that I had but one friend in the world, and him I have since seen proved to be a villain."

"Thank Heaven!" cried Lucrece, with startling energy, "you *have* proved this? I knew it would—I knew it must—I have said that you would, but he feared that the proof would not come—"

"It has come, alas! too late as it is."

"Better late than, at least, it is in time. Have you proved it beyond all doubt."

"I have Lucrece, indeed."

"I rejoice at it, Charles will rejoice too; all will rejoice."

"Lucrece!" cried Caroline, starting.

"For your sake, dear! for your sake they will rejoice."

"Lucrece, they must not know of it. I am prostrate now, heaven knows, but if you love me—and I think Lucrece you do—you will not cause me to be trampled upon."

"Who, who will trample upon you? Who will triumph over you? Caroline, I perceive you imagine that Charles would! Oh! do not believe him to be your enemy. He would not injure you for worlds. I know that he would not. He has too kind, too pure a heart. He will protect you: he will look upon you, dear, as a sister. Let me assure you that he is worthy of your highest esteem."

"Still, Lucrece, this must not be known. I will explain all to you anon; but it must be explained to you only. I therefore confide in you, Lucrece. I may do so with safety."

"You may, but as you may confide with equal safety in Charles, let me tell him—him alone—do dear, let me tell him!"

"No, Lucrece: at least not at present. Let it be known only to ourselves. Although your husband, you can keep a secret even from him—can you not?"

Lucrece on the instant started, and, looking with a doubtful expression at her sister, became pale as death.

"What is the matter?" demanded Caroline, "what have I said? Lucrece," she exclaimed, "you sit—thank me guilty?"

"No, no, indeed," replied Lucrece, "I do not, I do not, believe me. But," she added, after a pause, "for your own sake, dear, let me name this to Charles."

"Pray for my own sake, Lucrece!"

"Recas se requires but the knowledge of this to render you happy and affluent again."

"It is possible."

"Here is a document which alone, dear, secures an independence. But I will not give it you now: I do not think it sufficient, nor does Charles: he is anxious to divide the estate with you."

"Base have I deeply wronged him."

"You have, dear Caroline, if you ever supposed him to be unkind, for he is, believe me, the kindest soul that ever lived. But you did not know this: you were ignorant of the noble generosity of his nature, and hence you believed him capable of an act of injustice. He will not, however, dwell upon this now. Come, let us return to the library: he will be so glad to see you."

"I cannot, Lucrece—indeed, I cannot see him now—some other time."

"Oh, folly! He will be more pleased to see you than ever."

"More pleased to see in the more unworthy!"

Again Lucrece wept, and Caroline wept with her, in the perfect conviction that her highly reprehensible conduct alone had caused her sorrow to flow afresh.

"But," said Lucrece, having somewhat rallied; "this will never do. Come, dry your eyes, dear," she added, kissing her. "I must not now suffer a tear to be seen."

"Lucrece: my sister!" cried Caroline, as they embraced each other fondly. "Hearts, Lucrece, are wounded most by kindness undeserved. Had you and Charles been strictly just, my stubborn pride would not have yielded. I then should have looked at the severity of my punishment alone. But now I feel my spirit humbled. Love and generosity, thus unmerited, turn my thoughts within myself, and—shall I add, which—being, as I am, dispossessed of the power to make atonement—cannot be healed by even penitence and tears."

Lucrece now made every effort to console her, and, what she had succeeded, by gentle reason, in restoring her to comparative tranquility, she bade her adieu; but, having reached the door, with the view of leaving, she returned, and, in silence, while kissing her with the utmost affection, "Caroline! my sister! you shall be happy yet."

(To be continued Weekly.)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Sealark, 10 guns, was commissioned on Monday last at Portsmouth, by Commander Thomas L. Gooch (1840).

Captain Wauch, who has succeeded Lord John Hay in command of the Warspite, was second lieutenant of the Shannon, when she captured the Chesapeake, American frigate. Captain Brove, of the Shannon, was severely wounded in the action, and the first lieutenant was killed, and therefore the duty of taking both ships into harbour devolved upon Captain Wauch.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders: Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., to the Helena; Robert Wilson (thirty years as, ing-master of the late Duke of Buckingham's yacht), to the Vernon. Lieutenants: H. King and E. Holmes (additional), to the Winchester; H. Charleton and L. Pritchard (additional), to the Illustrious. George Mervyn, to the Fox, Byron Drury, to the Skirmisher; R. M. Gordon, to the Vernon; J. Ruthin, to the St. Vincent, vice Douglas Reid, to the hospital; John Mc. D. Smith and Brook Young, to the Helena. G. L. Norcock, of the Warspite, to the St. Vincent, vice Reid, to the Warspite. Mr. Coxwell, boatswain; H. T. Veitch, to the Excellent; R. I. G. Macdonald and J. S. Shore, to the Asfred; Robert Coote, to the Cornwallis. Surgeons: Charles Maclay, to the Fox, vice Wilson, to the Helena; Jas. W. H. B. Jones, to be surgeon-superintendent of the Marion convict ship. Assistant-surgeons: W. Henderson, to the Hazard; W. Hall, to the Excellent; W. T. Gunning, to the Excellent. H. B. Everest, to the Devastation; Thomas Davies, to the Fisgard.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A naval court-martial assembled on board the Caledonia on Friday last, to try Lieut enant Morris, of the Tweed, on charges preferred by Lieut. Ellinas, senior lieutenant of the same ship, for having on September the 22d, attempted to depose Lieut. Ellinas's authority as senior lieutenant, by applying to him the expression of "you fool, or a —— fool (Lieut. Ellinas having punished a seaman of the Tweed for neglect of duty). The following officers composed the Court:—Sir Samuel Pym, president; Captains Burgoyne, the Hon. W. F. Grey, Frederick Bruce, and Alexander Milne. The Court were of opinion that the charge had been in part proved, but in consideration of circumstances which had appeared in evidence, the Court did only adjudge the said Lieutenant Morris to be reprimanded.—On Monday the Court, composed by the same officers, re-assembled to try Mr. G. F. Tuke, volunteer first class of the Tweed, on the prosecution of lieutenant Ellinas, for —— in council, and for deserting from the ship on the night of the 25th of September. The Court were of opinion that the charges had been in part proved, and in consequence adjudged the prisoner to lose six months' time of service as volunteer of the first class.—The Court next proceeded to try Mr. Henry James Grant, mate of the Tweed, on a charge preferred by Lieutenant Ellinas, of insubordinate conduct. The Court were of opinion that the charge had in part been proved, and did adjudge the prisoner to be reprimanded.—Commander Thomas Graves, president of the Court, in the room of Captain Milne, who was prosecutor in the next case, which was a charge against Mr. Maitland, second master of the Caledonia, having been absent from his ship without leave on the 16th of August, and for having on the 19th of the same month, absented himself from the ship without leave of the commanding officer. The Court were of opinion that the charges had been proved, and fot adjudge the prisoner to be dismissed the service.

DEATH OF GENERAL THE HON. EDWARD FINCH.—We have to record the demise of the Hon. Edward Finch, fourth son of the late Earl of Aylesford, and uncle of the present peer, whose dissolution took place on Friday week. The deceased, who was born the 26th of April, 1758, entered the army as cornet in 1775. He served in Flanders, and in 1795 commanded the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards in the expedition to the Helder, and in Egypt he rendered part colar service in the command of a brigade of cavalry, and afterwards of infantry. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart, and there ably distinguished himself. The colonelcy of the 22d (the Cheshire) Regiment becomes vacant, of which corps he had been the senior field officer since the 18th of September, 1809

ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR-PENSIONERS.—The following officers have been appointed to Invalid:—Captain Reige, 36th; Captain Brown, 41st, Captain Donelan, 49th; Captain Boyle, 66th; Captains Carlan, Beasley, Calder, Wards, and Phipps, half-pay; Lieutenant Furlong, half pay; Lieutenant Meredith, half-pay, 16th Foot; Lieutenant Cleland, half-pay, 42d Foot.

MILITARY OBITUARY.—General. Hon. Edw. Finch, Col. of 22, R. Menteth, Warwickshire.—Lieut.-General.—Sir Archd. Campbell, K.C.B., of 72, Berwick, K. Art.—Major-General. Hopper, R.I. Comp. Serv.—Majors: Huntley, 9 Drs.; Thoreau, 74; Helena Reg.—Captains M'Carty, Fasm. of 7 Hussars; Glegg, 15 Lanc.; Young, 55 F.; Moyle, 66 F.; G. Jeffrey, 3, do.; Hamilton, 76 F.; A. Reid, 2 Drs.; Lieutenants: Hon. Rochester, Barker (Adj.), Armagh M.L.; H. B. Hayes, h. p. 84 F.; Sir H. Chamberlain, R. Art.—Lieutenants: Oxley, R.; Alderson, 20 F. (Adj.); Magrath, 55 F. (Adj.); Daniel Brown, h. p. 48 F.; Conerford, h. p. 97 F.; Fountney, h. p. 21 F.; Nagle, h. p. 61 F.; Bell, h. p.; Sir Jas. Stirling, h. p. Lieut.-Colonel Wynne, R. Art., Jenkin, R. Eng.; A. Elton, 24 Surrey Mil., De Ruyzen, Clare Mil. (Adj.).—2d Lieutenants and Ensigns: Pethebridge, 39 F.; Campbell, 88 F.; Sir H. Hill, Captain Reg.; Hogan, 2 Drs.; Doyle, late 1 R. Vet. Bn. (Adj.); Lieut. Col. Sir Chas. Ba.—Paymasters: Knyvett, h. p., Chief Paym. of Depots, formerly in Isle of Wight, Jean, 11 F. on passage to England from Corfu.—Surgeons: Ewart, 20 F.; Ellis, 2 Drs.; Commissariat Department: Assist. Com. Gen. Comper; Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. Grindley.—Medical Department: Surg. John Watson, 57; Surg. Harper, h. p. Staff, Assist. Surg. Renwick, 3 W. I. Reg., Batchelder: Assist.-Surg. D. Lawson, h. p. Staff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HOCHHEAD, Oct. 7.—The Marquis Wellington, bound to Newry, is on shore in the bay, a total wreck; crew saved. The *Lady*, from Liverpool to Swansea, is on shore in Carnarvon Bay; but is likely to be got off.

FLEETWOOD, Oct. 28.—The Aristocrat, from Montreal to Liverpool, was driven on shore off Blackpool this morning. She is expected to go to pieces, two passengers drowned, two of the crew saved, the remainder on board the ship; to which a steamer would be sent from Fleetwood as soon as possible.

CARDIGAN, Oct. 28.—The Hampton, Rowland, from Liverpool to Marseilles, was stranded this day to-day, and must be discharged in order to get off. Another vessel is on her, and it is feared will become a wreck. A sloop has sunk in the bay, three men are in the rigging, but the sea is too high for assistance to be of use. A piece of wreck has come ashore here, but nothing to indicate to what vessel it belongs. The Bristol Trader is totally wrecked; crew drowned, and part of cargo washed ashore. The Lord of the Isles, from Jersey to Whitehaven, is on shore; crew saved. Another schooner has just gone ashore to the bar.

SOUTHWOLD, Oct. 28.—The Sally, Willham, from Goole to Harwich, was driven on shore near here last night; master drowned, crew saved. The Ann, Cooper, from London to the port yesterday, received damage, but proceeded this morning.

RAMSGATE, Oct. 28.—The Alma, Scarn, from London to Sicily, in attempting the harbour this morning, drove on the beach to the eastward. The Speighty, Harnett, from Shields to Jersey, was totally lost this morning on Margate Sands: crew saved.—Oct. 29. The Maxine, *Le Gal*, from Rochefort to Bordeaux, struck on the Goodwin Sands, on the Long Sand, crew saved.

WALES FERRY.—Four of the Dundee whalers have arrived at that port during the week—the Horn and the Alexander on Tuesday, and the Advice and the Princess Charlotte on Wednesday last. They are all small vessels, the Horn being but sixty-eight tons, about 53 tuns; the Alexander thirteen fish, 86 tuns; the Advice seven fish, 80 tuns, and the Princess Charlotte six fish, 66 tuns. These vessels left the ice on the 28th September, and had fair passages home. The Alexander, we learn, has a full cargo of sperm oil, and has been seen by the other vessels for several days before leaving the coast.

The Sarah Bell, belonging to Mr. Coat of Brighton, was brought into harbour, with the loss of job and stowaway. The master of the Sarah Bell reports, that on Saturday morning a schooner, evidently disabled by the gale, was near them, with a signal of distress flying, and that about nine o'clock, when about seven miles off Littlehampton, he suddenly missed her. There is no doubt that the vessel went to the bottom, and that the whole of the crew were lost. The Princess Royal fell in with the fragments of a brig off the Littlehampton coast, and towed some of the spars into harbour.

CARDIGAN, Oct. 30.—Two of the smacks driven ashore near here, which were in the rigging yesterday, are all drowned. The Packet of this port is totally lost with all hands; cargo washing ashore. The Mary of Newquay is a total loss; crew drowned. A brig belonging to Oakley remains on the bar, crew saved.

HEATHWAITE, Oct. 29.—It blew a hurricane yesterday at N.W. A schooner, in making the harbour this night, struck on the Carrick, and was expected to be drowned.

BROADSTAIRS, Oct. 30.—The Sprightly, from Shields to Jersey, is sunk near Margate Sand: crew saved

LOSS OF THE AFRICAN.—By the arrival of the Acadia steam-ship, intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, announcing the loss of the British-built barque Africane, Commander Captain Rudkin, on the night of the 27th ult. off Cape St. Lawrence, on the last passage from North Shields to Quebec. The particulars of her destruction are of a very painful character, two of her crew having been lost in attempting to save themselves, while the remainder being preserved, after enduring the most dreadful sufferings from the want of food and exposure to the weather in a wild barren country. The captain and crew have returned to England.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—On Sunday the American line of packet ship Montreal Captain Tinkey, sailed from the St. Katharine's Dock for New York. She carries out about seventy emigrants, who indulge the hope of bettering their condition in the "far west." She takes out an excellent cargo of woollens from Leeds and Bradford, and a considerable amount of transactions with Jonathan are evidently on the increase.

Off the coast of Suffolk, the vessels which were lost or damaged during the storm, have been ascertained to be the Eleanor, the Mentum, the Neleus, and a large black schooner. Upwards of 30 individuals are supposed to have perished with them. Out of all the crews only one was saved—he was taken on a piece of wreck with another unfortunate seaman, who expired almost immediately on his landing. At Dunbar a valuable schooner, named the Brains, arrived in London for £2,600, was lost about three miles to the eastward of the Harbour. The crew saved themselves by taking to the boats. She was from Bordeaux, laden with wine, part of which is expected to be saved. The Welsh coast was the scene of heavy disasters: near Pwllheli three vessels were wrecked, but their names, as yet, have not been learned. At Whitby, one vessel was lost—the Sarah, of Yarmouth. At Aberdeen a fine brig was lost, called the Margaret. Near Beaumaris, a vessel was seen to go down off the entrance of the harbour, with all hands, and a short distance from Liverpool, the brig Nelly, of Harrington, supposed to be from Whitehaven for Dublin, sunk off Burnshead, and every one on board with her, reported to be nine persons. Most of the principal headlands are crowded with shipping, repairing the vast number of injuries which they received whilst weathering the storm.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. J. Coker has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the prebend of Stealord, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

The Vicar of Audley has presented the Rev. R. C. Moore to the perpetual curacy of Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire, value £215 per annum.

R. B. Sheridan, Esq., has presented the Rev. W. Lee, late of Exeter College, to the rectory of Bettiscomb, Dorset, value £180 per annum.

The Rector of Chorley, Lancashire, has presented the Rev. W. S. Strong to the perpetual curacy of St. Gilcs's, in that city.

The Trustees of Sir C. Corbet have presented the Rev. W. Taylor, of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Child's Ercall, Salop, value £56 per annum.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. Richard Bentley Person Kidd to the vicarage of Potter Heigham, in his lordship's gift.

OXFORD.—Dr. Bellamy, of St. John's College, having withdrawn as a candidate for the Professorship of Common Law, Dr. Kenyon, of All Souls College, is the only remaining one. It is understood that the emoluments of this office are about £200 per annum, and that no lectures have been delivered for many years. The election will be on Tuesday, November 7. The new library at Queen's College is now finished; It is connected with the old library by a light and elegant spiral iron staircase. The new library has been built for the reception of the magnificent bequest of Dr. Mason, formerly Fellow of that Society, of 30,000 volumes. Sir Francis H. Doyle, Bart., Fellow of All Souls College, was on Thursday admitted to the degree of bachelor in civil law. J. R. Nicholls, of Oriel College, has been elected a fellow on the Michel foundation of Queen's College. In a Convocation holden on Monday, the nomination of the Rev. P. C. Claughton, M.A., Fellow of University College, to be a Public Examiner, in *Literæ Humaniores*, was unanimously agreed to. In the same Convocation, the Rev. William Hunter, M.A., Fellow of St. John's, was unanimously elected to the Lecturership of St. Giles's, in this city.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—B.A. Examination, 1843.—Examination for Honours.—The names are arranged in the order of proficiency. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy:—George Jessel, scholarship, University College; William Ridout Wills, University College. Classics—Bunnell Lewis, scholarship, University College; Joseph Ash Baynes, Stepney College. Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany—George Jessel, prize of books, University College; Albert Mott, University College.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

By a late Parliamentary return of the total numbers of copies of wills and exhibits of administrations sent to the Legacy Duty Office in each of the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, it appears that in the first year there were 22,160, the second 22,106, and in 1841 the number was 23,068. There were 16,701 wills in the last-mentioned year

On Sunday morning last the Temple church, which has been closed since August last, for the purpose of additional alterations, was re-opened for divine service.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in the tour which he has just completed, confirmed 13,000 persons, being about 1000 more than were admitted to that sacred rite during his Lordship's last diocesan circuit.

The building materials of the Worksop Manor House were sold on Tuesday last, by direction of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for 20,000 guineas. It is said the original cost of the mansion was upwards of £200,000.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure of daily gathering round their fireside four daughters, two of whom were born in four different quarters of the globe, viz., one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America—a fact probably unparalleled in the history of any other family in New England.

Eight carriages of no sparings have within these few days been brought into service in conveying the fish from Dieppe to Paris, availing themselves of the railroad from Rouen They are called Couriers de la Marée.

About 2500 boxes of American cheese were offered at public sale at Liverpool last week, of which fully 1600 sold, chiefly from 40s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., The trade in this article at this port is becoming one of very considerable importance, and we are glad to find that the merchants are paying more attention to the make, so as to adapt it better to the English taste. The Chatsworth bridge, which arrived on Friday, brought upwards of 3900 packages, and a further supply of upwards of 2000 is expected from the Liverpool packets from New York

A rumour, having its origin in Roman Catholic circles in Dublin, is in circulation, to the effect that Bishop Riggins of Ardagh, has been summoned to Rome to answer charges preferred against him by certain parties sent by him in reference to England at one of the earliest of the monster Repeal meetings.

We learn from Wisbaden, Oct. 16, that the Duke de Nassau escaped assassination before, Sunday last. He was himself steering in the boat from Rudesheim to Bingen, when the wind rose and upset it. The Prince was in the water, when some boatmen succeeded in saving him.

An order in council, recently issued, directs that the six minor canons of Westminster Abbey shall each in future receive an annual stipend of £150.

We regret to state that Captain Bernal, M.P. for Wycombe, met with a serious accident last Friday, whilst hunting with Sir William Stanley's hounds. The gallant Captain received a kick from a horse just above the ankle, which unfortunately broke the splinter bone of his leg.

There are now in the city of Dublin upwards of one thousand ladies, and, awful to relate, only seventeen gentlemen to be divided amongst them.

At the close of last week, the managing clerk of a mercantile establishment in Glasgow was arrested on a charge of forging bankers' drafts for upwards of £2000. He has since been committed for trial.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, Mr. Baldwin has given notice of his intention to move for an address to Parliament for the purpose of declaring Orange and all other secret societies illegal.

We have to record the occurrence of an immense conflagration that happened lately broke out in the city of Pesth, on the 2nd inst. at about nine o'clock, and was not got under until 60 houses had been destroyed, together with numerous outbuildings, in the vicinity of the New Market place. Five hundred hundred families are left without a roof to shelter them, their property also consumed. We have not heard any cause assigned for the breaking out of this disastrous fire.

The City Bridewell House of Correction is now so unusually full that there is not room for the admission of another prisoner. The immediate cause of this seeming increase of the smaller offences in the City arises from the influx of paupers, who prefer committing criminal offences and being sent to gaol rather than go to a union workhouse.

The insurance offices have increased the rate of premiums on mill property from 10s. to 15s. per sent. In consequence of this increase the mill owners entered a deputation to form an association for mutual insurance.

About 300 men are employed night and day on the slip between the viaduct and the bridge over the Canterbury-road, on the South Eastern Railway We are afraid that this unfortunate place will suffer the opening next month. Another month or six weeks' time will complete the viaduct; and the permanent station is almost ready for the reception of the trains.

Several of the German Princes have imitated the example of Father Mathew in propagating temperance societies, but the means which they are employing for this purpose are of a curious description. The King of Bavaria has just published a decree, by which he forms an association for the purpose of becomes the members and heads of a new temperance society, and at the same time they are called upon to engage their fellow citizens to the same

The yellow fever is raging with fearful virulence in some of the southern states of America. In New Orleans it is particularly virulent, and the mortality is considerable. The same remark applies to Mobile, and strangers, who are not acclimated, are visited with a most distressing disease.

The King of Hanover has made a concession to German navigation, in abolishing the tolls and duties for navigating the river Ems. This is particularly important to the towns of Leer, Papenburg, Rhine and Ems by a canal, and thus delivering German trade from the necessity of having its outlet to the sea by the Dutch ports.

The plan intended for the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery, appointed under the late "new rules," is now completed. The exterior of the building, which is of the purest style of architecture, is exceedingly neat and well-proportioned. The principal entrance, immediately opposite of the southern side of Staple's Inn, abutting upon Southampton-buildings, and were opened for the transaction of public business on Thursday last.

There landed and embarked during the summer, at the Red House-pier, Battersea-fields, 1,237,000 persons, being an average of 9,000 per week.

The late regulation about the Jews entering the Russian army has its redeeming qualities. It is not rare in Russia that persons from the ranks obtain commissions, which gives them nobility, constituting letters of nobility. Jews, however, were not hitherto entitled to that distinction either in Russia or Poland.

The Commissioners of Customs have appointed J. Benyon, Esq., of the Customs, Outdoor Office, to be Surveyor of the Port of

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 5d; barley, 30s 9d; oats, 17s 8d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 32s 1d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks ended last Saturday.—Wheat, 50s 1d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 17s 9d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 30s 6d; peas, 32s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 24s; barley, 9s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s. 6d.

Tea.—Since the sales have concluded, the demand for all kinds of tea has ruled inactive at late rates. The stock in warehouse is now 29,909,347 lbs., against 28,862,011 lbs. at the corresponding period in 1842.

Sugar.—There has been a very limited inquiry for all kinds of sugar this week, and the quotations may be considered somewhat easier

Coffee.—The market is still inactive, but prices have undergone no material alteration.

Rice.—Very little is doing in rice, either publicly or privately, and purchases can be effected on exactly terms.

Oils.—This market is very flat—linseed oil having fallen to 30s. per cwt. The value of other kinds of oil is about stationary

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales save gone off well, on rather higher terms.

Provisions.—Both Irish and foreign butter is selling slowly, at barely the late depression. The bacon market is firm, but in other kinds of provisions we have scarcely any sales to report

Tallow.—The demand is very limited, 41s 6d to 41s 9d is the quotation for fine T.C. on the spot.

Hops.—Although we have a very large quantity of most kinds of hops on sale, the demand continues steady, at unproved quotations. The duty is called at £239,000. Weald of Kent, in pockets, 4l 15s to 5l 15s; Mid Kent, ditto, 4l 5s to 4l 9s; East Kent, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; East Kent, 4l 5s to 5l 5s; choice ditto, 5l 5s to 6l 15s; Sussex, 3l 15s to 4l 5s; Yearling Kents, 4l 5s to 4l 15s; ditto, Sussex, 3l 15s to 4l.

Wool.—The auctions have gone off well, at an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb.

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes have been large this week, while the demand is slow at from 4l to 6l per ton.

Cattle.—Aldar's, 1Ds; Stewart's, 21s 2d; Lambton's, 21s; Hetton's, 21s 3d per ton. Ships arrived 56.

Smithfield.—Our market to day was very scantily supplied with beasts, yet the demand for them was again excessively heavy, and Monday's prices were not supported. The number of sheep was exceedingly small, but so inactive was the mutton trade, that nearly one half of them were turned out unsold. In prime we have no alteration to notice. Calves were in good supply and depressed inquiry, at an abatement of quite 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade ruled dull at late rates. No bacon on stock or offer. Mid to prime Scots, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; ditto each. Per 8lbs, to suit the offal.—Coarse inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 4s to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s to 3s 6d; sucking calves, 3s 6d to 3s 10d. Sucking calves, 18s to 27s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s. to 21s each. Beasts 407, cows 145, sheep 3840, calves 218, pigs 267.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very heavy trade here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s, middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY

The more favourable state of the home markets, added to the large orders now in execution for our colonies, and for foreign possessions, has given additional activity to our general manufactures of all sorts of goods, amongst which we are happy to include cutlery and hard wares of all descriptions. The disappearance of distress in all the mining districts is also the consequence of this improved state of things, and we have no doubt disappear that degree of discontent which has now for several months existed amongst the mining population. The abundance of employment which has been given to the shipping interest and coasting trade is naturally increasing the demand for money, and even in a small degree enhancing the annual rates of interest to be secured from it by the discount of commercial paper and banker's acceptances, although the income to be obtained from capital employed in this channel is still far from being so good as could be desired.

The balance of our foreign trade continuing to be very considerably in our favour, the precious metals are naturally remitted to this country in payment of this balance, and thus a money accumulating in the hands of the monied capitalists, and the difficulties in the way of its profitable employment are certainly not much removed by the additional quantity of it now required for agricultural purposes. That state of the money market has now for several weeks been operating rather favourably on the value of the shares in various descriptions of joint stock associations, more particularly in those of the leading railway companies, for which, during the week, there has created an increased demand, and higher prices have in many instances been obtained. Large sums of money continue to be employed in the completion of some of these railways, and in the commencement of new operations of the same description; and thus is money placed, for a season, in circulation amongst the productive classes of society. But still the capital now in joint stock company cannot find full employment in this channel alone, eighty millions sterling being already invested in it: and it is becoming weekly more manifest that the public credit of the United Kingdom should be called on to more extensively than it has ever yet been, for the supply of capital to the cultivation of many millions of acres of waste land, now useless to the inhabitants of this country.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange a foreign demand for various descriptions of national securities still causes considerable activity amongst the brokers and dealers in that great mart of speculation. In Spanish Three per cents a decrease of 1 per cent. occurred in the course of the week. In Peruvian Bonds an improvement to the same extent must likewise be noted. Dutch Stock is also in demand, and rather dearer, no interest are flowing in from the Austrian Bonds.

In the beginning of the week not much activity was observable on the English Stock Exchange, but towards the middle of it, purchases to a considerable extent were effected, and they were naturally attended by an advance in the value of all descriptions of English public securities.

At the conclusion of the week's transactions in the money market, the activity observable on Thursday last continued, and the continuance of money operations to an extent to keep this stock exchange in a particular produced a farther improvement in the value of the Consols, in which more business was done for the account of 30th inst. and the 2nd of December next expect that, after the payment of the next half-yearly dividend is deducted the price will be nearer 96 than 95. On the foreign stock exchange, also, the abundance of money continued, till the end of the week, favourable to the influence the prices of various descriptions of foreign securities remained in a most satisfactory state when our present number went to press.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95¾ ⅞. Three per Cent. Reduced, 95¾ ⅞. Three per Cent. Consols, 1923, 95¾ ⅞. New Three per Cent. New, 103; Long Annuities, 12-7-16; Bank of England Stock, 180 to 182. East India Stock, 271¾ 273; East India Bonds, 23 premium; Exchequer Bills, 64s to 65s premium; Union Bank of London, 10¼; London Joint Stock Bank, 12¾; London and Westminster Bank, 23¾; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 45; Canada for Account, 89¾ to 95.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—Austrian Bonds, 114 to 115. Russian Bonds, 118 to 117; Neapolitan Bonds, 107; Brazilian Bonds, 79; Belgian Bonds, 101; Columbian Bonds, 19 to 20; Mexican, 19½; Danish Bonds, 86¾ to 87, Peruvian Bonds, 28 to 24; Dutch Three per Cents, 84¾; Dutch Two per Cents, 56¾; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ to 3¼, Mexican, 19¾ to 20¼; Spanish Five per Cents, 21; Spanish Three per Cents, 21; French Three per Cents, Rentes, 82f. ex. 2nf 25c.; French Five per Cent Rentes, 120f. ex. 25c. 50f. Belgian Shares, 72 to 73; Portuguese Bonds, converted, 44¾

RAILWAY AND PUBLIC ASSOCIATION SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 2¾ Scrip, 1¼; New Shares, 1¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 54 to 55; Great Western, 90; London and Brighton, 87, London and Blackwall, 4¼; London and Greenwich, 4¼; London and Birmingham, 218 to 220; London and Croydon, 60; Croydon Bank, 13½; Manchester and Leeds, 83; Manchester and Birmingham, 33½; Northern and Eastern, 49¾ to 50; Paris and Rouen, 9¾; Rouen and Havre, 2¾; London and Dover, 28 to 27¾; York and North Midland, 11 ¾; Birmingham and Derby, 94 to 95; Birmingham and Gloucester, 85 to 87; Great North of England, 80 to 82; Hull and Selby, 42 to 43; Midland Counties, 2¾ to 3; Bristol and Exeter, 59 to 61; Grand Junction, 210 to 212; Manchester and Liverpool, 211 to 214; North Midland, 80 to 82.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. BURGESS, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, tailor

BANKRUPTS.—H. W. MORLEY, Dean-court, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, builder. H.—court, Old Broad-street, tailor.—R. GRAND, Old Jewry chambers, merchant.—A. MASON, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, coach proprietor.—J. C. LECESNE, South Tottenham-buildings, Tottenham-court street, merchant.—W. PICKFORD and H. G. CLAPTON, Bristol, warehousemen.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MACKAY, Montrose, merchant.—D. PATRICK, Dundee, merchant.—A. and J. MORRISON, Fishers, innkeepers.—W. ALLAN, Leith, writer.—J. WEIR, Cumnock, Ayr, ironmonger.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 3.—6th Foot—Second Lieut. R. Darell to be First Lieut., vice Campbell, W. H. Candler, Gent. to be Second Lieut., vice Darell. 14th—Lieut. J. M. C. O'Toole, to be Lieut., vice H. Pigott. 26th—Lieut. R. C. Crage to be Paymaster, vice R. H. Strong. 30th—Lieut. J. Blake to be Lieut., vice Hall. 34th—Lieut. Hamilton Smith, to be Lieutenant Blake. 45th—Lieut. G. P. Rokeby to be Paymaster, vice D. O'Meara. 60th—Lieut. Maxwell to be Captain, vice Moyle. 79th—Lieut. C. Faunt to be Lieut., vice F. C. Vassall.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. West India Regiment.—C. Grange, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ellis Boys. Newfoundland Companies.—E. G. G. Cumming, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Chambers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—R. SHARPE, jun., draper, Faversham.

BANKRUPTS.—T. H. GILES, omnibus proprietor, Bow, Middlesex.—G. LAWES, tailor, Southampton.—J. H. TIPPET, brushmaker, Manchester.—W. WARDEN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—W. WARREN, blacksmith, Pownall Fee, Cheshire.—J. SMITH, draper, Liverpool.—H. GRIFFITHS, innkeeper, Chelford, Cheshire.

BIRTHS

In Hyde Park-street, the lady of William Gibbs, Esq., of a daughter.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Sir Robert Murray Burnet, Bart., of Ardeley Bury, Herts, of a daughter.—In Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., of a son.—At Upper Woburn-place, the wife of James Marshall, Esq., of a daughter.—At Lisnagh, the lady of C. Sullivan, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.—At 4, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's park, the lady of R. Hume Middlemore, Esq., of a son.—At the Rectory, Solihull, the wife of the Rev. Archer Clive, of a daughter.—At Bromley, Kent, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Harper, of a son.—In Gibson-square, Islington, the lady of R. B. Hardy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Trumy Church, Islington, John, son of the late James Hillman, Esq., of her Majesty's Dockyard, Deptford, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Gatland, Esq., of Islington.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mary Ann, daughter of C. Ansbrop, of Deptford bridge, to T. Hallo, of Great St. Helen's, London.—At Lambeth, Augustus Cecilia O'Neil, third daughter of the late Joseph Maria O'Neil, Esq., of that city, to Thomas Custance, jun., Esq.

At Hanham, Kent, Mr. R. B. Cobb, of Highgate, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late James Mansfield, Esq., of Rainham.—At Chatham, the Rev. Samuel George Dudley, of Great Holland, Essex, to Augusta Jessie, daughter of the late Samuel Edenborough, Esq., of Leyton, in that county.—At St. Mary's, Paddington, George Smith, Esq., to Sarah Ann, Paddington, to Mary Ann, only child of William Lenton, Esq., of Plumstead, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Thomas Forester, of Church-street, Regent's park, to Frances Hulland, daughter of William Radford, Esq., of Kilburn-grove.—At Frankfield, Cork, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Dublin, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward P. Bowsers, of Cork.

DEATHS.

At Interlachen, the Hon. Augusta Mary Teverton, second daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Avonmore.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Gibsone, of Penland.—At Sittingbourne, Kent, Thomas Tonge Vallance, Esq.—The Rev. Edward John Cathrow, late of Oakwood Cottage, Surrey.—At Southampton, Mrs. Anne Ferguson, nurse of the late Admiral Ferguson.—Sarah, the wife of John Clarke, Esq., of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.—At Strawberry Vale, Pancbley, Sarah Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Smith Cain, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Extraordinary attraction for the last few nights of Maddle. Carlotta Grisi, and M. Perips, in the Ballet of THE PERI. On MONDAY, next, THE FAVOURITE and THE PERI. On TUESDAY (owing to its great success), THE LADY OF THE LAKE. King James (second time), Mr. Templeton, Roderick Dhu, Mr. W. Harrison, Douglas (first time), Mr. Stretton, Allan, Mr. G. Horncastle, Malcolm, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Ellen, Miss Rainforth Maid of Carlotta, Grisi, and M. Perips, will appear in the Ballet of THE PERI. On WEDNESDAY, THE FAVORITE and FORTUNIO. On THURSDAY, in consequence of the overflow last Thursday, CINDERELLA, by Mrs. A. Shaw, and the PERI On FRIDAY, THE FAVORITE and the PERI. On SATURDAY, THE LADY OF THE LAKE and the PERI

☞ The Public are respectfully informed, that it being impossible to obtain a renewal of the engagement of Mademoiselle C. Grisi and M. Perips, those eminent artistes leave London for Paris on the course of a few days.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, November 6th, and During the Week, THE BOHEMIANS; or the Rogues of Paris.—Messrs Lyon, G. Smith, Wright, Wieland, Maynard.—Mrs. Yates, Miss F. Stanley, Mrs. F Matthews. After which, the New Farce, called WANTED A WIFE; or, London, Liverpool, and Bristol.—Supported by Messrs. Wright, Maynard, S. Smith, Hughes, Wieland, Lyon, Miss Chapman, and Mrs. Frank Matthews. To conclude with THE WRECK ASHORE! Principal Characters by Messrs. Lyon, Maynard, G. Smith, Wright, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Woolgar.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second price at 9. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 precisely.

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—NOTICE.—Open To-day (Saturday) from 10 till 5. The Grand PANORAMA OF LONDON, taken from the Top of the Monument, and the Original Picture of the Death of Nelson, &c., together with the View from the Summit of the Building. The Building in which this Picture is exhibited is always kept at a pleasant temperature.

GLACIARIUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the Glaciarium and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice lately destroyed by a storm of rain, which inundated it, has been magically refrozen, the snow has again fallen on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the picturesque little GLACIER, formed on the model of the stupendous one which descends from the Alps to the ice-bound Lake of Lucerne, now refrozen as solid as ever; and Skaters and sceptic Visitors are invited to witness (while the machinery effects the extraordinary novelty, the only one in the world, which will be reopened to the Public daily, from 11 in the morning until 9; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the addition every evening at 7 of a promenade musicale, and the extra nove ty of Sledges on the frozen ice for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.: Children, 6d.; Skaters, 1s.

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AS BUTLER, age 50, who is about to leave his present place, where he has lived One Year and Eight Months; he has previously lived in good families, and can have the highest character given. Apply at 3, as respectable servant Address, Mr. Bulford, Hawley, Stowmarket, Suffolk

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STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effectually prevented in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages, by the PATENT JAMES CHEST EXPANDER, which is simple and easily fixed, and can be forwarded per post, by Mr. A. RINTON, Wholesale Depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, London; or full particulars may be obtained on enclosing a postage stamp.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES.—Drawings of the newest patterns will be forwarded post free, to any part of the country, in answer to a paid letter, with full particulars of size, weight, and price; or purchasers will find a most extensive assortment at the Silver Services in the Show rooms, Exeter Teapot, Sugar-basin, Cream-ewer, or Coffee pot, may be had separately.—T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch street), London.

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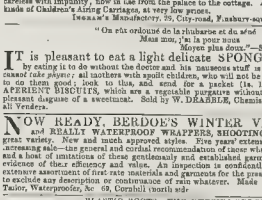
FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Resident Secretary.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, &c.—Buyers of Woollens in Town and Country trade will do well to call at GAIN'S and Co.'s, 47, Ludgate Hill, London, to select from their New and Extensive Stock of Waterproof Beavers, Cloths, Tweeds, Fancy Trowserings, Vestings, &c. for shape making, the same rule for fitting them, and for the best possible terms, participating in the great advantage of goods bought of needy manufacturers, and sacrificed by them for ready money. The public may be assured, that for the greater comfort of the assistants in this concern the premises will in future be closed at seven o'clock.

GROSSMITH'S INVENTION.—The season of the year having arrived for the use of GROSSMITH'S READING PRESERVERS for Lops, Hands, Face, &c., 250,000 Boxes, at 6d. each, and 100,000 Pots, at 1s. each, are completed, ready for sale. A constant supply of the Shaving-cake, 1s. per box. Tooth powders, 2d., Hair Nourisher, 1s.; and Wash Cakes (Toilet Soap), 6d. each.—Warehouse and Shop, 135, Strand.—N.B. A correct Painting of Grossmith's Factory, Reading, is in the Strand window; and numerous paintings of the Shakspere Jubilee, and other historical events, in the Wellington-street window.



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Mais moi, j'ai la pour bon
Mon Docteur Brandreth."—Scarron.

IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE; but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff as better. All you that cannot take *physic*, all mothers with sickly children, who will not take it, and all that have to do them good; look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1½d.) of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS, which are a most agreeable purgative medicine, and the most pleasant dissguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Venders.

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THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, No. 7, for NOVEMBER, Edited by DOUGLAS JERROLD, price One Shilling, will contain the following Original Papers, illustrated with NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS by Kenny Meadows, Leech, Hine, Prior, Charles Marvin, and Lee.—The Chronicles of Clovernook, by the Friend Beans of England—The Hall of Blood, by Miss Pardoe—Fustation with Sisters A Day in Paris, by Paul Bedarrides—The Boy and Girl, and the Flower, by Wharton Simpson as it is and as it was, by Librn—The Capture Herd and his Mistress, by Florence Wilson.—The Sons of London—the Sons of Paris, by Leonard Jerrold.—Memory, by W. H. Dixon—The Last of the Salad-Singers—Egyptian Bird Mummies—Adventures of a Brocade Petticoat—My Philosophy—England Sixty Years Ago, by Luke Roden, M.D.—Hanwell Lunatic Asylum—The Valley of the Shadow of Death, &c.

Subscribers are informed that an Ornamental Title-page and Preface to the First Volume is Published with the Number, and may be had of all Booksellers; and at the Illustrated Magazine Office, 2, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Covers may be had to bind the Two Volumes.

A VALUABLE and FASHIONABLE MILLINERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF on reasonable terms, the Shop and Premises to be Let in a leading thoroughfare at the West end.—Enquire at 4, A. Edward street, Portman-square.

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THE LATE DREADFUL GALES.—General attention having been directed by the Press to the very numerous and lamentable wrecks of Shipwreck which have recently occurred, the Board of Management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society embrace a act of the occasion to remind, through the liberality of the Public, they have been instrumental in benefiting the Survivors, and the Widows and Orphans of those who have perished, and they solicit a continuance of that support, which is necessary to enable them to administer relief in such numerous and distressing applications as the approaching winter leads them to fear will be compelled to seek the advantages of their Society.

Ten Widows and 7 Children of 2 Fishermen of West Kilbride, North Britain.
Ten Widows, 28 Children, and 2 aged Parents of 8 Fishermen of the Shetland Islands.
The Widows and 11 Children of 2 Fishermen of Aberdeen.
Four Widows, 13 Children, 2 aged parents of 3 Fishermen of Cromarty.
One Widow, 4 Children, and 2 aged Parents of 2 Fishermen of Sallins, county Mayo.

The crews of the following vessels have been boarded and lodged, clothed, and forwarded to their homes as their several necessities required, during the present month

William, of Shields	Curlew, of Whitsh	Ceres, of Padstow
Nightshade	Buoy, of Lynn	Eleanor, of Newcastle
Alexander Robinson	Wm. and Jane, of Sunderland	James Walls, of Inverkeithing
Agnes, of Leith	Blossom, of Shields	Jane, of Sunderland
Adventure, of Shields	Adona, of Shields	Supreme, of Boston
Rachel, of Sunderland	Elizabeth, of Halifax, U.S.	Sedulous, of Exeter
Elizabeth, of Halifax, U.S.	Barbara, of Hull	Jane Thomson, of Sunderland
Regular, of Liverpool	Emily, of Goole	Duke of Cambridge, of Newcastle
Hero, of Leith	Hannah, of Fowey	Lark, of Yarmouth
John and Margaret, of Shields	William, of Scarborough	Margaret, of Wisby
Queen Victoria	Sylph, of Sunderland	Jane Cooke, of Newcastle
Volcano, of Glasgow	Taylor, of Lynn	Success, of Ipswich
Ann	Mary

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co.'s, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 6d., postage free.*,* *The Trade supplied.*

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—In a few days will be published, four exquisitely-finished LITHOGRAPHIC DRAWINGS of Her Majesty's STEAM YACHT, the VICTORIA and ALBERT, by L. Haghe, Esq., from paintings by A. Cooper, Esq., taken during the Royal Visit to the port of Plymouth. Price 7s. 6d. the set, plain; 10s. proofs; 15s. coloured.—London: ACKERMANN, Strand, and G. Fores, 114, Fetcharch-street; Plymouth: J. Fox.

TO CLERKS of the PEACE.—The SUPPLEMENT to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, contains the full details of the recent CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES. Price Sixpence. This work has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, expressly for this purpose, and contains the population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, according to the Census of 1841. Where any difficulty arises in the interpretation of the numbers, inquiries have only to inclose Sixpence in a letter, post-paid, addressed to Mr. LITTLER, Publisher, No. 198, Strand, London, who will forward it on receipt.

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UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to call the attention of the Public to their GUINEA UMBRELLA, which, for durability and lightness, is not to be excelled.—140, Regent-street; and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. A large stock of German Umbrellas, with best ivory handles, &c., from 18s. each. Also, ladies' Umbrellas, from 7s. 6d. to 21s. each.

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EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are informed that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are backed in almost every instance from one ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. 1d. or loss. Applications to be made if by letter, post paid, as above

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N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

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BAILEY and Co. beg to announce to the public, that they have now on sale reversed Cardinals, lined with silk, and trimmed with silk bullion fringe, 21s. Also, a lot of rich Genoa Velvets, lined with silk, and trimmed with German fringe, 30s. 6d.; also, 884 Musquash Boas, at 5s. 9d., and a lot of well-seasoned Squirrel Boas, at 9s. 6d.; real French sable Boas, at 26s. 6d.; 127 good Squirrel Muffs; a lot of real Lynx Muffs, at 14s. 9d., and Ermine at 12s. 9d.; Caps, Cuffs, and Flat Boas in great variety. They are recommending the Grecian Mantlets at 2s. 9½d., equal to French for durability and colour; 15 gross black silk Girdles, three yards long, at 9½d. each; with a large stock of Witney Blankets, Counterpanes, and Sheetings, and Alpaca Mantles, commencing at 6½d. per yard.—BAILEY and Co., Albion House, 77, St. Paul's Churchyard, near Ludgate-hill.

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 1st Nov., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—I have just returned from an excursion amongst our most fashionable ateliers, with a view to furnishing your columns with something more worthy of your notice than the contents of my late letters. I have, however, seen nothing very extraordinary, the changes here being as yet mere modifications of former fashions, of which you have already had a description. I will, however, describe for you three models which our fashionable world has accepted without opposition. The first of these is a robe of Ispahan Pekin, of a pearl grey colour, ornamented upon the front of the skirt with a sort of pleating, à la vielle, in satin ribbon; corsage plain and high, with a ruche, which is made to meet that on the skirt; Oriental sleeves, and under sleeves in muslin, with ruffles of lace. The next was a robe of dark pouli de soie, of which the skirt was trimmed with a deep flounce, surmounted by a pinked ruche of similar materials: the corsage is half high, plain and pointed: the pelerine is fitted to this in the shape of a canezon behind; open upon the shoulder, forming a jockey over the sleeve, and finishing in a point upon the front of the corsage, trimmed all round with a pinked ruche, and the sleeves are frilled on the seam. The third dress consisted of an olive green robe of Constantine mohair, trimmed upon the front by a wide passementerie; the corsage plain and high, with plain sleeves; a surtout in black satin, falling a little below the knee, trimmed at its base by a deep flounce, en tablier, with wide pinked, bordered by narrow black lace, surmounted by a ruche of satin, which completes the costume. I had almost forgotten to say, that both sides of the front, the opening at the bottom, and the edge of the collar, are also trimmed with a ruche.

The pelerines now generally worn are made in four pieces, two for the front and two for the back, to the top of the shoulder; the latter are joined by a perpendicular seam

The morning dresses I have seen are as little remarkable as the others. The prettiest things of the sort that have fallen under my observation, are redingotes of Scotch Alpaca, blue and black, the skirts trimmed upon the front by a range of silk buttons. The corsage, which is high, is cut in the shape of a riding habit, and is closed by buttons, which come down to meet those on the skirt; the sleeves are Oriental, with muslin undersleeves and ruffles.

There is as yet no change in the form of hats, the only difference consisting in the materials of which they are composed, and it is not very likely that the shapes now in use will be much varied before the end of the year. In a visit which I lately paid to the saloons of Leclère, I obtained a glimpse of every thing. High, or partially high has as yet sanctioned. Amongst these novelties, I observed some white satin and green velvet hats, trimmed with long plumes; and others in blue African velvet, with three small plumes disposed en guirlande. As objects of novelty I shall only cite some hats trimmed, the shaded plumes of two colours; and some others of cut velvet and figured silk, trimmed either with lace, feathers, flowers, or velvet ornaments.

I now think I have given you the only things that have fallen under my notice worth description. Should, however, any thing very new or particularly tasty make its appearance, you may depend upon hearing of it from HENRIETTE DE B.

WINTER FASHIONS.

(Abridged from the "Ladies Gazette of Fashion."

Winter Costumes this season present unusual beauty and variety. Seldom has it fallen to our share (says the Ladies' Gazette of Fashion), to have so many elegant models for dress of every description as we have this month. In Cloaks, Mantelets and Pelisses, we have been particularly fortunate, having obtained a great number of very elegant and striking novelties. Of Walking Dresses, too, we have nearly thirty entirely new patterns, and of bonnets, hats and toubans, an almost endless variety: but to our robes, commencing with

CHAPEAUX AND CAPOTES, the crowns of which are larger, the brims closer, and brought more over the forehead than usual. The most elegant carriage chapeaux, are those composed of an intermixture of black velvet and satin, the *exterior* trimmed with a heron plume, and the interior with small flowers; also those of pale violet velvet, lined with velours epingle, and trimmed with knotted marabouts, violets, and roses.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS, &c., present great variety. The favourite materials will be velvets, satins, and plain silks. Furs will be much worn, and will be much used for trimming both velvet and satin mantles. Muffs and cardinals are worn a little larger. We have just seen a very pretty cashmere cloak. It is trimmed with velvet, and besides being perfectly novel, has a very elegant appearance. The satin *polonaise* is very pretty, but only adapted for carriage dress. The paletot rause is to be superseded by an envelope, something between the shape of the paletot and a gentleman's great coat. It will be composed of drap-castorine, trimmed with ermine, and lined with fur, and will be made wide, the corsage high, and plain, with lappels; the collar will be covered with fur, and may be turned up to protect the ears and throat. The sleeve, in the coat form, but larger at the top, so as not to crush the sleeve of the dress, will be of an easy width to admit of being drawn with large fur cuffs.

ROBES, our bride will only allow us to glance at. A *dréanne*, called *Alpaga*, plain merinos, and poplins, will be much worn for half dress and the promenade; striped, figured, and shaded silks, satins and velvets, cashmeres and pekins, for evening dress. The *redingote* form is still in favour. High, or partially high corsages, are worn even in half dress Embroidery in silk is very fashionable Demi long hanging sleeves, and tight sleeves, are equally in vogue. Velvet will be in request for trimmings. Lace is still in favour, and also *passementerie*. Furbans will be much worn. Shades of green, brown, and grey, orange, dark blue, pansee, ruby, groseille, and light shades of red and yellow, are the fashionable colours.

FURS.—Furs are little understood in England. Our fair country-women are really seen to wear rubbish, which a Russian lady's maid would disdain. And this is not because, as is commonly imagined, furs are cheap and abundant in Russia. On the contrary, strange as it may appear, the great mass of furs used in Russia comes from London, and every fur is worth fifty or a hundred per cent. more there than in England. Even the famous Siberian sable is not Siberian; it comes from the Kurile islands in the Pacific, whither the Russian Government every other year despatch a vessel or two, which completes the circuit of the world, and returns laden with the productions of this distant region. Consequently, in London only sees well-dressed women with imitation sables, although the real skin does not cost above twelve shillings; the darkest-coloured from twenty to thirty; but the sable of the Kurile islands may run as high as six guineas a skin, and is much more lovely than our prize, whilst in the beauty of its long, thick, light-feeling, and dark-coloured hair, there is more difference than in the price. This is the sable used by the Russian dames; but in addition to this, two furs are generally worn in Russia which are almost unknown in England—the most valuable of all furs—the sea-otter and the black fox. The former is used for officers' cloak-collars, and this narrow strip cannot be obtained under ten pounds, in its most inferior qualities. The black fox is used for ladies' cloaks and muffs. A single collar of it is worth at least sixty guineas.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

POSTSCRIPT.

TRIAL OF O'CONNELL.

JUDGE BURTON'S CHARGE.

DUBLIN, Thursday Evening, Five o'Clock.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls opened the Court of Chancery to-day with the usual formalities. The judges all breakfasted with the Chancellor at his mansion in Stephen's-green, and afterwards proceeded in state to the Four Courts, in the hall of which his lordship was entitled to them and the law officers of the crown in the customary form. The hall, courts, and passages are crowded to a much greater extent than we remember for many years, owing, no doubt, to the unusual circumstance of so many state trials being expected to come on during, or immediately after, term After his lordship left the hall he took his seat on the bench in the Court of Chancery, at nearly two o'clock, when a number of gentlemen were called to the bar, and had the usual oaths administered to them.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton took his seat upon the bench shortly after one o'clock, at which time the court presented an appearance almost unprecedented for excitement and anxiety, it having been known that the grand jury before whom the bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell and the other members of the Repeal Association would be preferred, was to be sworn; and also that his lordship's charge would be unusually interesting upon that account.

The galeries were crowded with ladies, and also with lawyers who could not find admission into their proper seats from the anxiety which prevailed amongst the junior members of the bar to witness the proceedings.

Judge Perrin entered the Court at 12 o'clock, and proceeded at once to swear in the gentlemen who were subsequently sworn in, and called to the bar before the Lord Chancellor.

David Charles La Touche, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, and Charles Cobb, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, were in attendance at an early hour, as were also a large number of grand jurors for both city and county.

The city grand panel was first called upon a fine of £20., when, after some time, the proper number was sworn in. The same course was adopted with regard to the county grand jury.

The Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, her Majesty's Attorney General, and Richard W. Greene, Esq., the Solicitor General, were in attendance.

Mr. Justice Burton then proceeded to charge the jury. He said, "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of the city of Dublin, there is not any of the ordinary business which makes it necessary for me to make any particular observations at the present time, and if any difficulty in the discharge of your duty occurs to you, the court will be ready at any time to give whatever advice or assistance which may be in its power. But, gentlemen, you are yourselves, I am sure, well aware that the present is a matter likely, and I believe it is intended, to be brought before you, of very great anxiety, and very great public feeling and I consider it my duty, in as summary a way as possible, to make such observations upon the subject alluded to as I hope may, in some measure, assist you in the discharge of those duties. Gentlemen, there is an indictment likely to be preferred for your consideration, and on the part of the state, as I know you are well acquainted with the informations against the parties who are to be indicted, said you in the discharge of your duty as grand jury they will be obliged to be prepared for their defence. You are, therefore, only to hear the evidence in support of the prosecution—the witnesses will be sworn by you, and you are not called upon to hear evidence plainly given, but you may cross-examine the witnesses, in order, if you considere it necessary, to form a satisfactory judgement as to their credit. If, upon a careful examination, the majority of the grand jury, amounting to at least 12, are satisfied that a sufficient case has been laid before them to show the propriety of putting the accused party or parties upon their trial, you must find a true bill. On the contrary, if you consider or are satisfied of the inconsistency of the evidence in support of it, you will ignore the bill, and the parties will be discharged from your jury. The sufficiency, therefore, of the evidence depends upon this, namely—whether, if the party were put on his trial upon a plea of not guilty, and no evidence was given upon his behalf, and that the whole case rested upon the evidence for the prosecution, he could justly be found guilty. Gentlemen, if you find the indictment to be true, or some one of the counts of the indictment to be true, it is sufficient to warrant you in finding bills; and in the present case, the counts are so various that I can form no opinion upon those counts which were found. When a bill is preferred against several persons, it may be found against only some of those persons, and registered against the rest, subject, however, to exception—namely, that a bill is preferred, charging two or more persons with attempt at conspiracy, it cannot be found against one of them only Gentlemen, I will now tell you that, as I understand, a bill is likely, and is intended to be submitted to you against a certain number of persons specified in it, charging them with a conspiracy—that is, with conspiracy together—and arguing amongst themselves, and concurring with one another, in a design to effect certain purposes unlawful, or, at least, illegal in their nature, whether in themselves unlawful or not, by unlawful means." In the course of his address, the learned judge alluded to all the important charges contained in the indictment preferred by the Attorney-General against the parties charged with conspiracy, &c. He dwelt upon the clauses that had reference to the "monster meetings," to the collection of money in the United Kingdom as well as in Ireland for the Arbitration Committee in America and Mr. Steele, and to the libels in the newspapers, but at the late hour at which he concluded it is impossible to give more than the above meagre outline.

At the conclusion of his charge, the Attorney-General intimated that the indictments would be sent before the jury at eleven o'clock next morning.

It will be seen that the state prosecutions are to be tried by the City, and not the County Grand Jury.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT INFORMER.—During the morning an application was made to the Clerk of the Crown, on behalf of Mr. Higgins, to receive informations against Mr. Hughes, the Government reporter, but that functionary refused to accede to the application. A similar application was made to Judge Burton, after his lordship had charged the jury. A number of affidavits were tendered to the court in support of the application. After considerable discussion, the court determined to receive the affidavits next morning.

HER Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, took leave of her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Whitley-court, Worcestershire, on Thursday morning, for her residence, Frogmore-house, Windsor. The Royal Duchess arrived at Frogmore, attended by Sir George Couper, in the afternoon.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.—On Thursday his Imperial Highness left Mivart's Hotel for Greenwich. His Excellency Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, M. de Koudriaffsky, and Chevalier Benkhausen, had preceded his Imperial Highness to Woolwich. On reaching Greenwich, his Imperial Highness was conducted over the Hospital by the Lieutenant-Governor, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, and on leaving the chapel, the Grand Duke visited the respectedand gallant Governor, Sir Robert Stopford, and about half-past eleven proceeded to Woolwich, to embark for Rotterdam.

COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—This Commission consists of five gentlemen, with Lord Devon as Chairman—their names are Sergeant Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Pigot, and Mr. Wynne, of Hazlewood, both Tories Wms. Tighe, of Woodstock, and More O'Ferrall, M.P., both Liberals. We regret very much to state that Mr. O'Ferrall has declined to act, principally in consequence of the state of his health, which would not justify him in undergoing the anxiety and fatigue to which, as a member of the Commission, he would be subject.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.—The packet, the Dee, left Southampton at four o'clock on Thursday, with the West Indian and South American mails, also taking out between seventy and eighty passengers, among whom is Sir William and Lady Colebrooke, the Governor of the Duke of Brabant, who is this country by the February packet.

The first stone of the proposed new church at Kensall-green was laid on Thursday by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Lonsdale principal of King's College), in the presence of a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the district. The archdeacon was assisted in the interesting ceremony by several of the local clergy.

MORE POLICE FOR WALES.—Application has been made to the Police Commissioners for another detachment of the Force, to proceed to the disturbed districts of Wales. The whole of the A division has already been already drafted to Wales, the Commissioners ordered Superintendent Greenville, of the L division, to select 13 constables and a sergeant from his division; and Sergeant Ludlow, No 7, and 13 constables, immediately volunteered for the service, and were ordered off by railway last evening.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—BARCELONETTA, Oct. 29.—Two war steamers from Tarragona have landed 1,000 infantry. The captain-general has sent siege ammunition to Girona. The batteries of the town and forts have not resumed the firing

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Queen's troops have entered Leon. All the promoters of the rebellion have been thrown into the dungeons.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 26th ult; the news which they contain had reached us previously by telegraph. In the report of the speech of the Minister of Finance, on opening the session of the Cortes, he declared the majority of the Queen, the cabinet declares its conviction of having, in this affair, consulted the national will, and of the measure being of a nature to give force to the Government and tranquility to the nation.

PORTUGAL.—A counter-revolution has been attempted in Greece. General Colocotroni, one of King Otho's aides-de camp, attempted to seduce the troops to an abandonment of their allegiance. The plot was detected, and the traitor denounced. His Majesty convened the Council of State, and solemnly denied any participation in, or knowledge of, the design. The reluctance which his Majesty evinced to break up the office of Count Armansperg, appears unlike to constitutional rule had nearly involved himself and his royal master in unretrievable ruin, created some doubts of the integrity of purpose by which the King was actuated in making the dismissal. He was, however, at length surrendered to the authorities; and, with a moderation which has distinguished the leaders of the revolution throughout their proceedings, was merely ordered to quit the country he had sought to deprive of its newly acquired liberties.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain nothing of public interest.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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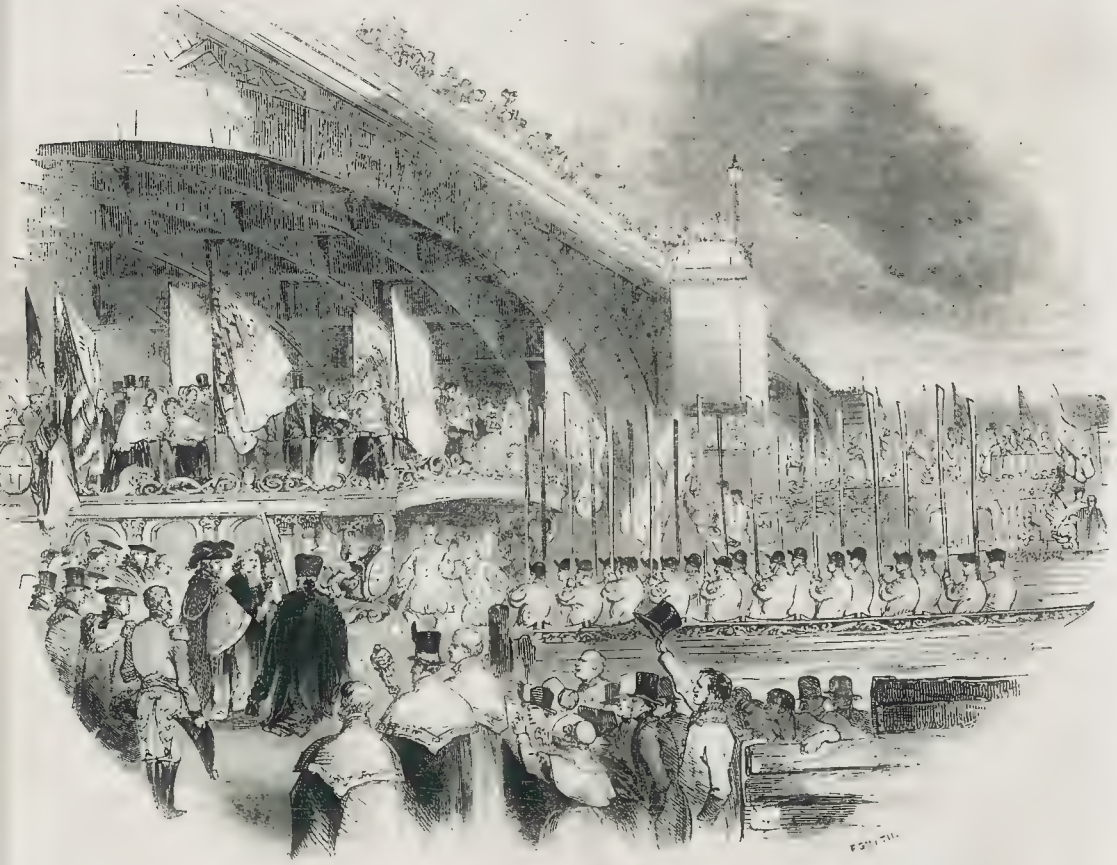
OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

PUBLIC CHARITY, AND THE SLAVERY OF THE POOR.

In proportion to our deep and unfeigned regret at the frightful amount of family destitution which prevails among the struggling classes in the metropolis and its thickly populated suburbs, is our true gratification in acknowledging the free and noble spirit with which the press has come forward—almost with one accord to answer the dictates of humanity, and to point to more prosperous society its path of duty in relieving the miserable indigence of the poor. With exhortations to the exercise of the beautiful virtue of Charity—such exhortations as honour the hearts of our public writers [illegible], however, been coupled the most harrowing exposures of oppression, the most touching details of persecuted want; and these, it is hoped, will have aroused the indignation,—as powerfully as the bold assertion of a noble principle may have marked out the responsibilities,—of the whole Christian community. It is more of these exposures, than of the simple principle of charity, that we have now to speak. We ardently hope that the latter will be actively vindicated among us, without more necessity for stern enjoinment either from the pulpit or the pen. We believe the cry of the poor to have gone forth to a public that cannot be without a heart—but, rather that from the inmost depths of its spirit, has responded, and will continue to respond, to that impressive call. The sources of private benevolence are opening upon the wretched, and pouring fertilizing streams of bounty upon the arid deserts of poverty and woe. Balm is flowing into the wounds of want—and generously and gloriously let it flow warmly on. Let the magistrates make themselves industriously the bankers of the poor—let the poor boxes be fast and freely filled and replenished for their abounding necessities—let the virtue of brotherhood make itself felt in the bosoms of the prosperous—and, although there be no law, but the bitter law of the workhouse, to meet the emergencies of general destitution, yet by such means shall individual misery be assisted, and hope be taught, if not to burn brightly, at least to flicker, within the homes and hearts of thousands of the poor. Fire, too, shall warm them as well as hope—and they shall have food along with charity;—cloathing shall allay



THE LORD MAYOR EMBARKING AT SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

their winter of sorrow—and they shall have a bed, from whose pillow they will murmur prayerful blessings upon the authors of their newgot comfort, sympathy, and relief. And blessings for ever unto the wealthy are the prayers of the poor!

To turn now, however, from the question of mere relief, to those exposures at which we have hinted, let us see if we cannot aid in fixing the public mind as much in anger as in sorrow—in heartloathing as in grief—upon the horrible system they have developed; and, if we cannot suggest a legislative remedy, at least try to show how society may take the sternest means of the oppressed destitute into its own hands, and lay the axe of its moral influence at the very root of the baneful evil by which it is shocked. The police offices, for the last few days, have exhibited a series of cases of extreme wretchedness, brought under the notices of the magistrates, in the form of charges for illegal pawning, by certain grovelling harpies of a nefarious traffic, against the starving and struggling victims of their merciless cupidity. The effect of the exposures has generally been relief of the misery instead of punishment of the crime—a result which has been hailed by humanity and warmed the sympathies of society towards the classes oppressed. The poor creatures whose cases have been brought forward, are labouring sempstresses—workwomen, employed by wholesale tailors of a low caste grasping middlewomen cheap grinding slopsellers—merciless Jews and persons of such social calibre—who triumph most in the profits which they wring from the poorest vitals—most glory in the gain which comes of toil, and tears, and grief. These wretches (it is of no use to mince terms in talking of their caste), employ hundreds of poor persons in their lowly occupation of making shirts, trousers, and general clothing, at three half-pence, twopence, or threepence per article—the workpeople to give security for the material, and find their own thread. By labour the most wasting and incessant—the most grinding and tiring, and unhealthy—the most tedious and enduring, for it steals eighteen hours from the day—by such labour it is impossible for the strong and industrious to earn more than six or seven shillings per week—and besides rent and candles to be found (fire, alas! out of the question), there are often young helpless children to be supported by hapless mothers out of this miserable pittance. Weak and more weak the wasting labourer grows—consumption and disease are engrafted upon poverty—the health fails—the work decreases in the amount performed—starvation's gaunt skeleton comes and stalks upon the bedless floor—and the mother, without hope, or food, or money, looks at her pining children, and, seizing upon the small modicum of coarse merchandize entrusted to her upon security, goes forth and pawns it for a meal! The middlewoman is at her heels, and she is in a few hours before a magistrate; but the Christian dispenser of justice is shocked at the afflicting story, narrated to him in its bitter truth, and confirmed by the squalid emaciation of the weeping culprit; and, as a consequence, pity and commiseration take the place of punishment, and the child of misery is afforded a temporary relief. Such has been the history of the cases which have, within the last few days, brought to the police-courts of London these poor sempstresses under the immediate protection of the human public. It is clear that the moral guilt of the dishonesty of the illegal pawners lies with the taskmasters who give such infamously low remuneration for most toiling work in the middlewomen, who, in heartless idleness, step in between the miserable employers and the miserably employed—in the shocking system of security which helps the grinder to grind—and in the ready negligence of the pawnbroker, who affords this unhappy race of beings the means of borrowing upon what he knows is not their own. The system is one of ingrained dishonesty; and of the many thieves that work it, the poor victim is the least.

We shall not particularize all the harrowing instances which have latterly proved the truth of our assertion; but take from the police cases of Wednesday one only—in which, by the way, the poor applicant for the magistrate's advice had committed no dishonesty. Mr. Broderip had sent Ellis to her room, and this is that officer's report

> He went early in the morning to No. 4, Browning place, where the poor applicant, Ellen Myers, said she resided, and there, in a small room, which, though cleanly under the circumstances, presented every appearance of great destitution, he found the poor woman and her aged mother at work making up fustian dresses—an operation which, from the resistance offered by the tough rigidity of the material to the passage of the needle, is one of the most laborious natural employments. This, together with the unpleasant odour which the fustian emits when freshly fabricated, renders the work very fatiguing and unwholesome. There were two children in the room, one six and the other seven years old, whose appearance clearly evidenced the pinched economy to which they were necessarily compelled to submit. In one corner of the room was a wretched bed, the residue place of the whole family, the only covering for which was a single quilt, scanty and threadbare. From the whole of the observations made by Ellis the poor woman's condition was ten times worse than one would be led to suppose from her statement to the Court, and, so far from her being only 7s. 6d in debt, all that they had except such covering as nature required was out as security will the pawnbroker. In answer to the inquiries of Ellis, the poor woman stated that the utmost she and her mother could earn by the extremest labour was from 7s. to 8s. per week, from which, she had to deduct the rent before she could think of expending any of the remainder for food, fuel, or covering. Ellis at once paid the arrear due to the landlord, and having left some shillings for immediate occasions, hastened to report to the magistrate the result of his inquiries. Mr. Broderip, regretting that the exhausted state of the poor box did not allow him to do more, directed that £3 should be expended in purchasing clothings and procuring them some warmer covering for the winter. At this moderate rate one wretched family has been rendered comparatively happy by "a visit to the indigent-room keeper

We pray our readers to take the hint of the last paragraph—to seek out such cases as these, or, at least, to remember the poor-box, and give their mite to solace the sufferings of the lowly and the sad; but, for society at large, we ask it to grapple with the whole question involved in such expositions as the above. It is clear that the poor victims of the mines and factories never endured a more horrible slavery than that which has been undergone by the famishing workwomen employed by the wholesale slopsellers, and Jew clothes speculators, of London, and some large provincial towns, but of the great metropolis especially. We are ready to admit, that the evil is one which it would be extremely difficult to legislate for; and that private benevolence might do more for the sufferers than law-making in the way of relief. But there is one preventive of the base oppression which strikes us as practicable, and which we at once urge upon the public to direct against the merciless traffickers in hope and health, who give work, not to aid industry, but to crush independence, and to quench life. Let fair-dealing persons of all ranks refuse to buy the merchandise, wholesale or retail, of any masters but those who will state and attest the rate of remuneration at which they pay their poor sempstresses; and if that rate be as cruel, avaricious, tyrannising, and destructive, as it now ordinarily is—if it be such as to produce and continue the present destitution—scout the masters as what they are, mere heartless brutes, with no god but their money, and no altar but their desk. There are honest men who will pay better wages, and with trifling difference, indeed, in the price of their merchandise; and let society use its personal influence in putting down the rogues.

It is well known that these puffing slopsellers are among the most remorseless of the impostors of London. They live upon misleading advertisements absorb more money than would make their wages fair; and, while they increase their traffic, increase also the flood of misery by which it is maintained. How many a gentle and suffering woman pays in privation for the abominable doggrel which gulls the public with its lie, day after day, in the advertising columns of the press. How many a widow has wanted and orphan starved because of the grinding competition of these reckless falsehoods. And the Shylocks never care in what sort of attraction they trade. It was but the other day that one of them headed his advertisement the "Death of Elton," made his Jew venture upon the appalling calamity of a wreck at sea, in which many had perished—sported with the feelings of a family of orphan children—and then gradually plunged into praises of the wretched fustian which might have been starving the victims who were making it into clothes! But it has been truly said by the *Times* that these things will not bear the light, and the light has been thrown upon them!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 7.

SPAIN

The news from Spain, received to-day, is very important, and well worthy the most serious attention. The pregnant question has been examined by committees of both houses, and the ministerial project approved of. M. Martinez de la Rosa reported to the Senate, and M. Figueras to the Congress. Both of these gentlemen confined their remarks to the question itself, and made no allusion to the state of the country. As I anticipated, there will be much opposition to the project—not that for a moment it can be imagined that the ministers will be in a minority. The question lies not in the Chambers, but in the disorganised state of the whole kingdom. From these will arise the most serious results. In the Senate, M. Joaquin Francisco Campuzano, well known in the diplomatic circle, has laid on the table an amendment, couched in the following terms:—"The General Cortes declare, that her Majesty, Queen Isabella II., shall exercise the royal authority, with the assistance of a Council of State, whose functions shall cease on the day on which the constitutional law recognises her majority. The Council of State to be composed of three members and two and members, to be named by the Cortes in the same act of the declaration of the majority. The powers of the Council to be confined to the giving of advice, in writing, to the Queen . . . . . where her Majesty shall have to exercise the rights which the Constitution gives to the King." &c. &c.

In the Congress it is said that MM. Bernaber, Florez, Orejero, Moras, and Crooke intend to propose a resolution to the effect "that the Ministers, having violated the Constitution, should be called to the bar of the house." The debate will be stormy, and there is little doubt that the speeches of the Opposition will be directed more to the people than to fair and legitimate discussion. In the meantime, it is generally acknowledged that the present Ministers must go out, and report states that they will be replaced by M. Olozaga, as Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council—M. Cortese, or M. Olivano, Home Department—M. Mazzredo, the friend, indeed *bosom friend*, of General Narvaez, War Department—M. Cantero, Finances—M. Luzuriaga, Justice—and M. Frias, Marine. M. Lopez is to be named President of the Superior Tribunal of Justice M. Isturiz is to be elected President of the Congress; and M. Manzano de la Rosa, to be created Count of Alliance, is to be the new Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries. On the 31st, Madrid was tranquil, but serious apprehensions were entertained that, when Isturiz manifested would rise en masse, and demand, among other subjects of much discussion, is the immense sum of money received for the sale of national property, of which no clear account has as yet been given. It would appear, that up to the end of May last, 154,077 estates have been sold, producing 4,935,100,106 réals.

The insurrection in different parts of the kingdom occupies daily the attention of the ministers, who find themselves in a difficult position. The different captain generals demand reinforcements, and the Government is obliged to demand troops for the protection of Madrid.! It is true that Leon and Saragossa have surrendered, but other places have declared against the Government, and the disposable force is not sufficient to meet every exigency. The town of Leon is in the hands of the Government, but the insurgents escaped, and are revolutionizing La Mancha and Old Castile. The capitulation of Saragossa may be considered rather as a compromise than a victory, for General Concha was obliged to consent to the National Guards retaining their arms. The instant the insurrection assumes a strong progress, he assured that Saragossa will again declare for the Central Junta. The accounts from Galicia are most alarming. A private letter which I have before me states that Garrea, the private secretary to Espartero, had arrived the port of Vigo, and that 20,000 muskets had been landed. The movement commenced by the National Guards, who fired on the troops and wounded Colonel Suazo, and who were soon joined by the officers and men of the Provisional Regiment of Lugo. The garrison of Ferol declares, which commands the bay, capitulated. At the departure of my letter no junta had been named, the chief authority was invested in a Catalonian named Buch. The troops who remained faithful to the Government, had intrenched themselves in an old Chelsea which commands the bay. The Captain-General had ordered General Conner to march against the insurgents at the head of 2,000 men, and it was expected that the battering artille would be before Vigo on the 30th ult. The Vice of Galicia had been declared in a state of siege. Vigo has only a common wall with a fort flanked by four bastions. I am inclined to believe that the insurrection is fast extending; whether the insurgents will succeed is problematical, but all those who know anything of Spain are aware that no opinion can be formed as to the result of events in that unhappy country. It is said that the notorious General Nogueras had landed in Gibraltar, from whence he could easily communicate with the less affected in Malaga and Seville. We are without any very recent news from Catalonia. On the 29th ult., Sanz, who having received a reinforcement from Tarragona, and who independent of the troops in the different fortifications, was at the head of 6,000 men, wrote to the Central Junta, stating "that if, within half an hour the firing against Garcia and others had not ceased, he would bombard Barcelona, and reduce it to ashes." The Central Junta replied that they were not to be intimidated by threats, and that they were determined to fire on Sanz, Clot, and Garcia, should the result even be the destruction of Barcelona. The courage of the Junta was not to be stamped, and that it was driven to desperate means, they had in their power a terrible vengeance." By the last accounts both parties continued firing at each other, without any real result; General Prim was firing away at Gerona, and the insurgents were in high spirits. It was, however, expected that they would be obliged to capitulate.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Portugal of the 2nd inst. confirm the former report of an intended re-construction of the cabinet. The Duke of Palmella, the Marquis of Saldanha, and Gomes de Castro will all take office.

ITALY

A sanguinary quarrel took place at Ancona on the 31st of October, between the different troops forming the garrison; the event was considered of such importance that a detachment of Dragoons had been disarmed by order of the Governor-General. It was generally supposed that the insurgents were at the bottom of this unfortunate affair. A letter from Rome, dated the 22d, says "that a conspiracy had been discovered in the district of Frosinone, which was to be conducted by 400 armed men. The miscreants intended murdering all the persons employed about the house, and then flying to the mountains and organising themselves as banditti. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time, and the ringleaders placed in separate cells."

FRANCE

His Majesty Louis Philippe and all the royal family continue to inhabit the Palace of St. Cloud. His Majesty enjoys most excellent health, and makes frequent excursions to Versailles. Great preparations are being made for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours to England. The visit of Queen Victoria to Chateau d'Eu seems to have infused new life into the court—hitherto dull and monotonous; it is now, so I am most confidentially assured, to be one of the gayest in Europe, and that a series of *fêtes* and balls will be given this winter in the Palace of the Tuileries. Leopold and the Queen have returned to Belgium. Letters have been received at the Palace, announcing that the Princess Clemence and Prince Augustus of Cobourg intend visiting Paris in the month of January, and to remain a month. The Princess Clementine is a great favourite in the royal family. The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg quitted Cobourg on the 24th October, with his son, for Vienna. The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 30th Oct. announces "that by a royal decision, dated the 18th of October, his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale had been named to the command of the province of Constantine." It is the general opinion that ere long the duke will replace Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-General of Algeria.

It was reported yesterday that, owing to ill health, M. Lacave-Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, intended retiring from office. Should he do so, other changes will take place in the ministry.

The Duke d'Aumale left Marseilles for Genoa, reached Florence on the 23rd of Oct.; the next day he visited the picture gallery in the Palace Pitti, he then dined with the Grand Duke, and left Florence at 7 o'clock.

Amongst our recent arrivals in Paris, is Lord Brougham. His Lordship after passing a few days with his friend, M. Dupin, goes to his estate, Cannes, where he will remain a month or more.

The Gérant, or responsible Editor, of the legitimate journal "La France," has been indicted by the public prosecutor. He is accused "with an attack on principles and form of the government, founded in 1830, and against the rights of the King held by the wish of the nation and the Constitutional Charter—with dispute adhesion to another form of government, in attributing as claim on the throne a person proscribed by the laws, and in expressing the wish, the hope or menace, of a restoration of the fallen dynasty, and the destruction of the constitutional monarchical order—with offences against the members of the Royal Family, and lastly with attempts to excite hatred or contempt of the government of the king." It is expected that the trial will take place on the 9th.

The south of France is again the prey of a most frightful inundation. The last accounts, dated the 4th, state that at about two kilometres above Arles the bank of the Rhone had been broken. On the 2nd, the bridges of Mêrs, Manosque, Mirabeau, Pertuis, and Bonpas were carried away. The environs of Grenoble were covered with water; indeed the most serious disasters may be expected.

During the season of 1841 to 1842 the number of wolves killed or trapped in France was 741; wild boars, 490; foxes, 2895; weasels, 331; and wild cats, 1626.

The *Journal de Sarrebrouck*, of the 31st October, relates that at Bher Rauschbach, in Prussia, a peasant's wife was delivered of four children, three boys and a girl. The mother and children were in perfect health.

There was consumed in Paris, during the month of October, 6186 oxen, 1749 cows, 5507 calves, and 26,068 sheep; being 1,000 oxen and 1,000 sheep less, and 6 cows and 374 sheep more, than during the month of October last year.

The health of Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) is completely re-established.

We continue very dull in the musical world. The rehearsals of "Maria de Rohan" continue almost daily; it will be brought out about the 15th. In the last act there is a most beautiful trio sung by Gruai, Ponchard, and Remeni.

The ballad written by Donizetti for Madame Brumbilla, is one of the most delicious morsels ever written by him. In the Grand Opera every thing is ready for "Don Sebastian." Duprez Gras has arranged her dispute with the director, and has signed an engagement for three years. M. Scribe has also been engaged Madame Potier has gone back to the Opéra Comique.

It is said, that during the season, a new opera, by Halle, the libretto by Scribe, will be brought out. A new opera, in three acts, by Auber, will also be produced. The poem of the opera, in five acts, by Listz, is from the romance "Consuelo," by Georges Sand. The principal characters are to be thus distributed—*Consuelo*, by Madame Stolz; *La Corilla*, by Madame Dorus; *Marie-Therèse*, by Madame Sedaine Méguilles; *Albert, by* Barrolhet; *Anzoleto*, by Duprez; and *Porpore*, by Levasseur.

The son of Hummel, a very young man, brought out at Weimar an opera called "Hunmer de Merasbourg."

The sisters, Milanollo, are playing with great success at Milan. The concerts in Vienna produced upwards of 50,000 florins. "I Lombardi alla prima Crociata" opera, by Verdi, has been well received at Lucca. Next spring there will be a German opera at the theatre Carcano at Milan. It is expected that the Vienna troop will give a certain number of representations. A new opera, called "Anelda di Messino," by Vera, has been much applauded at Milan. Salvi intended bringing out the season his "Lara." "Osti e non Osti," by Persiani, is now performing at Genoa to crowded houses. A new opera has been brought out at the theatre Fondo, at Naples, called "Mathia l'Invalido," by Majo. It was a complete fiasco. "Tu Sonne d'un Nuit," Mendelssohn, was enthusiastically applauded at the Summer Theatre of Potsdam. Restigui has composed a psalm for Aix la-Chapelle; he also intends bringing out an opera.

Madame Paradol, the ex-reigning queen of the Theatre Francais, died on the 1st. at Nanterre.

FOUR O CLOCK

The following most interesting news has just been received from Spain:—

"SANTIAGO, 26th October.—All the troops in the garrison of Vigo have joined the insurgents, and sworn to die with them in defence of their liberties. The whole of Galicia will follow the example. The frigate La Constitucion, cruising before Vigo, has declared for the Central Junta. The Castaos de Castro was taken by assault, by the National Guards, yesterday. A company of the regiment of Zamora, which left Pontevera with the political chief to attack the insurgents, went over to them. The important city of Ferrol has declared for the Central Junta. Pontevedra has also declared against the Government. The insurgents are marching in all directions, joined in every village by the peasantry. We have arms in abundance. General Iriarte is idolized by the people.

The bull fight at Madrid, the produce of which was devoted to the *construction of a church*, realized 29,634 réals!

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI

On Monday last a new drama in three acts, entitled "The Bohemians; or, The Rogues of Paris," was produced at this theatre with complete success. It is a free adaptation from the French of "Eugene Sue," by Mr. E. Stirling, whose pen must go at a railroad pace, for it was but a week before that he produced another piece from the French. The following explanatory announcement appears at the head of the bills: "The *Bohemians* are that class of criminals whose existence is a problem—their conditions and their fortunes an enigma—living no resting place—who are never to be found, and yet are to be seen every where—who have no trade, yet live by professions the greater number of whom rise without knowing where they shall dine—rich to-day—dying with hunger to-morrow—ready to live honestly if they *can*, and otherwise if they *cannot*." Such are the chief parts of the personages who appear in this drama, connected with some others of more interest and less depravity. These, brought together in an artfully interwoven story, heightening to the close, with a due allowance of the most approved melo-dramatic effects, combine to form a drama of no ordinary effect. In the first act, *Louise* (a betrayed and forsaken girl), attempts suicide by plunging into the Seine: she is saved by a drunken Bohemian (*Breve Bavar*), who had formerly been sent to the galleys for some crime which he did not commit, and who, on his return, went half-crazed on finding his wife, whom he tenderly loved, had died through sorrow, on which he fled from the world and joined the wandering Bohemians. The King of the Bohemians, who passes under the title, *Le Chevalier de mont Orgereil*, induces *Breve Bavar* to murder *Louise*, by making him believe that she was concerned in his wife's death, in order that he might be carry into effect a marriage between *Louise's* seducer (a roué who had joined the gang), and a rich heiress, by which he should gain 200,000 francs. *Breve Bavar* undertakes the task with horrid satisfaction, and here the interest of the piece is fairly excited. The scene in the quarries of Mont Martre, where it is contrived that *Breve Bavar* should meet, was most splendidly acted by O. Smith and Mrs. Yates. About to perpetrate the murder, he discovers that she is his own child—the daughter of his beloved *Marie*, and not only that, but she possesses documents exculpating him from his imputed crime, and fixing it on the real perpetrator, who is discovered at the end of the piece to have been *Le Chevalier*, the King of the Bohemians. This is the truly interesting portion of the piece—the rest is common-place, and to be found in every melodrama, at the same time highly effective. The other characters are mere accessories to the development of the main story. The principal of those were *Lolot* (Miss E. Stanley), a French grisette, in love with *Bagnolet* (Mr. Wright), an itinerant vendor of cigars, and a Parisian guide. Wright's part was regular broad English farce, and kept the audience in a roar. His *pas de deux* with Miss Stanley in the third was irresistibly comic, and contrasted pleasantly with the savage grandeur of O. Smith's acting. We must not omit to say that Messrs. Lyon, Maynard, and Wieland, performed most admirably in their respective parts. The piece is beautifully got up, and, no doubt, will have a considerable run.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ludere qui nescit, campestribus obstinet armis.

Thus saith the great philosopher of civilization; his meaning—in truth, the reader needeth not the telling—being, that without betting there must be no racing. His maxim has been implicitly followed ever since the Olympic Games were revived among us under the title of "The Turf." Thus hath the course gone on, and prospered: but lo! its glories are jeopardized its hopes have received a heavy blow. In the course of the last week, certain persons—moved thereto, no doubt, by force of conscience—caused to be served on my Lords Eglinton and George Bentinck, together with Colonel Peel and the Hon. Charles Greville, suits, or other demonstrations of action, under a statute of Queen Anne, whereby betting on horse races is strictly prohibited as "common gambling." It is said that one of the noble lords entered White's with his hands full of the aforesaid oblong missives, to the consternation of its bay-window, and that the honourable the Clerk of the Council by no means took the announcement of an intention to turn him from the evil of his ways as a piece of personal courtesy.

Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that a batch of great men is fairly worth the prosecution for misdemeanours, and that the damages are laid at some fifty thousand pounds or thereabouts. The law so decrees it—and one of the parties, at all events, cannot quarrel with the taste that refers raising issues to the statutes at large—for he himself has always had recourse to them in any difficulty arising out of his turf career. Whatever the result of the pending prosecutions—and what that result will be, there can be little doubt—good will come of their having been instituted. If betting lays open to ruinous losses the person who practises it, there must be an end of the ring—as, also, if its business in future must be understood to be carried on by sufferance. Mercury knows there was danger enough in meddling with the odds before; but if a man is to pay £30 for every £10 he wins *or loses*, even if he be permitted to do there are a few who still enquire about the Derby, and the Olympics of 1844. This former issue is by no means satisfactorily situated. With two horses before Christmas at 8 to 1, the market is thrice as bad as it was this time last year, when it was indifferent enough for any main purpose. But the only article in it is this extravagant Derby, and therefore it finds customers. The average may be thus quoted:—

LAST BETTING

6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 10 to 1 agst Cadland's lot; 16 to 1 agst Forth's lot, 8 to 1 agst Rattan, 8 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 25 to 1 agst Orlando; 30 to 1 agst Jerry; 30 to 1 agst Leander; 40 to 1 agst Delightful colt; 50 to 1 agst King of the Gypsies; 50 to 1 agst Hugh-a-Ballagh; 66 to 1 agst Valtri; 66 to 1 agst Governor; 66 to 1 agst Lorimer.

While the Agincourt was at Manilla, in April, and only eight days there, she took 15 men from by the station. The Admiral, Sir Thomas [illegible] perly thought it advisable immediately to put to sea, which he [illegible] in her, while there, tells us he visited the Royal Manufactory of Tobacco, the Sovereign of Spain's workshop; and to his astonishment found that 6000 persons were employed daily, the whole year round, in the fabrication of cheroots.

Last week a respectable farmer named Messenger, who stands charged with the murder of one of his servants on the farm at Gaddesbury, in Leicestershire, was admitted to bail, when he invited his sureties and several other friends to a feast to celebrate his release. The party drank ardent spirits to such excess that one man, named Johnston, of Rotherby, died in consequence.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A Munich letter states that Colocotroni has arrived there, not, as was [illegible] government, but as a private individual.

Last week a full length colossal statue, in plaster, of Louis Philippe, was placed on its pedestal [illegible] Palace on the Quai d'Orsay. The King is represented for the first time with the Royal mantle lined with ermine, and a laurel crown on his head. The right arm is stretched out horizontally, and the left is placed on a tablet bearing the inscription *«Devant Dieu je fus et devrai me faire toujours la loi de mes constitutionnels, et la force de mon droit devant l'étranger.»*

The last accounts from Italy relative to the health of the Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) still continue to improve.

Sunday last being the anniversary of the memorable gunpowder plot, in 1605, and the revolution, in 1688, the commemorative services of the day were used in many of the metropolitan churches, the ministers of which took occasion to allude to the happy deliverance of the Church and nation from the domination of Rome, as recorded in history, and to deprecate the efforts of a certain party at the present day to bring the Church of England again within the sphere of its influence.

On the 8th ult., at two A.M., a severe shock of earthquake was [illegible] at Messina. Many of the inhabitants got up and walked the streets [illegible] brass

A letter from Coburg states the Princess Clementine and her husband, Prince Augustus, will arrive in France in January, and pass some months with the royal family. The Princess is said to be a great favourite at Coburg.

Alderman Copeland was fined at one of the City Police offices, last week, on account of his servant having caused an obstruction in Cornhill, by keeping a horse and cart standing longer than necessary in the street while delivering packages.

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has requested, gratuitously by Her Majesty's woods and plantations in the neighbourhood of Pickering and in other parts of York. His lordship's inspection of the above property is with a view to planting and dreaming, so that empirement to the [illegible] pleasure at this season of the year will probably be afforded, which will no doubt be very beneficial.

An evening journal estimates the number of persons who visited the cemetery of Père la Chaise on Wednesday (All Saints' day) at 30,000

Letters from Pondicherry announce that the Government of Bourbon has taken possession of the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and left garrisons there.

A youth named Primer was committed by the Birmingham magistrates, on Saturday last, for the fraudulent appropriation of a money letter.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Lucca in the morning of the 30th ult., at half past four o'clock, and was followed by another, but slighter, continued by any accident. On the [illegible] three slight shocks were again felt, the [illegible] of which lasted five seconds. At Florence and Genoa a similar shock was [illegible] felt at about the same time.

On Wednesday, while the great bell of the cathedral of Notre Dame was arang rung, the clapper gave way, and the enormous mass fell down through two floors of the tower, and lodged on the third. Three persons were injured, and one of them, a ringer named Muzarin, so much so in the head, by a splinter from the scaffolding, that it was necessary to carry him immediately into the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu

It is a curious fact, and one sufficiently corroboratory of the depression of the times, that there has been a very material decrease in the consumption of malt by all the large London brewers for the year just ended.

Lieut. Escande, of the French steamer Eurotas, whose services in saving three vessels, one a Turkish frigate, we have recently mentioned, has received from his Highness the Sultan, as a mark of his approbation and gratitude, a magnificent snuff box set in brilliants of the first water

On Tuesday last a huge salmon was leaping about in the river Tees, near Newport. Mr John Daly, farmer, and a "smack shot," happened to see him, he popped into the house and got his gun, and let slip at him the first time he came up, and killed him. A dog brought the fish out.

The Scheme estuary embankment in the Counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, is progressing rapidly, one half of the work being already [illegible] It is calculated that the soil thus reclaimed will vary in value of £50 to £80.

The Grandson of the city of Hamburg has forwarded to the King of Hanover a superb testimonial in writing, containing a thanksgiving from the citizens of Hamburg to his Majesty, for the assistance he rendered them on the occasion of the late calamitous conflagration of the city of Hamburg. His Majesty has ordered this document to be deposited in the royal archives of Hanover.

The ruins have been so heavy in France, that several of the rivers have overflowed their banks, and caused serious damage to property within the reach of the devastating flood

We learn from Berlin that M. Grube, who left that city some time ago, to fix the post of Consul-General of Prussia in China, is to remain some time in the East Indies—sons in the East. Before he proceeds to China, it is said the Prussian government contemplates a good market in China for wool, and manufactures of cotton and flax.

By Royal mandate, the degree of D.D. has been conferred on the Rev. R. Phelps, Master of Sydney Sussex College, the son of a batter, formerly carrying on business in the town of Devonport, and brother to Mr. Phelps, the eminent tragedian. It is remarkable circumstance that the two brothers should have become distinguished ornaments in professions so opposed to each other as are the stage and the pulpit

The anniversary of the memorable "Gunpowder Plot" in 1605, having this year fallen on Sunday, the numerous urchins who are in the annual practice of exhibiting "Guy" in the streets of the metropolis, had to delay their "pleasure in burning" till Monday, but either owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, or the want of "public contributions" to sustain his notoriety with becoming dignity, the immortal Guy was unusually scarce. The only result of the celebration of that day, under circumstances that one would suppose should have become distinguished ornaments in professions so opposed to each other as are the stage and the pulpit

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Mr. T. Hamilton Miller, advocate, and sheriff of the county of Selkirk, died last week. This gentleman succeeded Sir Walter Scott in the above office in the year 1832.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Duruset (for so many years a public favourite at the Theatres Royal Drury lane and Covent-garden), which took place on Monday morning after an illness of a few months' duration, in the 52nd year of his age.

Commandant Parquin, who was sent to the prison of Boullens to undergo his sentence as participator in the attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, but who had, on account of ill-health, obtained permission to pass two seasons at the Baths of Bourbon, is at present in the hospital at Chaumont. He is watched day and night by a gendarme.

The statutes of the Châteaubriand having declined, on the ground of ill health, accepting the invitation of the Duke of Bordeaux, is considered by several of the journals. It is now said that he will leave France for Ireland in a few days, on a visit to the Duke in London

Since the light sovereigns have been called in, no less a number than 600,000 have been received from the Branch Bank of England, in New castle, to the present month. London, however, is more sustained in that neighbourhood is not less than £10,000 ; being 4d each on the 600,000, the amount made by the Branch Bank of England!

Several persons of the Grand Duchy of Baden were recently tried on a charge of being connected with Regal associations at Paris, and were condemned to several months imprisonment. The *Frankfurter Gazette* informs us that the Grand Duke has just granted them a full pardon

On Monday evening a trial was made between the celebrated inventions—the Bude and Farnsday lights—fixed for that purpose in two of the [illegible] of the Reform Club. There were present Sir H. Webb, Bart., Captain Brown, Mr. Farraday, Mr. Barry, Sir E. Colebrook, Sir J. Bruce, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Nurse, F.R.S., and many gentlemen connected with the club. The result of the experiment was in favour of the Bude light.

It is rumoured, that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland had resigned, or intended to resign, the Chancellorship of Cambridge University; and that in all probability, his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be chosen to succeed his grace in that distinguished and important office.

Last week a pawnbroker's assistant at Leeds lent ten shillings on a cloak to a girl who presented it for that purpose, but after her departure, the unlucky pawnbroker found that the cloak was his own, which he had left behind him on the previous day at a Sunday School, of which he was a teacher

A Prize fighter, who was favourably known amongst his fellows by the cognomen of young Dutch Sam, but whose real name was Evans, died on Saturday last, in the 36th year of his age

The Penelope steam-vessel took over a cargo of sixteen hundred tons of [illegible] for the use of the army stationed in Ireland.

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to have a marine villa [illegible] Cowes, Isle of Wight, as an occasional residence during the summer and autumnal months.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Lloyd, son of Major-General William Lloyd, at the early age of twenty eight, at Goorah, Thebes, on the 15th of October, by the accidental discharge of his gun. Mr. Lloyd edited the papers of those enterprising travellers, the Geralds, and was the author of other works favourably known to the literary world. His varied accomplishments gave promise of great future distinction

Lord Brougham does not intend to prolong his residence at Cannes beyond the close of December, when the noble and learned lord returns to this country direct, in order to be at the opening of the parliamentary session.

It appears that upwards of a million pieces of shirtings, and nearly 60 millions pounds of cotton twist, have already been exported to China this year, be not somewhere about three times the quantity of each shipped for the east during the same period last year.

It is a fact, which the curious in such matters may think worthy of recording, that the flag which floated over the Nelson testimonial in Trafalgar square, on Monday last, is the identical ensign which, 38 years ago, waved over the immortal hero himself, on the memorable occasion of his last greatest achievement and death.

The erection of new and commodious royal marine barracks at Woolwich has been contracted for by Mr. Rigby, at an estimated expense of £70,000. They are engaged to accommodate 1,000 men, with the usual complement of officers. A new Royal Marine Hospital is also being erected.

On Monday, at a Special Session of the Justices for the Kensington division, the granting of a license for the Kensington theatre, on the application of Mr. Henry Morland was refused.

An immense quantity of foreign fruit continues to be imported into the Clyde [illegible] quality, or hoisted in the hulls of the vessels, where they are stowed in bulk. On the other hand, the apples, pears, and plums, of the most delicate kinds, are imported in excellent condition, when carefully packed in boxes.

On the 7th a general meeting of the subscribers to the School for the Indigent Blind, instituted in 1799, and situated in St. George's-fields, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Mr. R. Pugh in the chair. The number of pupils now in the establishment is estimated at 70 and 72 females, and a manufactory has been opened, the articles made in which during the last year by the hands of the blind persons were sold for £1,469

A splendid and most powerful hydro-oxygen microscope (magnifying objects upwards of 30,000 000 of times larger than their natural size) was exhibited before her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and the illustrious visitors to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday. The exhibition occupied nearly an hour. At its conclusion Prince Albert expressed himself in terms of high admiration at the development of the extraordinary powers of the microscope, the property of Mr. F. Hovath Paine

Mr. E. Gifford, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, has been elected to the Second Mastership of Shrewsbury School. Mr. Gifford was Pitt University scholar in the year 1842, 15th Wrangler Senior (*æqualis*) of the Classical Tripos, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist of 1843.

The Great Western steam-ship left Liverpool on Friday night for Bristol, to be laid up there during winter.

St. Mary's church, Wrotham, was consecrated on Friday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a numerous congregation, both lay and clerical.

Sir Robert Peel has appointed the Rev. John Sinclair, treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, and vicar of Kensington, to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, vacated by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale to the see of Lichfield.

Further accounts to Sept. 7, from the Cape of Good Hope, and to Aug. 24 from Graham's Town, relate another savage murder of a British soldier in the Amapondo country. The victim in this case is a trader named George Duffy, and who seems to have been sacrificed to the avarice and cupidity of the chiefs of this country, their object being, apparently, the seizure of his goods, consisting of horses waggon-oxen, beads, iron guns, &c.

The appointment of Clerk of the Clergy Returns in the Privy Council office, is become vacant by the death of Mr. Tyrrell. The office belongs to the Ear. of Clarendon, at Nice. Mr. Villiers was the third son of the late Hon. George Villiers, by Lady Theresa Parker, sister to the late Earl of Morley, and married the Hon. Miss Liddell, second daughter of Lord Ravensworth.

The Brazilian barque Confidencia, Marvel dos Santos Lara master, which was captured off Quillemuine River, Mozamuique Channel, on the 17th of March last by her Majesty's ship Daphne, was taken into Simon's Bay, Cape, on the 23rd of June, for condemnation. The cargo of the vessel consisted of farina, "liquers, &c.; slaves-irons and slave cocks were also found on board The Brazilian schooner Esperanza, Antonio A. Gonsalves master, which was captured on the 29th of May, by her Majesty's brig Spy, was taken into Sierra Leone, on the 22nd of June, and was found to be fully equipped for the slave trade. The Governor of Gambia, Mr. Seagram, died at Bathurst, on the 27th of August last, of the coast fever

The Bread-street Ward scrutiny, which ended in giving the aldermanic gown to Mr H. Hughes, seems likely to lead to a very general disfranchisement in the City. Of 169 voters for the two candidates, no less than 107 were rejected on that scrutiny, twelve for not being resident twelve months, eight for not being occupants, thirty-nine rated; seventeen for not being occupants, and badly rated: nine for not being rated to *all* the rates; twenty because comprehended in rating as one of a company; two because badly rated as a firm; twenty-two because their premises only are rated; eleven because rated only; five because not rated at all, though resident; and three for receiving alms. These or similar rules will be applied in future elections, and a wholesale municipal disfranchisement impends over the City.

The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday to upwards of fifty of the leading Dissenting clergymen of the metropolis, together with some of the most influential persons of the several denominations.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have granted permission for a pier to be carried out from the front of the Sun Inn, Chatham, for the convenience of passengers embarking and disembarking to and from that vicinity. And the erection of the pier is already commenced. Similar permission has been given to erect a pier off Blue Boar Hard, at Rochester, on the premises of Mr Marshall.

The preachership of Lincoln's Inn is vacant by Mr. Lonsdale's elevation to the episcopal bench. We have heard the names of the Rev. James Anderson, Archdeacon Rounson, and Archdeacon Manning mentioned as probable candidates for this important piece of preferment.

The merchants of Belfast have effected a most important arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, by which a line of England mail will, in future, be conveyed by that route to Belfast, by their two splendid steamers some hours earlier than hitherto.

A correspondent of the Puritan denounces the Ultra-Catholic party of Lucerne as alarmed at the bold measures which they have adopted, and the threatening consequences to themselves which had arisen.

The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new church at Headless Cross last week, in the presence of the Rev. Lord Aston and a numerous assemblage of the clergy and [illegible]

A handsome tablet is about to be erected in the new Cathedral Church of Calcutta to the memory of the late gallant Colonel Deane. The tablet is erected by the commander-in chief and officers of the Queen s army serving in India, to record the actions of a brave and distinguished soldier.

The number of salmon passing up the Tweed this season is unprecedentedly large, and at the present time, now the flood has subsided, numbers may be seen vainly endeavouring to pass the weir on the Teese, at Powick

We understand that there are now in Manchester nine veritable North American Indians, real red denizens of the wilds. These remarkable [illegible] of all of the very numerous tribe of Ojibbeways, whose locality is to the [illegible] of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, and consequently they are born subjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria. They consist of two chiefs, four warriors, two squaws, and one child, a girl of nine or ten years

We have heard that a complaint has been lodged with the Board of Trinity College as to an avowed Repealer being on the books of the university, and that Mr. Ray has received a certain interval to consider and determine whether he will relinquish repeal, or give up the university, as one or other he must do.

The late Mr. Dobbs, of Fleet-street, whose death was announced the other day, built and endowed two ecclesiastical edifices, one of which is situated in Southall Green, Middlesex, in the incumbency of the Rev. Mark Hopwood, and, together with a large and handsome school-house, &c., is a great improvement to the neighbourhood

The splendid testimonial prepared for the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, a magnificent candelabrum, value one thousand guineas, was presented to him on Tuesday last, at Mostyn Hall.

There is a rumour current in well-informed quarters that Colonel Soddart, whose death has been long believed, is yet alive. This rumour we shall be delighted to see verified by his restoration to his country and friends.

On Monday last a general assembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy of Arts, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Charles West Cope and Mr. Thomas Duncan were elected associates of that institution

A report is prevalent that the American sailing packets, which sail monthly from the port of London, will be transferred to Portsmouth, as measures are for the future to be dispatched from Southampton. The alteration, it appears, is about to be made in consequence of a saving of £300 on each trip, which will be effected in consequence.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

CHINA AND INDIA.

On Monday last the overland mail from India reached town, bringing dates from Bombay the 2d of September, Calcutta 31st of September, Delhi 21st ditto, Lahore 16th ditto, China 3rd of August, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca 7th of October. The intelligence from China adds nothing to the news brought from Hong Kong by the Sesostris steam-ship, which we have already published in extenso. Its importance. An insurrection had broken out at Lahore on the 15th of September, when the Maharaja Shere Sing, his son Purtaub Sing, and their wives and children were murdered and Dr. Prese killed. The instigator of these atrocities was the all powerful Minister of the Maharaja Lujpat Sing, who had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SHERE SING. AJEET SINGH.

he possibly can from them; and on one occasion this system of royal plunder—long felt to be intolerable—roused the indignation of the chief Sirdars, who, expecting to be aided by the populace, flew to arms, and assumed a hostile attitude, but were, after a brief struggle, signally defeated.

The Prince Sultar Jung, who was last month stated to be a prisoner at Candahar, has escaped from that place. On his departure he proceeded towards Scinde, for the purpose of soliciting the protection of the British, but was prevailed upon to remain in Lower Affghanistan, on the representation of some chief (name unknown), who held out to him a flattering prospect of success from their united exertions.

BUNDELKHUND—GWALIOR.

The disturbances in these states continue much as before. Gwalior is still extremely turbulent, but whether we shall meddle with its affairs is very doubtful The rumours of our intention to do so have created some alarm, and preparations have been made to meet the apprehended aggression. The details of events in these countries, even were they not quite cast into the shade by the all-important news from Lahore, possess too little interest to the English readers to render an account of them at all desirable. There are reports to the effect that an army is about to be assembled for service in Bundelkhund, but all military arrangements at present in contemplation will undergo great change, in consequence of the revolution in the Punjaub. Major Sleeman has been removed, it is reported, from his appointment as commissioner, for writing a letter in the *Bombay Times* regarding the administration of affairs in Bundelkhund. It is uncertain whether this really be the case, though it has been pretty confidently asserted, and I will not, therefore, indulge in any comments on the proceeding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following miscellaneous particulars are from details in the papers. They contain confirmation of the wreck of the Marmion, with afflicting particulars —

Lord Ellenborough remains at Calcutta. He has been further *feted* by the military, and an entertainment (ball and supper) has been got up in his honour by the other portion of the community.

A notification has been issued, forbidding the publication by servants of Government of information, or documents, they become possessed of officially.

Some important cases have been tried at Bombay, both during the term and at the Criminal Sessions, which latter have just terminated. The suit instituted by Dhackjee Dahjee against the East India Company, for trespass, has terminated in a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction over the governor in council, whose act the trespass was. Dhackjee, it is said, will appeal to the Queen in council. A memorial from him to the Court of Directors, on the subject of the Government's treatment of him, went home by the last mail.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir George Arthur, has returned to the presidency, from Poonah. During his absence he once or twice visited the ex-Ameers of Scinde, at their places of confinement at Sapoor—a mark of kindness which, says the *Bombay Times*, "proved eminently gratifying to them."

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—The Governor-General has ordered the formation, on the banks of the river Jumna, during the approaching cold season, of a force consisting of between eighteen and twenty thousand men, to be called the "Army of Exercise." It has been generally supposed this force is intended for employment against Gwalior; I fancy, however, it was directed to be organised as a mere piece of display, like the famous army assembled at Feerozpore at the close of the late Affghan campaign. By a piece of singular good luck, Reppeers highly probable that the troops may be employed in the Punjaub.

The London mail of August the 5th reached Bombay, per Atalanta steamer, the 5th of September, Madras the 15th, and would reach Calcutta about the 21th

The Rajah of Joudpore (Marwar) expired on the 5th ult. He left no lineal descendants, and will be succeeded, it is supposed, by a Rajah of Kader, a principality to the southward of Joudpore. The Prince is about fourteen or fifteen years of age The death of the old Rajah is rather a happy event than otherwise, as he had long been very troublesome to our Government.

Mr. Clerk—so long agent for the Governor-General at Umballa, and who was a short time ago, in consideration of his distinguished abilities, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces—is about to retire from the latter important post.

We annex characteristic portraits of the murdered Rajah, Shere Sing; and of he Sirdar Ajeet Sing, the perpetrator of this bloody tragedy. Shere Sing was a fine, manly-looking fellow: he was a supposed son of the Maharaja, Runjeet Sing, the old lion of the Punjaub, though the latter strongly denied the paternity. he, however, granted him the privilege of a chair in his presence, an honour he shared with Kurruck Sing, the heir-apparent to the throne, and Heera Sing, the son of the minister, the only individuals of the court who were so distinguished. The Hon. W. G. Osborne, military secretary to the Governor General of India, in his very interesting account of the mission to Lahore, entitled, "The Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing," portrays Shere Sing as above: he was sent with Soochet Sing, by Runjeet, to conduct the embassy to their tents: "they were seated upon elephants, in golden howdahs, and escorted by about 500 of Runjeet's Goorcharras, or body-guards, splendidly dressed in chain-armour, and thick quilted jackets, made of rich silk, of all the colours of the rainbow." Shere Sing, in Runjeet's time, showed so much attention to Europeans, and such attachment to their manners and customs, as effectually to rouse his master's vigilance. Mr. Osborne then relates an anecdote of Shere Sing, which shows him to have been a man of superior sense. It appears that Runjeet, anxious that the deputation sent to meet the mission from the Governor-General, should do credit to his court, by the splendour of their dress and appearance, ordered them all to attend him in the morning. After complimenting Soochet Sing upon the beauty of his dress and jewels, he addressed Shere Sing, and asked the reason why he was without his usual magnificent ornaments; who replied, touching the hilt of his sword, "I am a soldier, and this is the only jewel I value." Runjeet angrily insisted upon knowing what had become of them, and at last elicited the truth from Shere Sing that they were in his own treasury, having been presented to him as a nuzzur, or complimentary gift, by Shere Sing, on the occasion of his paying him a friendly visit at his palace some months since. Runjeet pretended to be very much annoyed, and immediately offered to restore them; but Shere Sing, soldier as he was, was much too clever and polite to accept them! Shere Sing was in his 36th year. The Sirdar Ajeet Sing, the assassin of Shere Sing, also escorted the British mission to the presence of Runjeet, on the above occasion. It will be seen, by the news in a previous column, that on the morning after the murder, Ajeet was put to death, and his corpse treated with unknown ry skin to that which he had shown towards his own victim. [An accurate map of the Punjaub and Lahore, the scene of these frightful murders, will be found in the 9th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

CHINA.

The *Hong Kong Gazette* publishes the detailed items of the tariff, established under the commercial treaty, and regulations for the conduct of our future intercourse with the Celestial empire.

Sir Henry Pottinger was making strenuous efforts for the early establishment of a regular system of government in our colony of Hong Kong.

The Bogue forts have all been rebuilt, larger and stronger than before, and are now ready. as yet no cannons have been put into them, but this will soon be done, and the new forts regularly garrisoned, when they will again assume the control of the river the same as before the late war. The inland trade now carried on at Whampoa must cease as soon as the new trade regulations come into operation. From Canton we learn nothing new except that a number of people are being raised to serve as soldiers, at the high pay of 4p. 6 per day. This has given occasion for many surmises among the native population, many of whom do not seem to think their Government sincere in their very friendly professions towards the English.

We are sorry to state that, according to accounts lately received, much sickness prevailed at Amoy. The cholera had broken out on board her Majesty's ship Wolverine, and three or four men, out of eighteen attacked, had died. The Wolverine had put to sea for a cruise. The garrison on shore also was sickly, and had changed many quarters

It is with much pleasure we give publicity to the following memorandum. The whole of the Hong merchants' debts have now been liquidated, not, however, without subjecting the richer of them to a great sacrifice in money, and Howqua, is said, from his own means, to have disbursed a great proportion of the money.

"MEMORANDUM.—Canton, July 23, 1843.—I do hereby declare a final dividend on the debts of the Hongs of Hingtae, Kingqua, and Mowqua, payable from the 24th to the 31st of July, 1843, both days inclusive, after which time all unpaid dividends will be sent to Hong Kong, at the expense and risk of the claimants.

"The creditors are again urgently requested to attend to the previous notices regarding the receipts and vouchers required to be furnished prior to the payment of the final dividend. "G. BALFOUR."

CHINESE CHARACTERS.

THE CHINESE TREATY AND TARIFF

The *Gazette* of Tuesday last contains the treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Nanking, and ratified at Hong-Kong towards the close of last June. By article IV. the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six million of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, as a ransom for the lives of her Britannic Majesty's superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese High Officers.

By Article VII., the total amount of the ransom is to be paid as follows:—Six millions immediately. Six millions in 1842; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of the month of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December. Five millions in 1844; that is, two and a half millions on or before the 30th of June, and two and a half millions on or before the 31st of December. Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before June 30, and two millions on or before December 31.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed

By Art. XI. it is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Chief High Officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese High Officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;" the subordinate British Officers and Chinese High Officers in the provinces, under the terms "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration:" and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality, merchants and others (not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides, to use the term "representation:" in all papers addressed to, or intended for the notice of, the respective Governments.

It may be interesting, therefore, at the present moment to glance at the characters employed by the Chinese formerly and at present, which differ from each other very materially. For example:—Fig. 1 signified with the ancient Chinese a mountain or hill, which is now expressed by fig. 2. The sun was represented by a circle with a speck in the middle, as fig. 3; but now it is expressed by fig. 4. A dragon, as formerly depicted, is shown by fig. 5; but now by fig. 6. A sceptre, with one eye, as shown by fig. 7, signified formerly the King's name; which is now denoted by fig. 8. A bird, cock or hen, was formerly expressed in full shape and posture, as seen in figs. 9 and 11; but at present it is shown in figs. 10 and 12.

The Chinese also use certain lines and marks, which, however different in form, in some measure obscurely resemble the characters of the ancients, which represented the same things. We insert one of the figures marked with the letter M. Out of nine several lines or marks, the Chinese characters of these times are composed by adding or omitting one line or mark. For example—a straight line, as by the *a* on the left side of this print, signifies one, or the first; with a line drawn through it, as at *b*, denotes 10; and with a line underneath, as at *c*, it signifies earth; with another put over the downright line, as at *d*, it speaks king; with a point on the right side, as by *e*, it signifies a pearl; but such a point on the left side, as at *f*, signifies to live. Lastly, with a point upon the head of it, as at *g*, it signifies lord.

The original of this explanation is, we believe, in the museum of the East India Company

To the treaty is appended a list or tariff of duties on the foreign trade with China, established in pursuance of the tenth article of the treaty.

THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS.

A report of Marshal Bugeaud to the Minister of War, under date Algiers, 24th ult., completes the account of the military operations of the autumnal campaign. General Lamoricière writes on the 10th of October from Mascara, that on the 19th he marched from Ouizert towards the country of the Assessnas, in quest of Abd-el-Kader, who was encamped in the neighbourhood of Foufot. On reaching Ain Nezereg, he was informed that the Emir occupied a position near the springs of Sebdou, four leagues south east of Foufot. General Lamoricière accordingly pro-

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

ceeded in that direction, but when he arrived at Sebdou, after a forced march of seven leagues, he found that the enemy had abandoned his camp and marched in an unknown direction. On his return to Foufot, however, he learnt that Abd el-Kader had stopped at the marabout of Sidi Youssef, a distance of six leagues, and although his troops had marched upwards of eleven leagues on the preceding day, he set out at 3 o'clock the next morning to attack him. Colonel Morris, who commanded the advanced guard (composed of six squadrons of cavalry) having perceived some mounted videttes of the enemy stationed on a height within 1½ league of Sidi-Youssef, suddenly galloped off towards the marabout, doubting no longer of the existence of the camp in the neighbourhood. He moved on with greater rapidity, and, on attaining the summit of the hills, commanding a view of the small plain of Sidi Youssef, he discovered the troops of the Emir, consisting of a battalion and a half of infantry, and 500 or 600 cavalry, retreating towards a rocky and wooded rising ground, distant about a league and a half, which would have afforded him a secure retreat. Colonel Morris formed his column into squadrons and was about to charge the infantry, when 400 horsemen, commanded by Abd-el-Kader in person, faced round, and checked the advance of the French, who were for an instant thrown into confusion. Having rallied behind the 6th squadron, which was left in reserve, the colonel returned to the charge, and with the assistance of a battalion of the 13th Light Infantry, drove the enemy into the woods, where it would have been dangerous to follow him. The Emir lost in that encounter his Kalifa Abdel Bekri, Bouzian Ould Bedra, one of the chiefs of the Hachem Garabas, six officers of his regular cavalry, and 30 men killed, besides having a number of men wounded. The French had six privates and a sub-officer killed, one officer and 19 soldiers wounded, and five taken prisoners. Among the latter was a trumpeter, named Escoffier, who, during the retreat, dismounted and gave his horse to his captain, who had lost his in the *mêlée*. The Emir retired towards Berbour, and General Lamoricière now learned his steps to Ouizert to procure a supply of provisions, proceeded again in pursuit of him on the 20th. Two days afterwards, Abd-el-Kader effected a razzia against the Brahims, a tribe residing on the banks of the Mekerra, but was prevented from causing much mischief, by the approach of two battalions of the 15th Light Infantry. The Arab chief on this occasion narrowly escaped with his life. A horseman of the Beni-Amers, attached to the French column, boldly rode up to the Emir, took deliberate aim at him, but his gun missing fire, Abd-el-Kader shot him dead on the spot. The enemy, pursued during the greater part of the day, lost about 15 killed. General Lamoricière not deeming it possible to follow him through a ruined country, fell back on Ouizert, where he left the two battalions of the 15th in conservation, and re-entered Mascara on the 8th with the rest of his column. Colonel Cavaignac had chastised two small tribes inhabiting the mountains to the west of Temza, who had fired upon and harassed a French column passing through their territory. Those Arabs fought desperately in defence of their homes, and lost upwards of 80 killed.

ROME.—The Duke d'Aumale arrived in the port of Civita Vecchia on the 28th ult. The Apostolic Delegate of the Pope, and the chief authorities of the town, went a mile and a half out to meet him. The delegate went on board the Asmodee, and was at once received by his Royal Highness. The other persons were then presented to the Prince, who received them very graciously. He accepted the proposition to proceed on shore in the Pontifical boat, and to dine at the Apostolical Palace, which was placed at his disposal by his Holiness the Pope, in case he should like to sleep there. After dinner, the Prince set off for Rome, where he was expected at midnight.

* In the original, the Chinese characters are also inserted.

SKETCHES OF SOUTH WALES.

VIEW OF SWANSEA.

The recent results of the special commission, and the still undiminished disorder and outrage in South Wales, render this an opportune moment for resuming our illustrations of the localities and characteristics of the country and its people, from sketches made by our artist, who has just returned from the disturbed districts.

Our first engraving represents Swansea, from the pier-head, showing the harbour, and the town mostly on the left. Between the hills on the right runs the Swansea river, past the Hafod copper and chemical works (engraved in No. 73 of our Journal), towards Neath. Aberavon and the Turback works are a little out of the picture to the right; the Mumbles, the western headland of the bay, to the left and the Llanelly road to the left of the town.

SWANSEA MARKET-WOMEN.

Swansea is situated on the right bank of the river Tawe, which falls into the Bristol Channel at Swansea Bay, close to the town. On the western pier there are a lighthouse and watch-house; and vessels of 300 tons are enabled to load and unload at the wharfs. On the north-east and north-west, the bay is backed by lofty hills, and the beach consists of an extensive level of firm sand. Swansea is the port of a rich mineral district; the principal branches of industry are the smelting of copper ore and the export of coal. Besides the works for smelting copper, there are iron foundries, yards for building and repairing ships, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and two potteries. The traffic with the country is facilitated by several canals and tramroads. The trade of the town has increased very rapidly during the present century, and Swansea is now a thriving place. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and there is a communication by steam-boats with Bristol and Ilfracombe, and the Bristol and Liverpool steam-boats land and take up passengers from Swansea pier. There are two churches and above 15 chapels in the parish. The principal public buildings are the Philosophical Institution, the Infirmary, Theatre, House of Correction, Town-hall, Assembly-rooms, &c. The only remains of the ancient Castle are a massive square tower, which commands a fine view of the bay. Next are three characteristic groups of the peasant population. The Swansea market-women wear hats in shape between the hats of the time of Charles I., and those worn in England in the present day: they also wear the many-coloured shawl very gracefully, and in every variety of mode; yet numbers of these women are shoeless. Generally speaking, they are good-looking, and of elegant carriage: those portrayed in our engraving usually come to market on horseback, sitting between their baskets, and sometimes cross-legged.

The Carmarthenshire peasant women, as well as the women of South and North Wales generally, are remarkable for their fine figures: the girls carry water-pitchers and baskets on their heads, balancing them without holding; some of the pitchers have the classic forms of antiquity. The farmers usually ride to market on small horses, which are well-shaped, strong, and active creatures.

The "Rebeccaites," or "Beccas," in the 2nd group, are men disguised in women's large caps and hats, and having their faces blackened: sometimes they wear a woman's bed-gown, a sheet, or their own coat turned inside out; the more grotesque, the more complete the disguise. They also wear bunches of fern and feathers on their hats; and they carry guns, pick-axes, shovels, sledge-hammers, cow-horns, &c. With what

REBECCAITES, OR "BECCAS."

dexterity, they use these weapons and implements, recent events have but too plainly shown. These several groups may be relied on for fidelity, having been sketched by our artist on the roadside.

The concluding illustration shows the town of Carmarthen, where are now sitting the special commissioners appointed by Government to investigate the grievances of the people, with a view to a legislative remedy. Carmarthen is a borough and county of itself, and is situate on the right or north-western bank of the river Towy, or Tywi, near where that river bends to the south to empty itself into Carmarthen Bay. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and the inequality of the ground on which it stands gives it a striking appearance when viewed from a distance. But the streets are irregular and steep, and many of them narrow: the principal streets, however, are well-paved, and lit with gas. The principal edifices are the Guildhall, in the centre of the town, and the County Gaol, occupying part of the site of the castle, on the brow of a hill and rising abruptly from the river. The church is a plain, large building, with a square tower. Sir Richard Steele lies buried here, but has no monumental record. There is a good market-place out of the town; and a substantial bridge of several arches over the Towy, by which the road from Swansea enters the town. There are no manufactures of any consequence at Carmarthen, except some iron and tin works in

CARMARTHEN PEASANTRY.

the neighbourhood, but the trade of the place is considerable, and there is a larger proportion than usual of wealthy persons among the shopkeepers and merchants. The quay extends along the banks of the Towy: the vessels which come here are chiefly coasters; the communication with Bristol is great, and vessels from 50 to 150 tons are built here. The town furnishes the populous district with which it is surrounded with various commodities: among the exports are timber, bark, marble, slates, lead ore, bricks, grain, butter, and eggs.

The special commissioners sit in a large room in the Guildhall, and, with their secretary, Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, and a clerk, there are usually six persons present at the examinations. The evidence given before the commissioners, and their report thereon, will be hereafter printed, and laid on the table of the House of Commons. Oppressive tolls, hatred of the New Poor-law, increased amount of tithes, high rents, unjust fees exacted by magistrates' clerks, and a perversion of justice, form the alternate and daily topics of complaint, before the commissioners.

A rumour is current that another special commission for the trial of the Carmarthenshire prisoners will be sent down after term into this country. It appears to have arisen from the fact of the county gaol being quite full of Rebecca prisoners, and from one of Mr. Maule, the Treasury solicitor's clerks, being in the town arranging the evidence against the prisoners.

In many parts of the county, the late verdict against the "Rebecca" prisoner Hughes, at Cardiff, has excited intense animosity against the jury who tried him. Some farmers from the more disturbed districts have affected even to be incredulous that such a verdict was ever returned by a Welsh jury. So far as an opinion can be formed at present, however, the severity of the sentence appears to have had a salutary effect, whilst it has at the same time excited commiseration for the culprit.

VIEW OF CARMARTHEN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12th.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 13th.—Britons
TUESDAY, 14th.—Stamford Bull running.
WEDNESDAY, 15th.—St. Machutus
THURSDAY, 16th
FRIDAY, 17th.—Queen Elizabeth's accession, 1558
SATURDAY, 18th.—Rubens born, 1577

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 18.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 19	5 41	6 4	6 31	6 58	7 31	8 5	8 46	9 51	9 56	10 31	11 8

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CENSUS ERRATA.—*Omitted in their proper place—St. Leonard's, Devon, pop. 1139; Holsworthy, Devon, pop. 1867.*

The population of the parish of High Ham, in the county of Somerset, is given in our list. The population of the village of High Ham is not stated in the official return; but the parish, exclusive of the hitnaps, contains 825 inhabitants, which is probably the population of the village.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The official return of the Census does not give the population of the town of Robertsbridge, in Sussex, which is included with the return for the parish of Salehurst.*

"*E. H., Dudley.*—*All villages are omitted in our Census List, which only contains the population of* PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, *and* TOWNS. *Had we attempted to give the population of hamlets and villages it would have required two supplements to contain them.*

"*An Eight Months Subscriber,*" *Cornwall.*—*We cannot afford any information on the Brehem flute, and do not think it has yet been played in England.*

"*W. S. S.*," *Edinburgh.*—*We consider our subscriber's interest sufficient for the object in question.*

"*G. R. D.*"—*If our correspondent be a constant subscriber, he will see that portraits of celebrated characters, living as well as dead, appear from time to time in our columns.*

"*F. A. L.*" *The "Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage" is published by D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.*

"*B. T. O.*"—*The functions of a consul in a foreign country are limited to the protection of those of their own nation residing there, except in extreme cases.*

"*F. W. S.*," *Thame, Oxon.*—*We cannot assert the engraving proposed.*

"*Enquirer,*" *Alloa.*—*We are not aware that the Transactions of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society are published.*

We have not time to take up the question of the Corporation of the City of London.

"*A. Z. B.*" *should apply at the Town-clerk's Office, at Guildhall.*

"*Nauticus,*" *Cheltenham.*—*Our correspondent's letter has been referred to our marine artist.*

"*J. L. H.*, *Sheffield.*—*Our correspondent will invariably find the interests of the gear advocated in our columns.*

"*H. C. C.*"—*The promised engraving of "The barque Emma" appeared in our last number*

"*A Subscriber from the Commencement,*" *Margate, will find the Burhampooter leans towards the shore, as described. An artist was sent to the spot expressly to make the sketch.*

"*Alfred D.*"—*The time is past.*

"*H. E. R.*," *Atherstone.*—*A widow pays no legacy duty on property left her by her husband.*

"*J. T.*—*Bristol.*—*The improvement in our machines will, we trust, insure our subscriber a perfect copy*

"*C. G.*," *Leeds.*—*We cannot entertain our correspondent's proposition at present*

"*Edwin,*" *Norton*—*We have repeatedly stated that all the numbers of our paper are kept in print.*

"*J. W. B.*," *Odiham.*—*Declined.*

"*S. G.*," *Lancaster.*—*We cannot undertake to omit all the cases referred to by our correspondent*

"*T. S. B.*," *Hull, must forward to the Postmaster-General a memorial signed by a number of householders.*

"*Enquirer*"—*Write again.*

"*F. L. Nestor.*

"*H. B.*"—*Thanks*

"*E. S.*,' *a Subscriber from the first.*—*We have not been able to find room.*

"*T. F. D.*—*Thanks for his communication.*

"*R. W.*"—*Our account is correct: the Prince of Orange landed on the 5th. In some works it is incorrectly stated to have been the 4th.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Gloucester.*—"*Passed*" *is correct.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Brighton.*—*We cannot answer our fair correspondent.*

"*C. H. B.*"—*We have already engraved King Otho's Palace at Athens.*

"*A Reader,*" *Stanstead.*—*The French have not yet reached so high a degree of perfection as the English in nasal architecture.*

"*X. Y.,*" *Cantab.*—*1. The parliamentary influence might prove serviceable. 2. About £70. 3. No.*

"*R Cootes,*" *Paris.*—*We have no room for our correspondent's contributions.*

Ineligible.—"*Songs of the Brebna,*" *St. Swithin's Wish,*" "*The Land of the West,*" "*Phrenology.*"

Received communications from "A Newsvender," "A Connoisseur of Wood-Engraving," "J. R. W.," Cambridge. We recommend the Saturday night's edition. Orders given to the small enumerated attentions.

"*J. W. B.*"—"*Profane*" *is merely used in the sense of secular as distinguished from sacred.*

"*Rebt. C.*," *Islington, is thanked for his suggestion, of which we may occasionally avail ourselves.*

"*F. N. G.*' *Worcester.*—*The hint arrived too late.*

"*Grotto Mary,*" *a sketch, by "Lalla," is declined.*

The ode on the royal visit to Cambridge did not reach us in time for our last number.

"*G. C. R. C.*"—*We had rather not give an opinion on the [illegible] We have not room for the ceremony of laying the first stone [illegible] at Liverpool.*

"*W. C.*," *Englaud-road.*—*The heights of the Scottish [illegible] were quoted from the large engraved view of the comparative heights &c.*

"*Nelson Coleman.*"—*Three communications on this monument shall be replied to in our next*

"*T. S.*," *London Docks, is thanked for the information about the old painting.*

"*Tetiz.*"—*The subject has been twice engraved in our [illegible]*

"*A Musical Subscriber.*"—*Another page of original music will probably appear next week.*

"*N. M.*," *Dublin.*—*The compilation is in hand.*

"*O. F.*," *Towcester.*—*We have not room.*

"*T. W.*"—*Our subscriber can have the volume bound by Messrs. Remnant and Edmunds. The cover for Vol. I can be had at our office*

"*E. H.*"—*We insert eulogies as often as the press of news will permit*

"*Ants' Spoonfuls,*" *Temple.*—*Two spoonfuls implies one spoon filled twice, two spoonsful implies the necessity of having two spoons.*

"*O. X.*" *is thanked for his long and painstaking letter.*

CHESS. "*K. B. P.*" *and "M.," Pulborough.*—*Games received*

"*Brevior*" *shall be noticed soon.*

"*Henry Curtis*" *and "W. H. P.*"—*See the laws of chess as laid down by Mr. George Walker and Mr. V. Lewis, and which are now adopted by all the clubs of England and France. Either of those gentlemen could have given Hoyle the rook and a good beating.*

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A new and beautiful attraction, in the spirit of liberal art-encouragement, which it has been one of the objects of this newspaper lavishly to promote—a work which it is hoped will be found to exceed in novelty beauty the magnificent *tableaux* of London already presented to the subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—is in active preparation for our readers, and will shortly be definitely announced.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Part 16 is now ready, including the Census, price 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

While we are endeavouring to gratify our readers with popular illustrations of the processions and pageantry of Lord Mayor's Day, we cannot allow the event of the change of mayoralty itself to pass without a few aspirations for the future, and comments upon the past.

Time was when the office of Lord Mayor was, with all its power and influence, little better than a gorgeous sinecure; the holder of which was often remarkable for such qualities of the head as we usually oppose to definitions of wisdom, while his office was sneered at on account of the small amount of administrative and moral dignity by which it was sustained. Of late years, however, some of the high functionaries of the City have, by the display of decision, energy, liberality, and enlightened purpose, greatly elevated the character of the mayoralty, and approximated it to what it ought to be—a power dispensing impartial justice and discretion in the magisterial representation of the first City of the World. And it is gratifying to be able to remark now, when the late Lord Mayor has seceded from his honourable vocation, that he, as much as anybody, has contributed to obtain respect and veneration for the civic chair. Although a strong politician, Alderman Humphery has conducted himself with perfect independence of party—his decisions have given universal satisfaction—he has much striven to preserve the integrity of trade, by attacking all systems of dishonesty that have been exposed before him—he has applied himself with unwearied assiduity to his magisterial duties—and as Mayor he has dispensed to all alike the most unbounded, liberal, and unsparing hospitality. He now leaves his mayoralty, followed by the best wishes of society, and covered with a good renown.

Nor while we are thus praising his conduct as a public servant, are we at all dissatisfied at the choice which the City has made of his successor. In selecting Alderman Magnay, the City vindicated a great public principle, by contrasting his personal respectability with the doubtful conduct of those whom they excepted, in raising him to his present dignity; and while we affirm our belief of his intelligence and enterprize, and of his anxious desire to do justice to the arduous duties of his high calling, we are paying him no ill compliment by the assertion that he cannot better achieve such honourable purpose than by emulating the conduct of his predecessor.

The contents of the Indian Mail are before the public, and our readers will not fail to be shocked at the perusal of the atrocities committed in the Punjaub—a district of India independent of the authority of the English Empire. There the sovereign of the "brief moment"—the "uncertain ruler with uncertain sway"—has been barbarously murdered by the agency of his own Prime Minister—his sons, their wives, and families have been butchered in cold-blood—finally treachery has been reacted upon, and the Minister himself has been sacrificed, with all the horrors of a barbarous vengeance—and, in a word, there is a literal picture of the worst passions revelling in all the wildness of their crime and cruelty, at which the heart sickens and Christianity turns pale. The dreadful scenes that have been enacted, however, are all of a piece with the terrors and duplicities of Indian treachery—the unscrupulous ambition and the mad revenge—which make the warriors of the soil barbarians expel honour from the bosoms of the people—and convert the throne into an altar of government, at which nobody can be for a single hour certain of the power or the presence of its priest. Kings are dethroned like children or puppets—save that their harmlessness of the event bears no proportion to the weakness of the monarch—for he is even dethroned in blood and his life, and perhaps the life of his family, is forfeited with his fragile sway. No doubt these occurrences are fearful in the extreme—this makes good men sigh for the depravity even of the barbarian—but with all the horror and indignation this excite, let them not (pray we) induce the British Government to hide the dust of conquest under the pretext of humanity. We have no business to interfere with the Punjaub on our own account. We may interpose the beautiful authority of civilization, and quench torrents of blood; but the arm of conquest must not be raised for British aggrandizement even where the prize is so large, so luring, and so rich. We have been induced to make this remark from a perusal of the report that a large effective army has been, by the foresight of Lord Ellenborough, brought to bear upon the frontiers of the Punjaub. It is well that such an army should be so stationed. It exhibits us armed at all points, and prepared for all emergencies; but let no tempting opportunity plunge us into a war of ambition instead of defence—of aggression instead of protection. We cannot with Christian honesty extend our dominions in the Punjaub as we have done in Scinde, and we hope for the honour of the country that the experiment will not be attempted.

We have seen with pleasure an announcement in the public papers that the authorities at the Horse Guards have instituted, or are about to institute, savings banks for the military in the different regiments. This is a gratifying announcement, and indicates the existence of some consideration for the permanent welfare of those whom we make our obedient and ready instruments in our schemes of natural aggrandizement or our precautions for self-defence. The soldiery of Great Britain has enclosed its security in a wall which no metallic or inanimate substance could equal in strength and efficiency; and while we enjoy the advantage of their prowess, we should gladly avail ourselves of opportunities to provide for their well-being. To introduce amongst them habits of providence, by affording them facilities and temptations to the exercise of such a disposition, will not only confer on them a favour which they well deserve, as well as tend to raise their character and morals, but will afford increased inducement to enlist in the service to men of a higher and more reputable class than that from which in some instances it is supplied, by exhibiting to the public many instances of successful prudence and foresight, whereby the soldier has been enabled, in addition to his pay, to lay by for himself a decent competence for his declining years.

It is well known that the exercise of a little prudence, and a perception of the advantages it affords, generally confirms the habit, and when a soldier has found that he has already saved a small sum beyond his daily wants, the recklessness with which he now squanders his little pittance, in the presumption, that, act as he may, he will never soar beyond the capability of satisfying urgent necessities, will be soon abandoned, and increased thriftiness and increased moral control will supervene. The measure will very much tend also to produce greater contentment in the army. There is a very natural feeling amongst men who encounter so many perils, and undergo so many fatigues at the bidding of others—who themselves confront no danger, and suffer no fatigue—that they are used as the blind instruments of an unfeeling directing power, that urges their motions and combinations with the indifference of a chess-player. It is wise, therefore, to afford them some evidence of a paternal feeling on the part of the Executive. By such means they will perform their duties with alacrity, and be fortified by their attachment to the Government of their country against any temptations which in any part of the empire may be addressed to them to forget their yet untarnished loyalty. In Ireland and in England they possibly may have to listen to the voice of the tempter, and suggestions of peculiar unrequited hardship, and appeals to general sympathy and misrepresented patriotism, may be insinuated in their ears, but their consciousness that they are serving a protecting Government and an appreciating country, will render them unimpressible by such attacks, and make them aspire to be the *decus* as well as the *tutemen* of our institutions. Their loyalty will be no longer unreasoning, and their obedience merely instinctive, but a strong sense of moral duty and obligations of gratitude will quicken the impulse which leads them to their country's service, and render them incorruptible at home, as abroad they are invincible.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle. A very eloquent and able discourse was delivered by the Hon and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, who officiated. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 14th chapter of St. John, and the 2nd and 3rd verses.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Charlotte Dundas, and Sir George Couper attended divine service in the parish church. The Rev. Mr. Gossett officiated

Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort enjoyed their accustomed early walk in the forenoon.

The Duke of Cambridge passed the forenoon of Saturday shooting in Richmond Park. His Royal Highness honoured Mr. Lyne Stephens with his company at dinner in the evening, at his residence at Southampton.

Sir James and Lady Graham left town on Saturday on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle.

MONDAY.—At half-past twelve o'clock her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the Riding School. Colonel Buckley and Colonel Wyse were in attendance.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle at half-past five o'clock from Kew, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness was attended by Baron Knesebeck.

The following distinguished personages have also arrived on a visit to her Majesty:—His Serene Highness Le Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and Viscount Combermere. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle. The Earl of Aberdeen went to town in the morning, and returned to the Castle to dinner. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner party.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert did not take their usual morning walk, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left the Castle this morning, in consequence of the intelligence received of the melancholy demise of the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Patrick Fyfer, the Scottish historian, arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle, both in the morning and afternoon. Her Serene Highness the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg accompanied the Royal pair in the forenoon. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty and her illustrious consort, and left the Court, attended by Baron Knesebeck. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester also took leave of the Queen, and took her departure, attended by Lady G. Bathurst. Le Prince de Oettingen Wallenstein quitted the Castle for the Clarendon Hotel, London. His Excellency Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister, took his departure for his own official residence in Hill-street. Viscount Combermere also left.

MARRIAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—This happy event took place on the 4th September last, at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Neapolitan squadron having arrived the day before from Naples. Rio de Janeiro was very gay on the occasion, for having been for some time looked for, almost all the respectable people in the empire had congregated to partake in the festivities and general rejoicing. The city was illuminated at night, and fireworks—both very brilliant—resounded through and bespangled the sky. Her Majesty's brother accompanied his sister, and the Princess Januaria the Emperor her brother. People began to speculate on another princely wedding taking place.

On Sunday last his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands left Mivart's Hotel, attended by Baron Sloet, for Buckwell, and there embarked for Rotterdam, on his return to the Court of Holland at the Hague, after a protracted sojourn in this country of more than three months, which his Royal Highness greatly passed in Scotland. The farewell visits of the nobility to the Prince at Mivart's, prior to his departure, were exceedingly numerous.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER. WILTEY COURT.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived on a visit to the Queen Dowager on Monday last from Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and spirits.

The Earl of Cardigan arrived in Portman-square on Friday, from the Cavalry Barracks, Dublin. The Countess has also arrived in town from the Bohemian Spas, where her ladyship has been passing the season for the improvement of her health.

Sir Robert Peel and several of the cabinet ministers arrived in town on Thursday to attend the grand banquet at Guildhall.

The Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, attained his majority on the 1st instant, when the event was celebrated by rejoicings on the estates of the noble marquis in Meath. The noble lord married during his minority the accomplished daughter of Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux, who had intended to visit London about the 10th inst., has deferred his journey for some weeks, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. His Royal Highness will take advantage of this circumstance to visit some of our manufacturing towns, making excursions from Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which will, for the present, continue his head-quarters.

DEATH OF COLONEL SHAW.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Col. Merrick Shaw, which took place a few days ago, at Kingstown, near Dublin. The gallant colonel had long enjoyed the confidence and society of the late Marquis Wellesley, whom he served in the capacity of private secretary, while that nobleman filled the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon, from a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. His Royal Highness travelled to town by the Great Western Railway, and most likely proceeded to Cambridge House, where his Royal Highness arrived at five o'clock

Sir Robert and Lady Peel returned to their residence, in Whitehall gardens, on Wednesday evening, from a visit to her Majesty the QUEEN Dowager, at Wiley Court.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY AND THE INCORPORATED CLERGY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members of the above Corporation was held on Thursday last at the office, Bloomsbury place. Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. in the chair. Inside shows were opened three distinct charities for the benefit of the indigent clergy, their widows, and their children. The benefits to be derived from them are in no respect confined to the inhabitants of London or its neighbourhood, but are equally extended to all parts of the kingdom, characteristic of national charities. The Corporation was established by charter, in the year 1678. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is the President. The revenues are distributed in pensions and benefactions to the widows of necessitous clergymen, and to maiden daughters of deceased clergymen, whose ages exceed forty-five years—in benefactions given about Christmas annually to curates with small incomes, and to poor clergymen with large families in apprenticing the children of poor clergymen, and assisting some of them to settle in business—in rendering relief to cases of urgent distress amongst the clergy and their families. The second department of the Corporation, the Clergy Orphans Society, was first formed in the year 1749, and incorporated in 1806, for clothing, maintaining and educating the orphans of clergymen. It is under the patronage of Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager, and the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and is supported by benefactions and annual subscriptions. The number of children on the establishment has gradually increased from 80 to 130. The funds having also proportionately increased, more than 1000 orphans among from all parts of England and Wales have been educated in the schools since the foundation; and by the aid of the two former charities, most of these orphans have been placed out as apprentices to respectable employments, &c., and have thus been provided with the means of becoming serviceable to themselves and the community. A special fund for the latter purpose was established in the year 1826, under the management of the governors and committee. The report detailed at some length, other matters connected with the charities. After the appointment of committees, governors and other officers, &c., a vote thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

THE BUST OF ESPARTERO.—Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row, Westminster, a gentleman long celebrated as a [illegible] general talent and intelligence, and with high reputation as a civil engineer, has directed his genius towards the poetical art of sculpture, and with an early and unprecedented success which must much encourage him to future effort—has succeeded in obtaining a perfect and beautiful bust of Espartero, which, for fidelity of contour, general expression, and true delicacy of execution, is the admiration of all who regard it as a work of art

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday a special general court of the members of this excellent society was held at the Asylum, Kent-road, for the purpose of electing occupants for the four vacant houses in the Institution for the widows, and the trade in general, are well acquainted with the importance and value of this truly laudable institution, that it is almost an act of supererogation to say one word in its behalf. It certainly ranks amongst the most unexceptionable of the metropolitan charities. We regret, however, to observe by the speech of the chairman on the occasion, that a most scandalous violation of all propriety and decency occurred on the part of certain Police Inspectors, who personally canvassed the members of the trade on behalf of their favourite candidates evidently holding out their official prerogatives as *terrorem* over those who might have the hardihood to resist their solicitations. Everybody knows the excessive annoyance which Police Inspectors may inflict on tavern keepers if they feel so disposed, and therefore the public should regard with great jealousy any such interference as this, which, for all that is known to the contrary may be exercised in the election of Members of Parliament, as well as of inmates of a charitable institution.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GADSDEN, THE PRINTER.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Gadsden, late of St. Martin's-lane, but since residing near Gray's-inn-lane, on returning from his solicitor's, in Charterhouse-square, was proceeding to Newgate-street, when on reaching the corner of Panyer-alley, leading to Paternoster-row, he suddenly fell to the ground. Several persons who were passing immediately raised him up, and a medical man was brought to him; his aid, however, was useless, for life was extinct.

ELECTION OF CHURCH OFFICERS IN ALDERMANBURY.—A meeting of the vestrymen of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook (adjourned from the 26th of October), was held on Wednesday morning. Considerable curiosity was excited in consequence of the vestry having predetermined to adjourn for a month or five weeks, in order to give Alderman Gibbs the legal time to produce his full accounts, in accordance with a bill which was put on the file of Chancery last week. The chairman was not in attendance, and, after a warm discussion, the vestry adopted the following resolution:—"That a vote of censure is hereby given to the churchwarden, Alderman Gibbs, for his concealment of the affairs of the parish of St. Stephen, Walbrook; and the parishioners hereby express their want of confidence in him, and their determination to use all legal means to repossess themselves of all books,

papers, &c., in his possession, relating to the said property, with a view to the future letter maintenance thereof

THE LONDON COMPOSITORS.—We exceedingly regret to observe that, notwithstanding the immense number of newspapers, periodicals, and publications of all sorts, which issue from the London press, a great many compositors are out of employment, and consequently in a state of great destitution and distress. This is a class of men who certainly deserve well of society; but such is the unfortunate, but too true, result of the combinations which have sprung up in connexion with the printing trade. Think of what we must and you may suffer, before you have to ask for work. have done. If you will have us desperate, and live again like honest men, by the blessing of God you may expect to prosper, and we [illegible] have to thank you for the mercy of the Crown for on no other terms than your good conduct will any pity be shown to us, or others who may [illegible] into our almost hopeless situation.

Signed) I. IN H[illegible]

"The mark X of JOHN HUGH.

"Cardiff Gaol, Nov. 1, 1843. Witness, JOHN B. WOODS, Governor.

We regret to say, that notwithstanding the special commission, and the commission of inquiry, which it was thought would have subdued the reckless and have given hope of alleviation to the distressed, the work of toll-gate demolition still goes on, regardless of consequences, to the great disappointment and mortification of those who are the most interested in the welfare of the Welsh people. Last week the toll-gates at Pontmawr, Newbridge, and Rhaydar, in Radnorshire, were demolished under circumstances which evince the determination of these lawless depredators to persist in the course which they have so successfully began.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty have permitted Mr. Blake, the builder, of Portsmouth Dockyard, and Messrs Cavasse, and other gentlemen, who were educated in the School of Naval Architecture, to build a brig each, of 450 tons displacement, with masts and spars of the same size as the brig now building by Sir W. Symonds, Messrs. White, &c.

SAVINGS' BANKS FOR THE ARMY.—A War Office circular and warrant for establishing and regulating regimental savings' banks has just been issued, with forms showing the manner in which the several books are to be kept, and of a certificate to be signed by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, which is to be transmitted to the Secretary-at-War after each of the quarters ending the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December, and 31st March.

A new traversing platform, on which a 32-pounder gun and carriage was mounted, was tried on Saturday last, in the Marshes, at Woolwich, in presence of a number of officers of the Royal Engineers. Two men can move it, with the heavy gun and carriage, in a less space of time than could move a piece of ordnance with its carriage on the ordinary platform and bring the gun to her range with far greater ease and certainty. It cannot fail to be hailed with great pleasure by the artillery service, as the result of the experiment was of a favourable nature

THIRD BATTALION OF GRENADIER GUARDS.—This battalion, which is stationed at the Infantry Barracks, Sheet-street, Windsor, had its half-yearly muster, in the barrack yard, on Saturday morning last, when the whole of the officers, including his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, were present. After the muster, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldero, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, who had been absent on leave, took their departure. Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton, Captain Cartwright, and Lieutenant the Hon. Mortimer West, have joined from leave; and Lieutenant-Colonel Eyres, Captain the Hon. A. Gough, and Lieutenant Lloyd, have left on temporary leave

SALE OF HMS. OF WAR.—On Tuesday afternoon 10 of Her Majesty's ships of war, condemned by the Admiralty surveyor, were put up for sale by Dutch auction at the Admiralty office, Somerset-house. The sale attracted a considerable number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest, but there was very little competition. The Commissioners present were,—Sir F. Seymour, Sir W. Symonds, the Hon. R. Corne, and Captain Chatfield. The conditions of sale under "Dutch auction" are very simple. The lot is offered at an upset price; and, if no offer, abatements are made of 40*l.* at a time, until accepted, or the commencement price without reduction will be allowed. In the latter case, the lot is withdrawn. The lots were offered at the following order, the crier announcing the upset price of each ship respectively:—Charybdis, brigantine, 238 tons, lying at Sheerness, 40*l.*, abated to 20*l.*; not sold. Brisk, brigantine, 236 tons, lying at Sheerness, 41,100*l.*, abated to 40*l.* at which it was cleared. Jaseur, 16 guns, 397 tons, lying at Portsmouth, 41,000*l.* abated to 40*l.*; not sold. Forester, 19 guns, 385 tons, lying at Plymouth, 41,000*l.*, abated to 40*l.*; not sold. Buzzard, 10 guns, 231 tons, lying at Plymouth, 41,000*l.* abated to 40*l.*, at which it was cleared. Lyra, 10 guns, 226 tons, lying at Plymouth, 41,000*l.*, abated to 40*l.*; not sold. Sesarina, 43 guns, 844 tons, lying at Plymouth, 42,500*l.*, abated to 42,340*l.*; not sold. Mosquito, 6 guns, 304 tons, lying at Plymouth, 41,000*l.* abated to 40*l.*, at which it was cleared. Levere, 19 guns, 537 tons, lying at Sheerness, 41,000*l.*, abated to 40*l.*, at which it was cleared. Bloodhound, 6 guns, 305 tons, lying at Plymouth, 42,000*l.*, abated to 42,000*l.*; not sold. The sale having closed, Captain Gordon said, that as there were only four ships sold, the commissioners would hereafter reserve any farther for the remaining vessels by private contract, but to prevent mistakes such trader had better be made by letter. The purchasers, who are all natives of Plymouth, made the requisite deposits, and the sale terminated. The average price of the vessels sold did not exceed 5*s.* per ton, according to register, which was considered exceedingly low, considering the construction of the old gun brigs, the class to which they chiefly belong.

PRIZE MONEY.—The prize money granted to the Acorn for the capture of the noted slaver Gabriel, on the 6th of July, 1841, will be paid to the late officers and crew of the sloop on and after Friday, the 10th inst., in the following proportions:—Commander, 23*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; first class, 27*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; second, 25*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; third, 23*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; fourth, 21*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*; fifth, 20*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; sixth, 20*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*; seventh, 20*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The lucky Acorn has many more prizes to share as valuable as this.

The commanding officer of the Medina, it appears, passed, on his passage into Kingstown harbour a few days since, a vessel, supposed to be a brig, which had recently sunk, about half a mile E. of the Kish light vessel, in four fathoms water, her masts being then visible, with topgallant yards across. She lies in the direct track for vessels bound into Kingstown Harbour or up to Dublin

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESIGNED TO INCENDIARISM.—On Wednesday night last the cut [illegible] to thirteen farm-houses in Denbighshire, were destroyed by an incendiary. In this extensive conflagration one man lost his life, and seven men head of cattle, in addition to a large quantity of farm produce, were destroyed The causes were assembled from nine miles from Denbigh, the village of Llan gwm and Cerrig-y-Drudion. The sufferers were all related to each other. A hour frost having fallen, the track of the incendiary's feet was distinctly visible and he was easily traced from one place to another. Several individuals followed the trail to Tyn-y-Celn, where it disappeared in an outhouse. Search was made, but the fugitive could not be found. The track was again discovered in the morning, but the scent could not be found. The track was again discovered in the morning, but the scent could not be found. The track was again discovered in the morning, but the scent

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Oh! such a day
So renown'd and victorious,
Sure such a day was never seen—
City so gay,
And Cits so uproarious,
As tho' such sight had never been!

All hail! November—
Though no *hail* to-day
(At least that we remember,)
Hath pav'd the way
His Civic Majesty hath will'd to go,
And swore he'd *go* it 'spite hail, rain, or snow!
He takes to *water* for an *airing*,
Before perhaps he dines with Baring
Or sees the waiter, so alert
Place the fav'rite *Patties-on*
The table near him—knave expert
To make the most of "what is on!"
By this we mean, what's most in season,
To say no more we have a reason!

All hail! November!
Who is it that doth call thee gloomy?
None but the physical and rheumy
A centfold worth December
Art thou—although Antipodes
Thy morning, noon, and evening hours
Appear unto the smiling Mays,
That are one garland of sweet flow'rs!

But hold! Avaunt with pastoral,
Dear festive month.
For thirty times I can recall
(Would that it were the hundredth-*ONE!*)
The joys of Civic hall
"Where beard-wag all,"
And tightest corporations feel
Expanded by the generous meal
Shewn for turtle—venison—pheasant,
And every other good thing present.

Would that thy day could ever last,
Or each be brighter than the past,
Or that all life could be compress'd
Into one long interminable feast,
Like this to day,
Thou glorious Ninth November!
Which, till next year,
I'll cease not to remember! ALD. APICIUS.

Since the first Mayoralty procession, in the year 1215, probably, there have been few finer days for the pageant, than Thursday last, when the November sun even gilded with his beams the somewhat tarnished splendour of the City state. The business of the day accordingly brought out considerable crowds of gazers; and notwithstanding the Report of the Committee on Corporation Reform, presented but two or three days previously, all classes, freemen and non-freemen, took the liberty of feasting their eyes and hearts upon the procession by land and water

On Wednesday, according to annual custom, the new Lord Mayor was sworn into his office of Chief Magistrate of the City of London, at Guildhall.

Alderman Magnay, being a member of the Stationers' Company, the master, wardens, and court of assistants of that company complimented him with a breakfast at Stationers' hall, Ludgate-hill, shortly before nine o'clock, to which gentlemen, headed by one of the city marshals, set out in procession to the Mansion-house, where they were met by the new Lord Mayor elect. After having partaken of an elegant and recherché repast, *déjeuner à-la-fourchette*, the whole of the company quitted the Mansion-house and proceeded to the Guildhall, where they arrived a quarter before three. The [illegible] the Lord Mayor elect, [illegible] the usual day. There was also a considerable number of [illegible] ladies to witness the ceremony, who were all accommodated [illegible] the right and left of the chair which Alderman Humphery, the returning Lord Mayor, occupied. Upon taking the chair, Lord Mayor Humphery, in a very good humoured manner, said to Alderman Magnay, "I have the pleasure, sir, [illegible] to-day." Alderman Magnay was then duly sworn in Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, with the usual formalities. Alderman Humphery then took the oaths of office as President of the Irish Society. In the evening the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the Stationer's Company, dined at the Mansion-house, upon the special invitation of the new Lord Mayor.

On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, the various officials assembled at the Guildhall, and, the procession being formed, proceeded thence through King-street, Cateaton-street, Moorgate-street, London Wall, Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Mansion House-street, Poultry, Cheapside, and Queen-street, to Southwark-bridge, where his lordship embarked at the Floating Pier for Westminster. This somewhat unusual arrangement arose from the new Lord Mayor being the Alderman of Vintry Ward, wherein the bridge is situated, and his lordship being desirous that his constituents should witness the progress of the civic procession. The embarkation is depicted upon the front page of our present number, where the Lord Mayor's state barge, the watermen in their characteristic costume, and the Lord Mayor and his party are, in civic phrase, "taking water." We term this an "unusual" arrangement; but it will doubtless be recollected that last year Alderman Humphery, to gratify his constituents in Southwark, passed over London Bridge, and "took water" on the Surrey side.

The novelty of the point of embarkation on Thursday, drew clustering crowds upon the bridge and the adjoining river banks. There were the usual water-side rejoicings—as the firing of guns, streaming flags, and hearty cheers; and the water procession had all the festal gaiety which is from week to week pictured upon the head and front of our journal. At the moment of the arrival of the procession at Southwark Bridge—a quarter-past one—the scene was very animating, the river being thickly covered with boats of various descriptions, as well as with no less than seven state barges, filled inside and outside with the Livery belonging to the City companies, and all anxiously awaiting the word of command to proceed onward to Westminster. The sun shone resplendently upon the flags and banners studding the tops of the barges, and the wharfs near the spot all exhibited similar emblems. At half-past one the new Lord Mayor entered the City barge, and was no sooner recognised than the air was rent with the most [illegible] shouts of approval, which he [illegible] acknowledged repeatedly bowing to the assembled multitude. The aquatic procession now left the pier, the City state barge leading, and the Stationers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Wax Chandlers, and Ironmongers' Companies, in their respective state barges.

The following was the Order of Procession:—

Police Constables to clear the way.
The Boys belonging to the Royal Marine Society, with Banners.
City Marshal's Men.
Six Police Constables.

Marshal of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, bearing the Shield of the Arms of England.
The Junior Stewardsmen of the Company with the Insignia of Office.
Two Senior Stewardsmen with their Insignia of Office.

The Band of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.
The Royal Standard. The Arms of the Goldsmiths Company.
The Arms of [illegible] The Arms of Mr. Alderman Copeland. The City Banner.
The Royal Supporters and Cyphers. The Union Flag.
The Arms of Sir Matthew Bowers. The Arms of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart.
The Barge Master in his State dress.
Supported by Watermen in the Livery of the Company.
The Company's Beadle in his Gown.
The Clerk of the Goldsmith's Company.
Gentlemen of the Livery.
The Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants.
and the
Wardens of the Company in their Carriages.
The Prime Warden in his Chariot,
Attended by his Chaplain.

Under Beadle of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers.

Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
The Royal Standard. The Union Jack.
The City Arms. The City Banner.
The Arms of the Tallow Chandlers' Company. St. John the Baptist.
The Banner of [illegible] The Banner of the late Lord Mayor. Mr. Alderman Farncomb.
The Beadle of the Tallow Chandlers Company in his Gown.
[illegible]
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Wardens in their Carriages.
The Master of the Company in his Chariot,
Attended by his Chaplain.

The Porter of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.
The Barge Master's Mate in full Uniform.
Captain of the Band of Pensioners.
The Band of the Scots Fusilier Guards.
The Two Streamers of the Band.
Forty Pensioners with Shields and Javelins.
The Barge Master in his State Dress.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
The Royal Standard.
The Union Banner. The Arms of the City of London.
The Arms of the Lord Mayor. The Arms of Mr. Sheriff Moon.
The Arms of Alderman Sir John Kay, Bart. The Arms of Alderman Crowder.
The Arms of the Stationers Company
The Beadle of the Company in full Costume.
The Junior City Marshal on Horseback.
Whiffers. {The Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.} Whiffers.
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.
The Court of Assistants in their Carriages.
The Wardens in their Carriages.
The Master in his Carriage.

The Lord Mayor's Beadle.
The Lord Mayor's Barge Master in his State Dress.
The Bargemen bearing the various Colours.
The Captain of the Thames Navigation Barge.
The Principal Assistant Water Bailiffs.
The Watermen with Colours.

A Grand Military Band.
The Two Under Sheriffs.
[illegible]
The Comptroller.
The Two Secondaries.
The Four Common Pleaders.
The Judge of the Sheriffs' Court.
The Town Clerk.
The Common Sergeant.
The Chamberlain.

PORTRAIT OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MAGNAY, LORD MAYOR.

ANCIENT HERALD OF ENGLAND, Habited in a Tabard, with the Arms of England, and Plumed.

Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Farrier on Horseback. Kettle Drums. Farrier on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Guard. Standard Bearer, in Half-armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight. Guard.
Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a suit of Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard.
Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Armourer. Guard on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. MR. SHERIFF MOON, in his State Chariot. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Guard. Standard Bearer, in Half-armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight. Guard.
Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Sword.
Yeoman of the Guard. ANCIENT KNIGHT, Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-a-pie, in a Suit of Burnished Brass State Armour, and Plumed. Yeoman of the Guard.
Armourer. Guard on Horseback. Armourer. Guard on Horseback.

Mr. SHERIFF MUSGROVE, in his State Chariot.

Guards on Horseback. The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair. The Aldermen who have passed the Chair. Guards on Horseback.

TALL [illegible] OF ENGLAND

Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Guard. Standard Bearer in Half-armour, bearing the Banner of his Knight. Guard.
Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Shield. Esquire in Half-armour, bearing the Sword.

ANCIENT KNIGHT,
Mounted on a Charger armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of
Polished Steel Armour, and Plumed.

Yeoman of the Guard.

Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback

City Marshals' Man.

The LADY MAYORESS, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses, joined the procession on its return from Westminster.

Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback

Standard Bearer, in Half-Armour, bearing the Standard. Banner of his Knight, Standard.

Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Shield, Esquire in Half-Armour, bearing the Sword

Yeoman of the Guard ANCIENT KNIGHT, Yeoman of the Guard.
Mounted on a Charger, armed Cap-à-pie, in a suit of
Burnished Brass Scale Armour, and Plumed.

Armourer. Armourer.
Guard on Horseback. Guard on Horseback.
Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback. Trumpeter on Horseback.

The Lord Mayor's Servants in State Liveries.
The Band of the Life Guards Mounted.
The Upper City Marshal on Horseback
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HON THE LORD MAYOR,
In his State Carriage, drawn by six horses,
Attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, Common Crier, and the
Water Bailiff.
Guard of Honour on Horseback

The Lord Mayor and civic authorities arrived at Westminster shortly after two o'clock, and having landed, walked in procession to the Court of Exchequer—the large number of Peeresses and gentlemen awaited his arrival. Having been introduced to the Chief Baron by the Recorder, who briefly stated the qualifications of Alderman Magnay for his important office of chief magistrate, and the learned Baron having eloquently replied, the new Lord Mayor invited his lordship to the inauguration dinner, and afterwards proceeded to the other Courts, inviting the Judge of each court to the same.

His lordship and the various officials then re-embarked in the state barge, and arrived at Blackfriars-bridge shortly after three o'clock, where the procession was re-formed, which passed through New Bridge-street to the Obelisk, where they were joined by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and various other persons of distinction. The whole then moved through Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, and down King-street to Guildhall, where the inaugural entertainment was to be given.

THE BANQUET.

The Guildhall was splendidly lighted up—every one and with the addition of wax candelabras, escutcheons, trophies of arms, and other decorations, presented a most brilliant appearance. About five o'clock the guests began to assemble in considerable numbers, though the dinner was not ordered till much past six. The more distinguished persons visited each other, and renewed their acquaintance, and some of them, as they passed through the Hall, received the customary tribute of applause. The Lord Mayor and the late Lord Mayor were loudly cheered. A warm mark of approbation followed the announcement of the name of Sir Robert Peel.

Soon after six o'clock the Lord Mayor took the chair. Amongst the principal guests we observed the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, Sir E. Sugden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Graham, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir G. Murray, and a number of members of Parliament, besides judges, foreign ambassadors, &c., &c.

The dinner and wines were both excellent, the material of the entertainment being rather superior to most of its predecessors, a circumstance which was remarked, as a favourable omen of the liberal spirit by which it is understood the present mayoralty, in imitation of that immediately preceding it, is to be distinguished.

The cloth having been removed, and "Non Nobis Domine" sung, and Mr. Toole, the toast-master, having given the "Hearty welcome" in the most unapproachable style,

The Lord Mayor rose to propose the first toast, but, from the position of the reporters, he was scarcely audible. He said, the first toast which it was his duty and honour to propose, was that of "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," and, as she reigned in the hearts and affections of all her subjects, he was sure the toast required no other recommendation. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the usual loyal honours, and was followed by "God save the Queen.

The Lord Mayor next proposed, in succession, the healths of the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Army and Navy, the Duke of Wellington, and the Forces.

The Swedish Minister briefly returned thanks, but was wholly inaudible.

The Lord Mayor then said that it was with the highest gratification that he rose to propose "The health of Sir Robert Peel and of her Majesty's Ministers." (Loud cheering.) When her Majesty had called her present Ministers to her councils this country was engaged in war, the results of which might have been fraught with much evil to the people of this country. (Cheers.) Those wars were now brought to an honourable termination; our Indian empire had been consolidated, and prospects of great commercial advantage had been opened to us in relation to China. It was also but just to state that under the auspices of the present Ministry a great improvement had taken place in our finances; there had, indeed, at no time since that before her late Majesty's Ministers would have the pride and satisfaction of congratulating themselves on the termination of a state of financial derangement which had produced much public anxiety and distress. For their exercise they would receive the only fitting reward, that regard and respect which this country was always ready to pay to exalted merit and virtue. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with loud applause.

Sir Robert Peel, on rising, was loudly cheered. He said, my Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—I have great satisfaction in appearing here from a distant part of the country, for the purpose of meeting my fellow-countrymen in this hall on this auspicious occasion. I say my fellow-citizens, because I have the honour of being a member of one of the most distinguished communities of this great corporation, and I have just the same pride in my connexion with the Guild or Fraternity of the freedom of the City of London. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have also attended here for the purpose of discharging in person that duty which now devolves upon me, of thanking you, in the name of her Majesty's Government, their respect for the City of London, and of returning your grateful acknowledgments for the compliment you have just paid them in so flattering manner; and of assuring you that none can be more proud of receiving testimonies to them to persevere in the discharge of their duty to the Sovereign and to their country, than the hope of acquiring in return your good opinion (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, in this happy country, in which our lives have been passed, there have grown up, coeval with the monarchy, various institutions which have served, when occasion required, as checks upon the abuse of power on the defences of public liberty, and which now constitute powerful and efficient instrument of good and peaceful government. Of our old institutions there is none more remarkable for its venerable antiquity, for its admirable provisions, for its high character, for the influence which it has exercised in the history of this country, than the City of London in its corporate capacity; and it is of the utmost importance, for the well-being of this metropolis, and for the general interest of the community, that there should exist between the servants of the Crown and the [illegible] of municipal authorities of the City of London, that good understanding, and that cordial concurrence and co-operation, upon public questions, which can co-exist with great differences of political opinion. Scarcely any passes in the course of which it is not necessary that there should be between the servants of the Crown and the chief civil officers of this great community frequent intercourse on matters relating to the public tranquillity on matters relating to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this, the greatest City of the habitable globe—on matters which are every day occupying and which are wholly engrossing more of our attention—I mean the ample allotment and the ornaments of this great metropolis. I speak not of embellishment for the mere purpose of ornament, but of those points in the which shall conduce to the public health, to the facilities of intercourse, and to the support of commercial communication. These are matters of the utmost importance, and it is necessary, in relation to them, that cordial communication should take place, which cannot take place with good effect unless there be that good understanding to which I have referred, and which is perfectly compatible with [illegible] upon the conclusion of his year of office, has some testimony of public approbation which, though differing in politics with the late [illegible] yor, I am proud to pay him. (Cheers). I hope I am confident that he will be distinguished for the same fidelity of access, for the same impartiality in the administration of public justice, for the same oblivion of party feeling and of party interests, when they come athwart the performance of public duties (Hear). Allow me also to express a confident hope that he also will be distinguished for that generous and comprehensive hospitality when derives its chief recommendation, not from ostentatious display, but from the kind and generous spirit by which it is animated and directed. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that you will accept with enthusiasm the toast which I conclude with giving—"The health of the late Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with great applause,

Mr. Alderman Humphery returned thanks, but, we regret to say, was but imperfectly audible. He said how any man might be proud that his health had been proposed and received in so distinguished a manner. He had hardly words—indeed, he had not words—to express the feelings and sentiments of his heart which they desired to correct. From the bottom of his heart he thanked them for the great cordiality which they had evinced towards him. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The health of the Lord Chancellor," whose great talents and the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his high office, had justly gained him the respect of the country at large. (Cheers.

The Lord Chancellor returned thanks; but very little of what fell from his lordship was audible. It was impossible (he said) not to be highly gratified at the manner in which his health had been proposed and received in an assembly so large, and composed of so much that was eminent for wealth, talent, respectability, and character. He had always the greatest pleasure in meeting the citizens of London, with whom the body on which he had the honour to belong had always been united in close connexion. After a warm eulogium on the conduct of the late Lord Mayor, his Lordship added that, from the excellent nature and admirable qualities of his hon. friend, who succeeded the chief magistracy of the City, and to imitate, as far as possible, the bright example which had been set him by his immediate predecessor. (Cheers)

"The health of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Judges of England," was next drunk, which was acknowledged by Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

"Mr. Masterman, and the Members for the City of London," responded to by Mr. Masterman, and subsequently by Mr. Pattison.

"The Attorney-General and the Bar of England."

The Attorney-General returned thanks.

"The Recorder," "The Sheriffs," and "Prosperity to the City of London," followed; but with respect to the last mentioned toast, it may be observed that, as is customary, not one word [illegible] shall fall either from the chair or responded was heard at the reporters' table. Indeed, the only speaker who could be distinctly heard was Sir Robert Peel.

After these toasts the greater part of the company retired, and the [illegible] mally broke up.

The following splendid bill of fare will testify the care which has been taken by the committee to provide a banquet that shall do honour to the first city in the world:—

GENERAL BILL OF FARE [illegible] (each), 200 bottles of sherbet, [illegible], 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 48 ditto of capons, 12 French pies, 24 [illegible] (each), 200 ornamented), 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, [illegible] (each), 12 [illegible] rumps of beef, 12 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of [illegible] sparagus, 60 ditto of mashed and other potatoes, 44 ditto of shell fish, [illegible] jellies, 30 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts (ornamented), 30 dishes of orange [illegible], 10 ditto of almond pastry, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of minced pies.

THE REMOVES.—80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 Lakes of wild fowl, 2 pea fowls.

DESSERT.—100 pine apples, from two to three pounds each, 200 dishes of hothouse grapes, 6 ice-creams, 80 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 3 plates of walnuts, 80 ditto of dried fruit and preserves, 80 ditto of preserved ginger, 60 ditto of nest cakes and chips, 40 ditto of brandied [illegible].

WINES.—Champagne, Hock, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret.

THE PROCESSION.

Our illustrations of the pageant of last year (see No. 27 of our journal) were the Inauguration at Guildhall, the Water Procession, the Arrival at Westminster Hall, the Return, and the Banquet in Guildhall. We have, this year, chosen different points—as the Embarkation at Southwark-bridge, already referred to, and the Return of the Procession, just as the gorgeous state coach has reached the Obelisk, at New Bridge-street, and is about to wend its way up Ludgate-hill. The coach is, doubtless, the most imposing feature of the modern show, and has been played its part for upwards of seventy years and ten. It is a piece of cumbrous magnificence, better assorting with the leisurely progress of other days than the notions of these railway times. Yet it is a goodly sight, which may have inspired many civic apprentices, and some grown-men also, with a desire for an honourable mayoralty of the land: it is, moreover, the very type of this "red-letter day" in the City; and, costly as it is, with its disappearance, even portly aldermen will regret its absence.

The foremost group in our engraving shows the Lord Mayor seated in the coach, attended by his chaplain, and the sword and mace-bearers; the former carrying the pearl sword presented to the City by Queen Elizabeth, when she opened the Royal Exchange; the latter supporting the great gold mace given by Charles II. on the same occasion. The coach is attended by the Lord Mayor's beadles in their gold-laced cloaks, and carrying small maces.

Onward are seen the other leading features of the procession; the crowd is truly dense, for at this point is the great crush of the day; "the Hill" is thronged, and the City police require all their good temper to "keep the line;" the windows, too, are peopled with spectators; and in the distance appears the stately front and majestic dome of the most magnificent of London's temples of religion. The scene is truly exciting, and the good-humoured crowd presents many grotesque points for those who delight in studies of character. Altogether, the scene is as joyous a picture of a civic holiday as our times can present.

Our next illustration—

THE PORTRAIT

of the Right Honourable William Magnay, the Lord Mayor, has been engraved with great care, and is an excellent likeness. His lordship is descended from an ancient Scottish family, who settled many years since at William's Wick, on the borders of Cumberland, whence his father came to settle in London, where he carried on an extensive business as a stationer, at College Hill, Upper Thames-street, in premises occupying the site of the house of the famed Sir Richard Whittington. Mr. Magnay married Miss Norman of Vintry Ward in 1811, and sheriff in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns, and the Prince Regent, were entertained with great splendour in Guildhall. Alderman Magnay served Lord Mayor in 1822-23, and died on the 27th of November, 1824, leaving four sons and seven daughters, of whom 12 are living. The present Lord Mayor is the second son, and was born at College-hill, and brought up in Vintry Ward, of which he was elected alderman in 1838. He served the office of sheriff in 1841-42. This circumstance of father and son becoming aldermen of the same ward, and filling the mayoralty chair, has, we believe, few parallels in centuries of civic history, and is a testimony of high worth and excellence, which it affords us much pleasure to record.

The Lord Mayor's Show is the only state exhibition in the metropolis that remains as a memorial of the City pageants. It originated in King John, who, in 1215, first granted to the citizens of London to choose their own Mayor, provided he were approved of on presentation to the Barons of the Exchequer, or his justices. Hence arose the procession to Westminster, where the royal palace was situated; and where the King's representatives continue to sit. Originally, the Mayor rode thither on horseback, until, in 1452, Sir John Norman, the Mayor, resolved to go in a wherry, and thenceforth the Lord Mayor rode in a state barge, drawn by four horses, till, in 1741, the number was increased to six: this state coach is represented in one of Hogarth's prints, dated 1747; but it is eclipsed in size and splendour by the state coach now used.

"The Show" has occasionally been omitted; as in 1817, on the occasion of the death of the Princess Charlotte; and in 1834, on the apprehension of political tumult.

The taxing masters of the Court of Chancery have taken possession of their new and commodious chambers in Staple Inn.

Some curious remains of the footsteps of reptiles and unknown animals have repeatedly been brought to light in the excavations of the sand stone in Storton Quarry, Cheshire. They are literally casts from the impressions made by the reptiles in the soft clay over which they walked.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

November we take the *Magazine-monath* of the year, i.e., the month in which, more than in any other, we enjoy the goods that the "periodical" gods termed "editors" have provided for us. "The First Fire of the Season" has been lit (*see our* No. 77)—we become feet-on-the-fenderish, and take to reading as a new delight. In the magazines themselves there is a note of preparation for the winter: the contributors buckle on their higher armour; the wits use their small swords more adroitly than usual: and even the wights who do "the heavy business" are less ponderous than they were wont to be. The demand, in fact, improves with the supply: scores of persons may be seen in omnibuses, between the Bank and Brompton, devouring "the new number;" there is a tremendous "rush to the poll" in Paternoster-row; and in country towns folks hie up to the reading-room, and bribe the bookseller's customer, with the feverish curiosity of Sir Egerton Brydges, who, in his own words, "panted for new publications, and devoured them, and counted the days, the hours, and the very minutes, till the new parcel arrived."

The magazines for the present month will satisfy these cravings, generally. It is true that they have the besetting fault of our magazine literature—one number is as much like its predecessor as two peas to each other. The contributors appear to be as much fixtures as the old man in "Sinbad:" "they are on the magazine," and are not to be shaken off. Their continuations are characteristically endless, and their conclusions never to be arrived at; each story seems a shooing-horn to another. A writes a smart sketch in January, and the editor calculates that the said A will be as bright in November; whereas, long before that time, he runs on his lees, and becomes proportionally flat and stale. Meanwhile, you have A's stock sketch, B's stock romance, C's stock poetry, D's stock green-room anecdotes, E's stock travels, &c., doled out, month by month, in unvarying succession, till the writers become almost as mechanical as the power by which their labours are printed. This appears to be a great pity—and editorial tactics; and until the well-informed, *periodical* literature, as regards first-rate excellence, will remain at a stand still. It is time, however, that we open the November budget.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT is most attractive for its working out the best features of Mr. Dickens's style—the caricature—the exposure of our social abuses: for example, who can forget the masterly hand with which he laid bare the badness of certain systems, in the hard lot of Oliver Twist, and the scholars at Dotheboys Hall. Our author's present object will be best told in the following extract:

The Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company started into existence one morning, not an infant institution, but a grown-up company, running alone at a great pace, and doing business right and left, with a "branch" in every town, and a "branch" in the centre of every one of them. On the door-post was painted again in large letters, "Offices of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company," and on the door was a large brass plate with the same inscription, always kept very bright, as courting inquiry, stating the City out of countenance after office hours on working days, and all day long on Sundays, and looking bolder than the Bank. Within, the offices were newly plastered, newly painted, newly papered, newly countered, newly floor-clothed, newly tabled, new-y cleaned, new-y fitted up in every way, with goods that were substantial and expensive, and declined, like the company's bill, to look flashy. Business! Look at the green ledgers with red backs, like strong orchard walls beaten flat, the court-guides, directories, day-books, almanacks, letter boxes, weighing machines for letters, rows of fire buckets for dashing cats confiagrations in his first spark, and saving the immense wealth in notes and bonds belonging to the company; look at the iron safes, the clock, the office seal—in its capacious self-security for anything. So lofty! Look at the massive blocks of marble at the chimney pieces, and the gorgeous parapets on the top of the house! Publicity! Why, Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company is painted on the very coal-scuttles. It is repeated at every turn. All eyes are dazzled with it, and the head is giddy. It is engraved upon the top of all the letter-paper, and it makes a scroll-work round the seal, and it shines out of the porter's buttons. And it is repeated twenty times in every circular and public notice. Then, there was a porter on the premises—a wonderful creature, in a vast red waistcoat and a short-tailed pepper-and-salt coat—who carried more conviction to the mind of a casual observer than the whole establishment without him. No confidence existed between him and the Directorship; nobody knew where he had served his apprenticeship, or explanation had been given or required. No questions had been asked, or answered in either side. The unanswerable reigned solely on his figure. Had applied for the situation, and had been instantly engaged on his own terms. They were high; but he knew, doubtless, that no man could carry such an expression of countenance as himself, and felt that nothing short of a million in such an institution. When he sat upon a seat erected for him in a corner of the office, with his gazard hat hanging on a peg over his head, it was impossible to doubt the regularity of the business. It went on doubting itself with every square inch of his red waistcoat until, like the problem of the nails to the horse's shoes, the tens became enormous. People had been known to apply to effect an insurance on their lives, and, instead of saying a word, to point to the serving soldier on his figure, and applied for the situation, and had been instantly engaged on his own terms. They were high; but he knew, doubtless, that no man could carry such an expression of countenance as himself, and felt that nothing short of a million in such an institution. When he sat upon a seat erected for him in a corner of the office, with his gazard hat hanging on a peg over his head, it was impossible to doubt the regularity of the business. It went on doubting itself with every square inch of his red waistcoat until, like the problem of the nails to the horse's shoes, the tens became enormous. People had been known to apply to effect an insurance on their lives, and, instead of saying a word, to point to the serving soldier on his figure, had

gun or two, and a little tea and sugar in his other pocket, my dear, if you please, to be good enough to take 'em out."

This is irresistibly droll; but it has a more humanizing object to strike at another social abuse. From beginning to end this is a capital number.

FRASER is scarcely equal to the number of last month. It opens with a striking paper on Miss Bremer's three Swedish romances—the Neighbours, the Home, and the President's Daughters, each an intellectual addition to our novel literature. The "Recollections" are the "Recollections of Louis Philippe," "Warren Hastings on the Soul," and "Men's Wives." There is a smart paper on "Architectural Revivalism," in which Mr. Pugin's eccentric taste is referred to as Puginism: the writer is severe in his remarks, and has evidently studied very deputeable. We quote an anecdotical column from the "Recollections."

What was the situation of the Duchess of Berry at the Revolution? Why did she not rush from the palace of St. Cloud, and, taking the young Duke of Bordeaux in her hand, present him to the troops and the people, and exclaim, "BEHOLD YOUR KING!" Did she want nerve and courage for such an undertaking? Certainly not. Her romantic history in La Vendée, where she performed such prodigies of valour, would at once give the lie to such a supposition, could it ever have been for a moment indulged. There were two reasons, or rather three, why such a line of conduct was not pursued by Madame la Duchesse. The first was, that she lacked at that critical moment energetic and decided advisers. Second, King Charles X would scarcely allow the young Duke of Bordeaux to leave his side. And third, the Duchess of Berry was very innocently informed as to the real state of affairs both before and after the fatal ordonnances of her father and monarch. The Count de Menars had unfortunately informed the duchess at the palace of Pavs up to Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning she communicated to Charles X. all her uneasiness and anxiety. The monarch was imperturbable, and assured the duchess there was no reason for any apprehension respecting the result. Even the arrival of a young artist at the palace charged to take a portrait of the king, and who gave a graphic and learful account of the scenes he had witnessed, did not move that prince, who, after having listened with attention to the recital, said, "Ce n'est rien, tout cela finira ce soir: ce n'est presque rien. Tenez, mon cher, ce que vous avez de mieux à faire c'est de commencer mon portrait." And then Charles X. sat down before the artist, and his features did not evince the slightest change. Not so the painter: he could not proceed. The king perceived it. "Eh bien!" said the monarch, with inexhaustible composure, "ce sera pour la semaine prochaine." When the artist withdrew, the Duchess of Berry gave herself up to an agony of grief and Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême both sought to console her. That was the moment in which she stood in need of wise, firm, and courageous advisers. But there were none who stepped forward, and the cause of her son was lost. I know very well that there are some persons, still accurately informed with regard to the events of 1830, who imagine, had but the Duchess of Berry acted as I have suggested she should have done, she would have been made a prisoner, and that her son would have been shot. I do not believe this. The moment for such a line of conduct as that I have described, would have been on the Thursday at noon, as soon as the forces of the king had retired to the Bois de Boulogne, and when the Duke de Ragusa repaired to St. Cloud. The whole city was at that time in a state of indescribable apprehension. No government had been yet established; the fear of a bombardment was very general; new barricades had been everywhere thrown up; it was not believed by any one that the conflict had terminated; the orders of Mortemart were looked to with the most implicit expectations. The Hotel de Ville was the spot to which report was brought of the arrival of fresh troops from certain garrisons, and of the determination of Charles X. to bombard Paris the next day; and these reports came from those known to the whole popu ation. That then was the moment when, if the heroic Duchess of Berry had appeared, without escort, without soldiers or guards, in the midst of the people, and had exclaimed, "Charles X. and the Duke d'Angoulême have both abdicated; the ordonnances of Sunday last are withdrawn; the Chambers are to meet immediately; CASIMIR PERIER is prime minister; and now, BEHOLD YOUR KING—Henry V.!" I feel not the smallest doubt but her son would have been crowned with abundant success, and that all other hopes and combinations would have been at once abandoned. I admit that to have met the populace, to have faced the yet vengeful and but partially avenged Parisians, would have required much nerve, vigour, and presence and strength of mind. But it is precisely because the Duchess of Berry was one of a manly, and because her maternal love was stronger than all the first objects, that therefore I advert to this matter. The great effort was made for the son of the duchess, until it was "too late;" and he was neither to be seen nor heard of at a moment when all was ordered and apparent. It is not impossible that the duke himself may be visiting England even

THE FLEMISH FARM, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

THE FLEMISH FARM, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

The Flemish Farm (named from the Flemish mode of agriculture used on it,) has recently excited considerable interest from its having passed into the hands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, whose attention to agricultural pursuits is well known. The origin of this establishment, and its present improved condition, will, therefore, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers; and the former cannot be better stated than in the following letter from Mr. Kent, land surveyor, bearing date 1796 :—

In 1791, on the death of the late ranger, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the Great Park at Windsor, about 4,000 acres, fell into his Majesty's possession. It might truly be called a rough jewel. The whole, as a natural object was grand and beautiful, of a forest appearance, but the parts were crowded and indistinct. The soil was various, some parts clay and loam, and some sharp gravel, or poor sand; a great part of the former was covered with rushes and molehills, and the latter with fern and moss.

About 1000 acres of the lightest part were separated from the rest at one extremity, and formed what is called the Norfolk farm; about 400 acres more at the other extremity, of a good loamy soil, were separated, and called the Flemish Farm both being named from the nature of the husbandry meant to be adopted upon them.

The rest (about 2,400 acres) remains still in plantations and park; and though so much reduced, yet, from the improvements which have been made upon it, is now capable of carrying more stock than the whole 4000 acres did before.

The Flemish Farm was so named from an intention, at first, of carrying on a system of husbandry similar to that practised in Flanders, which consists of an alternate crop for man and beast; but the soil being strong and cold also, upon trial, it has been found to answer best under a four-course shift, more like some parts of Gloucestershire. As thus: first year, wheat; second, coarse or clover; third, oats; fourth, beans. The quantity of arable land on this farm is 160 acres, or 40 acres in a shift.

The true light of viewing these improvements is, to consider them as a set of new creations of employment, for so it is a fact not to be controverted, that the reduced number of acres in the Park from their improved state, supports as many deer and other cattle as the whole did before, the produce of the farms is all clear gain; and as the crop of wheat and rye from the 160 acres sown, of an average moderate calculation, may be set at 5330 bushels, and allowing six bushels to a human mouth, this gives a yearly provision in bread for 889 people, to say nothing of the fattening of 40 oxen, the breed of 800 sheep, and the growth of at least 5000 bushels of oats and beans, all of which, it must be observed, goes in aid of the public market, as the work is done by oxen entirely.

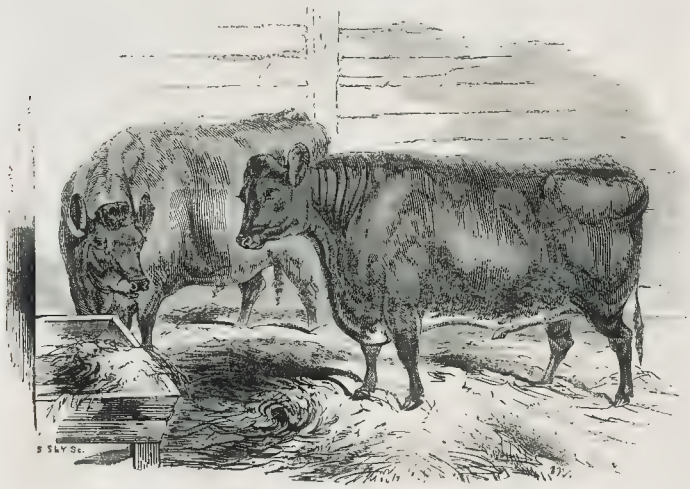
A small overshot mill is erected, and worked by the waste water from the lake below the Lodge where a sufficiency of corn, two-thirds wheat, and one-third rye, is ground, dressed, and given to all the labourers, at 1s. 4d. per stone, of 14lbs., in quantities suitable to the size of their families, which is the first of all monieres to them, and a saving of at least 20 per cent. to what it would cost them to buy it from the meal-men or shopkeepers.

Upon the two farms and the Great Park, 200 oxen are kept, including those coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year, rising three years, and are kept as succession oxen in the park; 120 are under work; and 40 every year are fatted off, rising 7 years.

"The buildings of the Flemish farms are comfortable, and on a compact scale, and there is one new cottage erected; and an old banqueting house converted into two others, in which his Majesty has put three of the most exemplary farm, or park, labourers and their families.—Letter to S. J. Sinclair, Esq., from J. Robinson, Esq., Surveyor General of Woods."

The Flemish Farm was neglected during the reign of George IV., but again became the hobby of royalty during the life of William IV., to whom, as well as to Queen Adelaide, it became a source of constant recreation. Her present Majesty, on her accession, continued to it a liberal patronage; and from her hands it passed to Prince Albert, in whose possession it still remains. There his Royal Highness passes much of his leisure time, and has already succeeded in breeding a number of remarkably fine specimens of sheep, pigs, and cattle. The last, and finest, of the produce of the farm, are a pair of West Highland cattle, which we have engraved.

The farm is situated about a mile and a quarter to the right of the equestrian statue of George III., in Windsor Great Park. The resident bailiff is a Mr. Graffheim; but the supreme director is Colonel Wemyss. The produce of the farm is used for the supply of the Castle and the royal stables; and the surplus produce is periodically sold by auction: such a sale took place about three weeks since, at which Prince Albert was computed to have netted £1,700. The soil of the farm is a stiff clay: the greatest variety of improved instruments has been introduced; and the establishment is, altogether, well worth the attention of agriculturists. Her Majesty frequently visits the farm, and takes great interest in its superintendence.



WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLV.

MR. FRANCIS HOBLER.

No one who has ever transacted business at the justice-room of the Mansion-house of the City of London can fail to recognise in the likeness we have presented to our readers, the talented and benevolent gentleman, Mr. Hobler, who, for upwards of half a century, discharged the very onerous duties of principal clerk to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and who has lately retired, full of honours, to enjoy the "otium cum dignitate" of a well merited and handsome pension. Mr Hobler was born of respectable parents, in the year 1764, and is now in his 79th year. His father was a native of the canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, and emigrated to this country, and carried on an extensive business as a watchmaker, in the neighbourhood of Soho Square, exporting largely to America and the East Indies. He was the youngest son of a family of four children, all of whom, excepting the subject of this sketch, are long since dead; he was baptized at the Swiss Protestant Church; and being the first child christened there after its establishment, he had numerous godfathers: all the elders of the congregation standing sponsors for him at the baptismal font. His education was carefully attended to, and included a thorough acquaintance with the dead and continental languages; many of the latter, particularly the French, Spanish, and German, Mr. Hobler speaks with the same ease and fluency as he does the English; an accomplishment which has been of the highest use to him in the discharge of his official duties. Connected with these acquirements were a vigour of intellect, a sparkling wit, a suavity of manners, and an amiability of disposition, that very early in life endeared him to his companions, and in after years recommended him to many a generous patron.

On leaving school, he was placed in the counting-house of Messrs. Bloche, the then extensive sugar brokers in Mincing-lane; but not liking the monotonous routine of a commercial life, he was transferred to the offices of an eminent crown lawyer, to whom he became articled; and where his assiduity procured for him the notice of some of the leading members of the corporation, who, previous to the expiration of his articles, gave him the appointment of clerk to the sitting aldermen at Guildhall. Having filled this situation for several years, Mr. Hobler was, on the promotion of Mr William Lewis Newman to be city solicitor, removed to the higher and more lucrative post of chief clerk to the chief magistrate, which he continued to fill to the entire satisfaction of the public, and of every successor to the civic chair, until within a very few weeks of his retirement; never, during that long period, having been absent three weeks at any one time, either for pleasure, or the benefit of his health.

PORTRAIT OF MR. HOBLER.

The duties of this office are far from being of a light or ordinary character. The Lord Mayor is usually some trader or merchant, but little acquainted with the laws he has to administer, and must, in most instances, depend entirely upon the advice of his chief clerk, who, in addition to the usual qualifications of a common law practitioner, should have a perfect knowledge of the criminal statutes and of the peculiar privileges and customs of the City. Indeed it is almost impossible to describe accurately the varied information of this most important civic functionary. The Lord Mayor is a little monarch, and considered by the houseless and distressed of every nation as their natural friend and protector; and hence the constant appeals to his benevolence from the sons and daughters of misery, too often simulated by artful and designing vagabonds, not only demand that his clerk should be well versed in the continental tongues, but that he should be gifted with a nice perception of human character, which few possess, and is only to be obtained by long and close observation. And equally applicable is this last remark to the investigation of crime; for, as is justly remarked by Mr. Hobler, jun., in his letter to the Town Clerk of London, detailing the duties of his father's office—"Many an abhorrence, by a word from him, has been dissuaded from committing for trial the youthful offender not yet hardened in crime, and the thief of necessity has been admonished, and perhaps so relieved as not again to be tempted."

All these qualifications were united in Mr. Hobler; and, to his honour it should be known, that over and over again when the funds placed at his disposal by the Lord Mayor and other charitable persons were insufficient to relieve the urgencies of the applicants for charity, his own purse was at their command, and drew forth from many a grateful heart sincere and fervent prayers for his welfare. To foreigners in particular, the worthy gentleman was ever accessible; and his kindness to the unfortunate Spanish, Italian, Polish, and other political refugees will long be remembered by them, and has caused many a curious letter of thanks, addressed "A son Excellence

le tres Honorable Monsieur le Secretaire Generale du M.lord Maire de Londres." These the old gentleman highly prizes.

But whilst in Mr. Hobler the truly wretched and unfortunate ever found a compassionate and sympathising friend, he was a constant terror to the confirmed beggar and hardened criminal; the recognition of his keen and penetrating eye, followed by the notice, "*You and I are old friends, I think,*" being always fatal to their pursuits for at least some time to come.

One illustration of Mr. Hobler's vividness of recollection is very amusing. A daring young thief having been brought up at the Mansion-house on a charge of burglary, the old gentleman eyed him through his glass, and said, "we have seen each other before now." "No, we haven't, old boy," was the impudent reply, upon which, quietly turning on his seat, Mr. Hobler said, "I think I've an invite of yours," and opening a drawer took out and read, to the great merriment of the listeners, a card printed in the hand-writing of the prisoner in red ink, soliciting the favour of his friends' attendance at a public-house in the Borough, to get "gloriously drunk," and which had been taken from his person on a commitment to Bridewell, many years before, as a rogue and vagabond.

In personal appearance, Mr. Hobler is a fine, tall, upright, powdered-headed gentleman of the old school, always neatly, though somewhat eccentrically dressed, in a closely buttoned-up black coat, drab breeches and gaiters, which seem to be essential to, and form a part of his very existence. In fact, it is pretty well ascertained that he never was seen in trousers; although some of his friends have a vague recollection that in former years he sometimes wore pantaloons, and Hessian boots.

In his habits he is perfectly regular, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, never rode, but always walked to and from his residence in Queen's-row, Pentonville, and the Mansion House, and with such exactness as to time, that his appearance on any part of his journey was a sure indication of the precise hour of the day.

In conversation Mr Hobler is highly intellectual and facetious, and the readiness of his repartee has long instilled him *par excellence* the civic wit. In his family and amongst his personal friends he is greatly esteemed and beloved. It should be mentioned that some time since a portrait of Mr. Hobler was painted by, we believe, a lady artist, residing in Rathbone-place, from which was taken a lithographic drawing, which has had a ready sale. The original painting, since his retirement, has been purchased and handsomely framed at the expense of the Lord Mayor, and now graces the wall of the justice-room, immediately behind his lordship's chair.

Of Mr. Hobler's political opinions nothing is known; but we suppose, from the general pliancy of his disposition, they are of the "anything-arian" school. He married at an early age. His family consists of two sons and two daughters, one son being the well-known solicitor, whose professional services in the cases of Courvoisier, the Custom-house Frauds, and those of numerous notorious offenders, have raised him to considerable eminence as a crown lawyer. The other son is a large settler and wealthy agriculturist in New South Wales; and of his daughters, one is married and living in Canada, and the other is single and resides at home with her father.

We cannot close this sketch without mentioning, that all sorts of applications were made to Mr. Hobler in his official capacity; and we give, as a curious specimen of the march of mind among the people, the copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of a letter, enclosing the half of a £5 Bank of England note, forwarded to the worthy Chief Clerk, in November, last year, for the purchase of a share in some German lottery.

Nov. 23, 1842.

dersair idress these said lines to letyou know that iwish to besome to have a share in the Austrea Lotery high vianna under the Empires dominon five share and.hesedone halfabankofengland not and the other to be remited up a meadhuly without fale and drect acout Who has won the prizes and superfectacout and be so good asend abeter down wheashoute yu will send the acnes down nomore at present Hervey Morson Tailor East Rentoon in the Parsh of Holnyspring to the care of William Palister Tailor and Draper east rentoon. Send all returns sa.e by all means wifesd.

The Clark of the Lodmare London with speade and forwardit.

It is needless to observe, that the half note was returned to the speculative and silly writer, with a hint that he could more usefully apply it to the wants of his family.

Another curious document, which has come into our hands, and is in the handwriting of Mr. Hobler, is a copy of the commitment of two of the first English Quakers in 1661, for not removing their hats on the passing of the Lord Mayor to the Guildhall, and is subjoined, as a singular instance of the liberty of those times:—

London Ss.

These are to require you to receive into your custody the bodies of Walter Hewling and John Cripps, herewith sent you, who this present day standing in the way, as I was passing to the Guildhall, with their hats on their heads, in a bold and irreverent manner, and being asked why they did so, and were required to take off their hats, they said they would not, and, afterwards being brought to Guildhall, were commanded again to put off their hats, yet they did, in a contemptuous manner, keep on their hats, which being, by my command, taken off, they put them on their heads again, before me and the Court of Aldermen,—and for other misdemeanors, and them safely keep till they shall find sufficient sureties to appear at the next sessions of the peace to answer the same, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour, or otherwise to be discharged by due course of law, and this shall be your warrant. Dated the 17th October, 1661.

To the Keeper of the Poultry Compter. RICHARD BROWN, Mayor.

THE NEW GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

THE NEW GUILDHALL, BRISTOL.

The foundation-stone of this handsome edifice, to be erected on the site of the old hall, in Broad-street, Bristol, was laid with great ceremony on Monday week. At one o'clock the Mayor (James Gibbs, Esq.), the Magistrates of the city, the members of the Town Council, the Town Clerk, and other public officers, the Brethren of the several Lodges of Freemasons in the city, &c., having met at the Council-house, formed into a procession, headed by the "Clifton Juvenile Band," playing favourite airs; but in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, the intended route was not taken, but the *cortège* proceeded from the Council-house direct to the spot. In all directions every window from which it was possible to obtain a glimpse of the procession was occupied. The procession having reached the enclosure, the ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Mayor, assisted by the Freemasons, &c.; its completion being announced by a flourish of silver trumpets. The Grand Chaplain then read an impressive prayer, and upon the utterance of the words "corn, wine, and oil," corn was strewed upon the stone by the D.P.G.M., wine was poured on it by the S.G.W., and oil by the J.G.W. The Mayor then addressed the company, who, having cheered his worship, dispersed, and the procession returned to the Council-house.

The elevation of the new hall towards Broad-street, shown in our engraving, is designed in the early Tudor style, 117 feet in length and 45 feet high; the central compartment rising 28 feet higher than the general front. The windows will be deeply recessed, and will have between them niches for statues and shields bearing coats of arms. The interior will contain the Law Court, Court of Requests, Courts of Bankruptcy, and rooms for the Judge, Mayor, Councillors, &c. The apartments will be arranged on either side of a corridor, 50 feet long and 45 feet high, with a carved oaken roof; and the principal law court will be similarly embellished. The design is highly creditable to the taste of the architect, Mr. R. S. Pope. The statues and heraldic decorations, the rich pierced parapet, the panelled turrets, in short, the general style of the details throughout the *façade* combine to render it one of the most richly emoellished edifices that has for some time been brought under our notice. Probably some objection may be made to the lower rising above the centre of the *façade*; it may have been introduced with the view of adding to the dignity of the building; but the long, unbroken line of our new Houses of Parliament, in the same style as the Bristol Guildhall, should have dispelled the architect's apprehension upon this head.

A spirited lithograph of the new Guildhall has just been published by Mr. Davey, of Bristol, whence our engraving is copied.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF ALDRINGTON CHURCH, SUSSEX.

ALDRINGTON CHURCH, SUSSEX.

The parish of Aldrington, near Brighton, according to the last census, contains but one inhabitant; this "singularity," therefore, may claim for it "a nook" in our pages, as—

None but itself can be its parallel

The ruthless hand of Rebecca not having invaded the southern coast of the island, a solitary turnpike-gate house is the only habitation in the place, and in it resides the gate-keeper, Michael Maynard, a man with a wooden leg.

The living of Aldrington is held by the Rev. Dr. Holland, rector of Poynings, a village near the Devil's Dyke; but the church, as herewith shown, consists only of the fragment of a tower, a small window, and the remains of mouldering walls. This desolation is said to have been produced by the encroachments of the sea, as the mouth of the river Adur—Shoreham Harbour—was formerly in this parish, but is now choked up by shingle.

BOXMOOR.—Some weeks ago a serious accident befel the Rev. Thomas Naylor, rector at St. Peter-at-Arches, in the city of Lincoln, when he was thrown from a carriage, and seriously injured. Mrs. Naylor, at the same time, being killed on the spot. In consequence of his long-continued indisposition, from which there is no present hope of recovery, the Bishop of Lincoln has appointed the Rev. J. Ormond Darkeyne to have the pastoral care of the parish.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXI
DISCOMFITURE.

DARNLEY, on being left by Caroline, as described, sank into a state of despair. For her he cared nothing: he in reality loved her no more than he loved any one of the members of the corps de ballet whom he patronised, but the fact of all the pains he had conceived with the view of making a noise in the world by virtue of Sir Arthur's wealth, being thus at once stunned to the ground, made him perfectly wretched.

But even this was not all. He had *anticipated* the possession of those hundreds of thousands which had floated upon the surface of his swelling imagination,—prompted by fashion and economy he had borrowed money, and plunged into a sea of extravagances upon the very strength of the vision!—but now that that vision had faded and left him without a single hope of its being realised, duns, bailiffs, writs, and prison-bars filled up the space so lately occupied by spectral phantoms, fours-in-hand, hunters, and hounds.

He had been for years pecuniarily embarrassed, he had always lived far beyond his income, and although his fond mother had impoverished herself by supplying his additional demands, he had never been really out of debt, but during the illness of Sir Arthur he amazingly increased his expenses—depending as he did upon Caroline's aid in the event of things coming to the worst, and not satisfied with this, he had no sooner seen Caroline's copy of the will than he became completely reckless, feeling perfectly convinced that nearly all Sir Arthur's wealth would at once revert to him; and, therefore, how he should ever be enabled to rise out of the difficulties into which he had thus plunged on speculation was a mystery he was utterly unable to solve.

Conscious, however, of his power to incur the greater portion of his debts being ascribable solely to the prospect he had of becoming the future husband of Lady Cleveland—a prospect which he had never attempted to conceal, but which, on the contrary, he had painted in the most brilliant colours—he resolved to keep the affair as long as possible a secret, and more especially as it was perfectly well known by a certain set to which Lady Grange belonged that his marriage with Caroline had been absolutely fixed to take place within three short months of the death of Sir Arthur;—as dogs were they all, not only in the science of divination, but in the art of knowing infinitely more about the intentions of persons than those persons in reality knew themselves.

By this set Darnley was constantly invited. They conceived, and very naturally, that a series of splendid entertainments would follow his marriage, and, therefore, in making up their parties they never by any chance overlooked him. Indeed he had an invitation for that very evening, and although he felt dreadfully depressed—having no other prospect before him than that of irretrievable ruin—he eventually made up his mind to go as usual, and to assume the air of a man quite conscious of his expectations being brilliant in the extreme.

In the evening he accordingly went and managed to appear in excellent spirits. Lady Grange was there sinning with all the fascination at her command, and dressed in her characteristic style of magnificence, but from her he kept studiously aloof, as the full conviction that the subject of her conversation would be the one which he was then most anxious to avoid.

He was not, however, suffered to escape. She very soon had him by her side, and having fixed him there, she, of course, found no difficulty in sliding into the subject upon which she was naturally anxious to obtain all possible information.

"Have you seen my amiable niece, Lady Cleveland, lately?" she inquired.

"Oh! yes," replied Darnley, resolved on sustaining the character he had assumed.

"And how does the amiable creature bear her loss?"

"Oh, pretty well, apparently."

"Then she is not absolutely inconsolable?"

"Why that, under the circumstances, could hardly have been expected."

"To what circumstances do you allude?"

"Chiefly to the fact of its having been so ill advised and most unhappy match."

"It was ill advised: certainly; and I did all I could at the time to break it off, but it would not have been so unhappy but for Caroline's horrid infirmity of temper."

"Infirmity of temper?"

"Oh! frightful!"

"You amaze me!"

"If you, by whom she has been known so long, have really failed to discover the fact, you amaze me."

"Why I have always imagined her to possess a most sweet disposition!"

"Now you amuse me!"

"But really, is it a fact that her temper is bad?"

"Oh! positively horrible! Even when she lived with me I could do nothing with her, but now!—It will not, perhaps, become me to say much more, but if she ever *should* marry again, I shall most sincerely pity the poor man, be he whomsoever he may, who has the misery to be her husband."

"Well, I never was more astonished! She always appeared to me to be most amiable; she never, to the best of my recollection, either said or did the slightest thing indicative of a fiery disposition before me!"

"Oh, I am perfectly well aware of her being a highly accomplished creature: I can, moreover, understand why she would be anxious not to develope her real character to all: still I am notwithstanding her consummate art is so well known to me—surprised that you have never perceived it."

"Well, I freely confess that I never have! And yet—now I come to reflect—Well! it is indeed amazing!"

"Have you any idea of what she means to do?"

"Why I did fear that before many months have expired she will be married again!"

"Have you any knowledge of the vessel?"

Darnley made a desperate effort to blush, and was partially successful, when, having bitten his lips with all the violence he conceived the case demanded, he replied in a faltering voice, "Why—I—certainly have—*some* slight knowledge of the man!"

"Poor fellow! He is much to be pured. I am not at all curious to know who he is: but he'll have a fine time of it: that's quite clear."

Darnley became thoughtful, and Lady Grange, conceiving that she had said quite enough for the present, did not interrupt him, but entered at once into conversation with a lady on her left, with the full determination, however, of pursuing her object anon.

That object Darnley, who knew her well, at once perceived: he perceived that her aim was to set him against Caroline, while to him it was equally clear that she then knew nothing whatever about the will.

"Now," thought he, "what can I make out of this? That she hates Lady Cleveland is manifest.

feat. Well. And still believing that we are to be married, she would, as a matter of revenge, so all in her power to thwart her. Very well. Now here am I, in a position from which I can never hope to extricate myself without marrying, while next to me is sitting a widow-rich and spurned—full of vanity—panting for revenge, and prepared to go to any length to compass it! Well. She would make a sweet wife, doubtless But what care I for that? What ought I to care for it now that you are staunch in the hour of need? Another true, but what is her age to me? She is wealthy! —that alone will make it for me a good match. I do not carry for youth, but for money; and hence by marrying her, my sole object will be attained. She is the element?—What! not to be sure of her revenge, and thus to break the heart, as she imagined, of Lady Cleveland! Why of course she'll consent. I'll try it. She is dear! subtle as the serpent—that must be remembered. I must, therefore, be cautious not to time is to be lost."

He paused audibly, and assuming the appearance of one extremely dejected, rested his arm upon his breast very correctly, and fixed his eyes firmly upon the ceiling.

"Mr. Darnley!" said Lady Grange at length, "you appear to be very thoughtful!"

"I replied Darnley with a sigh, "you have made me thoughtful."

"Indeed! thoughtful! Gracious! what on earth have I said to make you look so gloomy?"

Such inconsistency of having uttered a syllable tending in the slightest

"Lady Grange," replied Darnley, "having hypocrisy as I do from my very soul, the pie-ce you have drawn this evening has greatly distressed me."

"Do you allude to what I have said about the gentle disposition of Lady Cleveland?"

"I do."

"Oh that's nothing! Still I am sorry that it should have distressed you. I assure you that if I had known it, I would not have said a word upon the subject."

"Nay, but I admire your candour! Indeed, I feel greatly indebted to you for putting me thus on my guard."

"On your guard, Mr Darnley?"

"Lady Grange," sa he, after a pause, during which every feature that could and the expression of concern might was managed with really consummate skill, "I have a little delicate, I thoroughly detest it I like to be ingenuous, and will be so with you. I will explain why I feel indebted to you, and how you have put me on my guard, with all the collateral circumstances connected with the position in which I am placed; but as I cannot converse freely at so here, I will,—if, indeed, you will be troubled with me—do myself the pleasure of calling upon you, for I fear, after what has transpired, exceedingly unwise to leave your advice."

"I shall be most happy to see you, Mr. Darnley, I shall be at home nearly the whole of the morning; at least I shall be at home to you

Darnley bowed and left her side, but during the evening their eyes met constantly, and he as constantly appeared to feel dreadfully embarrassed: indeed, he did all in his power to induce her to believe that he had become enamoured of her, while she had vanity enough to fancy that she had fascinated him and more especially at last when as led her to her car riage, and as parting softly pressed her hand.

Of the real design, however, even then, she had no conception. She fancied, indeed, that she had regained considerable influence over him, and that the sinful exercise of that in Darnley would lead to the destruction of that which she imagined to be Caroline's future hope, but the idea of his being about to propose to her never struck her for an instant! And the thought of was the agreeable intimation of a conversation with a man whom she believed she really loved, and the prospect which appeared before her then, of being able to prevent that marriage, filled her with delight.

Nor was Darnley less delighted with the prospect which appeared before him. He viewed her even then as his own; and his imagination, after having dwelt for some time at the Bank, took a rural stroll over the thousands of acres of which she might have the title deeds in her possession, and then retraced to view her jewels and plate, her carriage, and one or more villas. That evening, at least, he determined, and he went to bed and dreamt of several other sources of wealth, of which, when awake, he had never even thought, and among which was great satisfaction among which Darnley might—every one of which was a fifty—and piles of guineas each composed of a hundred—till the morning I dressed with alacrity

They were both very artful. Both had resolved on having recourse to the same means, the same method of achieving their respective ends; that is to say, they had made up their minds to circumvent each other, by appearing to be the most ingenuous creatures breathing; and, certainly, seeing that dissimulation was the grand forte of both, it was a very fair

Lady Grange was that morning at home to no one but him, and, when he arrived, she received him with unremitting attention. He was dressed with great elegance, and smiled with surpassing sweetness. In a word, her reasonable was gorgeous in the extreme; but Darnley had his eyes as wide open as possible, although he was anxious to make her believe that they were far too much dazzled to enable him to see

"Well, Mr. Darnley," she enquired, with a playful expression which was slightly characteristic, "have you recovered from the dreadful state of amazement into which I unhappily threw you last evening

"I have not, indeed," replied Darnley, with a countenance indicative at once of great sincerity and perfectly unparalleled grief, "nor can I at present expect to recover

"Heaven, Mr. Darnley was too dangerous for me to be at all times candid. Some persons are able to conceal their thoughts, unhappily, I have not that gift. I must speak out. I must say exactly what I mean. It is foolish, I know, for, in an artificial state of society like ours, the concealment of the real sentiments is more frequently the duty than the part of those with whom we either are or have been intimate—becomes a virtue; but, I don't know how it is, I can not conceal it."

"Nor should I esteem you so highly, if I fancied for one moment that you could. No, Lady Grange, candour is perhaps the very quality I most admire, and that you are possessed of that quality in an eminent degree, I have always felt fully convinced. Hence, the effect which your cordial communication had upon me last evening. If any other person had told me that Lady Cleveland was a heartless coquette, and supported by her gentle character, alone, I should not have believed it; I should have ascribed it at once to malice. But, from you—you, who know her so well, and who, I am sure, would not wish to deceive me—the communication came like a thunderbolt upon me; and, as it was impossible to doubt its truth, I can not blame you indeed."

"Still, why it should affect you so deeply, Mr. Darnley, I am utterly unable, even now, to

"I'll explain I promised to do so last evening; I'll now perform that promise I'll explain all. You will be much amazed—of that I feel sure, but I'll conceal from you nothing."

Lady Grange now deemed it correct to prepare apparently for something most wonderful

Leave before the death of Sir Arthur," pursued Darnley, when her ladyship's arrangements for the protection of society in the event of such a calamity were completed, and I return of the warmest friendship. That friendship was the germ of affection, which soon, as I then believed, ripened into passion; but for that I did not blame myself, finally, passionate was made me believe, and I was, up to last evening, happy in the conviction of its truth."

"Is it," exclaimed Lady Grange, with a highly effective expression of astonishment—can it be possible?"

"Well" returned Darnley, with due deliberation, "it had been arranged between us that I was to be the friend of Sir Arthur, as he wished, and that I should remain in attendance during his illness, and since his death the day has actually been fixed

"Indeed!—perfectly bewildered! Then you are the person whom I then termed the person. Oh! how careful we ought to be! If I had had a single suspicion of the kind, I would not have allowed my tongue out, rather than have uttered a syllable calculated to wound your feelings; for I am sure you have been deeply injured by me, Mr. Darnley, believing you to be, in every point of view, a gentleman a term which compre hends in my sense, all the highest attributes of man, I would this very moment go and break off the connexion, not to stay one moment longer. I cannot trust myself to speak—unless, indeed, we change this most unhappy subject, and take especial care not to revert to it

But, my dear Lady Grange, although I have been wounded, I feel it to be a wound which has been inflicted, I feel that by inflicting that wound you have saved me"—and said am I with the hypocrisy of Lady Cleveland—and hypocrisy, under any circumstances, I abhor—I would this very moment go and break off the match, were it not that I am anxious to have your opinion, in order that, if it coincide with my own, I may be sure that I am not acting with unjustifiable impetuosity. What would you advise me to do?"

Mr. Darnley, I must not—indeed, indeed I must not be consulted on this subject" "Would advise me now to act—for upon you and Caroline I look upon myself

your, indeed

Still, on a subject is to me so peculiarly delicate, I positively cannot—I do not feel satisfied in giving my advice. But you must not forget, Mr. Darnley, that although Lady Cleveland is fickle, vain, unknown, and heartless, she is rich."

"I care nothing for that. Wealth is not my object. I know its advantages, of course; but why should I sacrifice my happiness for it, when the whole of our family estates must, of necessity at the death of my mother, revert to me? No, Lady Grange, I care not for her riches—I look at her mind—her disposition alone. Happiness, my dear Lady Grange, is the only ob. That alone"

"In that case, I have no hesitation, Mr. Darnley, in expressing my conviction that that object will never be promoted by marrying her. You see, I am foolishly candid, as usual. You cannot wish to say smart and I cannot say that which I do not mean."

"Hence the value of your advice," returned Darnley. "The match shall be broken off this

"Will you see her for the purpose of breaking it off?"

"How can I do so?"

"Oh! it may be done by letter, or even by coming to call."

"I perceive. I'll neither write nor call."

"But she will demand an explanation, of course."

"She shall have an explanation, but I'll visit her no more."

"Ah! Mr. Darnley!" said Lady Grange, smiling, "the very next time you meet her, you will find a re sistible"

"No, Lady Grange, I am firmly resolved. Her beauty and blandishments cannot tempt

"Nay, will never command a re sistance."

"If, she is not only a highly accomplished, but an extremely fine woman, Mr. Darnley"

"I have a weakness for beauty, I confess, but I have a greater for mind, and the person whose beauty is, in my view, of a far higher order; and whom, if I could, I would marry in preference to her."

"Indeed! But you say if you could! Are there any insurmountable obstacles in the

"I have not sufficient confidence in myself to propose."

"Oh! fully. Is that really the fact?"

"Upon my honour, it is."

Then does she pride herself on highly upon her personal attractions?"

"She is not to be sure; and while her heart swells with the kindliest feelings, she is conscious as a rule

Over a conscious"

"Oh! Grange, but in my esteem, far more exalted"

"I, I should like, of course, to know was she is, because I feel an interest in your welfare

"Of that I have had le proof."

"But, if you will take my advice in this case, you'll banish all scruples, and propose to

"I once"

"I as, afraid," said Darnley, with a look which he imagined might fascinate a stone, "that if you intend to act fully I allude, you must propose to her this evening."

"Yes, I would, upon my honour. If she be, indeed, the amiable creature you describe, I should not then, on the first occasion, be able to resist the presence in her more commanding her whose beauty is, in my view, of a far higher order; and whom, if I could, I would marry in preference to her."

"Indeed! But you say if you could! Are there any insurmountable obstacles in the

"I have not sufficient confidence in myself to propose."

"Oh! fully. Is that really the fact?"

"Upon my honour, it is."

Then does she pride herself on highly upon her personal attractions?"

"She is not to be sure; and while her heart swells with the kindliest feelings, she is conscious as a rule

Over a conscious"

"Oh! Grange, but in my esteem, far more exalted"

"I, I should like, of course, to know was she is, because I feel an interest in your welfare

"Of that I have had le proof."

"But, if you will take my advice in this case, you'll banish all scruples, and propose to

"I once"

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"My dear Lady Grange, you inspire me with hope I will take courage! You are the adv to whom I should

Mr. Darnley" exclaimed her ladyship, who was now in reality exasperated; "I surely you are not

"How can you entertain the thought? No, Lady Grange; I am not jesting! but I feel that I am the presumptuous my fears, I perceive, were not unfounded. still, had you not

am not displeased—that is to say, not absolutely displeased; but, Mr. Darnley, the disparity! I mean a point of age—in reality

is my view, perhaps. Say that you are ten years older—"

dess to more than ten"

y that you are fifteen, fifty, or even five hundred years my senior—what of that? and beauty to which the poetry of your mind imparts additional

a spheroids—the disparity of which you speak. But it is not so great a

hand of it! And even if it were—But I fear that my presumption is greater for than the disparity which you are thus pleased to magnify"

of presumption; but, dear sir, Mr. Darnley I really! This is so un-

dour—I feel, of course, faith; I I sincerely, I know

I am conscious that I was the lady to whom you alluded."

I am aware of it. We are not the best judges of our own portraits."

"Very true. But, Mr. Darnley—I feel that you will be as candid with me as I have been with you—has this declaration been prompted by any feeling of spite against my niece? You understand me—are you actuated by any desire to wound her feelings?"

"No, upon my honour! I perfectly understand what you mean; but I assure you that such is not the case. My high admiration of your character has not been newly inspired Had it not been for her I should have avowed it long ago; but since I have had the honour of knowing you I have never felt absolutely free until now. Now I am free; and being free I venture to say for myself as your friend, that I am not unworthy of your regard, and that I am not to hope! With you I shall be happy, walk the promotion of your happiness will be my chief care. My whole life shall be devoted to secure it, and if it can be made perfect by constancy, and truth, it shall be—gentle one—perfect indeed! Say them; may I hope?"

"I assure you," observed her ladyship, in faltering accents, after having averted her hage, shing eyes, and blushed with infinite coquettishness, "of course I must have some little time to consider! You have taken me—really—so very, very much by surprise"

"For creature, I would not advise impedient haste, but feeling that you now have my happiness at heart, I would entreat that the course I am about to adopt, may not be beyond the reach of the importunities of Lady Cleveland, the sooner will my happiness be complete."

"I understand. And really I cannot say anything to it now. I feel too much embarrassed. You tiresome creatures confuse one so. Upon my life, I feel as timid as a child But come and dine with me to-day—and then—we'll talk the matter over more calmly! I shall feel more self-possessed—at present I am not"

"You have filled me with de ight!" exclaimed Darnley, as he rose to take leave of her "Dear Lady Grange, your kind invitation I accept with pleasure, and hope that you have the power to express. Adieu! adieu! Shall we not be happy!—yes, oh yes!" he added with increasing fervour, and tenderly raising her hand—"I feel sure that we shall.

That Darnley, on leaving, congratulated himself on the progress he had made, is a fact which will be very readily imagined, and viewing it solely as a game of circumvention he had most decidedly the best of it. But he was extremely apprehensive of being led too far—knowing that flattery, like rouge, should be delicately applied, and that if either he said or Lady Grange perceived that the former was applied with an object in view, that object unavoidably being to deceive; but the result proved at once the correctness of the application and the powerful influence of persons in the middle stage of life, when studied while these wiles are fixed upon giving check-mate. Still he felt even then uneasy. He feared that some slip might could not elapse before the fact of Sir Arthur having left all his property to Charles would reach the ears of Lady Grange, and as her knowledge of the world was very good, she would be resolved to use every effort in his power to ensure an immediate marriage, strongly impressed as she was with the belief

And it may, as a suggestion, be stated that Lady Grange had precisely the same feeling! She too strongly felt that no time was to be lost She believed that if Caroline happened to meet Darnley in the course of the day, she would, in the subject, in view, that object unavoidably being to deceive; but the result proved at once the correctness of the applications and the powerful influence of persons in the middle stage of life, when studied while these wiles are fixed upon giving check-mate. Still he felt even then uneasy. He feared that some slip might could not elapse before the fact of Sir Arthur having left all his property to Charles would reach the ears of Lady Grange, and as her knowledge of the world was very good, she would be resolved to use every effort in his power to ensure an immediate marriage, strongly impressed as she was with the belief

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(*To be continued Weekly.*)

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Friday.—The arrivals of English this week have been again very moderate. Although the show of samples here to-day was small, the demand was in a very dull state, and, in some instances, the inclination to purchase rather declined, as compared with last week's currency. The sale for foreign wheat was excessively dull, at a decline in value of 1s per quarter. Although the supply of barley is not large, there is quite sufficient for the quiry. The arrivals of oats have been trifling, and the sale for the article must be considered unchanged, and the rates may be considered as lower. Oats, beans, peas, and flour—the supplies of which were moderate, nearly resemble last week's currency.

ARRIVALS.—English.—Wheat, 3149; barley, 2293; Oats, 1810 quarters. Irish: Oats, 7760 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 1050 quarters. Flour, 3580 sacks; Malt, 1030 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s, white ditto, 50s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 36s, grinding barley, —s to 28s; Lincolnshire, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to —; brown ditto, 51s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 23s; Yorkshire and Essex, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey ditto, new, 32s to 34s, white, 35s to 36s, boilers, 37s to 37s; grey peas, 32s to 36s; brown-made flour, 40s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 35s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. Dantzig, red, 50s to 52s; white, —s to —s. *Rhine and Baltic*, red, 46s to 48s; white, 50s to 52s; rye, 32s to 34s; beans, 32s to 36s; peas, 35s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 29s to 30s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 8d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 18s 7d; rye, 29s; beans, 31s 5d; peas, 32s 1d.

London Average of the Week.—*Seven ports Daily*.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 30s 7d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 30s 3d; beans, 32s 8d; peas, 32s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 50s; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

The Seed Market.—We have to report scarcely any transactions in the market, and prices remain as last quoted

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 38s to 40s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 45s; hempseed, 30s to 40s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Rapeseed, 10s to 11l, 11s white ditto, 10l to 10l 10s. Cakes, 5s to 8s 5d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £230 to £237s per last of ten quarters, Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf

TEA.—Two public sales have taken place this week. They have been well attended, and a large quantity disposed of. Prices are fully 1d per lb. higher than obtained at the previous auctions

SUGAR.—There has been only a moderate demand for all kinds of sugar, and for our last prices have been supported in every instance Standard lumps have brought 72s 6d to 73s, and brown loaves, 71s 6d to 72s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There has been considerable speculation in Ceylon coffees, and prices have advanced from 2s to 4s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are quite as dear, with a steady business passing in them.

HOPS.—The supply of new hops continues extensive, yet the demand for them is active at fully last week's currency. Sussex pockets, new, £3 to £5 5s; fine ditto, £5 10s to £6 6s; Farnham, £6 6s to £8 8s; East Kent, £6 to £6 17s; Choice ditto, £7 to £10 10s; Somerset, £3 to £5 5s; Yearlings, £2 2s to £3 3s per cwt. Duty, £150,000.

Tallow.—The demand is good for Russian tallow, and prices are firm, at 41s 6d to 42s per cwt. on the spot, and 42s 6d for delivery next month.

Coals.—Adair's, 15s, Carr's Hartley, 15s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Tanfield, 17s; Hetspur, 17s; Ailligworth, 18s 3d; Gosforth, 18s; Heston, 21s 3d; Lambton, 21s 3d per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market this morn- g exhibited a very moderate supply of beasts, in, for the most part, including those from Scots offering found trade at a pretty brisk sale, and quite equal to those noted on Monday; but, in all other breeds, exceedingly little was doing. The number of sheep was very scanty, owing to which the mutton trade was rather active, at late rates. In calves a very limited amount of business was done, and the quotations were with difficulty supported. Small porkers produced a trifle more but all other kinds of pigs were a mere drug. Higher prices were mentioned, and selling at from 2l 2s to 2l 8s each For Sabs, to sunk the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d, to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 12 to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 4s 6d, prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 6d; large calves 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, sucking calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 10s to —s each. Beasts, 4581; sheep, 23,000; calves, 178; pigs, 273

Vegetable and Leadenhall.—There was rather a heavy general demand here to day, on the part of the trade, for Potatoes, at full prices. Carrots, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; mushrooms, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 3d to 3s 2d; ditto sorts, ditto, 3s 2d to 2s 4d; large pears, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; inferior muttons, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d, prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 10d.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The mercantile information received in the course of this week by the East India mails continues to be satisfactory, particularly that from China. At Hong Kong preparations on an extensive scale are in progress, for commencing business with Nankin, and with the other cities in China, now opened to our commerce; and a most profitable trade it was generally supposed would be immediately established between the new city of Victoria and the whole coast of China. Indeed, the anticipations of the Chinese have been received as equally favourable to the views of our merchants. At Bombay, our new conquests in Scinde, and the capacity of Kurrachee, as a commercial mart, continue to excite much interest in the minds of many parties.

In the leading lines of railway commerce improvement is gradually occurring, particularly in the Brighton, York and North Midland, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow lines. The great abundance of room still exists for a further rise in prices. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, this week, the demand, chiefly for foreign account, continues to be rather animated for Austrian bonds, which are 1 per cent higher. Portuguese and Russian are likewise in request, and on the whole our foreign securities is gradually becoming more and more healthy, the people being generally well paid for their labour.

In the money market capitalists still complain of the want of profitable channels for the employment of their property. Notwithstanding the large and increasing demand for immediate loans, it requires the aid of additional sums of money, still we cannot this week notice any rise in the value of money employed in discounting con- ercial and bankers' acceptances, nor has the interest on loans in any degree increased. The supply of money, for the unemployed interest, therefore, continues to be chiefly directed to the shares of joint stock associations, in many of which a great rise has been experienced of late.

The Money Market continued in the same state of buoyancy till the closing of the week appeared further progress to commence at the commencement of the next. The demand for account of 1 per cent, but they speedily recovered their previous value, and the Bulls were sanguine that the result at the time present will show the correctness of their time bargains. The speculators in the Share Market likewise remained equally confident that a further advance will soon occur in the prices of railway property, particularly in the Brighton and Glasgow lines, of which the shares are still very low. The Foreign Market has late material improvement in the price. The operations of the week, both in commerce and in money, we expect, extend in a most satisfactory manner, and gave increased hopes for the future.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent Consols, 80⅞ ⅞. Three per Cent. Reduced, 80⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent New, 103¾ Long Annuities, 19⅛ 18⅜; Bank of England Stock, 179 to 181; Bank India Stock, 269 to 281; East India Bonds, To premium; Exchequer Bills, 62s to 65s premium; Union Bank of London, 10⅞; London Joint Stock Bank, 12⅞; London and Westminster Bank, 20⅞; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Consols for the Settlement

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Belgian Bonds, 103½; Brazilian Bonds, 73 to 74, Chilian, 100⅝ to 101; Columbian ex Venezuela, 17½; Dutch Bonds, 103 to 103⅛; Mexican, 30⅜ to 30½; Peruvian, — to 22; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 71; Portuguese Converted, 40⅜; Spanish 5 per Cents, 22½; Spanish Threes, 14¼ to 22, French Rentes, 5 per Cents, 85f. 85c.; French Fives, 107f. ex. 20f. 60c., Dutch 2½ per Cents, 64⅛; Dutch Fives, 99⅜; Russian Bonds, 115 to 116, Austrian Bonds, 105 to 107; Danish Bonds, 87; Neapolitan Bonds, 103 to 104; Buenos Ayres, 64, 65; Mexican, 63 to 64.

SHARE LIST.—Birmingham and Gloucester, 63 to 64; Bristol and Exeter, 89, Eastern Counties, 9¾, New, 1¼; Great North of England, 85½; Great Western, 97 to 97½; Hull and Selby, 64; London and Birmingham, 213; London and Brighton, 21⅞ to 22⅛; South Western, 69; Manchester and Leeds, 81; Manchester and Birmingham, 33 to 34½; Midland Counties, 60 to 61; Northern and Eastern, 49½; Paris and Rouen, 29; Paris and Saint Germain, 29; Paris and Havre, 64; London and Dover, 22½; York and North Midland, 116 to 117; London and Greenwich, 4¼; London and Blackwall, 4¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 85½ to 86; Birmingham and Derby, 86 to 88; Croydon Canal, 13½; North Midland, 84 to 85.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut. W. Henry Ford to be Second Captain.—Second Lieut. Douglas Galton to be First Lieutenant, vice Ford.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—R. KIPLING, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.—G. NETTLETON, Brompton, Kent, tailor—J. M'LEON, Sun-street, Bishopsgate street Without, station Tavern.—C. W. DAVIES, Holborn, upholsterer. W. S. COCKERILL, Reedham, Norfolk, butcher, cattle-dealer, and horse dealer J. WALLIS, Osborn street, Whitechapel, tea and sugar merchant.—A. H. WAGSTAFF, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, apothecary.—D. AUMONIER, Wigmore street, Cavendish square, jeweller and goldsmith.—J. PHILLIPS, Punnet's hall court, Old Broad street. —D. FRAZIER, Little Tower street, Minories.—C. BUTCHER, Redruth, Cornwall, bank-maker—C. HARRINGTON, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, plumber and glazier G. H. CROWFIELD, Warrington, Lancashire, stat.oner.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1843.—8th Dragoons: Cornet T. F. Greve to be Lieutenant, vice Roberts, W. M. Powell, to be Cornet, vice Greve.—10th: Cornet H. G. Townley to be Lieutenant, vice Burtenshaw, Ensign F. Bartees to be Cornet, vice Townley.—12th: Lieut J. Pilcher to be Captain vice Glegg.—17th: Cornet T. Lyon to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Inverary; Cornet J. H. Lane, to be Cornet, vice Lyon.

6th Foot: Capt. R. L. Dundas to be Captain, vice John du Bouchier.—10th: Ensign J. H. Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice Stanly; A. Angelo, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Herbert.—18th: Ensign T. H. Burrowes to be Lieutenant, vice Order; Ensign M. Browne to be Ensign, vice Burrowes.—46th: Lieut. J. Henderson to be Captain, vice Jodrell; Ensign H. A. Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Henderson.—58: To be Lieutenants: Ensign A. Aitken, vice Gravatt; Ensign G. D. Robertson, vice Owen; Ensign W. F. J. Murphy, vice Mackenzie; to be Ensign: A. Wright, Gent., vice Murphy.—61: To be Lieutenants: Lieut. G. Elmslie, vice Pender, Ensign W. Bernard, vice Sayers; Ensign F. Gabbett, vice Trattle. Ensign R. J. Tuthell, vice Kelly; to be Ensigns: J. Paul, Gent., vice Bernard; H. P. Bellew, Gent., vice Gabbett; C. H. G. Crofton, Gent., vice Tuthell.—93rd: To be Lieutenant, to be Ensign, vice Brown.—76th: Lieut. M. S. T. Deane to be Captain, vice Pringle; Ensign H. Hopkins to be Lieutenant, vice Deane; Ensign C. Large Gent., to be Ensign, vice Hopkins.—77th: R. Mostyn, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Aitken.—99th: J. M. Cuppage, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

2nd West India Regiment:—To be Lieutenants Ensign G. Cary, vice R. Bruce, vice R. Scott, vice Penny. To be Ensigns J. C. Harnett, vice Cary, R. C. D. Bruce, vice Scott.—Cape Mounted Rifemen: To be Lieutenant, Ensign Bowker.—St. Helena Regiment: Brevet Major H. E. O'Dell to be Major, vice Thoreau; Lieut. J. Keating to be Captain, vice O'Dell. Ensign J. Bell, to be Lieutenant, vice Keating, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Prendeville to be Ensign, vice Hogan

Brevet:—Capt. R. L. Dundas, to be Major in the Army

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—Capt. W. Wallace to be Secretary and Adjutant, vice Ingard.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant Inspector of Hospitals J. Short, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Hennen.

BANKRUPTS.—G. J. POUCHER, stationer, Oxford-street.—J. DAVIS, carpenter, Hoxton, Middlesex.—J. AGAR, cabinet-maker, Bath street, City-road.—J. KILLICK and J. SADD, paper-stainers, Blackman street, Borough.—C. J. HUNT, billiard table maker, York-street, Burlington gardens.—B. G. DRURY, licensed victualler, Dudley, Worcestershire.—R. DOWELL, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.—W. TAYLOR, oil merchant, Springhead-in-Saddleworth, Yorkshire

BIRTHS.

The Lady of Captain Vernon, Coldstream Guards, of a son. —At 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, Mrs Edward Arthur Ingram, of a daughter.—At Lockington Lemercier, the lady of J. B. Story, Esq., of a son. At Greenfield House, Westgate, Newcastle upon-Tyne, on the 25th ult., the wife of John Hogben Preston, Esq., R.N., of a son. At Bishop Wearmouth, on the 26th ult., the wife of J. G. Harrison, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Camberwell, Joseph Trelawny Ross, of Olney Lodge, Battersea, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Hanson, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell.—At Plymouth, George L. Norcock, Esq., lieutenant of the 91st Regiment, to Rebecca Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major Jenkins, 11th Hussars. At Christow Church, Plymouth, Caleb Trotter, Esq., of College green, Gloucester, to Amelia, youngest daughter of J. N. Tanner, Esq., of Sherwell Cottage, Devon.—At St. Glunac Church, Anglesea, Richard Bickerstaff Jonquiere, to Margaret Anne, daughter of William Kirkness, Esq., of Kernick, Cornwall.

DEATHS

In Dublin-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Mary Cavendish Bentinck, sister to his Grace the Duke of Portland.—At Taverton, Caroline, widow of the late John Rooker, Esq., of Golden Grove, in the island of Tobago.—At Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-hill, Henry Dyke, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards.—In Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, Lucy Sarah, Charlotte, relict of George Cantrell Cantrell, county Donegal. At Llandough Castle, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, aged 65.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o clock on Thursday evening

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

MR. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—MR. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS will commence on THURSDAY Next, Nov. 16. The Orchestra will be on a most extensive scale, and embrace a combination of talent hitherto unprecedented

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During the week previous to the first of the Series, at Jullien's Promenade Concerts, consisting of the ENGLISH QUADRILLE, arranged as a companion to the Royal Irish and the Scotch Quadrilles, which met with such extraordinary success last year. Doors open at half-past Seven, and end at half-past 7; commence at 8. Private Box, £2 2s., and 10s. 6d., to be engaged of Mr. Ryall, at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of Mr. Jullien, 214, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond street, and Mons. Jullien's office, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street

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T. BREWER, Hon.-Sec

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French Sable	..	12	6
Siberian Squirrel	..	3	0
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MUFFS

0	Hudson's Bay Sable	..	
0	German Sable	..	
0	French Sable	..	
0	Siberian Squirrel	..	
0	Real Ermine	..	
0	German Ermine	..	
	Mexican Sable	..	

MUFFS

0	Hudson's Bay Sable	..
0	German Sable	..
0	French Sable	..
0	Siberian Squirrel	..
0	Real Ermine	..
0	German Ermine	..
	Mexican Sable	..

MUFFS

0	Hudson's Bay Sable	..
0	German Sable	..
0	Chinchilla	..
0	Siberian Squirrel	..
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Spoons

Forks

Tea Spoons

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THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 4th Nov., 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—Autumn has at length come upon us in his most boisterous form, and the weather has at last set in so cold and damp that our fashionables may at last be said to be driven to the adoption of their winter garbs. Nevertheless, I am still in some difficulty in pointing out any actual or positive change in our modes since my last letter; in fact, the transition from warm to cold has been so gradual that our fashions have altered, or, rather, have been modified, piecemeal, and it is now not easy to point out the difference between the new and old ones. As far as head-dresses are concerned, I should say, decidedly, that bonnets during the Autumn will be worn lower in the cheek and will descend much lower on the forehead Velvet and satin, of course, are the stuffs which will be most worn, but I am inclined to think that our fashionables will be tolerant of any shade; nevertheless, if I were called upon to state those which I think enjoy the greatest favour at the present moment, I should unquestionably say that the dahlia, the O'Connell green, the violet, and black, are the most predominant colours. Tufts of moss-bouts and plumes, disposed throughout their whole length upon the passe, garlands of flowers, veils, falls, and ornaments of black lace, will continue to be much worn. In looking to-day over the salons of one of our most fashionable authorities, I remarked three perfectly delicious hats, whose exquisite taste would be admired everywhere. The one was in violet velvet, lined with a shaded straw-colour, and ornamented with an aigrette fastened to a bouquet of marabouts, with tufts of Chinese carnations intermingled with Bengal roses; the other was in black velvet, ornamented with a heron's plume, and trimmed with little tufts of field flowers under the passe; the third, which was in imperial blue velvet, was ornamented with a humming-bird elegantly placed between two elegant puffs of lace.

As regards dresses, I should be disposed to lay down as a general observation that walking dresses affect the pelisse form. The corsages are made high, à-la-puritaine; the waists moderately long, and slightly stiffened; the skirts very ample and the favourite article very powerful resources. Sashes are worn very long, and are made of Scotch ribands, shot or plain. In bringing this bulletin to a close, do not let me forget to mention an exceedingly elegant thing I have seen in the shape of a redingote robe de chambre in printed Scotch cashmere, crossing at the skirt and at the corsage, with wide collar. The waistband was of similar stuff a redingote peignoir, with a lengthened corsage, falling shoulder pieces, and the back gathered in the shape of a fan. The sleeves half wide, and the skirt slightly training. Amongst other pretty things I saw at the same place, for-walking dresses, were robes of Edinburgh damask, of Victoria Pekin, or in toile de laine, the back gathered fan-shape, the front plaited, with ruffles above and below, plain sleeves, with épaulettes.

Having now given you everything that strikes me as new, allow me to conclude. Adieu!

HENRIETTE DE B.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, &c.

Under this title a very elaborate return was made to the House of Commons in August last, on the motion of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, "Showing the total number of members sent to the House of Commons by the several counties, cities, towns, and boroughs, in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively; with the amount of population, according to the census of 1841;" and we subjoin the general summary as given in the return, together with the proportion of the number of members returned in respect to the population of the three parts of the United Kingdom:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Number of County Members	County Population in 1841, and its Boroughs	Number of Borough Members	Population of Cities and Boroughs	Members for Universities	Total Number of Members	Total Population
England and Wales ...	159	9,795,758	337	6,116,98	4	500	15,906 741*
Ireland	64	7,370,533	39	804,76	2	105	8,175 298+
Scotland	30	1,657 985	23	982,19	—	53	2,640,1647
Total.....	253	18,824,270	399	7 877,867	6	658	26 702,163

* Or 1 member returned to every 31,813 of the population.
+ Ditto ditto ditto 77 850 ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto ditto 46,437 ditto.

Mr. W. Farren, who is, we are happy to state, recovering from his recent attack of paralysis, is the son of the late Mr. Farren, of Gower-street, who was nearly as celebrated for his tragic as his son is for his comic powers. He received a classical education at Soho School, under Dr. Barrow, and made his debût at the Plymouth Theatre, then partly under the management of his elder brother, in the character of Sir Archy Macsarcasm, with considerable éclat. Dublin next became the scene of his histrionic career, and there he established a reputation that brought him into favourin that city, elevated him to the situation of stage-manager, and produced very tempting overtures from the Haymarket Theatre, which he thought proper to decline. Having concluded an advantageous engagement with Mr. Harris, Mr. Farren, on the 19th of August, 1818, retired from the scenes of his former triumph, and on the 10th of September following, made his first appearance before a London audience, as Sir Peter Teazle, at Covent Garden Theatre. His admirable performance stamped him as an actor who, in a very difficult and peculiar range of characters, had not been equalled since the days of King. Mr. Farren's assumptions possess all the elaborate finish of art, combined with the truth of nature; and his versatility is equally excellent, whether as the antiquated precise beau of quality, Lord Ogleby, or in that exquisite picture of fatuity, Sir Andrew Aguecheek. Of late years, he has obtained additional celebrity by his admirable performance of a variety of original characters, written expressly for the display of his abilities. Mr. Farren is not more than fifty-three years of age.—*Dramatic and Musical Review.*

POSTSCRIPT.

WINDSOR, Thursday.—This being the anniversary of the Prince of Wales's birth day, the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Hall, and the 3d battalion of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Home, marched into the Home Park at ten o'clock this morning. The Life Guards formed the right flank, and the Grenadier Guards the centre and left to file immediately below the south terrace. Shortly afterwards the Queen and Prince Albert, leading the Prince of Wales, came on the ground, by the subterranean entrance to the grand parterre, accompanied by Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, and followed by their attendants; the troops presented arms, and the bands played "God save the Queen." Her Majesty wore a green striped satin dress and white bonnet, and the Prince was dressed in his hunting costume. Colonel Home, the senior officer, took the command of both regiments, and gave the word to fire a *feu de joie*, which was done by the Grenadier Guards. After firing the third time both regiments ordered arms, caps off, and gave three cheers. The regiments then broke into column, and marched past her Majesty and the Prince in slow and quick time, and wheeled into line. The two commanding officers walked up to her Majesty and the Prince, and received orders to march to their barracks. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, took their customary morning walk within the precincts of the Castle. The royal family were taken walking exercise in the grounds about the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by General Wemyss, Colonel Wylde, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, went with his harriers to Richmond's Park. After an excellent run, his Royal Highness and party returned to the Castle to lunch. Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler took his departure to-day. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening.

Sir R. Peel, Sir James Graham, Lord Wharncliffe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some of the other Cabinet Ministers, left town by the 12 o'clock train of the Great Western Railway yesterday, for the purpose of attending a Privy Council, held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle at one o'clock.

Mr. Pigott having followed the example of Mr. More O'Ferrall, and declined serving on the Peel Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Land Tenure in Ireland, Mr. Bewington, M.P., and Lord Carew, are nominated in their places. The Commissioners will, therefore, consist of the Earl of Devon, chairman, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Hamilton, Lord Carew, and Mr. Bewington.

The Attorney-General had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street. The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. G. W. Hope had interviews with Sir Robert Peel. Sir E. Knatchbull visited Sir J. Graham, at the Home-office. Mr. Murphy, the Mexican Minister, transacted business at the Foreign office. The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting in Whitehall-place. The commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Salisbury, the Home Secretary, and the Dean of Westminster.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—At a Court of Assistants of the Hon. Artillery Company, held on Thursday at the Armoury-house in the Artillery-ground, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—Alderman Thompson, M.P., as President; Alderman Copeland, M. P., as Vice-President; and Alderman Magnay, the present Lord Mayor, as Treasurer.

ASYLUM FOR AGED AND DECAYED FREEMASONS.—A general meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place yesterday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of receiving the report of the affairs of the institution; also, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing one of the trustees, and of adopting such measures that might be deemed requisite. The chair was occupied by Dr. Crucefix, who having formally opened the proceedings, the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and also the report, which set forth the finances, operations of the committee; from which it appears that the principal funds of the institution are vested in stock, &c. The secretary next read the correspondence, which had taken place between him and the trustee whom it was contemplated to remove, in consequence of some dispute as to the authenticity of accounts. It appeared, according to the report, that a large sum was due to the treasurer of the institution by the trustee in question, Mr. Rowe. The stock vested at present in the funds amounted to £2,000. An opinion was read from an equity barrister, which stated that if proceedings were adopted, he considered that Mr. Rowe would be removed by an order from the Court of Chancery. After some discussion, resolutions in accordance were proposed and carried, and the meeting separated.

LAW.—INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT (Friday).—IN THE MATTER OF SIR HUGH EVELYN, BART.—This insolvent, who was before the court a few days back, again appeared. He had been in the Queen's Prison since 1825, and in 1839 a creditor obtained a vesting order under the present act, which was passed a short time previously, and on being appointed umpire, procured an annuity, to which the insolvent was entitled, and out of the money received the creditors had been paid 6s. 8d. in the pound. The case was now completed, and the insolvent, after his long confinement, was discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH IN GUILDHALL.—Thursday morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, as one of the waiters at the Guildhall, named Goodchild, was in the act of placing a tray full of glass on one of the tables, his lower jaw was observed to fall. Several persons ran to his assistance, and no time was lost in conveying him to the surgery of Mr. Wadd, No. 31, Bunnghill-street, but before reaching it the vital spark had fled. He has left a widow and a family to lament his loss. The body awaits a coroner's inquest.

DEPARTURE OF THE PENINSULAR MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The new iron steam-packet the Pasha, Captain Wilson, took her departure from the docks at four o'clock this day for Gibraltar, &c., having previously taken in the Peninsular mails, which arrived by the seven o'clock train this morning, besides several passengers. Two most splendid thorough horses were shipped for Lisbon, being a present from the Queen to her Majesty the Queen of Portugal. James Blake, Esq., Consul to Vigo, also embarked in the PASHA. The Ladis Liverpool, with the Gibraltar, CADIZ, and other mails, arrived late last evening, having been detained by head winds. Her dates are Gibraltar, Oct. 29; CADIZ, 30; Lisbon, Nov. 2; Vigo, the 6th. At the latter place great disturbances prevailed. 800 of the National Guard had taken possession of the town, driving the Queen's troops before them. The British Vice-Consul and family had left Vigo. CADIZ also was far from quiet. An elderly gentleman, with his family, was returning to England by the Liverpool for the benefit of his health, but, unfortunately, died two days of his leaving Gibraltar, and was buried off CADIZ.

FOREIGN.

There is no telegraphic news from SPAIN in the Paris journals of Wednesday, but their absence is in some degree supplied by the *Phare* of Bayonne, whose is the journal of the Prefecture of that place, and has the same news communicated to it as is sent to the French government. We learn from the *Phare* that the insurgents of GIRONA still held out on the 2d with such vigour, that PRIM had been under the necessity of relaxing in his attacks until all his reinforcements should have come up. He appeared, however, to be reckoning as much for success upon starving out the garrison as upon the display of force. Wine and brandy were, we are told, becoming scarce, but there was still a supply of dried provisions.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES, NOV. 9TH.—THE INAUGURATION OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

The sun shines bright on the glorious stream
That laves the world's metropolis—
Nov'mber bleak, could scarcely dream
To dull so fair a day as this.
And down the flood, in banner'd pride,
The civic barges bear away—
White salvo-shots, from side to side,
Proclaim great London's holiday.

And the sun shines bright on Windsor's towers,
But brighter glow the hearts within—
For there blaze three imperial flowers,
Unchill'd by care, unstain'd by sin.
And proud are THEY—the parent stems
Of the sweet buds their fair love rears;
Oh! not the wide world's diadems
Could yield a tithe of joy like theirs.

But there, the hope of Brunswick's line,
Whom a great empire fondly hails;
Whose sun will rise when ours declines,
We greet thee, Albert's Prince of Wales.
The sword of the Black Prince be thine,
And thine great Henry's kingly soul,
To rule our land with sway benign,
And know none save the law's control.

Bright is the scene—the Royal flag
In prouser blazon seems display'd—
The cannon roars—And lo! the stag,
Startled through hoary Windsor's glades.
The peer and peasant—castle, cot—
All bless the Royal mother's smiles—
Less happy in her sovereign lot,
Than as matron of the British Isles.

May Duty guide the monarch child,
May Science o'er his boyhood glow—
May Manhood's passions, stern and wild,
Never for sin's sake o'erflow.
Blessing and bless'd may come old age—
And when from life his name departs
May it shine out in History's page—
And treasured in the People's hearts.

TRAVELLING IN 1753 AND 1843.

The following advertisement appeared in *Felix Farley* on the 7th of March, 1753:—"Bristol Flying Coach to London in two days; will set out from the White Hart Inn, in Broad-street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two o'clock in the morning, and continue all the summer months; each passenger to pay 24s. and be allowed 20lbs. weight." On the 10th of July, 1843, the journey was performed in two hours and forty minutes.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and published by WILLIAM LITTLER, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 11, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 81.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

The state prosecutions in Ireland form a very leading feature of our general public intelligence; and however untrammelled by feelings of party a journalist may be—however neutral and impartial he may wish to remain—however anxious he may seem to avoid grappling with political principles, except in the sense of an enlarged and benevolent philosophy, which aims at the honest well-being of the whole human race—yet so prominent a theme, so absorbing a contemplation as that of the Irish Government prosecutions, as they are now filling the eye and mind of the empire, cannot be passed in silence or contempt—or simply slurred over without commentary in the mere official detail of their public news. We will not, therefore, shrink from the expression of our opinion upon so much of the state drama as has already been enacted in the Dublin courts, nor from vindicating to our readers the judgment we have formed upon the conduct (hitherto) of both accusers and accused.

When so great a national question was agitated as that of the Repeal of the Union—and agitated as it seemed to us upon a system ruinous to the prospects and tranquillity of the sister country—spreading disaffection, engendering hatreds, and bringing into play the ungovernable wildness of the popular heart—worked with a boldness which smacked of rebellious tyranny and seemed to take the forms of sedition in more aspects than one—we did not hesitate to speak out, to declare ourselves at once in favour of law and order, and an adherence to the constitution as at present established and against the dismemberment of the empire by the abrogation of the act of Union, which, amid all the wrongs, miseries, and grievances by which Ireland has been harrowed and oppressed, has been proved to have increased her commercial prosperity, and benefitted her people and her soil. Upon this broad question we at once joined issue with the agitators, and confessed the alarm and anxiety with which we regarded the means adopted by them for the attainment of ends which we believed to be impossible of accomplishment in the first place, and which—if we admitted the possibility—we were certain would be fatal in the next.

On the other hand—apart from the terror-fraught infatuation for repeal which we saw eating like flame into the hearts of the people—we were not backward in asserting our conviction that conciliatory legislation, upon an enlarged principle of generous wisdom, ought at once to be carried out in the Sister Isle—that Government and Parliament ought to bend all their energies to the redressal of undoubted wrong—that another, a more heart-warmed, and a happier law ought to be given to her suffering poor—and that principles of education, and projects of commercial enterprise, and local improvement, should go hand in hand, in assisting the progress of civilization, and tranquillizing the temper of the land.

All such measures, however, and anything like them, were impeded by the storm of agitation which was raging and raging fiercely upon the subject of repeal. The cause of immediate peacefulness, under which it was worked, increased its power and its danger both. The priests were levying tribute among the people, and marching them miles and miles, in banded order, to these monster gatherings the ballad-singer was set to stir them with poetic inspiration the voice of history was called upon to send up its echoes from the past, peculiar with associations of bloodshed, and the massacres of former times—deadly and bitter hatreds were revived against the English and the popular leaders were pouring floods of wild, enthusiastic oratory, like oil, upon the flames which they had kindled, and which their burning declamation was to keep alive. Finally, the functions of a government and the law were superseded, and the people formed imitative courts of justice of their own. They were assuming, also, a military, as well as an administrative power; and to the courts of arbitration succeeded the militia of Clontarf, and O'Connell's hundred thousand fighting men! Government at last partook of the alarmed feelings of the country at all this, and resolved to strike a blow. Perhaps they delayed it too long—but they struck it successfully—and the result has been the state prosecutions, which are now the topic of every man's talk.

We approved distinctly of the bringing of these prosecutions, and we now frankly confess, that we disapprove as distinctly of the mode in which they have, up to the present hour, been conducted.

We presume it must be admitted, as a principle, that the serious responsibilities attaching to a state trial are of such a nature, that blundering over them becomes a serious and grave subject for reprehension that trifling with them is nothing less than a crime. A state trial is instituted either for the tranquillity of the people, or the integrity and honour of the Crown—if directed against imminent sedition, it may, perchance, involve the exigencies of life and death it may be aimed too either at the crushing of liberty, or the upholding of law; but it is solemn—earnest—important—and should be a grave and dignified proceeding from first to last; neither obnoxious to ridicule, nor frittered and degraded by cavil or trick nor pursued with indecent haste—nor surrounded by unnecessary difficulties—but followed out in a frank, bold, decisive, and unhastening spirit—in harmony with the dignity of justice and the manliness of truth. Now such has not been the character of the present Irish State Prosecutions—and although we can praise neither party in the matter, we must, assuredly, blame the Government the most. That the accused are, by every expedient, trying to gain time, and that perhaps upon almost false pretences, we do not for a moment doubt; that their object for delay is another jury panel all their friends confess; and making every allowance for the license naturally given to defendants, we still think that with the magnificent array of forensic talent at their disposal, and the honourable character of its possessors at the Irish bar, a course of quibbling is not the wisest they could adopt—no, not even if it should obtain them an acquittal. But on the other hand a quibbling by the prosecution must be disgusting in the extreme, and we candidly declare that we loathe it. We can find for it no palliation, and we think beyond question that the Irish Attorney-General has been guilty of it in its grossest sense. That functionary indeed has earned no respect, and seems already to have forfeited all the dignity of a prosecution, for which we think there was abundant reason—which we believe there is evidence to sustain, and of the principle of which we most cordially approve. So much greater the shame to the government official, who has unquestionably betrayed temper, infirmity of purpose, and dereliction from the greatness of his responsibility and the goodness of his cause. In a word, we fear he has exhibited littleness of talent, and littleness of mind, and we are heartily sorry for it. We cannot conceive why in a trial of so great importance he should have opposed the granting of four days' extra time to plead. He should not have allowed any advantage which the accused might gain by it, to have stood in the way of that manifest boon of justice. We forgive him for resisting the motions for the caption, for they were, perhaps, captious in themselves; but the other was a fair, just, usual, and reasonable request, as all lawyers know, and all thinking men will believe. It is very painful to see the devotion of a high public functionary to the art of pettifogging; it humiliates all connected with him, and gives measureless ground to his opponents in the public esteem. The Government has a good cause in its hands, but let it be, in the name of everything manly, generously and boldly worked out; let great principles be vindicated by noble weapons—let no slur be cast through any pettiness upon the fair seeker after justice; and whoever may have to abide the issue—Government or O'Connell—the prosecutor or the accused—may honour and virtue triumph, and God defend the right.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TEMPERANCE MONUMENT, MOUNT PATRICK, CORK.

TEMPERANCE MONUMENT AT CORK.

The temperance cause is rapidly advancing in Ireland; and at Cork has just been laid the foundation of a beautiful Gothic tower, designed to commemorate the signal success of this "labour of love." The interesting ceremony is shown in our engraving, from a sketch by Mr Maloney, of Cork: the site selected is Mount Patrick, the residence of Mr. William O'Connor, of Marlborough-street, by whom this splendid testimonial is about to be raised. A very numerous and fashionable company were invited to attend, and a more beauteous or animated scene could scarce be imagined than was presented on arriving at the place so judiciously selected for the erection of the monument. The scenery in every direction from the commanding eminence of Mount Patrick is of surpassing beauty and attraction. The day was beautifully fine, and the atmosphere clear and bracing. Standing on the site of the intended building, the landscape in front was the most varied and romantic that could be presented in any other position from which the unrivalled scenery that surrounds the "beautiful city" might be witnessed. The lovely and fertile valley of Glanmire, with its rich plantations and handsome demesnes, extended far away in the rear, and in front the highly-cultivated land of the little and great Island stretched along to the left, intersected in several places by the estuaries from Lough Mahon, which spreads its broad and placid surface in the foreground, and was studded with many a noble craft. Still further in the distance might be discerned the noble harbour of Cove, with the forts of Spike and Haulbowline

and to the eastward, an extensive range of country terminating in a fine view of Youghal Bay. To the right the city was seen to much advantage, and the "pleasant waters of the river Lee" could be traced along their devious course, through a rich and lovely valley, almost from the romantic spot whence they spring. Indeed, in every direction the prospect was most enchanting, and the changing hues of the luxuriant foliage at the opposite banks of the river, gave a pleasing and almost panoramic effect to the contrasted verdure of the fields and shrubberies that surrounded many of the splendid and tasteful residences that were spread over the face of the country.

At one o'clock the music of several bands announced the arrival of Father Mathew. The scaffolding erected over the site was decorated with a profusion of handsome banners, conspicuous among which was a very splendid one, on which was an excellent likeness of Mr. Mathew, with the inscription

"May long bless thee from afar
And his [illegible]"

At two o'clock, all the arrangements having been completed, Captain Irwine was invested with a superb white satin apron, richly embroidered, being of the same material as that worn on the vest of the King of Prussia, on the occasion of his visit to this country at the christening of Lord Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To this beautiful emblem of "the craft" was added a massive gold chain and cordon, with two heavy bullion tassels. The stone having been lowered to its place over its bed, and the several coins of the realm, &c., deposited therein, Mr Howard, the architect, from whose design the building is to be erected, led Captain Irwine forward to lay the foundation stone at the north-east angle of the site. Mr. Mathew then addressed Capt Irwine. The architect next presented him with a massive silver trowel on which was inscribed—

Respectfully presented by
MR. WILLIAM O'CONNOR.
to
JOHN CAULFIELD IRWINE, SQ.,
On his laying the
Foundation stone of the Tower of Mount Patrick,
Commemorative of the enthusiastic reception
given to the
REV. THEOBALD MATHEW,
By the citizens of Loudon, without distinction of
Religion or Politics
Oct. 30, 184

On being handed the trowel, Captain Irwine addressed the company. The maul, plumb, and level were then handed to the proper officer, and the ceremony of laying the stone took place, according to the usual formula, the bands playing God save the Queen, and the company cheering most heartily.

The Rev. James O'Reagan then addressed the company in an eloquent speech, concluding thus: How pleasing was this commemoration of the union of both countries in the advancement of the mighty cause! and thus he hoped it would always be. The strife of party or creed affected not their cause, and the Englishman united with the Irishman in receiving its doctrines and honouring its founder. In conclusion it only remained for him to say, that he hoped such a feeling would always exist between the countries, as was well expressed by the poet when he said:—

England! thou free st, noblest of the world,
Oh! may the minstrel never live to see
Against thy sons the flag of Green unfurl'd,
Or his own land thus stain at liberty.
May their sold rivalry for ever be
Such as the Gaelic dream dearly knew,
When English hearts and Irish chivalry
Drove who should first be where the Eagle flew,
And high their conquering shout arose o'er Waterloo!

Several other eloquent speeches were delivered, after which the company returned to the hospitable residence of Mr. O'Connor, where a sumptuous *déjeûné* was laid out, of which nearly one hundred persons partook.

Shortly after three o'clock the company returned to town.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PARIS, NOVEMBER 14.

SPAIN.

The Spanish drama, in innumerable acts, continues in some parts sanguinary, in others farcical. In Madrid the deputies make long and patriotic speeches in favour of constitutional monarchy, whilst in the departments their comrades in rebel against the Government, and take up arms against the Executive powers. Expert, and I do so over and over again, that the affairs of Spain cannot be settled in the Cortes, or by diplomatic agency—the disorders are so numerous, am bition so unbounded, and intrigue so predominant, that a terrible convulsion can only cleanse the augean stable. We are told by the French Government organ, the *Debats*, in reference to the majority of the Queen, "that after so many storms, the people of Spain call upon the young Princess for order and repose, relying upon the power of the constitutional throne, and upon the representative. They place themselves," continues the *Debats*, "as it were, under the safeguard of a Queen, of 13 years old, a feeble child, *but whose name alone will suffer for representing the ambitions of the most audacious*." Now, I am of a different opinion; I hope I am mistaken! Before the interior of the kingdom be examined, let us see how stands the capital. The majority of the Queen was voted by both houses, before the Queen's majority was fixed for, and 16 against the measure. The 10th the Queen took the oath in the Chamber of the Senate, the members of the Congress being present. The great question is then settled in respect to a legal act, but the question is not at all so much [illegible] very much doubt. For a time, the strong arm of the law and the bayonets of Narvaez may put down the risings of the people, but the day will come when the army will turn, as they have turned before, against the minister—for as Narvaez is called by the Moderates — and the majority of the Queen become the subject of discord and bloodshed. Narvaez has many and powerful enemies, and sooner or later he will share the fate of the late Queen Regent, and the Regent Espartero. On the 6th, a band of assassins attempted to murder this popular chief. I cannot better describe this important event than by translating the account of it as given in the Madrid journal *Heraldo*. It says: "A horrible attack was made yesterday upon the life of General Narvaez, as he was proceeding, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in his carriage to the theatre, accompanying the Queen. When the carriage had arrived close to the church *Precheros*, two persons on the left stirrups of the chaise, fired upon it at the same time as it was entering the street *Desengano*, opposite *Horno de la Mastor*. The carriage having continued its way, was soon after stopped at the General, perceiving the assailants irresolute, ordered them to go on to the next post. Several shots were again fired at the carriage up to the *Calle de Barco*. The assassins, who were all in cloaks and Andalusian hats, then took to flight. Several sentinels and escaped. At the first discharge, Don Salvador Bermudez de Castro, who was seated by the General's side, was slightly wounded on the forehead. On the second, the General made side-leaning, apparently dead, fell, exclaiming, 'I am dead.' The General immediately ordered the coachman to stop the carriage, and proceeded on foot, with M. Bermudez de Castro, towards the portal of *Los Basilios*. His first care was to have his side-de-camp carried into a house opposite the palace-door, where several medical men soon arrived, who were during the night to perform the operation of trepanning, although without any hope of saving him. The General sent an officer to the theatre to inform the Queen and the ministers of what had occurred, whilst he proceeded to the barracks of the regiment of the *Princesa*, and other points held by the troops. At nine o'clock the General arrived at the theatre, and remained there during the whole of the performance. His coat and gloves had some stains of blood on them. When the carriage was examined, *the marks of bloody shoes* were found on it, *without reckoning those that passed through the windows. Several marks of shots were also perceptible on the table on the well opposite*. This horrible fact has no need of commentary; its tendency is evident, and its object known. The death of Gen. Narvaez would have been the signal for a frightful catastrophe. The most serious disorders generally present themselves, on reading this cowardly attempt at assassination. We find that the carriage was attacked with twenty shots, that a number had passed through the windows, and that several shot marks were perceptible on the opposite walls! And yet, notwithstanding this attack by almost a whole battalion, not one was scathed—all escaped! Up to the 10th, four days afterwards, the police were not even on the trace of a single assassin! This proves that [illegible] As to what is written—that the majority of the inhabitants of Madrid are hostile to Narvaez and the present Government, and that the assassins escaped, favoured by the protection of the people Can it be otherwise? And we are to be tranquil! General Narvaez [illegible] Queen. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

manners and customs of the natives, the features of the country, and its natural productions. Mr. Ackermann's splendid publication, "The Travels of Prince Maximilian of Wied," was laid upon the table, and excited universal admiration.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the friends of the society was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, H. Handley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary, gave an [illegible] the operations and financial condition of the society.

5,000 having been collected during the past year

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The tenth anniversary of this institution was, on Tuesday night, celebrated by a dinner at the White Conduit Tavern, when upwards of 300 members of the trade sat down to an excellent dinner. Amongst the company were Messrs. Pollock, C. Bleaden, D. W. Wire, James Wedmore, the Sheriffs Sir Brenton, Mr. Hook, the Chairman of the Protection Society, Mr. [illegible] Governor of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, Mr. [illegible], the past Governor, Mr. Kemp, one of the Trustees of the Asylum, Mr. Blake, the Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, and several of the past chairmen and officers of the School, the Asylum, and the Protection Society. Mr. J. G. Wood presided on the occasion. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the toast of the evening, "Success to the Licensed Victuallers Society," was given, and drunk with enthusiasm.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH ACCOUNTS.—At the meeting of the parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, of a stormy and personal character, was held on Wednesday in the vestry room of the church. Mr. Cunliffe in the chair. The chairman said he had only one favour to ask of the parishioners and that was, that they would not make the single point of his state of the accounts. Dr. Croly went into a statement respecting Mr. Horner's assertion at the last meeting, representing the rev. doctor's custody of the key of the safe in which the records were alleged to be kept. He stated that he had no key which gave him any personal power over the contents of the safe, and a mutual explanation ultimately took place between Dr. Croly and Mr. Horner, who shook hands at the conclusion of the former. Mr. Ross said, as the question had been [illegible] counts was now in Chancery, it would be useless to continue these meetings. Alderman Gibbs had already appeared to a suit of his, and he should therefore move, "That the cordial approval of the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Croly be given during the unfortunate contentions in which the parish had been and was at present engaged; and that having been agreed to, he should then move that the vestry be adjourned until Wednesday, 3d of January next." Both these resolutions were subsequently carried, and the vestry adjourned. It appeared from the statement of Dr. Croly, that Alderman Gibbs states that he has no funds, that, on the contrary, the church is deeply in debt. Among the many improvements in the building of a new and capacious barracks on the site where once stood the celebrated Armoury, unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the present barracks are to be transferred into warehouses. A plan has been submitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief and Constable of the Tower, which he must his Grace's approval, and the barracks are forthwith to be erected, and when finished will have an extensive and open view over Tower-hill, causing an excellent ventilation for the troops. It is the intention of Government for the future to have all the arms kept in the Arsenal of Woolwich instead of in this fortress.

In excavating a sewer in East-lane, Walworth, and when the workmen had got near to the Walworth-road, they discovered the remains of some old building, which for a long time foiled the powers of their pickaxes and shovels; at last they were enabled to cut through about four feet of brickwork, and arrived at the depth they had to go. The wall is supposed to have been the remains of Sir William Walworth's house, which, at the time he was Lord Mayor, stood in the fields far apart from any other house. The wall extends nearly fifty yards up East-lane. Sir William Walworth will be well remembered for the part he took against Wat Tyler in Richard the Second's reign, when he struck the blacksmith with, it is said, the very mace which is now on show days carried in the Lord Mayor's state carriage.

WOOD PAVEMENT IN PICCADILLY.—A new system of wood paving is being laid down opposite St. James's Church, in Piccadilly. The principle is that of Russell's patent, in which the blocks of wood are connected with an asphaltic composition.

THE MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The last returns issued, which extend over the week ending Nov. 4, still, we regret to say, exhibit a very considerable increase upon the average mortality at this season, the number of deaths within the bills of mortality being not less than 1960, while an average of five autumnal years is only mortality of not more than 908, and one including the last five years, without distinction of season, a return of only 903 deaths.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Notwithstanding the severity of the season during the last fortnight, the condition of the crops in the markets, and also in the neighbourhood of the metropolis has been of very good quality and supply. The growing crops have been very little affected, and the old supply remains very good.

[illegible] A public meeting is, we rejoice to learn, about to be convened, called by a requisition numerously signed, for relieving metropolitan destitution; it will, we trust, lead to the permanent establishment of several houses of reception for those whose melancholy wants now compel them to pass night after night in the streets.

KNACKERS YARDS.—We are glad to learn that the notice taken by some of the public journals of the cruelties practised in the different knackers' yards in and around the metropolis has not been unattended with good results. Government is, we believe, about to bring a bill into Parliament which will have the effect of remedying these disgusting scenes; it will, we trust, lead to the permanent establishment of several houses of reception for those whose melancholy wants now compel them to pass night after night in the streets.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

[illegible]

KENT.—DECREASE OF CRIME.—At the recent quarter sessions a marked diminution of crime was palpably visible. At Folkestone, Deal, Hythe, and Dymchurch, there was only a few cases for trial; and at Sandwich, there was only one case. At Dover the calendar was so light that the business of the court was over by half-past one o'clock on the first day of the sessions; and at St Augustine's Canterbury, the business was over by four o'clock. Generally speaking, one half the cases brought before the quarter sessions might be summarily disposed of at the petty sessions, without putting the inhabitants to the expense of a formal trial before our Recorder.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday afternoon last a splendid silver tea kettle, with lamp, &c., complete, was presented to the Venerable Archdeacon Wilkins, D.D., vicar of Nottary, on the termination of his professional connexion with the town, as a mark of the regard felt towards him by his parishioners, amongst whom he had laboured 26 years. The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Clinborough, near Retford, is the vicar of Nottingham, is to be the new incumbent.

OXFORD.—At two o'clock on Tuesday morning, the inmates of Exeter College were alarmed by a loud explosion, which shook nearly every part of the building. It was fortunately confined to a few unoccupied rooms, which, "Quod vide," had let off in the first quadrangle, immediately fronting the rector's lodgings, a large piece of brework, containing upwards of 4lbs. of gunpowder, and other combustibles. Unfortunately the damage done somewhat exceeded what was first had anticipated. A large number of windows were broken, and one of these "flustious gentlemen" was struck violently on the back of his head with a portion of the combustible materials.

INCENDIARISM.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning last a wheat barrel, situate near the town of March, in the Isle of Ely, was discovered to be on fire, and although the conflagration was soon extinguished, and but little damage was great difficulty in saving two adjoining stacks. The stacks were the property of Mr. T. Grounds, one of the poor-law guardians, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SERIOUS POACHING AFFRAY NEAR WARWICK.—On Sunday morning last the son of a respectable farm [illegible] named Canning, living at Sherborne, within a mile and a half of Warwick, while riding across his father's grounds, between 8 and 9 o'clock the same morning, met with three poachers with a dog and gun, and after a brief altercation, one of the poachers, named King, shot at Mr. Canning, who immediately fell from his horse. The contents of the gun passed in an oblique direction through the left arm near the shoulder, one shot had entered the chest, and several passed through one of his eyelids, without injuring the eye. He is expected to recover.

BROUGHAM HALL AND ESTATES.—ANOTHER CLAIMANT.—During last summer, the overseers of John Bird, of Ashby, his five sons and nephew, laying claim to this property, their taking possession. of the same, their forcible ejection, and the trial which took place at the last Appleby assizes, gave rise to much excitement and interest throughout the country. However, it appears that Lord Brougham will not long be allowed to remain at rest, and he will again, it is understood, be called upon to vindicate his title to Brougham Hall and estates; for one of another large flock of Birds from Bongate, near Appleby, have lately been resident at the village of Clifton, near Brougham Hall, answering for copies of registers of births, marriages, and deaths of his ancestors, and obtaining other information, in order to perfect their pedigree and cause previously to their making a final claim to the property.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

REBECCA DISTURBANCES IN RADNORSHIRE.—During the last autumn rent week the inhabitants of the peaceful little town of Rhayader have been thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement by the proceedings of "Rebecca" and her host of "daughters." Rebecca did not exhibit herself in this county until the night of the 22nd of September last, when, about twelve o'clock, she and her lawless daughters assembled at the Penpistall-gate, a short distance from the town, on the new road to Aberystwith, and pulled down a portion of the toll-house, broke the windows, and partly demolished the gate, leaving word that "it a more convenient season she would call again." Similar offences have since been occasionally committed, and much alarm was excited. About two o'clock on Friday morning week the inhabitants of Rhayader were aroused from their slumbers by the report of musketry, and the sound of persons marching through the streets. The authorities, as a preparatory step in the event of a second visit, had sworn in six special constables, and obtained the services of Sergeant Shew, of the A division of the metropolitan police. These constables patrolled the streets during the night. So cleverly did Rebecca manage her business, that she was not discovered until the firing of guns was heard at the Penpistall gate, on the old road to Llandloes; here the work of demolition was quickly performed. This gate kept by J. Francis. The distance from the town is not a quarter of a mile, and the locality is by no means favourable, there being a river and houses adjacent. As soon as they had completed their work they fired a volley in triumph, and then proceeded over hedge and ditch, across the fields—a difficult route—to the east gate at the bottom of the town. The bells are resolved by an old woman named Sarah Rees, and the toll-house is tenanted by her and her daughter. The latter, that about the hour of o'clock in the morning they were awoke by hearing a person say, "Lie still in bed—we don't wish to injure you or the house, but we are come to hew down this old gate." They then heard saws and axes at work. In about a quarter of an hour they had completed the act of demolition, and after the gang had discharged several fire-arms, they departed. The table of fees was also taken down from the front of the house, and hewn into small strips. The mutual surgeons, Shaw and the constables heard the firing at the north gate they proceeded thither, but on their arrival not a man was to be seen. Immediately a volley of triumph was heard at the east gate: at the gate Rebecca had been equally murderous in a very short space of time, and the constables got into the street leading thereto, than Rebecca and her host were coming to meet them. Sergeant Shew soon saw that his little force was not of the slightest use, for the midnight depredators were upwards of 100 in number, and were all armed with offensive weapons—axes, hackers, pickaxes, and other tools and implements, but the majority guns; therefore he directed his men to keep close together, and adopt no other proceeding than that of quietly watching their movements, and to endeavour, if possible, to identify some of the party. But here identification was almost hopeless, for each man's face was blackened, and the best were clothed in every variety of the gentler sex's outer garments. On coming up to the constables, 'Becca, the leader, speaking through a horn, commanded them to "stand back, and advance at their peril," and as they marched past they fired several shots in the air. One of the special constables went close to the body of Rebeccaites, and was cautioned by one of them in an under tone to keep off; another of the constables named Morris then went up to the gang, when one of them presented a musket to his chest. Morris immediately exclaimed, "For God's sake don't kill a poor fellow." Another of the constables pressed forward to attempt to recognise some of the gang, when he was struck to the ground with a musket, the stock of which was very soon after blown over the heavens. When within a few yards of the Town-hall, they were met by another troop of 'Beccaites, about 50 in number; and in this manner they proceeded through the streets, at a slow and measured pace, keeping step as regularly as any drilled men. Sergeant Shew said to the rioters, "My men, I hope you will not fire," but no answer was returned to his remark, and they proceeded on the Aberystwith road, but, though not being close enough to them, and owing to the darkness of the night, they lost sight of them soon afterwards.

The Commissioners of Inquiry left Carmarthen last Saturday for Haverfordwest, where they were to pursue their investigations on Monday. They appeared to have expressed an opinion, that the generality of the grievances complained of are such, that they cannot be grappled with so as to have any remedy applied.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. Steward, a barrister, was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, an address to the people of Ireland, on the subject of education, was then the necessity of being peaceful at the present crisis under any circumstances. Mr. O'Connell also called attention to the subject of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of landed tenure in Ireland, referred to the attack of the Tory press on the late Mr. Drummond for his enunciation of the principle that property had its duties as well as its rights, and asked how it was that the Government had become convinced of its rashness and propriety?—a question which he answered by assuring the Association that their change of opinion on the subject was owing to the exertions of Sir Robert Peel, who had the consolation of having set the stagnant mass in motion, and given rise to the prospect of a healthy irrigation. He wished every body to give all possible assistance to this commission, although not very well satisfied with its powers appointed. That, however, was the fault of the government, who offered to nominate Mr. M. O'Farrell, but that gentleman could not serve owing to bad health. He Mr. O'Connell) was ready to be examined, and he now stated that it was the opinion of the Association that every assistance be given to this commission. Mr. O'Connell next read the following letter from Mr. Sturg-

"TO J. M. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

"I am this morning favoured with thy letter of the 9th inst., containing a copy of the resolutions passed by your Association on the 30th ultimo, and calling my attention particularly to the fourth, in which I am requested 'to specify what the questions are involving the interests of the United Kingdom, exclusive of those which come within the range of the Royal prerogative.' Before giving a reply, I would respectfully submit that the advocates of repeal should not, as I define was in advice the Sovereign in the exercise of that power. You contend that the Royal prerogative of the Crown is within the operation ai or nearly all the matters for which what was designated 'Imperial Legislation' is thought necessary; but, as it is a maxim of the British Constitution that 'the Sovereign can do no wrong,' the Ministers of the Crown, who are controlled by a majority of the House of Commons, give or refuse the Royal assent to what measures they please, and it is held by many true friends of Ireland that as long as we are one kingdom there cannot be some one body to whom the Ministers of the Crown are responsible, and that this body should be the representatives of the whole nation. If all who desire equal justice to Ireland agree upon great and well-defined principles, minor details will be but trifling matters of separate and easy adjustment, and recognition of an equality of civil and religious rights is eminently calculated to remove the prejudices of the honest-minded, the fears of the timid, and to show to the world at large that you are only impugning injustice for all your follow subjects.' Very respectfully,

"Birmingham, 11th of 11th month. "JOSEPH STURGE."

Mr. O'Connell then said, that he required an Irish Parliament solely for Irish affairs, and that the persons in the administration of them should have the confidence of that Parliament. (Hear.) The control of the Irish Parliament should apply entirely to the employment of the instruments of power in Ireland leaving to the British Parliament the general administration of the country, and the selection of its Ministers in the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The weekly repeal rent was announced to be £1070 19s. The Association then adjourned.

FORMIDING THE CASTLE.—A company of Royal Sappers and Miners are busily employed constructing barricades for the defence of the Castle of Dublin. They are to be made of wooden beams, between six and seven feet in height sharp-pointed, and, inclined for defence, and are lined with a breastwork of sand-bags, and with a platform for the troops to stand upon.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, a keeper on some lands near Doneraile (county Cork), obtained for rent, his master, Mr. Maxwell, who, it would be had been placed on the lands by Mr. James Grove White, to prevent the removal of the crops. Nothing is yet known of the circumstances. Lockwood's corpse was found in a ditch, the skull completely beaten in, besides wounds on several parts of the body.

The Penelope steam-frigate arrived in Kingstown harbour on Saturday last, it is supposed, with stores. A large number of seamen has been landed from her days in Strongford Lough, county Down. No one in that quarter can guess the reason of her visit

RESIGNATION OF RENTS.—James M'Ternan, Esq., of Mount Alleo, county of Leitrim, has reduced his rents upwards of 25 per cent. In one instance he reduced the rent of a tenant, who held a large farm under him, from £113s to £ his own. J. Waring Maxwell, Esq., Finnebrogue, has, similarly, announced his intention of reducing the rents of his tenantry in that neighbourhood. Nothing last he invited his tenantry on the Finnebrogue estate, and at the town lands, his property, in the neighbourhood of Downpatrick, to meet him at the Finnebrogue-house, that he might explain to them his intentions. Mr. Maxwell stated, that the waste of his family had ever been "Live and let live," and it was his ardent wish to act fully upon a principle so excellent. Lord de Ros also has managed this property for nearly twenty years, to return 10 per cent. to each former tenant on his estate of the rent paid for 1842 and 1843; and that such abatement of 10 per cent. is to be made perpetual.

SANGUINARY AND DESPERATE OUTRAGE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF FINNEBRANE, COUNTY TIPPERARY.—A letter, from the above locality, details a sanguinary attack on Finnee House, the residence of Thomas Waller, in the neighbourhood of Horrisokane, on Sunday night. The rumour thus circulated has it, that a party of eight men, armed with guns, entered the dining room at Mr. Waller's, while that gentleman, his family, and some friends, who were also in the house, were in the act of sitting down to dinner. The ruffians at once commenced the onslaught, one of them wounding Mr. Waller with a pistol-shot, while he, in common with the other gentlemen present, made battle with the knives, &c. In addition to Mr. Waller, Mr. Vereker has been seriously hurt, and the sister of the latter is said to be in a precarious state from the united effects of alarm and her having received some personal injury during the progress of the fray. Since the above was written, letters have been received confirming the foregoing account in all its particulars. Mr. Waller is not expected to recover. It appears that the sanguinary wretches left two of their party as a guard on the kitchen and back entrance, while the other six were, according to the latest account of the outrage, busily deterred from murdering their unoffending victims by some alarm given by their sentinel confederates. Mr. Waller is a gentleman advanced in life. His daughter, Mrs. Stoney, is said to be also among the sufferers

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—On Thursday forenoon *Thomas Patterson*, who was convicted at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, for selling, or exposing for sale, a number of blasphemous publications at various periods during the present year, in bishopin West Register-street, Edinburgh, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. The Lord Justice Clerk said, this was one of the most painful cases account of justice could have brought before it. The prisoner at the bar (Patterson) had been convicted of the crime of publishing and vending, wickedly and feloniously, impious, profane, and blasphemous publications, decrying the truth of the Christian religion, and devised and intended to asperse, vilify, ridicule, and bring into contempt the Christian religion and the Holy Scriptures. The prisoner had been convicted on no less than eleven charges, defining as many acts of publication, all of which had been clearly established to the conviction of the jury by whom the charges were investigated. He thought it his duty to warn the prisoner, that if after his term of punishment he ever again made the attempt, either in Scotland or any other portion of the British dominions, to give circulation to the works for the vending of which he was now about to receive punishment, he (the Lord Justice Clerk) begged to assure the prisoner that there was no [illegible] of punishment by fine or imprisonment which it would not be the duty and in the power of the judge to award against him in such a case. The case now before the court was the first of the kind which they had been called to consider for a long period of years. It was matter of consolation to think, that, after all the attempts which had been made by these venders of blasphemous and profane publications within this city (Edinburgh), the doctrines put forth by the prisoner, and others like himself, had not had the effect of making any very serious impression on the minds of those for whom these publications were more immediately intended. The sentence of the court for the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted, was that he be imprisoned for the space of fifteen calendar months. Addressing himself to the prisoner, his lordship said, "Whatever you may think, I have to say to you, that, in the prospect of pronouncing judgment upon you, I have prayed to Almighty God, in whom I believe, that he would vouchsafe to you the comfort, the peace, and the joy, flowing from a sincere belief in that adorable Redeemer, whose mercy you have hitherto so contemptuously rejected."—The prisoner (Patterson) wished to know whether, in his imprisonment, he was to be treated as a common felon?—The Lord Chief Justice Clerk said, that the court had no power to control the arrangements of the prison.—The prisoner was then removed.—On the same day, *Henry Robinson*, was placed at the bar, charged with publishing and exposing for sale printed books, pictures, &c., of a blasphemous and obscene tendency. The prisoner was found "Guilty," and his lordship concluded by sentencing Robinson to imprisonment for twelve calendar months. The prisoner was immediately removed.

The jury which convicted Patterson of blasphemy on Wednesday night, were all but unanimous in their verdict. Even being only a single juryman who dissented from the verdict which the other fourteen returned. Both Paterson and Robinson were removed to gaol on Thursday evening; and in the course of Friday they were subjected to the usual prison regulations, their heads being shaved and the prison dress put on them, after which they were sent to the occupation of breaking stones. The shop in which Patterson vended his blasphemies is still left open, though the most outrageous placards have been removed.

STATISTICS OF THE FREE CHURCH.—The official "Roll of Members of the [illegible] of the Free Church of Scotland, held at Glasgow, October [illegible]," has just been published. By the constitution of the assembly, every congregation of adherents to the Free Church, however small their numbers, was entitled to send two delegates—namely, one minister and one elder. It appears, from the official roll, that the whole number of congregations represented in the Assembly is 590; that the whole number of ministers is 341, and of elders 466—some congregations having sent no clerical representative, and others having sent no lay ones.

ROSS-SHIRE.—The *Aberdeen Constitutional*, quoting a correspondent, says "The free folk are again at the 'Moderates' with stock and stone. On Sunday last, while a respectable widow lady and her daughters were proceeding to attend Divine Service in the parish church of Fearn, they were suddenly attacked by a gang of Protesting ruffians, who were stationed at the gable of a wayside cottage. They subjected to the usual obscene epithets, and to the [illegible] of mud, which was speedily followed by a shower of stones. They, however, fearlessly advanced, but while passing in front of the cottage narrowly escaped being struck down by a heavy bludgeon, deliberately aimed at them by their cowardly assailants. On their return from church, they were again assailed at the same place and in the same manner; but they providentially got home without sustaining any bodily harm."

The *Scotsman* states that it is no longer doubtful that Lord Meadowbank has resigned. As we previously mentioned, Lord Cockburn will succeed his Lordship in the Second Division. On Thursday Lord Cockburn moved a motion to be made, that it had become necessary that all the causes in his roll which parties wished to have disposed of by his Lordship, should be debated without any delay. It is understood that David More, Esq., advocate, will be the new Advocate-Depute, in the room of Adam Urquhart, Esq., appointed to the Sheriffship of Wigtown. It was also generally rumoured yesterday that there was a proposition to nominate the Lord Advocate as Dean of Faculty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

(Sittings in Error.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.—LIEN ON EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The Court sat this morning for a short time to deliver judgment in several cases of these the most important was the following, affecting the right of lien of bankers on securities lodged in their hands by customers,

BRANDAGO V. BARNETT.

Lord Denman said, that in this case the facts had been most fully set forth in the reports which had appeared at the time of the trial, as well as at the period of the arguments when the matter had come before that court in error. There were two questions, the one of form, the other of substance. The former of these points had not, it appeared, been a subject of discussion in the Court of Common Pleas. That question was, whether the Court ought to take notice of the general lien which bankers had on securities, or only might hold of their various customers? It ought to have been averred as a matter of fact in a special plea, and found by the jury, that the bankers had such lien. Now, that such a lien existed was not in any way disputed, but it was insisted on behalf of the defendant in error that the foundation of this lien was usage, from which a contract would be implied to exist between the banker and the customer to the effect that securities lodged with the banker should be pledged for the former for the balance due to him, and, being matter of implied contract, it should have been pleaded. But it had, on the other hand, been contended on the part of the plaintiff that the lien existed by general custom constituting the law merchant, and therefore that the fact need not be pleaded, inasmuch as the Courts at all times took notice and recognised that which constituted law merchant. The Court agreed in the latter view of the matter. The learned Chief Justice then went through other points much had arisen in the case, and concluded by stating that it was the opinion of the that the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas ought to be reversed, and the verdict entered for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendant on the second and third issues

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAMBETH.—At twenty minutes past eight o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Ogilvie and Myers, manufacturers of coco nut oil and patent candles, situate in Paradise street, Lambeth, and in the occupation of Messrs. Kemp, Nelson, and Nelson. The first alarm was given by an inhabitant of one of the houses in Paradise-street, the back windows of which overlook the factory. A strong body of police from the station-house in High-street were immediately despatched to the spot, and summoned the various fire-brigade stations, but long before any engine arrived, the flames had attained such an ascendancy that all hope of saving the premises was abandoned. Several engines, on one side by the late Mr. Hedges's distillery, which, from the outbreak of the flames, and although a continuous and powerful discharge of water was thus kept up, the flames spread with uncontrolled rapidity to a range of small tenements in Morfolk-row, the entrance to which is from Church-street, adjoining the park wall of Lambeth Palace. There were sixteen small houses, of which one was wholly consumed, and the others are more or less damaged. The building was occupied on one side by the late Mr. Hedges's distillery, which extends from Church-street to Paradise-street, and in which were several thousand gallons of gin, brandy, and other spirits, in the various stages of preparation. Fortunately the conflagration did not reach it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. WARREN, OF THE STRAND.—On Sunday night Mr. Warren, blacking manufacturer, of the Strand, had been to Paradise-street, Lambeth, on business, in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Ogilvie's chemical manufactory, and, on returning home, had reached Bishop's walk, when he suddenly fell to the ground. He was conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Cory, at the corner of Bishop's walk, but never afterwards rallied, and died a few minutes after reaching the house.

FIRE IN FETTER LANE.—Shortly after nine o'clock, on Sunday night last, a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Mr. Fenton, watch and clock manufacturer, 76, Fetter lane. It appears that by considerable exertion, however the fury of the flames was checked, but not before considerable injury [illegible] done to the premises, and the furniture destroyed.

On Monday, shortly before midnight, an alarming fire broke out upon the spacious premises occupied by Mr. Clay, 17, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh square, next door to the private residence of Mr. Payne, coroner for the city. It was extinguished before it had done any considerable injury. It is supposed to have originated from a spark from a candle falling upon the bed-furniture.

On Sunday morning last, as the nine o'clock train on the Eastern Counties Railway was returning to London, one of the porters, James Bush, while crossing the line, was struck by the foremost engine, and thrown down the embank ment. Two of his ribs were fractured.

On Monday morning a quantity of plate was stolen from the house of the Prussian ambassador by a servant, recently dismissed by foreigner, who obtained admission under pretence of inquiring for a person who had formerly lived in the house.

SUDDEN DEATH IN SOMERSET HOUSE.—Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock, a gentleman connected with the Royal Society at Somerset House had occasion to call at that institution in search of information, and was led into the room appropriated to the use of the under-secretary, Mr. Robertson, whom they found sitting in his chair, with his head leaning back, having been previously taken off, and quite dead. The deceased gentleman had not been seen since Monday afternoon. when he appeared in the enjoyment of his usual good health

A QUARDANT.—On Wednesday between six and seven o clock, much alarm was excited in the vicinity of Regent-street, in consequence of a fire breaking out upon the premises occupied by M. Gortze, lodging-house-keeper situated at 79, Regent-quadrant. It was soon arrested in its progress, and entirely extinguished, not, however, before a considerable deal of damage was done to the furniture and building.

The *Rise and Cry* contains an offer of £200 for the discoveries of the incendiaries who, on the night of the 23rd ult., set fire to and destroyed a stack of [illegible] a stack of hay, and a stack of straw, on the Tithe Farm at Collyweston, Northamptonshire, the property of Mr Francis Wingup. The reward of [illegible] offered by the parishioners of Collyweston, payable to any one who will [illegible] information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiar

SANTA ANNA AND HIS AIDE-DE-CAMP, ARISTA.

SANTA ANNA.

The recent conduct of the Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico, in enacting laws most hostile to British manufacturing and commercial industry, have naturally led to the question, "Who, and what is Santa Anna, who thus endeavours to drive foreigners out of his country, the greater part of which is lying waste and desolate for want of industrious inhabitants, with capital, enterprise, and skill?"

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is in his forty-fifth or forty-sixth year, but he scarcely yet exhibits the maturity of age. His pale complexion, his large black eyes, and his blacker hair, curled upon a lofty forehead, invest him with an air of distinction, and prepare you for his easy and elegant address, which is especially grateful to those who understand the rich and harmonious Spanish language. He combines, with this natural eloquence, the art of attacking the hearts of his fellow citizens, and the influence of his tone is irresistible.

He first appeared in the political history of Mexico in 1821. At this early age he commanded a corps of insurgents, at the head of which he seized upon Vera Cruz, of which he was named governor. A minion of the Emperor Iturbide, whom he had served to the full extent of his power, he was summoned before him for an act of insubordination; when, offended by his dismissal, which he truly deserved, he returned to his post, harangued his troops, revolted against the imperial authority, and declared Mexico an independent republic. He was joined by a general who had been sent to punish him; the towns of Oajeca, de Guadalajara, de Guanajuato, de Quevetero, de San-Luis-Potosi, and de Puebla, rose simultaneously, and scarcely a year had elapsed since Santa-Anna's first act of defiance, when Iturbide was dethroned. A few months after Santa Anna's installation in the new republic, he, however, revolted also against the authority of his Congress.

Such was the origin of the Mexican President, whose future career is too eventful for our present space.

He lost his right leg in defending his hitherto impregnable fort of San Juan de Ulua, in 1838, against the attack of the French. As a substitute for the natural leg he had an artificial one brought from Paris; the duli ence in which it was conveyed from Vera Cruz happened to be robbed, and it was carried off amongst the other booty. Upon this being communicated to Santa Anna, he caused a notice to be circulated amongst all the robbing districts, that if it was not returned in forty-eight hours the country should be scoured, and every one of them that was caught put to death. This had the desired effect. The leg was marched into Mexico within the specified time and adapted to his stump accordingly.

Our illustration portrays Santa Anna and his faithful Aide-de-Camp, Arista. The President wears the costume of a traveller, with a large woollen hat, heavy horse-boots, long spurs, &c.; and his *état-major* is similarly attired. Colonel Arista is Santa Anna's "right hand," and his inseparable companion in all his perilous adventures.

A correspondent of the *Times*, "A steam-traveller," gives the following decisive reply to the interrogatory commencement of this very slight sketch—who is Santa Anna?—"A comparatively illiterate military adventurer, who, more by that instinctive cunning, the characteristic of inferior animals, than any magnanimous qualities or superiority of intellect, has become the Provisional President of Mexico, and who, when the election terminates in January next, will certainly be confirmed as President, and may then be virtually considered as Dictator, for no one will have power enough to oppose him, unless some new revolution or conspiracy breaks out;—a man who is generally known as a gambler, cock-fighter, bullfighter, and debauchee. A man, in fine, who seems to be universally considered, even amongst his own countrymen, as '*un grande picaro*.'"

"As might be expected, with such a head, the political and social condition of the country is extremely vicious and depraved; the whole government is carried on upon one continuous system of bribery and corruption, extortion and plunder, from the highest to the lowest, and every person holding any Government appointment considers himself justly entitled, as he only obtains a small salary, to make the most he can of it by every means in his power. Robberies are frequently perpetrated, and from their using knives in their quarrels, scarcely a morning passes, but some individual or other is not found stabbed the preceding night, and carried to the deadhouse almost without any inquiry, and no respectable person ever thinks of riding a league from the city without being armed with sword and pistols."

MR. HUGHES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY IN THE CASE, QUEEN *v.* D. O'CONNELL.—See page 328.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXVII.

ST. PETER'S, ISLINGTON.

St. Peter's Church, as originally erected, after designs by Charles Barry, Esq. architect of the New Houses of Parliament, was a neat quadrangular edifice of brick, in the early English style, situated on the south side of River-lane, Islington. The church was consecrated on July 14th, 1835, and was built under the auspices of the vicar of Islington, at an expense of £9407 5s. 7d., raised by subscription, towards which, the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building of Churches, &c., contributed £700, the vicar himself contributed £500, and the Bishop of Calcutta, £100; the site was given by Mr. Cubitt. The population of the neighbourhood increasing, and there being a demand for church sittings which could not be afforded, it was proposed, about eighteen months since, to enlarge the church; to effect which, the congregation were encouraged by the generosity of the Queen Dowager, the munificence of the vicar of the parish, with a donation from the Bishop of London, combined with a high respect for the estimable minister of the church, the Rev. Joseph Halsegrave. Accordingly, in the spring of the present year, arrangements were made for the erection of a new west front, with tower and spire, transepts on the north and south sides, and a new chancel with a porch of entrance and vestry at the east end.

The church, as originally built, accommodated 1099 persons; but by the above alterations it will now accommodate about 1500 persons; the majority of the old pews being, at the same time, increased in width. Warming and ventilation have also been provided; the former, by the introduction of four of Nott's patent register stoves; and the latter, by a series of ornamental, perforated panels in the roof, the admission of the external air being by apertures in the gables, and gratres in the walls themselves. Means of convenient ingress and egress have been also provided by separate entrances and lobbies to the galleries, as well as to the body of the church; new stone staircase to the north and south galleries; and a separate spiral staircase on the south side, leading to the upper gallery only.

These additions have been carried out in as strict conformity with the original details, as the nature of the alterations themselves would admit of; at the same time, a more important and ecclesiastical character has been obtained at a comparatively moderate outlay.

The exterior throughout is of brick and Bath stone. The tower and spire occupy the north angle of the west front, rising 120 feet, flanked by massive buttresses of two stages with slender stone pillars up the angles, with stone caps and bases, the front faces of the buttress caps being cut into trefoil panels, and the buttresses themselves connected with the tower by splayed angles as high as the base of the belfry.

On the north side of the tower is a stone door-way of entrance to the staircase of the north gallery: it has a moulded arch upon columns and corbels, with crocketed gable, and cross finial, and a lancet-headed window over the same. On the west front of the tower is a similar lancet-headed window, occupying nearly the entire space between the string-course of the building and the arched heads immediately under the crocketed gables of the lower story of the tower. Above, the tower takes the form of an irregular octagon, and detaches itself from the second tier of buttresses; except by the stone flying buttresses, which spring out of them at the four angles, and connect the same with the belfry, or second story of the tower. The belfry has stone louvre openings with tracery heads on the four sides of the tower; its angles have slender stone pillars, corbel caps, and moulded gables; the four principal gables rising higher, terminate with carved finials; and the buttresses at the four angles of the tower are surmounted by octangular shafts and stone pinnacles.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ISLINGTON.

The spire rises immediately above the gables over the belfry; it has stone ribs up the eight angles; its altitude is divided into three parts by perforated tracery in paneled compartments, and it is surmounted by a stone pinnacle and carved finial. The west front connects itself with one side of the tower, and has a deeply recessed stone doorway in the centre, with moulded arch and tracery head, upon clustered columns, terminating with a crocketed gable and cross finial. On either side of the doorway are three niches, the central one being open, to light the inner lobbies; immediately above are three large arched openings, forming a screen, and transverse arches connect the same with the west wall of the church, the windows appearing deeply recessed at the back: this screen is terminated by the gable of the main roof, and surmounted with a cross finial, corresponding with that at the east end of the church.

The south angle of the west front is flanked by a square turret, agreeing with those of the old church; and this is surmounted by the old pinnacle, removed to make way for the new tower in the north angle. There is a subordinate door way of entrance to the staircase of the south gallery, with crocketed gable, and a lancet-headed window immediately above; a projecting bay, with angle buttresses, makes up the entire extent of the west front, the returns on the south side being carried up no higher than required for the staircase itself; while a flying arch at the same height as the parapet of the church connects the new south turret with that of the old church. A small octangular tower is connected therewith, within which is a spiral staircase leading to the children's gallery only.

The north and south transepts have triple lancet-headed windows upon the front face of each, and single windows as side lights, agreeing with those of the old church: these transepts are flanked with corresponding buttresses and parapet, the gables and roof only being at a somewhat less altitude than the main body of the church itself: the buttresses are surmounted at the angles with octangular shafts and pinnacles, and the gables with cross finial of the same character as those of the old church.

The chancel agrees generally in form and appearance with the transepts; the east window of the old church being re introduced, is larger in dimensions than those of the transepts, with the addition of a moulded arched water table over the same. The parapet and pinnacles agree with those of the transepts, but the gable terminates with a cross finial of a different form. On the north side of the chancel is a new lobby of entrance, with a lancet-headed doorway, columns, moulded arch, and plain gable. On the south side of the chancel, with plain doorway, is the vestry. The whole work throughout has been entirely cleaned down to agree with the additions, in order to make the same appear as an entirely new church.

The interior has also been thoroughly repaired and decorated. The principa lobbies of entrance in the west front and the chancel have groined roofs, with clustered columns; the chancel screen is composed of small buttresses upon corbels, with moulded compartments, tracery heads, and perforated gable and finials, the sides of the chancel being finished in a corresponding manner; the east window and side lights have narrow margins of ruby and violet coloured glass, filled in with a flowing enrichment, painted amber upon an opaque ground: the perforated gables of the chancel-screen being at the same time filled in with stained glass, and the inscriptions in illuminated characters upon a vellum-ground.

The transepts consist of two arched openings, springing from one central shaft of clustered columns in each, and corbels agreeing in form with those from whence spring the main timbers of the roof.

The roof is composed of open oaken timbers, upon pendant corbels.

The whole has been executed according to the designs and under the direction of Messrs. Gough and Roumieu, architects, Lancaster-place; the contracting builder being Mr. John Jay, of London Wall.

The church will be re-opened to-morrow, when three sermons will be preached in aid of the fund for the enlargement.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XLVI.

LORD DUDLEY STUART.

Were there any human tribunal, before which nations could be arraigned for national crimes, the kingdoms of Europe might be summoned to a bar where Poland would, as a crushed and bleeding victim, plead, "trumpet-tongued," against them. We are told by the Preacher, when we see wrong and oppression done among the children of men, to wonder not, "nor marvel at the matter." But the manner in which the European powers have permitted Poland to be annihilated, destroyed, and blotted from the list of nations, is a subject of surprise. Politically, it was as gross a blunder, as it was, morally, a glaring crime. But the history of all that led to it, and how it was achieved, is a mournful chapter in the record of human existence. "Were long to tell, and sad to trace," and we cannot here enter into it. It is sufficient to say, that, from the hour of the famous "partition of Poland" between the monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, to the bloody and obstinate struggles maintained by the Poles, in the hope of regaining a national existence, and down to the present moment, when thousands of that gallant people are eating the bitter bread of exile, the sympathy of the great body of the people in every country has been as strongly with the oppressed, as the feelings and policy of the different Governments of Europe have been with the oppressors. But, what is done, is done. Having, in common with others, permitted the injury, it is at least due to our own character, to say that we have gone considerably beyond others in alleviating its effects. This is something to the credit side of the account.

Foremost among the friends of Poland, where any exertions were to be used for the benefit of her people—deprived of home, property, and subsistence,—is now, and long has been, the subject of our sketch,—Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, of whom it has been well said by a popular journalist, that "he is always at his post wherever the cause of charity is to be upheld, and is in his own person a chivalrous specimen of that aristocracy which holds its honours under a patent from nature herself." This is high praise, but it is not undeserved. The exertions he has made on behalf of the Poles exiled in England, have the great merit of being disinterested. The position of the advocate of an oppressed body of foreigners could give no political advancement; they had neither "vote nor influence," in any county or borough in the kingdom. It could produce nothing, could give nothing, and entailed him a great amount of toil, requiring both patience and energy. Nor is this all: from the position in which he stands towards them, his pecuniary sacrifices must have been considerable.

His lordship is the son of the first Marquis of Bute, and consequently nearly connected to the present possessor of the title. The family claims a direct descent from the House of Stuart, which gave so many sovereigns to England and Scotland—most of them gifted or amiable as individuals, but all of them unfortunate as monarchs. The

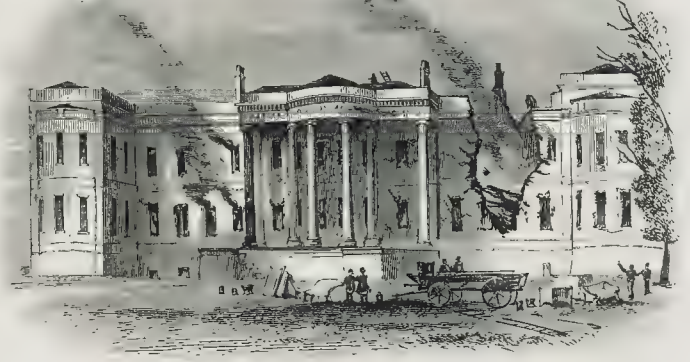
PORTRAIT OF LORD DUDLEY STUART.

name, however, has still an interest attached to it, being linked with so much of what may be called the Romance of History. The first dignity of the family appears to have been a baronetcy, conferred in 1627, and at various intervals a number of titles and grades of nobility were given to the members of it, down to the creation of the Earldom of Bute, conferred upon the immediate predecessors of the well-known minister of the last days of George the Second, and the early part of the reign of George the Third—a statesman who was better versed in botany than politics, and yet by his personal qualities acquired and maintained an influence in the Court, which for a long period enabled him to set public opinion at defiance in a true characteristic of the Stuart race), and to which the great Earl of Chatham was compelled to yield, though in talents so immeasurably his superior. The marquisate was erected in 1796. Lord Dudley Stuart was born in 1803. There are several instances of the members of what is called the "junior nobility" making for themselves a public reputation in the path of politics, or the career of arms, quite distinct from that of the elder branches of their families, who take their place in society by virtue of their hereditary right, and his lordship is one of those instances. We do not know what induced him first to turn his attention to the condition of the unfortunate Polish exiles; probably it was a feeling of sympathy for a gallant people, but it might also arise in some degree from his connection by marriage with the family of Napoleon, as Lady Stuart was the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino. It is enough to know, that having once made himself their advocate, he has performed the duties the self-imposed office involved, for a series of years, earnestly, consistently, and ably. The fugitives from the vengeance and tyranny of the Emperor Nicholas, who found an asylum in England, can alone appreciate the true value of his exertions. To these exiles, the first necessity is to provide the means of existence—no easy task in the land of the stranger—for every assistance from the connections they have left behind, is prohibited and prevented by a savage and ever-watchful jealousy. Provided with these means—scanty enough at best—by their own exertions, and the assistance of our countrymen, their next endeavour is to preserve their own nationality, which the Autocrat has used, and is using, every means in his power—and how vast that power is—to destroy. They endeavour to keep alive their language, to preserve their literature, and the political and constitutional government they formed after the revolt, which the Russians quelled with such difficulty. In all these efforts they have been assisted by the advice and advocacy of Lord Dudley Stuart. He directed into practical channels of relief, that general feeling in their favour which was created by their gallant defence, and their subsequent sufferings. And he has accomplished a yet more difficult task than this—he has kept alive that feeling, which, without some stimulus, might have died away after the first display of sympathy.

He is now as active as ever in the cause; his speech at the meeting of the Polish Ball Committee, held on Saturday last, at the Guildhall, was a very able one; we extract one passage, of which the concluding sentences derive eloquence from their general truth, as well as their expression:—

To the citizens of London, and to the powerful press of the metropolis, the Poles were under the deepest obligations. The very monotony of an annual appeal, which, in ordinary instances, was calculated to produce weariness and indifference in the public mind, produced, in their case, undertaken as it was with so much life and energy, no effects of the kind. On the contrary, the consequence had been that the cause of these poor exiles had found, in the sympathies of the British public, a humanity almost as untiring as the vengeance that persecuted their unfortunate countrymen at home. Russia remembered, and remembered to revenge, the noble stand that was made by Poland against the whole of her enormous power "Shall those," said Lord Dudley Stuart, "who once looked at that extraordinary display of valour and devotion with admiring eyes, be more forgetful than those who abhorred and feared it? Whatever may be the case with tyrants, mankind have an interest, a direct and palpable interest, in preserving the memory of such exploits. They give to the mind a greater capacity of action—they impart a more practical character to the aspirations of the highest virtue, and, plucking up the standard of human nature itself, they plant it on a nobler eminence."

This is a favourable specimen of his lordship's style, and we cannot better conclude our sketch than by expressing our hearty and cordial assent to the principle so ably embodied in words. Lord Dudley Stuart is not a prominent politician or party man. In person he is tall, with a pale complexion, well-marked features, and fair hair.



LUTON HOO—SKETCHED ON THE MORNING AFTER THE FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LUTON HOO.

Towers, like age of man, are all betouch'd
To that false bedgroom—Time! *Old Play.*

When ancient Architecture a mould'ring walls,
A prey to Time, shrink from their ivy clasp,
And, vain as streamlets in their waterfalls,
Attempt a futile, ineffaceable grasp
At the calm being they enjoy'd erewhile:—
We can but own th' inexorable fate
That doth on all sub-lunar things await!
But when we see a venerable pile,
Which had outliv'd the lightning's vivid ire
For many a year, a sinless victim laid
On the vile altar of un-vestal fire,
We're half inclined to murmur and upbraid!—
But then the thought,—the consciousness that we
From birth are ruins, makes us patient be. W.

In our late edition of last week a paper we mentioned the extensive fire at this magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bute; and we now regret to add that so rapid was the work of destruction, that in the course of a few hours this superb edifice has been reduced to a mass of smoking ruins, with the exception of only a small portion of the elevation.

About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, the under-gardener, who was asleep on the basement story, was awakened by noise, which led him at once to conclude that there was a fire, and to give an alarm to the housekeeper, Mrs. Partridge, who slept in a chamber near at hand. Mrs. Partridge instantly arose, the domestics were aroused, and messengers despatched in every direction for assistance. The labourers from Lord Bute's farm, many of the townspeople of Luton and its vicinity, all readily lent a helping hand either in endeavouring to check the flames or save endangered property. Persons were also sent with all speed to every place in the neighbourhood where a fire extinguishing engine was to be found, and, as speedily as the distance would allow, the Luton and Hinkin engines were brought to the burning mansion. Meanwhile the fire continued to rage with uncontrolled fury right and left. Mrs. Partridge seized a case-knife and called upon the men who had rushed in the passages of the mansion to follow her into the gallery, where she knew there were many most splendid and valuable paintings, and with her own hands she cut down some of them, pointing out to the persons around her those which should be first removed. Her exertions were so successful, that very few of the pictures and paintings have been lost, and those of less value as compared with those saved.

When the engines arrived, the edifice was one mass of fire; and could they have rendered any service, the only water to be got at was that of the ornamental pond, full a quarter of a mile from the mansion. It is true that there were various tanks at the top of the house in different parts, which were supplied from the same pond by means of a large main pipe, through which the water was forced in the usual way; but in the confusion of the moment some person in endeavouring to turn on the water made a mistake, and, turning the wrong way, so deranged the whole machinery that no water could be procured by the ordinary channel The unscathed portion was the library in the south wing, to save which directions were given to cut away a part of the roof and all the connecting timbers, as far as was practicable. The experiment was successful. Still, the valuable contents of this apartment were not left in jeopardy; the books, 40,000 volumes, and various curious and valuable manuscripts, having been removed.

Luton Hoo, or High Luton,—the term "Hoo" signifying "high,"—was situate between St. Alban's and Bedford, about two miles east of the town of Luton.

A great portion of the mansion was built by the Napier family, but part of it was of more ancient date. It was, however, nearly all rebuilt by John, third Earl of Bute, the first Minister of George III, who, in 1762, employed the celebrated Adams to reconcile the incongruities of the architecture, occasioned by its having been built at various times. The model adopted by the architect was the palace of Diocletian at Spalatro; and it is generally admitted that his design was worked out in a very masterly manner. Among the principal apartments, the ceilings of which were ornamented with the best efforts of the pencil of Cipriani, the library was chiefly remarkable. It was completed in 1767. Dr. Johnson, after visiting Luton Hoo with Boswell, said, "This is one of the places I do not regret having come to see. It is a very stately palace indeed. In the house magnificence is not sacrificed to convenience, nor convenience to magnificence. The library is very splendid. The dignity of the rooms is very great, and the quantity of pictures is beyond expectation—beyond hope." The east and south wings only were completed by Adams, and the present noble owner employed Smirke, who completed the other wing, and added the magnificent portico, which now stands a mere wreck, the lofty and massive Ionic columns supporting only a fragmental sheet of copper which covered the roof. That part of the building, internally, was in an unfinished state; but the east front contained the drawing-room and other elegant apartments. The wall of this part of the building was cracked from top to bottom. Here were several sculptured marble mantel-pieces and jambs, which were miraculously saved when the fire was at its fiercest height.

In the wing corresponding with that containing the library was the chapel, which was rebuilt by Smirke, in which was preserved an exceedingly fine Gothic wainscot, enriched with carving, intermingled with Latin sentences of Scripture, in ancient characters, which was first put up at Tyttenhanger, in Hertfordshire, by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxon, and was removed to Luton in perfect preservation by the family of Napier, to whom this estate formerly belonged. The chapel and this beautiful carving—which had been drawn and engraved by Shaw, as an example to modern architects—are, we regret to say, utterly destroyed, with the exception of half of the richly carved oak door and the altar, which is of the same material, and fashioned after the model of the Jewish ark of the covenant. The beautiful altar-piece, the Last Supper, by Schiavone, from the convent of Venice, was also destroyed. The communion plate, however, together with sundry old deeds and papers, were saved, including the deed of consecration, dated A.D. 1674.

The paintings in the gallery, of which but few were injured or burnt, form a most valuable collection, and their loss would have been irreparable. They comprise several masterpieces by Raphael, Titian, Rubens, the Carracci, Correggio, Guyp, &c. There also is a fine collection of portraits, among which are the celebrated Earl of Strafford, General Ireton, Pym, Lord Chancellor Jeffries, Ben Jonson, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and also a portrait of Earl Bute, the Prime Minister, one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's early pictures. Amongst others preserved two deserve especial notice, the one, "A Virgin and Child," by Raphael, and the other, "A Scene near Maestricht," by Cuyp, which, *par excellence*, is called "The Cuyp." These and a few others are understood to have been insured to an immense amount.

The contents of the grand entrance hall, however, were lost, including several fine paintings, among which may be mentioned full-length portraits of George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, by Hylmore; and the late Earl of Bute and

FIRE BRIGADIER.

Lady Wortley Montagu, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; also some remarkable models of Athenian and other Grecian ruins, as well as a collection of antiques of various descriptions.

The relative advantages of cast and wrought-iron girders for building purposes have been clearly shown by the present catastrophe. While with one exception the cast-iron girders are still supporting the enormous masses of brickwork forming the cross walls, in the instance of a wrought-iron truss bridge girder, which pinned the central to the eastern front wall, it has expanded from the heat, and carried with it not only the central wall, but brought out a portion of the eastern front, rendering it positively necessary to take down the whole.

The Marquis of Bute was at Cardiff castle. An express was despatched to his Lordship announcing the catastrophe

It is difficult to say at present what is the amount of damage sustained, but there is no doubt that it far exceeds the insurance. In the Sun fire-office the house and offices were insured for £10,000, the household goods for £10,000, the pictures and prints for £10,500, and the stables for £2000: total £32,500. In the Phœnix office, the household goods, for £10,000. In the Royal Exchange-office the pictures and prints for £9450, the china and glass for £1000; total, £10,450. Gross total, £52,950.

Mr. Tonks, the surveyor to the Sun Fire-office, has estimated the cost of restoring the building at between £30,000 and £40,000 The noble Marquis succeeded to the estate about 25 years since. The Marchioness of Bute died about two years ago. Her ladyship was always much attached to Luton Hoo as a residence

The pictures have suffered considerable injury from hasty removal, and some of the sculptured marbles lying upon the lawn had been chipped. The monument of the great botanical work, by the first Earl of Bute, was seen flying about the lawn in separate leaves, but they have all been collected and secured. A considerable number of the most valuable books, printings, and engravings were, until a late hour on Friday evening, lying about on the damp grass; and from the hasty manner in which they were removed, and from being thrown from the windows, they must have sustained great injury.

The library, which is uninjured, though, of course, in great confusion, being filled with piles of furniture of all kinds, as are the stables also, comprised three rooms, the entire length 146 feet, and was considered inferior only to that of Blenheim

The plate, the wine, and portions of costly property, including two curious and ingenious automatons, richly jewelled, and acting like an orrery, were also saved

The mansion stood in its pride on an eminence in Luton Hoo Park, which was laid out by the celebrated "Capability Brown;" and a few years ago it had been greatly enlarged and embellished. It was equal to most of the aristocratical mansions of England; and, to the eye of the visitor who was permitted to walk round the park, was a most commanding and magnificent object. The river Lea runs through the grounds in a circuitous and picturesque manner, forming in its progress two extensive sheets of water. The once noble and elegant mansion, which formerly completed the beauty of the scene, now presents a melancholy spectacle, blackened, dismantled, and fast falling into ruins. Upon the origin of the calamity it is not easy to give or ascertain any positive opinion. The supposition is that it was caused by some embers which had been left on the roof of the hall, where some plumbers were at work, and had a fire, on the preceding Wednesday.

COMPLIMENTARY ODE TO MRS. PARTRIDGE.

Tenuous perdrix
If such we see!

Oh! what a duck Mrs. *Partridge* you were,
In spite
Of your fright
And the general flare,
To take a one knife,
At the risk of your life,
And set out the paintings
(Without any misgivings)
And fast in your grope
Hold Raphael and Rapp,
Carracci and Rubens,—
And, very much *Jubens*
(Latin's convenient exquisite)
To save a fine Titian
What has so every Grecian.—
Zounds—*Apollo*,
Pa tenuous and fellows
Whose outlandish names will not rhyme!

A Lorraine
Most gen ine
Are you, dear Mrs. Partridge!
What would you not for living man have done,
When for the portraits of the dead you flew
On wings of thought
to the you sought
To fly from a ball-cartridge!
Say, are you "lorded dame" or "widow fresh to woo"
No matter—
In foreign patter
Brava! we'll say, (or *Brava feminæ*,—
Applause should not be always masculine)
But few would e'er have had the nous
To be so cool when all the house
Was burning *hot* around you!
The flames did not astound you,
But serv'd as light
Of bonfires bright
To show you where
The jewels were!
Long life to you, brave Mrs. P.,
Many a happy day to see,
In Luton Hoo when it is rebuilt,
And in the hall
The pictures all
Again are hung in frames new gilt!

THE FIRE BRIGADIER.

The very frequent occurrence of destructive conflagrations at this season of the year, renders it a fitting opportunity for illustrating one of the most ingenious and useful contrivances which modern science has devised for the rescue of life and property from fire.

The origin of "a fire" is usually found in some hidden point of combustion, capable, were its existence known, of being immediately extinguished; and even the first dawn of a "great fire" is, ordinarily, confined to circumscribed limits, which would admit, in themselves, of a similarly easy conquest. To discover the latent cause of "fire," and to carry a hose of water to its heart, has, in consequence, become the first duty of a fireman; and we are happy in being able to show our readers how admirably Mr. Braidwood and his famous brigade excel in the almost daily habit of performing this perilous but important service.

The first object is for the brigadier to secure protection against smoke. This is effected by a tube, connected with an air-pump, attached to the engine, on the outside of the building on fire.

Secondly, Protection against heat or flames is secured by a stout leather dress and hood.

Thirdly, Provision for light and sight is made by a powerful reflecting lantern on the breast, and a pair of thickly-glazed sight-holes in the hood.

Fourthly, Provision is made for communication, by a shrill whistle, attached to the hood.

Thus equipped, the bold fireman seeks the sleeping family—the invaluable ledger—the smouldering bale—the hidden spark and he seldom fails in rescuing the one, or in extinguishing the other.

When we recollect, that in the metropolis alone, 700 fires frequently occur in one year, the importance of the above invention will at once be acknowledged by every reader.

The protective dress is the invention of Mr. Braidwood, the indefatigable superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, who, for the purpose of testing the practical worth of the contrivance, had a number of experimental fires made in the vaults of the head-quarters of the brigade in Watling-street; and, by such indefatigable study, has perfected the invention. The dress was used with perfect success in rescuing three children from a fire in Fetter-lane, on Sunday evening last. About three weeks since, a brigadier wearing one of these dresses, was enabled to extinguish a smouldering fire of great extent in the stock-rooms of Mr King, the printer, on College-hill.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY FROM VISCOUNT COMBERMERE.—A splendid specimen of the Brahmin ox, purchased by Viscount Combermere in Hindostan, just previously to the departure of his lordship from India for England, arrived at Windsor in a closed van, a few days since, as a present to her Majesty from the noble viscount. This extraordinary animal is a favourite variety of the Indian bullock, and is the same species of animal which is worshipped by the superstitious and idolatrous Hindoos and the Brahmins of the country whence it was shipped. In consequence of its natural vicissitudes, it was considered highly dangerous to give it its liberty, to herd with the other cattle belonging to the Queen, and it was determined that it should be slaughtered.

CHINESE COLLECTION.—On Monday this unique exhibition was re-opened to the public, after being closed for a fortnight, to allow of cleaning, and some additions and improvements. More light has been admitted for the day exhibition; and at night some of the stupendous lanterns are lit with gas, so that their superb designs are shown with great brilliancy. Among the novelties we noticed a beautiful gilt sea-cattle of Confucius, whose head is a tree for the phrenologist. The price of admission to the collection has been reduced; but this has not been done through any want of success; for we assured by the curator that the exhibition has been visited by 180,000 persons, at half-a-crown each: and of the catalogue upwards of eighty editions have been sold. Nevertheless, the reduced price will, no doubt, extend the entertainment and instruction to be derived from a visit to the collection.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 19th.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 20th.—St Edmund.
TUESDAY, 21st.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—St Cecilia.
THURSDAY, 23rd.—Old Martinmas.
FRIDAY, 24th.—
SATURDAY, 25th.—St Catherine.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending November 25.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
0 1	0 29	0 53	1 20	1 45	2 9	2 33	2 58	3 22	3 44	4 8	4 32

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CENSUS.—*We have to thank numerous subscribers and correspondents for their favourable opinion of our Census Supplement, and, at the same time, to assure them that we shall spare no expense to bring forward, from time to time, such useful information as will gratify our readers, and insure the same favourable reception from the public. We shall continue to print new editions, and copies may be ordered of all booksellers and newsvenders in the United Kingdom, or by order direct to our publisher. Correspondents should bear in mind that being charged as a supplement to our paper, it may be forwarded by post* TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE OF POSTAGE. *We are confident that no work has ever been produced of such extent and labour at the price, and we are grateful to be able to state that the Government and public departments have expressed their favourable opinion of our arduous undertaking, and their astonishment that the details of a Parliamentary document, exceeding 900 pages, could have been compressed into the limits of sixteen, and in such a convenient form for reference.*

The population of Sheerness, in the county of Kent, is included with the return for the parish of Minster-in-Sheppey. The Government report does not give a return of the population of Sheerness.

The population of the town of West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight (which contains 4107 inhabitants), is included in the return for the parish of North-wood, in which it is situate.

Our correspondent who inquires "Who is the solitary inhabitant of the parish of Aldrington, near Brighton?" will find his inquiry answered in our last week's number, where we have given a view of the ruins of Aldrington Church

"*Gildas.*"—*We have never heard the name pronounced otherwise than Seedmon.*

"*X.*"—*We do not see that any good would arise from inserting it.*

"*A Subscriber*," *on the conditions specified in his note, we consider, would be safe in shooting rabbits. The communication contains but one question.*

"*T. J.*" *Shanklin, will oblige by sending us a specimen.*

"*J. B.*"—*There is no duty on the manufacture of sealing-wax.*

"*Varney.*"—*Yes.*

"*Rex.*"—*O'Connell's address to the Irish will not suit our columns*

"*A Subscriber.*—*The present Duke of Bedford, as Marquis of Tavistock, was summoned to the House of Lords in 1839, in his father's barony of Howland, and was previously a member of the House of Commons.*

"*A Cambridge Student and Subscriber*" *should provide himself with "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," by Samuel Warren, of the Inner Temple, F.R.S., barrister-at-law, which we believe to be a sound work*

"*R. W. W.*"—*Mrs. Ellis, authoress of "The Wives of England," and several other works, is the wife of the Rev. W. Ellis, late foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society*

"*Leven and Beverley Mechanics' Institute.*"—*The report of the third anniversary did not reach us till too late for insertion.*

"*A. Z.*," *Bexley.*—*We think our correspondent somewhat fastidious*

"*Q. E. D.*" *Unless the full name be used, the marriage is illegal.*

"*W. G. S.*"—*The suggestion shall receive attention. The price of Vol. II. of our journal, bound, is* 18*s.*

"*D. L.*," *Kennington.*—*No.*

New Guildhall, Bristol.—*A correspondent has misunderstood the concluding sentence of our description of this edifice. If Mr. Barry could venture upon a façade of* 800 *feet without a break, surely the architect of the Bristol Guildhall need not fear (for the same reason,) have introduced the tower in his façade of* 117 *feet*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The statue of Nelson was sculptured by Baily. The price of the work is* £, *may be had of Mr. Bailey, Holborn-hill, or Mr. Smith's.*

"*M. A. H.*," *Hertford Heath.*—*Thanks for the drawing; but as the effect depends entirely upon colour, we cannot convey it.*

"*W. B.*," *Hampstead, is thanked for the information, which will be useful.*

"*B. C.*," *Sheffield.*—*This "Sporting Review" has recently been much improved. each volume is complete in itself*

Agricola.—*We have been able to obtain an authentic portrait, or it should have appeared: probably our correspondent will assist us.*

"*E. F.*," *Plymouth.*—*We shall be glad of a sketch.*

"*A Subscriber*," *North, Lincolnshire.*—*The history of some annuity company.*

"*H. C.*" *Carlow, is requested to read the announcement under the replies to correspondents, in our paper of last week.*

"*R. S. B.*," *Kingsandneale.*—*We cannot consult a solicitor*

"*J. G.*," *Luton, is thanked for his promptitude.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*If the stamp has not been used, it will free a letter of postage.*

"*Tenax.*"—*We cannot decide on this question.*

"*Alpha.*"—*The Hamiltonian system has the reputation of rapidity. We do not think there is any probability of Greece having an English government.*

"*C. C.*," *Bristol.*—*We cannot precisely understand our correspondent's letter; if it refer to the description of the Great Britain steam-ship, in our journal, it was written by Mr. Hill, C. E*

"*T. S. S.*"—*There was so little novelty in the theatrical world of late.*

"*J. W.*," *Donington.*—*The subjects will appear early. Our correspondent should write to the New Zealand Company.*

"*A Poor Shoemaker*," *Wanstead.*—*Equal notice must be given by landlady and tenant, dependent upon the periods of payment of the rent.*

"*T. T.*," *Edinburgh, is thanked for the hint conveyed in the concluding portion of his letter.*

"*An Old Sailor and Subscriber*" *deserves praise for his exertions in "the field of humanity," but we have not room for the letter.*

"*A True Patriot*," *Leamington, is thanked for a very humane letter; we shall uniformly advocate the subjects it contains, as opportunities occur*

Derbyshire.—"*Lines on Christmas*," *by "M. M. C.," "To ——," by "C.," "M. B." The colour is light brown.*

We have not room for the anecdotes by "One Who Has Seen a Few Shots Fired."

"*J. C.*," *Longwood Langholm.*—*We believe the consumption of Scotch whiskey to be much the greatest*

"*T. S.*," *Anglesea-street, is thanked for the information as to the painting of the Tower of London, supposed to be* 300 *years old*

"*Julius*" *is correct: the Lord Mayor's Show was omitted in* 1830, *when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel advised William IV. to decline visiting the Lord Mayor and Corporation at Guildhall.*

"*De Montfort*," *Suffolk.*—*The romance will be concluded in the present volume.*

"*Enquirer*" *should purchase one of the brief treatises on voltaic-type and electrotype, to be had of any philosophical instrument maker. In these works he will find all the information he requires.*

"*W. L., jun.*," *Crayfield Beds, Newport.*—*The question of whether the ancient Greeks understood counterpoint or not, has been most learnedly discussed by Rameau, Burette, Laborde, and others, on the Continent, and by Hawkins and Burney in this country. The general opinion, grounded upon the circumscribed means of their instruments, and a few fragments of their music which have come down to us, is that they were only acquainted with melody. Moreover, there are no extant treatises on music, written by the ancients, in which not the slightest allusion is made to what we understand by harmony or counterpoint.*

"*A. D.*" *is mistaken; we had nothing to do with the burlesque insult to the City of London on Lord Mayor's Day*

REPEAL TRIALS.—*Our Irish subscribers are referred to a letter in another part of this week's journal, just received from our reporters in Dublin.*

CHESS.—*Solutions to Problem No.* 44 *received from "C. A. Watson," "B. J. Checkmate," "A Citizen," "G. M. F.," "J. E. C.," "Marron," and "Edward."*

"*F. Adams, jun.*"—*Your solution is not correct, as the king can go to his R* 7*th square.*

"*Finch.*"—*Be a mistake loses him the game.*

"*L. P. D.*," *Post-office, Bristol, will be happy to play a game by correspondence with any gentleman desirous of an antagonist.*

"*Checkmate*" *and "Edward" received.*

"*J. H. H.*"—*The game is drawn.*

In consequence of the space taken up by the account of the Yorkshire Chess meeting, our problem is this week omitted.

A letter lies at our office for J. Cully, Esq. We have not his address, or we would send it

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

The first discovery of an evil seldom reveals the full extent of it. The more it is enquired into, the deeper it is found to go. The first case is but striking on the vein that leads the explorer to a knowledge that there exists an amount of it beyond even his fears. Some time has elapsed since the first exposure of the dreadful state of destitution in which the makers of "cheap clothing" exist in this metropolis—if it is not almost a mockery to call their condition a state of existence at all; it might with more justice be named a condition of permanent suffering. Every week, as it passes, reveals the hideousness of the system. Since our last the reports of the police offices have exhibited additional confirmation of what, alas! did not require confirming—that avarice is always ready to take advantage of misery, and turn to profit the stern necessities of distress. Several of these cases have been again brought forward, in which females undertaking to do work for the "cheap clothing establishments" have been compelled, by that necessity which the adage tells us has no law, to pawn the goods entrusted to them, the alternative being the sacrifice of honesty or the preservation of life—or of what is more prized than life itself. There can be no question that a violation of the law has, in these cases, been committed; but it not seldom happens that human laws are placed in direct opposition to human feelings; in some of these cases the magistrates have refused to convict—have given the persons implicated time to redeem the goods, and, as the promise made with the full intention of fulfilling it has failed, from the utter impossibility of finding the means of doing so, this has again given rise to scenes more harrowing than, we hope, the great bulk of our readers can conceive: it is in these sort of cases that truth is sterner as well as stranger than fiction can ever dare to be. And what is the remedy for all this? It must be found; unless all Christian feeling and Christian charity must be supposed to be departed from among us. On this part of the subject we have received a letter which we willingly publish, both for the sake of the sentiments it breathes, and of the plan which it propounds, which are worthy of every consideration. It is written by a nobleman, whose zeal for the cause of those "who have none to help them," reflects lustre on the order to which he belongs, and whose name we only refrain from giving in deference to his own wish that it should not appear. As we have his permission to make what use we please of his communication, we give it entire, deeming it the very best thing we can do for the cause of humanity, to make such sentiments as public as possible—the following is the letter—

Nov. 16th, 1843.

SIR,—As you have exerted yourself with so much zeal, talent, and humanity, to bring prominently forward the situation of those unfortunate semi-stressed, whose case has of late so prominently occupied public attention, I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to make a suggestion on the subject, and should it meet with your concurrence, you will know how to avail yourself of the circulation of your journal, in order to draw attention to it. The evil, no doubt, arises from the cupidity of the shopkeepers taking undue advantage of the great competition in the labour market, encouraged by the distressed consumer, driven by necessity, to purchase as cheaply as he can, though in too many cases it is to be feared, by those customers whose appetite for cheapening induces them to overlook all other considerations, in order to indulge the propensity. Our best political economists, I believe, concur in opinion, that legislative interference with the remuneration of labour always fails in effecting its object, and sometimes aggravates the evils it was meant to allay. If this be true, we must, in this case, look elsewhere for means of doing good. You, sir, and the press generally, can be, as you have already been, of untold service, by exposing each case of oppression as it arises, with names, dates, and numbers, to public indignation, and by endeavouring to create a more humane and Christian feeling on the subject. But there is a way, with the beneficial effects of which I am perfectly conversant, and which, if followed, all over London, would, it appears to me, go far to alleviate this misery, the existence of which is so degrading to our country, and so offensive to Divine Providence—it is the formation of district visiting societies all over London. They exist already in the in-wards of St. George's, Hanover square, in parts of Marylebone, Paddington, and Westminster, and they are to be found partially scattered over the rest of the metropolis. There is also a society called, I think, Central, and of which the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Thomas Baring is president, which assists in the formation of new ones, by giving those printed rules and regulations which have been found to answer well elsewhere. The defect of many of these societies is, that not being the constituents of a Christian of all denominations in the entire district, but simply an association of a few benevolent persons belonging to some church or chapel, the benefit is, in a great measure, restricted to a particular congregation; unfortunately, I am also aware, they are, with few exceptions, only to be found in the wealthier portions of the town.

The difficulties are, no doubt, great, that stand in the way of the establishment of such societies in the neglected and destitute haunts of wretchedness. The rich inhabitants likely to contribute much are few; the crowded, dirty, unwholesome, reeking tenements most unwilling to the visitor. Still, we ever trust, have been attempted, invariably with the Divine Blessing, they have rarely failed, even under the most unpromising circumstances. They will be aided by the London City Mission, the Strangers' Friend, the Accident Relief, and other societies. The great advantage which the visiting system possess, is that, without interfering with the legitimate operation of the Poor-law, they step in to help the honest and industrious, struggling with misfortune. They find out, and bring to light the atrocious cases of inflicting oppression which you have lately published; and they can try what remonstrance with the employer will do, under fear of exposure. They are a great check upon imposition of all sorts, especially that thriving trade of begging-letter-writing; because, when once a district visiting society is known to exist, if A receives a begging-letter, he at once refers it to the society's committee, who have charge of the district. Nor can they ever bring travelling beggars, as it is a rule of these societies to have nothing to do with casual poor

I speak most confidently, when I assert, that if those who are able, in these unhappy districts, will only laying aside all distinctions of religious creed—form visiting associations, such as I have described, carefully apportioning visitors to each locality, many in the more fortunately situated quarters of the metropolis will be happy to assist, when called upon; and they will do that towards stemming the fearful amount of misery, wretchedness, and crime, which no law can possibly effect, nor any public appeals, however eloquent, however combined, however constant.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

* * *

Whatever may be the view which party politicians may take of the state of Ireland at the present moment, there is but one light in which the philosophic advocates of civilization can regard it, and this is one of unmitigated horror.

Atrocities, from which society must shrink back both with disgust and indignation, mark her daily existence as a nation; and it is impossible not to feel that continuous misgovernment, under both Whig and Tory administrations, has produced this deplorable condition. One day we have as journalists to record the succession of outrages by which the Marquis of Waterford has been driven from the county in which his presence and his hospitality might have been productive of such extensive good. And within a few hours we have again to record a disgraceful and heartless crime, of such terrific character that scarcely any terms are strong enough to express our natural abhorrence of its atrocity.

On the evening of November 13, several men broke into the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Waller, of Finnoe House, Tipperary, and surprised the family while sitting round their fire after dinner. They instantly began a murderous attack upon the family and a Captain Braddle, who was a visitor in the house. They defended themselves as well as they could; but, being without arms, were of course overpowered by the number of their assailants. Miss Vereker (the sister of Mrs. Waller) is not expected to survive, and Mrs. Waller is in little better condition. Mr. Waller's arm was broken in two places, and he was also severely wounded in the head. On hearing the sound of approaching assistance, the dastardly assailants made off. Comment upon this outrage would be superfluous. We can understand that class of malice which makes man its victim, but we confess ourselves unable to understand that from which women are the sufferers. Mr. Waller may have personally aroused the indignation of the people, but his wife and sister-in-law could not surely have made themselves personally hateful to those by whom the dastardly assault was committed. Nay, had they done so, they should not surely have been the sufferers from it. Here is, indeed, an intervention called for from the strong arm of the law. Such cases admit of no palliation. Whatever may have been the past or present misgovernment of the country, in this instance the sufferers have exhibited themselves in the light of savages, and as such ought to be visited with the well-merited execration of those who might, perhaps in silence, have sympathised with the wild justice of revenge which only wreaked itself upon the males of the class at whose hands it conceived itself to suffer wrong.

IRELAND.

We subjoin extracts from the letters of our reporters and artists who have gone to Ireland for the purpose of affording our readers illustrations of the stirring scenes at present taking place in the Irish capital. They write in confident terms of the attractive nature of the treat which they will enable us to offer to the public, and no exertion shall be spared in the furtherance of the object of their mission. The tone of impartiality which characterizes our journal, shall be preserved in the prosecution of our design, and all that is interesting, without reference to parties or positions, shall be made the subjects of vivid delineation. The engravings alluded to in those extracts, will appear in our paper of next week.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15, 1843.

Last night we were with the solicitors of the accused—celebrated men of mark on this side of the water—whose likenesses are all taken. To-day we were at the Recorder's Court, where the jury list cases came off; and here your artist was amongst the bar, affording great mirth by the graphic and extraordinary fidelity with which he got through every face. So thoroughly good-natured was the reception which we received, that the High Sheriff himself put himself in the position he was asked to do, in order that his physiognomy (a very fine one) might be done the more justice to. Your artist has done, in addition to these portraits, a fine sketch of the court, with all the characters therein this morning, grouped as they appeared. We have also been to the corporation, where we took the Lord Mayor and a few of the chief civic orders; then to the grand scene of action, Conciliation Hall, a later period of the day, namely, the Queen's Bench: and before the proceedings commenced, we were absolutely in the private consulting room of the accused parties, their counsel, and solicitors. Dan, most good-humouredly enjoyed the thing, and said, "Is this a painter we've got amongst us?" His likeness as he stood, the only person amidst the group with his hat on, is admirable. It is, indeed, to the very life. Barrett's, is equally good; Steele's, ditto: in fact, I scarcely know to what portion of the artist's work to give the preference. We then went into court, where scarcely any one but the bar could obtain standing room. We have taken Dublin after a manner—very seldom. Every place is open to us, the entrance to which no money, under ordinary circumstances of such business, could purchase. Old friendship, and Irish good nature, have done wonders in this matter. The name of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is in everybody's mouth, and thousands upon thousands of the Irish will be on the look out for the number which is to contain the all-interesting sketches.

The Dublin evening press has come out in your praise; and, mentioning your artists by name (which is a tower of strength) connected with the undertaking, the greatest excitement has been raised to see the result, and the popularity of your journal is certain.

(From another Reporter.)

You will see by ——'s parcel that we have made a glorious *début* in the Irish metropolis. Anything to equal the correctness of the portraits I have never seen in my life in fact they beat H. hollow, without any partiality or favour. To my pleasure surprise, everybody here is as familiar with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as I am myself. Every man that we approached, high or low, rich or poor, official, semi-official, and disinterested spectator, all vied with each other in doing the agreeable. We were at the Green-street Court-house at half-past eight in the morning, on a very interesting occasion regarding the jury lists, and made an admirable hit of the likenesses. At twelve o'clock we were before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin in public assembly sketching away. These portraits were the astonishment of every one who beheld the originals living, moving, and being, at the very moment that the pencil of the artist transferred them to paper. At two o'clock we were with the accused, Mr. O'Connell having kindly put himself in a position for a sketch; and when you see it, I think you will confess that it is admirable. Mr. Steele's and Mr. Barrett's are equally good; but, in fact, all are excellent. The principal part of the business comes off to-morrow morning. Of course you can do nothing with them this week, but you *cannot promise too much* for next week.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.—On Monday, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, took an early walk in the precincts of the Castle. At nine o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, went to the Royal preserves to enjoy the sport of shooting. The two Princes were attended by General Colbert, Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel Wylde, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Wynn, R.A., of the Royal Mint, with a sitting for a medal of his Royal Highness.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk this morning in the grounds of the Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by both the equerries in waiting, took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. The Queen went to the school and returned to the Castle in carriages, and the Princes rode on horseback.

WEDNESDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours returned to the Castle to lunch. Their royal highnesses travelled by the Great Western Railway to the Slough station, and were received by the royal equipages from the station to the Castle. The suite in attendance on the duke and duchess consisted of the Countess d'Orvaison, le General Colbert, le Capitaine Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. After luncheon Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, went to the royal preserves to enjoy the sport of shooting. The Princes were attended by Col. Wylde, Mr. G. E. Anson, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. The illustrious party afterwards returned to the Castle. Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours, and her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and attended by the Hon. Miss Murray, took a carriage airing in the park. Lord Byron Col. Barkley, and Col. Berkeley Drummond, accompanying her Majesty and her illustrious visitors on horseback. Their Excellencies Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Major General Sir George Scovell have arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley arrived at their residence in St. James's square from Alderley Hall, Lancashire.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, with Lord Edward Howard and Lady Mary Howard, returned to the Castle on Thursday week, from the Rookery, Dorking and intend to remain here until after Christmas. Mr. and Lady Stanley, Sir John and Lady Peshel, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mr. and Mrs Powell, Colonel Wyndham, and a select circle, are assembled on a visit to their Grace the Duke and Duchess. In the course of the last three days the gentlemen of the party have had excellent sport in shooting over the preserves attached to the domain.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have been receiving a succession of visitors at their seat, Tottenham Park, near Marlborough. The Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Lord Wilton, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Earl and Countess Bruce, Colonel and Mrs. Montague, Count De Noailles, Baron Talleyrand, Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Baring, Baron Neumann, Mr. Hamilton Fane, Viscount and Countess de St. Aulaire, Corp. Sir August is Foster, &c., have been among the guests assembled. The noble Marquis and Marchioness propose to pass the winter at Paris.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived in town on Wednesday from Arundel Castle.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—It is expected that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose health, we regret to state, is not so good as could be wished, will very shortly be taken to Brighton, in the hope that the sea breeze and change of air may be beneficial to the heir apparent.

M. de Berryer returned to Mivart's Hotel on Tuesday evening from Alton Towers, where that celebrated *avocat* has been staying with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, during the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Bordeaux.

The Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain, caused invitations to be issued on Tuesday, to the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Aberdeen, Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Devonshire, Earl of Jersey, and a long list of the leading nobility in town, to assemble at Windsor to meet the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. The circle is understood to be invited until Monday next, when it will separate.

HAMILTON PALACE.—The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and the Countess of Lincoln, are expected to leave the palace this week in the ensuing month, for Holyrood Palace, where the *accouchement* of the Marchioness is expected to take place at the end of December. His Grace is expected to return to town, where Lady Anne Hamilton, the Duke's sister, formerly lady in waiting to Queen Caroline, is passing the winter in town.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—His Royal Highness took his departure on Sunday morning from Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, for Sheffield, to inspect the manufactures of that town. After a visit to the mines of the Duke of Bridgewater, the illustrious Prince goes on to Leeds. His Royal Highness will proceed on Friday to Burton Constable, near Hull, on a visit to Lady Clifford. The royal and noble party is now dispersed During the stay of the Duc de Bordeaux, the society was constantly changing, and his Royal Highness had thus the opportunity of meeting several persons of the highest rank, without distinction of party, members both of the House of Peers and House of Commons, an intercourse which evidently left favourable impressions on both sides After the cloth had been removed on Sunday, the Earl of Shrewsbury rose to propose the health of the Prince in the following terms:—"I thank your Royal Highness for the honour you have done me by passing a few days at Alton Towers, for the kindness which you have manifested, and for the amiable manner in which you have received every guest who has been here. I need scarcely assure you with what fervour and sincerity we shall pray to God to bless your future prospects (*leur voire etrenr*)." Monseigneur le Duc de Bordeaux replied: "I feel most acutely the kind language which has just been addressed to me. I have been quite delighted to pass some days at Alton Towers, and I shall never forget the happy hours I have spent here."

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—On Tuesday evening his Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de Saint Aulaire gave a magnificent banquet at their splendid residence in Grosvenor square, to the elite of the distinguished persons at the table were—their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke of Cambridge, Prince d'Oettingen Wallerstein, his Excellency the Duke de Palmella, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir James Graham, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency Baron Neumann, Austrian Minister, his Excellency Count Brunnow, Russian Minister; his Excellency Baron Rehmassegge, Hanoverian Minister; his Excellency Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister; his Excellency M. Van der Weyer, Belgian Minister; General Colbert, Captain de Reille, and Countess de Orvaison. Covers were laid for the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; Baron Knesebeck, in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge; Count Rohan de Chabot, Count de Noailles, de la Belinaye, Baron Talleyrand, &c. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Stanley, who were invited, were prevented from joining the circle. The Countess de St. Aulaire had a *soirée* in the latter part of the evening.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—At the British Embassy, at Vienna, on the 1st of November, by the chaplain to the embassy, the Earl of Shelburne, to the Hon. Emily Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, French ambassador at Vienna, and the Baroness Flahault.

KING LEOPOLD'S BOUNTY.—On Monday week, according to annual custom his Majesty's donation of £100 in useful clothing, to the poor of Esher and the neighbouring villages, was given on the anniversary of the death of the much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The poor people assembled in the national school-room, and received the clothing through the clergymen of their respective parishes.

On Tuesday at eleven o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived from Walmer Castle, to preside over a Dover Harbour Sessions. The noble Duke was received by a party of honour, and entered the Harbour house under a salute from the guns at the heights. His Grace looked uncommonly well. We understand that application from a committee appointed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Dover, for the purchase of a piece of property lying on the harbour ground, was acceded to. An application for the purchase of harbour land for the erection of new houses, was made by the South Eastern Railway Company. This application, we learn, was not granted—at least, the purchase of the ground as freehold was not agreed to by the Harbour Board, though no objection was made to the railway company erecting houses on the harbour leases, similar to the other hotels of the place. At two o'clock the noble duke left Dover, under a salute from the garrison, and proceeded by the South Eastern Railway to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have had a constant succession of visitors at Drumsheugh Castle, and are now leaving for Dalkeith Palace, where they will remain several weeks before proceeding to Broughton House, near Kettering, at which seat the noble duke will pass a portion of the hunting season.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Nov. 11.—An election was holden yesterday, at Lincoln College when the following were chosen:—Fellow—The Rev. Wm. Boutfield, of the Society. Scholars—E. J. Howard, of King's College; J. Peach, Durham School. Exhibitioners—W. Slatter, of the same College; T. H. Tristram, Durham School; Geo. Searle Magdalen Hall.

It has been agreed in convocation to grant out of the University chest the sum of £500 towards the National Fund, in aid of the establishment and support of schools in the manufacturing and mining districts.

DURHAM, Nov. 11.—At a meeting of the ratepayers holden on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the University of Durham:—The Rev. John Edmunds, B.A.; Walker Featherstonehaugh, B.A.; John Robertson Sumner, B.A.

The Rev. William Clarke King, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has been admitted *ad eundem*.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting on Tuesday after noon. The commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, the Lord President of the Council, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Judge of the Prerogative Court, the Earl of Devon, and the Dean of Westminster.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday the Lord Mayor took the chair for the first time since he was sworn in as chief magistrate, and stated that he should punctually sit for the despatch of public business at twelve o'clock daily. He had been given to understand that the hour he named for commencing the duties of the justice-room was likely to be more convenient than any other for the performance of the ministerial business, and he gave notice that he should expect the punctual attendance of prosecutors and witnesses at the time he should take the chair.

LAMBETH-STREET.—DISTRESSING CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—*Michael Hatfield*, the unfortunate man who has been in custody for ten days on a charge of first attempting to murder his son Henry, a boy of five years of age, by stabbing him in the breast with a penknife, and then cutting his own throat, was again brought before Mr. Henry for final examination. The wretched man seemed a little better than when last examined, but was still in a miserable condition, and was accommodated with a seat in the dock. It will be recollected from the evidence that was given on the former occasion, and by

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

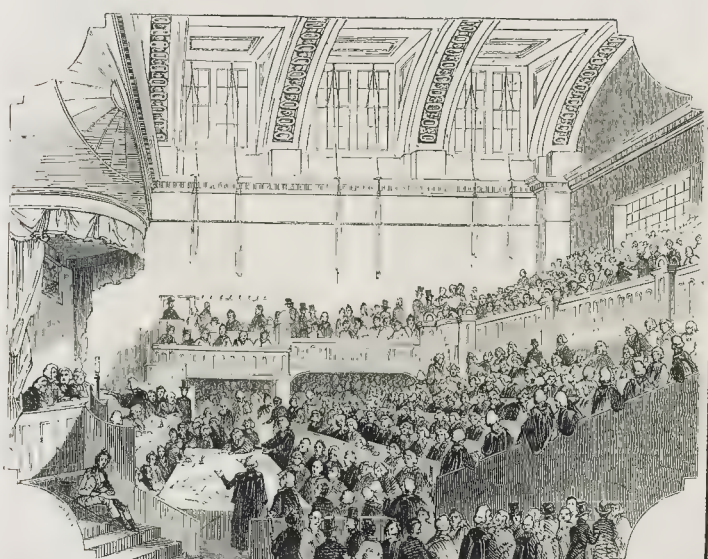
SIGNING THE BAIL BONDS AT JUDGE BURTON'S CHAMBERS.

We this week commence our illustrations of these eventful proceedings, which are now absorbing so large a share of public interest.

Our first engraving represents the interior of Judge Burton's residence, on Stephen's Green. The parties having assembled in a beautifully-decorated drawing-room, proceeded thence to his lordship's study, where the bail-bonds were signed; Mr. O'Connell, in attempting to sign, making the characteristic remark, "This pen was not made for the purpose of writing."—(See No. 77 of our journal.) Judge Burton is seated in the library-chair; nearly opposite him is Mr. D. O'Connell; next to him is Mr. John O'Connell; and at the left-hand angle of the table is Mr. Thomas Steele.

The next illustration shows the interior of the Court of Queen's Bench, at Dublin, with the general arrangement of the bench, the bar, and the crowded galleries.

In the adjoining column is represented the exterior of Mr. Daniel O'Connell's residence, in Merrion-square; it has a plain brick front.



INTERIOR OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH COURT, DUBLIN.

The next engraving shows the interior of the Grand Jury Room with the examination of Mr. F. B. Hughes, by the jury. (See No. 78, of our journal.)

We shall, next week, resume our illustrations with a series of portraits, &c.

The proceedings preliminary to the trial of the state traversers continue to excite the most intense interest, and to form the all-engrossing topic of conversation in this country, as well as, indeed, to a considerable degree throughout the empire. Notwithstanding the dry and technical nature of the proceedings hitherto, they are watched with the deepest anxiety, and the Court of Queen's Bench is each day thronged with eager listeners.

In our last publication it was stated that the Attorney-General had announced his intention of sending up fresh bills against four of the parties already indicted. This intention, however, for some unexplained reason, was not carried out. On Saturday, Mr. Whiteside, in the case of the Queen against Duffy, moved that a copy of the indictment, including the witnesses' names, and all the endorsements on the back of the original, should be delivered to his client, Mr. C. G. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation*.—The Attorney-General opposed the application, which, after a long legal argument, the Court decided not to grant.—Mr. M'Donough, Queen's Counsel, then applied, in the case of the Queen against the Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, that a copy of the caption of the indictment should be delivered to his client's attorney, or that his copy of the indictment should be completed by the addition of the caption to it. [The caption is a preamble which is prefixed to the bill of indictment after the latter has been found by the Grand Jury, and it consists of a statement of the "style" and composition of the tribunal in which the bill has been found.]—This motion was in like manner opposed on the part of the Crown, and a lengthened argument ensued, which was resumed on Monday, and which resulted in the refusal of the application. Justice Perrin dissented from his brother justices in the decision.—The court then adjourned.

It is currently reported on the part of the defence that one of the traversers has no fewer than 30,000 witnesses to bring forward; and by way of further procrastinating the proceedings, it is said that ten nadies for bills of particulars have been served, one for each traverser respectively, upon which the arguments raised upon the right of each of them will, as a matter of necessity, have to be answered by the counsel for the Crown.

On Tuesday the pleas of Messrs. D. O'Connell, John O'Connell, T. Steele, G. G. Duffy, John Gray, T. M. Ray, Rev. P. J. Tyrrell, Rev. C. T. Tierney, and R. Barret, were handed into the court. The plea of Mr. Daniel O'Connell was read; it was a plea of abatement, on the ground that by the statute of the 56th of George III. the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury who found the bill ought to have been sworn in open court, and were not. Mr. O Connell pleaded "not guilty" to every point of the indictment, and said that he ought not to be compelled to answer it, and that it ought to be quashed, because the Grand Jury had found a true bill upon the evidence of adverse persons who had not been sworn in open court in accordance with the provisions of the statute already named, being an act to regulate the proceedings of Grand Juries in Ireland. This he further said he was ready to verify, and therefore prayed the judgment of the Court on the same indictment.

The Attorney General immediately rose, and called upon the Court to allow him until the next morning to look into his plea more fully.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Ford, (Mr. O'Connell's attorney) if a similar plea had been entered on behalf of the other traversers.—Mr. Ford: Yes, my Lord similar plea has been tendered on behalf of each.

MR. O'CONNELL'S RESIDENCE, MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN.

Mr. Henn, Queen's Counsel, begged to remind their Lordships that the time o pleading would have elapsed that night, and consequently before to-morrow, and submitted, that if the Court determined that the delay should be granted to the Attorney-General, their pleas should be entered on that day.—The Attorney General repeated the circumstances were quite at the discretion of the Court, and whether or not the matter should be discussed to-morrow.—Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel (for traversers), made some objections; and was followed by Mr Henn, who said that any cause of delay arising would be from the Attorney General's conceiving it to be necessary to serve a notice of motion. The Lord Chief Justice: I do not anticipate any objection on either side; but as a member of this Court, I do say that 4 o'clock is not a proper time to enter into this matter.—Their Lordships then rose, and the Court adjourned to to-morrow. The course taken by the counsel for the defence appeared to take the law officers of the Crown by surprise, as it seemed to be generally understood that there would be an application for an extension of time to plead.

WEDNESDAY.—The deepest interest was exhibited to-day about the courts during the discussion of a motion of the Attorney-General, that the pleas tendered yesterday by the traversers should not be received, as they were not within the prescribed time. This motion has been refused, but it does not affect the main question respecting the validity of the pleas.

The Attorney-General afterwards rose and tendered, on behalf of the Crown, a demurrer to the plea. This was resisted by Mr. Moore, as being unprecedented.

The Court agreed with Mr. Moore, and declared that the usual practice should be observed.

The result is, that a notice will be served this evening, and the demurrer argued on Saturday next.

The effect of these proceedings is, that the trials cannot possibly come on the next after sittings. And if the plea should be allowed, the indictment will be quashed for the present time.

If the Court decide in favour of the demurrer of the Crown, the judgment will be the technical one of *respondeas ouster*, and the traversers will then either plead to bar or demur to the indictment.

THURSDAY.—Although no movement of any interest in the pending trials is expected before Monday, still the subject engrosses so much of the public attention, that the Courts continue to be thronged with spectators.

WILL OF THOMAS DU BUISSON.—This merchant, who lately died suddenly at Newcastle, has by his will, on half a sheet of note-paper, in his own hand writing, disposed of the large sum of £111,000 among his wife and children, in the following manner—viz., to his wife £31,000, to his daughter Elizabeth £20,000, to his daughter Lucy £25,000, and to his son James the whole of his business, and £30,000, recommending him to employ "great care, strict attention, absolute industry, and economy," towards improving it. The probate bears a stamp of £1800.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—A foot-race between Robert Fuller, who has for years borne the title of the champion pedestrian, and George Bradshaw, of Hammersmith, for £50 aside, came off on Monday at Bedfont, in the presence of an assemblage of from three to four thousand persons. The distance contested was 25 miles, and after an arduous struggle the race was won by Bradshaw.

EXTRAORDINARY REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A few days since a cabman, named Jones (who is called Black Bob), came into possession of nearly £30,000. The property has been in dispute for nearly twenty years. The party, who is the oldest cabman in London, is in his 83d year.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

The Duchess de Nemours, who is first cousin of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, being the daughter of the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the brother of the reigning Duke, was married to the Duke de Nemours, the eldest surviving son of the King of the French, in April, 1840.

Saturday, about half-past one, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Woolwich, on a visit to her Majesty. The royal party were received, on landing from the Archimedes, by Gen. Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., &c., commandant of the garrison, Sir Francis Collier, C.B., captain superintendent of the dock yard, and numerous officers of the garrison. A royal salute was fired, and a guard of honour of the Royal Artillery and Marines was also on duty. Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards entered one of the Royal carriages, drawn by four horses, and left for town, followed in two other carriages and four by several persons of rank, who had gone to conduct them to town, and the suite of his Royal Highness in a fourth carriage, drawn by two horses.

The Royal party left Paris on Thursday morning by railway for Dunkirk from which place they embarked on board the Archimedes at two o'clock yesterday morning, making the passage to Woolwich within twelve hours. Their Royal Highnesses will remain ten days at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Two of the royal travelling carriages and four, with outriders and attendants, were commanded to be in waiting at the Slough station to convey her Majesty's illustrious guests thence to the Castle; it having been arranged for their Royal Highnesses to proceed from Paddington to that station in the state carriage, and by a special train of the Great Western Railway Company. At a few minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon the royal carriages, from Slough, entered the quadrangle by George the Fourth's gateway, between the York and Lancaster towers, and proceeded to the Queen's entrance. In the first carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, la Comtesse d'Oraison, dame de la cour to her Royal Highness, and Lord Byron, lord in waiting to her Majesty. In the second carriage were M. le General Colbert and M. le Capitaine de Reille, in attendance upon the Duke de Nemours, and Colonel Wylde, equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Upon alighting at the Queen's entrance, their Royal Highnesses were received by Colonel Berkeley Drummond, groom in waiting to her Majesty, Colonel Buckley, equerry in waiting, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of her Majesty's household, by whom they were conducted through the vestibule up the grand staircase, in the centre of which the Duke and Duchess were met by her Majesty (who was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Hon. Amelia Murray, and the Hon. Harriet Lister) and the Prince Consort. Her Majesty received her royal and illustrious guests in the most warm and affectionate manner, affectionately kissing her royal highness, and proceeding with her, hand-in-hand, to the grand drawing room, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince Consort, and followed by the royal attendants.

At the banquet, which was served at eight o'clock in the evening, in the grand dining room, the following royal and distinguished persons were present:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langenbourg, Lady Charlotte Dundas, la Comtesse d'Oraison, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Hon. Harriet Lister, Lord Byron, M. le General Colbert, M. le Capitaine de Reille, Colonel Berkeley Drummond Colonel Edward Buckley, Colonel Wylde, Dr. Pretorius, and the Hon. C. A. Murray.

On Monday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the whole of their suite, left the Castle in two of the royal carriages and four, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Clewer green, where divine service was performed at eleven o'clock, by the Rev. J. F. Wilkinson. Their Royal Highnesses returned to luncheon with the Queen and the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and suite, left the Castle at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday, and travelled to town from the Slough station by the Great Western Railway. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Paddington terminus at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock. The Duke and Duchess, attended by the Countess d'Oraison, immediately entered one of the Queen's carriages, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock. At one o'clock the Duke de Nemours held a levee for the reception of the diplomatic corps at Buckingham Palace. His Excellency the French Ambassador, and the Countess de St. Aulaire, arrived at the Palace shortly before one o'clock. The secretaries and attachés of the embassy, consisting of Comte de Chabot, Count de Noailles, Baron de Talleyrand, and M. Rabaudy, also attended.

In the afternoon, shortly before three o'clock, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours proceeded from Buckingham Palace to Gloucester House, and paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Duke and Duchess de Nemours in the afternoon.

We can state upon authority, that their Royal Highnesses will prolong their visit to this country beyond the period originally contemplated. Their Royal Highnesses will remain as guests at Windsor Castle until either the 25th or 27th inst., and then go to Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

Wednesday morning, soon after nine o'clock, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, accompanied by the Countess d'Oraison and Captain de Reille, honoured the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt with a visit.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock their Royal Highnesses left town for Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Countess d'Oraison took their departure from Buckingham Palace in one of the royal carriages for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Le General Colbert, le Capitaine de Reille, and the Hon. C. A. Murray followed in another of the Queen's carriages. The illustrious party took their departure for the Slough station.

PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.

Some of the foreign ministers and a number of the nobility and gentry called yesterday at Buckingham Palace to pay their respects to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and entered their names in their Royal Highnesses' visiting book; among them were the Swedish Minister and Countess de Bjornstjerna, Baron Oscar de Bjornstjerna, the Russian Minister, the Danish Minister and Countess Reventlow, the Hanoverian Minister, the Saxon Minister Baron de Thile, Secretary to the Prussian Legation, le General Count Woronzow, Baron Koller, M. [illegible] ft de la Haute Maine; the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westmeath, Earl and Countess of Ripon, Earl and Countess of Tankerville, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord and Lady Fitzroy Somerset, and Lady Rodd

MEET OF THE ROYAL HUNT.

THE MEET OF THE ROYAL HOUNDS.

The commencement of the season with the Royal Hunt is always an item of some importance in the sporting events of the metropolis.

Country sportsmen are too apt to treat all "Cockney" sporting as a farce—as [illegible] hunters to meet at "cull hunting" and [illegible] stag hunting. But [illegible] must acknowledge that the excitement and science of "the [illegible] has always [illegible] advantage, the nature of the country in the neighbourhood of London is such as almost to preclude the possibility of fox-hounds having a very good run, or at all events renders it a matter of such uncertainty as to make it hardly worth the risk of meeting them.

How often have we loitered away the live-long day by the cover side, with Jolliffe, or the Surrey, or the Old Berkeley, and returned home with a fresh horse, and venting anathemas on fox-hunting near town. And how much oftener have we run round and round in an endless ring, from cover to cover, until our patience, and our horse-flesh, were alike exhausted. No, near London there is no sport equal to stag-hunting, undisturbed as it is by the vicinity of a busy population; and affording, as it does, to the Londoner—a man of few opportunities—a certain run; instead of the prospect of shivering through his "day," in wet leathers, by the side of Banstead Park, or Coombe Wood.

The Royal Hunt is, moreover, a truly royal establishment, well worthy of its name; and, for its fields, there are but few, if any, hunts to equal, none to beat, them. Be it remembered, that the country around town is very closely enclosed, and the pace with staghounds tremendous; and it will be seen, that it takes a good man to be in a good place. Let him who doubts, try!

Hounds, horses, and deer, are all in good condition, and a first-rate season may be confidently looked forward to, by the members of the Royal Hunt.

"A STAGGER."

THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, 13th Nov. 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur—Everything in this capital speaks of the approach of winter, and it is easily to be foreseen that furs are likely to play a grand rôle this season in the shape of trimmings for robes, pelisses, manties, pelerines, &c. The Siberian marten, the sable, the blue fox, the Swiss fox, the swansdown, and ermine, are the elegancies chiefly selected, and which nothing else can replace. The way in which these are most usually to be found worn will vary very much; but I will endeavour to guide you by describing one of the most graceful purdesuus which the season has yet called forth. It is a mantle from the atelier of one of our most fashionable artistes, made in blue satin, rounded on each side of the front, and trimmed completely round its whole circumference by a broad band of fur. The hind part is plain at the top, and the front slightly gathered at the epaulette, which is covered by three large silk buttons. A band of fur, similar to that which borders the mantle, is fastened under the third button, and descends to the bottom of the mantle, covering the opening of the arms. Five buttons are placed upon this band; a small fur collar is closed by two broad velvet ribands, and terminated by a fringe. This model may be varied by substituting instead of fur bands velvet ones, in assorted shades, which are equally distinguished and graceful in appearance.

Two or three other things I have seen have much the same character. I shall, however, cite a mantelet in violet velvet, long and rounded behind, and in the form of a shawl in front, and trimmed completely round it by a wide band of marten fur, and also a very graceful ball wrapper in white cashmere, lined with blue plush and bordered with swansdown, having a capucin and sleeves.

The head-dresses that are now worn have nothing very remarkable about them at the present day; some, however, that I have seen, merit a slight notice for the pretty taste displayed in them: for instance, a white satin bat, trimmed under the passe with three rows of satin pleats, the shape being with a pleat of somewhat smaller dimensions, and having the left side ornamented with a bouquet of wild roses. I have also seen the same bat trimmed with two white plumes, and ornamented with little roses in the inside. Another hat, which rather pleased me, was in green African velvet, of a moderate size, trimmed on the right side with two bunches of satin riband of the same colour, and with two similar rouleaux of satin laid upon the front, and serving the purpose of fixing upon the left side a branch of the Indian cress. The whole of these head-dresses were beautifully executed, and gave an air of grace and lightness truly delightful.

The changes in the forms of hats are as yet so perfectly insignificant, that really it would be lost time to describe them, the only real difference being rather in the stuffs composing them, and in the disposition of the ornaments, than in the shape of the hats themselves. Should, however, anything appear so worthy of further notice, you may depend on its not being forgotten by

HENRIETTE DE B.

LITERATURE.

Sir COSMO DIGBY: a Tale of the Monmouthshire Riots. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN, author of "The History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece," &c. Bentley.

In works of fiction, of those founded on fact, which are intended to interest the reader of romances to a greater degree than they might be affected by what they term dry history, too much care cannot be taken by the author in choice of his subject. With the heroes of very remote antiquity, we feel but a very imperfect sympathy—therefore, they seldom succeed in strongly awakening our feelings in their behalf. On the other hand, "too much familiarity breeds contempt," and it proves very hard work for the author to persuade his readers that they are perusing a novel, tale, or romance, the leading features of which they have lately seen in the newspapers. Byron once stated that the life and death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald presented a noble subject for a tragedy, but added, *that their story was too near our own time!* This fault, or disqualification, which requires the genius of a Scott to contend against, is the outstanding error of the author before us. Besides, he does not interest us in the story or fate of any single one of the rioters (perhaps we may in a slight degree except Redpath)—they are not the *personæ* of his *drama*, but are merely introduced towards its *denouement* as an episodical pageant. Another fault is the title of the work, "Sir Cosmo Digby," who is a repulsive, cold personage—seldom met with throughout the narrative, and then not much influencing the progress of it; for, although the hero of the tale (Denzil), while yet a mere youth, unaccountably becomes his *protegé* and son-in-law elect on certain conditions, these last are at length performed to his satisfaction more by accident than any obedience to his lectures on the virtues of avarice and misanthropy, which are not overrelished by either the hero or the heroine. Sir Cosmo's only child, Isabella, a young lady, who, to personal beauty, adds the rare accomplishment of (not having an opinion of her own, for every woman has that) *reasoning* soundly on most matters, and loving rather Platonically than most ladies of romance generally do. Her father, the baronet, lives like Lord Latimer, in "splendid misery," and if the author himself were attached to him, he could not better have shewn his love than by keeping him as long as he has done out of sight.

As to the story of the piece, it is intricate but ingeniously involved, and so naturally enough evolved. Like "Tom Jones," our hero first appears as a mysterious foundling—grows up like Tom for awhile in his country locality (which is the village of Allenfid, in Wales), under the kind care of his murdered father's domestic, one Pierre Ponce, a Frenchman, who is the merryman of the piece, and then with him, as with another Strap, sets out for London, there to seek his fortune, and lives *et infernia* upon some with that had been entrusted to the care and honesty of those who took him in and nurtured him as a baby.

Amongst the scenes to which he is introduced in town, is a Doctor Winter's madhouse; where he comes in contact, not with a lunatic, but the husband of a patient, who is a wife bereaved of her senses at all times by the sight of her lord. He, nevertheless, loves her so that he cannot forego the pleasure of gazing secretly upon her once a week. This man (Trevor) interests our hero, and subsequently becomes intimate with him; obtaining that kind of power over him which may be deemed fatality. Passing over some by-scenes and characters of no interest or great variety, we will come to the close, when, after the return of Denzil from a short visit to his lady-love, he calls upon his old friend Trevor, and finds him dying. In administering some kindness to the old man, he discovers a miniature which he had constantly worn round the neck, and then the whole truth comes out: Denzil is the illegitimate son of Trevor's wife, whose paramour he shot. Some mutual abhorrence here takes place for awhile; but at last the old man dies, leaving Denzil heir to a large property, after which he obtains the hand of Isabella, and all ends happily.

—But where are the rioters all this time? Where are the accounts of the attack on Newport? We should have known nothing about them, but that Mr. Denzil having gone down to Castle Mawr with the intention of visiting his intended, finds that she is gone on a visit to an aunt's, some miles off; whereupon he and his *fidus achates*, Pierre Ponce, set out on foot to follow her. On his road, he falls in with the rioters—passes some days and nights in their custody, during which time he gives them some extraordinary and fearful specimens. He is subsequently instrumental in defeating their attack upon the abbey, where the Lady Isabella is on a visit, and the novel hastens speedily to its expected termination.

Our limits preclude us from giving more than a mere *esquisse* of the design of this tale, which is generally written with a vast deal of poetry and sentiment. There is not much originality of character or situation, but their expression and description are of the highest order, just and beautiful. Humour is not the author's forte—when the scene of Bedlam broke loose (in the third volume), which is extremely puerile, and does not provoke a smile. But, at the same time, there is a great deal of graphic truth in the style; and the manner in which various disputants support their arguments is so very impartial, that it is in vain to seek to know upon which side the author leans himself. The sermon, however, of the field preacher, Ap Hoel, to the Chartists, strongly inclines us to think that no small fervour and zeal could not be counterfeitly put into his mouth. But we will not meddle with the author's politics; we will let him speak for himself in a few quotations from his elegantly written work.

DESCRIPTION OF A WELSH GRAVE YARD.

The spot selected for the grave of Colonel Mudway, was a small level patch of green sward lying on the left hand as you enter the church porch. A yew tree of gigantic dimensions threw forth its funeral branches over it, and so complete was the shelter which their dense foliage afforded, that you might almost there sung and dry durne a hard rain of several hours. On all sides, to a considerable distance, stretched rows of graves and tombstones, extremely varied in age, form, and dimensions. Generally, throughout the Wales, a reverence for the dead is among the most prominent feelings of the people, and this sentiment developes itself in symbolical practices, sometimes of the most touching beauty. Lilies, for example, and other flowers of unrivaled delicate hues, are planted over the graves of virgins, to signify the unsullied purity of the forms beneath; while to express the Christian's hope of immortal and unspeakable existence, the narrow house is overshadowed by ever-verdant laurel or juniper, or the tree of life. At the festival of the resurrection, the hands of filial or paternal love are busy about the mounds of the departed, white-washing or painting the head and foot stones, renewing the embankment of turf, or adding fresh varieties to the rich odoriferous flowers, which distil at night their fragrant dews upon the ashes of the dead. Few scenes, therefore, during spring and summer, are more beautiful than a Welsh churchyard. Shaded by every variety of tree known in the principality, but chiefly by the favourite yew, between rows of which the classical cypress sometimes rears its dusky obelisk, it resembles externally one of the sacred groves of antiquity, while it has within it a beauty unknown to them in those numerous records of faith and hope, which friend has erected over friend, and which religion sanctifies with all its holiest and most powerful influences. In the seclusion of those delicious groves, most persons experience a hushed tranquility of mind indescribably sweet. The ardour of the sun's rays is excluded by a dense canopy of foliage, or tempered by those airs which seem to reside in the covert of woods; though here and there, perhaps, small patterns of sunshine eloquer tie ground, or glow upon the grey and yellow lichens adorning the tombs which have survived the families that once kept them in repair.

The following contains some wholesome truths:—

There is no nation on earth so little vain of their superiority as the English. They have achieved more than any other people; they have carried literature and the sciences to the highest perfection known to the modern world; they have created for themselves the noblest capital city anywhere existing; and yet not only do the majority of persons in this country appear unconscious of the fact; but generally, where it happens to be brought under their notice, endeavour to disparage their own works and turn them into ridicule. The Frenchman is proud of Paris, the Italian of Rome, the Spaniard of Madrid, and even the Turk experiences a glow of exhilaration while pronouncing the name of Stamboul. But few Englishmen consider it in good taste to be pleased with London. It is in their estimation but a huge assemblage of brick and mortar, of shops and warehouses, of police offices and courts of law. This prejudice is more especially observable among certain provincials, who, because condemned to support existence amid the dreary outposts of civilization, endeavour to conceal their envy by libelling the greatest monument of ancient Rome.

The death scene of Redpath is particularly solemn and affecting:

"As he was speaking, all his followers had drawn round him in a semi-circle.

"'Ah! my brave fellows,' he cried, 'you are all there, I see.

"'No, not all,' answered Griffiths; 'some few lie in the streets of Newport. The rest mussed us in the break-up; but they are true. I warrant them, now will fight, look you, on some other day.'

"'Well, let me shake hands with every one of you,' cried he; 'it will be for the last time; and do you tell your comrades, when you return to the hills, that I shook hands with them all by proxy, and that I would have you live like brothers, and conquer when the day comes, or die like men. There is no war, remember, so holy as a war against slavery. Where is Ap Hoel?'

"'Here,' answered the preacher. 'Don't you see me, Redpath?'

"'No,' said he, 'I can scarcely see anything. Give me your hand, Ap Hoel. We have prayed by each other's side and fought together. Pray with me now. I have endeavoured to live like a Christian, and I would do like one; though the world, perhaps, will believe it. But that will not be of little consequence, provided that I have not deceived myself, or that my earnestness and sincerity be taken for virtue.'

Ap Hoel then knelt upon the rock, and all present knelt beside him, while he offered up most fervent and eloquent prayers on behalf of his dying friend. In the midst of his devotions, a quick, convulsive shudder, shook the frame of Redpath. He gazed about him wildly for an instant, then closed his eyes, and his spirit had passed away.

The prayer was cut short, and for some time all present remained silent. Ap Hoel, at length rising from his knees, said, "Let us commit our dear brother to the dust."

Then, immediately, two or three of his followers, who had been armed with mandrils, commenced the digging of the grave: Denzil, Pierre Ponce, the preacher, and Griffiths, with the other Chartists, standing about them in a ring, while they worked. As the men took it, however, by turns, it was not long before the pit was judged to be of sufficient depth. Night, however, had already come on; and at last, by the light of pine-tree branches, which they tore from the trees, and kindled with the lanthers they carried about them, they completed the excavation. They then took the body, and lowered it gently into the grave; and, while Ap Hoel pronounced the words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," began casting in the earth.

The preacher then gave out, verse by verse, a hymn, which all joined in singing; and the requiem of the Charust swelled loud and melancholy on the night breeze, rising as sweetly up to heaven, as if it had proceeded from the mouths of some cathedral choir, and been accompanied by the solemn and exalted instruments. The instruments here put into requisition were of God's workmanship, and the words they uttered burst full from the heart; while tears of real sorrow stood upon the cheeks of many who had been long used to the grave, raised a mound over it, and placed two rude stones, one at the head, the other at the foot. Denzil and his friend watched eagerly the whole of the proceeding

The scene, in all its parts, was singularly impressive. Towards the north rose a precipice, consisting of vast blocks of granite, piled upon each other, to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, and covered, here and there, on their face, by mosses and lichens. A row of tall pine trees bordered the cliff above; and, in front of it, a small platform, the bottom, possibly, of an ancient quarry, bare of trees, though now covered with earth, extended to some distance in the wood. Around, on all sides, upon its margin, arose a circle of vast primeval oaks, which, in summer, when the sun was at the hottest, always secured to the spot a cool, refreshing shade; yet the grass which covered it was soft and fine, though now partly concealed by the withered leaves. Right by the mound of the dead one, a congregate, leaping to and fro, and bounding with their young ones; and here, also, according to the habit of the country, the gobuns and fairies celebrate their midnight revels. Many forest steeds range away on all sides; as that a spring, which gushes forth in front of it, has time to gather, before it issues from the wood, the aid of so many small tributaries, that it is become a rivulet, by following the course of which, therefore, the curious traveller would find himself directed to the Chartist's grave.

During the summers which have elapsed since the events we have recorded, the grassy mound which covers the remains of Redpath, has been constantly strewed with flowers, though by whose hands no one can tell. A small pathway, however, has been worn to the spot; and it is possible that, at some future day, a durable monument may mark the narrow house of Oliver Redpath.

With these extracts we conclude our notice of what, with its few faults, is a most interesting tale.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's oratorio of "Deborah" was chosen for the commencement of the winter series of this society's splendid concerts on Wednesday evening at Exeter-hall, which was crowded on the occasion with the *élite* of all professional and amateur musicals in the metropolis, with a plentiful sprinkling of well-known provincials too. The performance was a truly splendid one; interesting, in the first place, as the revival of Handel's favourite oratorio, which, for the first time for many years, was given as a whole, and in the next, indicating, by the manner of its production and reception, the giant strides that genuine musical taste is making in this country, maugre the illiberal and ignorant assertions of our flimsy neighbours the Parisian critics (?) The tone which pervades this beautiful work is that of the highest devotional grandeur. No man ever so well understood the architecture of music (if we may be allowed the phrase) as Handel. In his structures there is no levity, no extraneous ornament—all is solemn and sedate, suiting the awful grandeur of man's "communion with the skies." By nature the Milton of music, no doubt he often read and mused upon the following lines of that immortal:—

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high embowed roof
With antique pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light;
There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voiced choir below,
In service high, and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear
Dissolve me into ecstacies,
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes.

As in his "Samson," his finely poetical idea was to contrast the great Jehovah with the idol Dagon (witness the chorus of "Fixed in his everlasting seat"), so in this oratorio, a similar beauty is effected by opposing the true worship of the Israelites to the idolatry of Baal. Although several beautiful extracts from this inspired work have been heard frequently, such as "How lovely is the blooming fair," and "Tears such as tender fathers shed," yet they derived new beauty from being heard in their appropriate places, and were most exquisitely sung by Miss Dolby and Mr. Phillips. Miss Rainforth, as *Deborah*, sang with good taste, but with a little indecision of voice: and Miss Cubitt sang "Now sweetly smiling peace," most admirably, and was deservedly encored. Guibilei was effective with his round manly style in *Sisera*, but the *Barak* of Miss Dolby is beyond all praise. This young lady has raised herself, by this performance, a hundred fold in our previous high esteem, and Phillips was never happier than in the part of the father *Abinoam*. The choruses, as usual, were most splendidly trained, and produced even some awfully grand effects. The band, led by Mr. Perry, would have satisfied the fastidious composer himself, and the *ensemble* was one of the greatest musical treats we ever experienced. We shall give a further notice, with more detail, of this wonderful and beautiful production on its repetition.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES TO A WEEPING WILLOW!

Love sometimes leads astray to misery.—SHELLEY'S "Julian and Maddalo."

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
Weeping o'er that dark cold water,—
Tell me what thy grief may be:—
Is it for the hapless daughter,
Of our hamlet's home, that fled
To dwell amongst the silent dead,
Before Time's withering hand had sought her?

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
Are thy green dishevelled tresses
All the mourners that there be?
Is there *no* fond hand that dresses,
In the churchyard's nook, with flow'rs
Her nameless grave, at evening hours,
And still, tho' lost, her mem'ry blesses?

Yes, willow tree! sad willow tree!
Thou'rt companioned in thy mourning,—
Yonder pallid visions see!
From his sorrow's task returning!
'Tis the wasted form of him
Who often saw her eyes, now dim
In death, with joy and beauty burning!

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
What could cheer their weary beaming?
Words of groundless jealousy,
From him, on whom her heart was dreaming,
Made her seek a sinful grave
In the cold bosom of the wave,—
What bitter fruit of Love's beteeming!

Oh! willow tree! sad willow tree!
She was Truth's and Virtue's daughter,—
Though disgrac'd in death she be,
There never lay beneath the water,
A purer pearl than was the mind
Within her lovely form enshrin'd,
Not Death, but angels should have caught her.

And willow tree!—kind willow tree!
Borne her on their wings to heaven,
Before she fell from purity
Or had a sin to be forgiven!
She were then in Paradise
As bright a seraph of the skies
As e'er of old from thence was driven!

W.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Ah, Fan, poor bitch! you little think what sort of shooting your master's about just now."—THE RIVALS.

Excitement is the order of the day, from the *quid nunces* of Westminster Hall to the *quod nunces* of Tattersall's. You hear of nothing but the two recent cases of Tartar catching, viz, the capture of Dan O'Connell and Lord George Bentinck. Leaving the editor to assume his wig of wisdom to deal with the former, we don the cap and bells and turn to the latter. In our last number the fact was stated, that a set of gentlemen with their dander up had set upon certain cavaliers of the sporting world, because of their treatment, and that the *lex talionis* was in full grind. We come now to report progress: to this intent we must be retrospective. When the legs began to the kickers they were ungrateful enough not to appreciate the condescension and to wince under the process. Having recourse to discretion, they employed agents to report the business done in the subscription-room at Doncaster, and those by whom the bargains were transacted. In short, as my lord was booking a bet with Gully or Crockford, a spy from Pancery-lane was booking it with his notes and comments. Thus provided, he gave in a list of such right honourable and honourable betters as he caught in *flagrante*, and forthwith they were dealt with according to Lu. Foremost of these was the owner of Coldstream, and, as the rumour runs, Mr. Bowes has to stand the first blow. As it requires an intimacy with logarithms, to put before the reader any idea of the amount sought to be recovered by the actions already commenced, we are not competent to the task; but we are bound to announce that if, as it is contended, the parish in which the money lost be entitled to a third of the penalties, henceforth every pauper in Doncaster may reckon upon his three courses and dessert for the remainder of his natural life. It has been intimated, for instance, to Mr. Hill (Harry Hill as they familiarly denominate him) that his instalment shall be one hundred thousand pounds or thereabouts, and if he have a spice of the spirit of Augustus Tomlinson in his composition, he will consider himself highly honoured. But lest it be supposed, because the vein in which the history is told partakes somewhat of levity, that the matter is of a similar quality, we beg to assure the reader it is far from a joke. The opinion of the most eminent advocate in London has been taken as to the possibility of the actions being successfully defended; and he has stated that it is out of the question. Our belief is, that where clear proof can be shown of the winnings—as, for example, of the parties who made the payment—the law, in its present state, makes the penalty inevitable. This, while, on the present occasion, it will, most probably, defeat the recovery of the enormous sums sued for, will annihilate the trade of betting on the turf. The hapless be is deceived by gods and men. When the Jockey Club declared off, as a tribunal for the settlement of claims of honour, the mighty deserted him; and, when he took to the lawyers (as matter of courtesy, we suppose, they are to be classed with such), he perpetrated a moral (or, rather an immoral) suicide. But, is he the only victim? By the mass, no! The mob of gentlemen who live at ease—with more money than wit—your great amateur speculators, who caused your little professional theorists to be kicked because they had less money than wit, what comes of them? Like Bob Acres' bitch, they little thought what sort of shooting was on the *tapis*. Thus stands this very pretty quarrel—and as well to show that betting is still in *esse*

as to wind up our weekly account according to custom, we subjoin the current average of the odds done at Tattersall's

6 to 1 aust Scotsa lot ; 18 to 1 Forth a lot; 8 to 1 Rattan; 8 to 1 Buck; 20 to 1 Lonsistone; 20 to 1 Orlando; 20 to 1 Launcelot; 50 to 1 Foch a Ballnch ; 50 to 1 Compuevo; 50 to 1 Marinella colt; 66 to 1 Vat colt: 2000 to 1 King of the Gipsies ; 1000 to 10 Lorimer

HER MAJESTY'S STAG HOUNDS.—On Monday the meet was at Iver Heath, and the turn out took place between the Heath and Farnham-common. That splendid deer, Snowdrop, was uncarted on this occasion, and went away at his usual pace over Iver Heath, Iver Moor, Cross Common, taking the left of Cranford St. Peter's, and right away to Poland's Woods, where the hounds threw up a fox, which caused a check for about a quarter of an hour. Up to this time the speed had been tremendous for about nine miles over a stiffish country, when the hounds were got together and laid on the right scent, the field had become very select. They again went away at a slapping pace over a fine country to Langley, near Kreasmere Pond worth, and the deer was taken at a farm close by. This has been a most splendid run; at least upwards of two hours and a half, and although there were more than two hundred at the turn-out, there were scarcely twenty at the take, including the noble master of the hunt, Captain Heathcote, Captain Oliver, of the Blues; Captain Bulkeley, and other officers of the Life and Foot Guards; Mr Chater, Mr Worley, of Farnham, Mr. Cox, of Uxbridge, &c.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The noble marquis has addressed the following letter to the members of the Tipperary Hunt:—"Curraghmore, Nov. 8.—Gentlemen,—I have delayed writing to you until some final arrangement as to hunting your county has been made. Mr. Millett has undertaken that office, and I now beg to thank you for the kind attention and support you have shown me during the period I resided amongst you. I think it right to warn you that whatever interest I may feel in every sport that is followed in Tipperary, my hounds were poisoned; I treated the matter with contempt. In January last they were again poisoned; I discovered the offender, and forgave him; but I stated publicly, if a similar outrage was again committed, I should give up hunting the county. In 1843, my stables were burnt; and, but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed. From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of hunting, for which alone I proposed to reside at Lakefield.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WATERFORD."

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

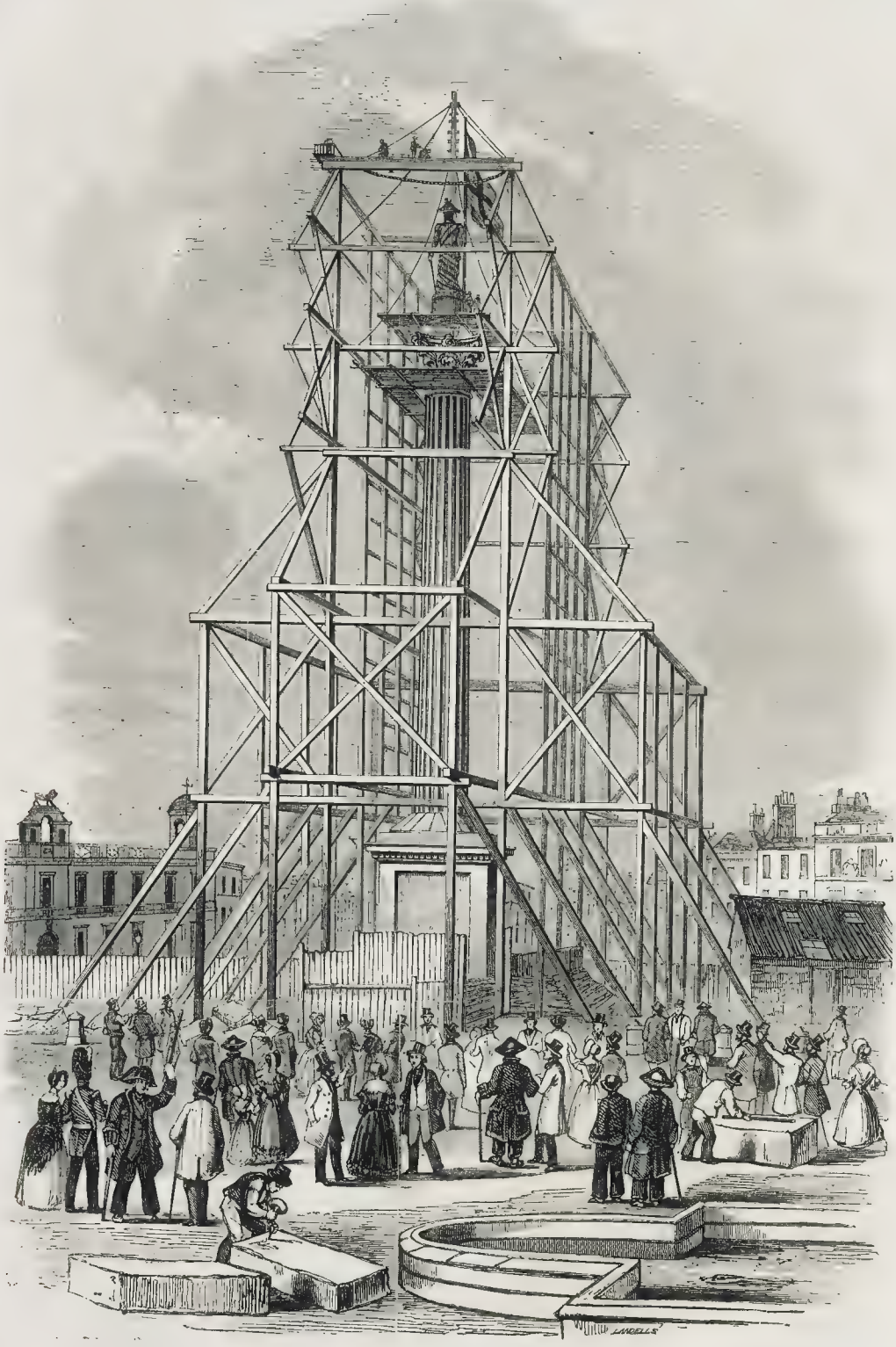
On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the annual meeting of this Association was held at the George Hotel, in Huddersfield. The meeting commenced at ten o'clock, and the attendance of the players was so great as to occupy three of the rooms in the second story of the hotel. The following players honoured the present annual meeting:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, who, on this occasion, had done the association the honour of presiding; Mr. Pierce, from Sheffield; Messrs. Hollinsworth, from Leeds; Newham, Newberry, Dodson, and Smith, from Nottingham; Mr. Maw, from Crowle, in Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Blew, Goodmanham; Messrs. Rhodes, Bateman, Brown, Lowe, and Richardson, from Leeds; Mr. Akins, Ringley; Rev. R. Garvey, and Messrs. W. Robinson, E. Shepherd, A. Shepherd, Walker, and Wilson, from Wakefield; Messrs. F. W. Cronhelm, E. Cronhelm, Forbes, Bromley, Hervey, Allen, and Boyd, from the Hall-ha'-bank; Mr. Marsden, treasurer of the Huddersfield Chess Club; Mr. Parratt, secretary (to whose vigorous exertions much of the *éclat* of the anniversary was owing); and J. C. Fenton, Esq., the Rev. J. R. Oldham, Captain Hudson, and Messrs. Brearley, Mann, Kilner, Dewhirst, J. Brook, Barker, J. Clay, W. H. Kaye, C. S. Floyd, W. Stables, Pritchett, Freeman, Eddison, C. Atkinson, J. Swift, Welsh, Boscovitz, Clough, Horn, Starkey, T. T. Crosland, T. Battye, Geo. Rimmer, and J. Armitage.

At one a lunch was provided, at which the combatants in the minute tournament refreshed themselves for further fights; and playing was then resumed, and maintained until dark. The more eager players, however, maintained their play by candlelight, until dinner was actually upon the table.

At five o'clock the company sat down to a dinner which combined every delicacy of the season. The Earl of Mexborough occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Rev. J. R. Oldham and on the left by the Rev. R. Garvey. Mr. Francis occupied the vice chair. The cloth having been drawn, and a dessert placed on the table, the noble Chairman proposed "The Queen;" observing that, as chess players, they all knew that without a queen they could do nothing. Given with three times three, and one chess more The Chairman next gave "The Queen Dowager." She had long played a good game, he said, and he trusted it would be many years ere she was check-mated. The third toast was "The Queen, Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

Mr Francis then rose, and in a speech of considerable point, observed — [illegible] could not be a higher compliment paid to the game of chess than that it should be proved able to draw together such a multitude of persons of such various tastes and habits, and feelings: amongst the fifty gentlemen there assembled there was as great variety of occupations and professions as could be met with even at any political assembly. This surely proved that there was something not to be found in an everyday recreation. Formerly, he had been a considerable number of chess clubs in England, and they had of late increased almost as rapidly as works on chess, which he should say had been published during the last five years. But there was one thing still wanting, viz., a rallying point at which all chess clubs might meet, and where all amateurs in and from together in the practice of their favourite amusement. In this respect the Yorkshire Association had set a most noble, and he trusted it would also prove a useful example (applause); and called, he thought, for their warmest thanks, and was the cause and excuse (if excuse were needed) for the toast he had to propose, which was "Prosperity to the Yorkshire Chess Association" (Applause.) Mr. Francis concluded by relating a circumstance which he had just heard in reference to the *Palamede*, which showed that there was a subject of daily moment of importance. It was well known that scientific journals were not called upon to contribute to the national resources; or, in words better understood by John Bull, they were not taxed. He had just discovered, however, had noticed that he would in future be called upon to pay a journal, because it was not a scientific journal. He did not wish to decry M. Jaun, who had certainly been particularly civil to him. He must, however, find another journal, because it was not a scientific journal. He did not wish to decry M. St Amant



THE NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, NOV. 16, 1843.

MELTON MOWBRAY.

HUNTING.

To the field—to the field—
'Tis the huntsman's good horn,
Sea—how the glad hounds at his summons obey:—
The dew-drop of morn
Hath scarce left the thorn,
But they are all up for away, and away!

To the field—to the field—
'Tis the beagle's wild note
That sings its deep music thro' forest and glen:—
What echo can float
From Melody's throat
Like that of "*View-holla*" again and again!

To the field—to the field—
Now the chace is begun,
Follow on—follow on—what a beautiful sight!
Latona's swift son
Seems with us to run,
And cheats sister DI of her light, of her light!

From the field—from the field—
Now the moon, she is up—
From horse to the board let us weary repair;
We'll merrily sup
And in wassail cup
We'll drink nine times nine "*To the Fair*—TO THE FAIR!"

November was held by the ancients to be under the tutelary protection of Diana, and this might possibly be on account of the prevalence of hunting and field sports in general during this month. In the calm, dark days, which now often occur, this notion has often suggested itself to us when we have heard the cheerful and lively music of several packs of harriers and of beagles at one time, in full cry, in different directions, when we might well say with Shakspeare:—

My hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.

Of Melton-Mowbray—"the renowned metropolis of the fox-hunting world"—we annex a spirited view, the best accompaniment for which will be Nimrod's characteristic description from the beautiful reprint from the *Quarterly Review*, entitled "The Chace, the Turf, and the Road."

Melton-Mowbray generally contains from two to three hundred hunters, in the hands of the most experienced grooms England can produce the average number being ten to each sportsman residing there, although some of those who ride heavy, and rejoice in long purses, have from fourteen to twenty for their own use: the stud of the Earl of Plymouth for many years exceeded the last mentioned number. It may seem strange that one man should, under any circumstances, need so large a number of horses solely for his personal use in the field; and it must be admitted that few countries do require it. In Leicestershire, however, the universal practice is for each sportsman to have at least two hunters in the field on the same day—a practice found to be economical, as it is from exhaustion, the effect of long-continued severe work, that the health of horses is most injured. And when it is also borne in mind that hounds are to be reached from Melton, Leicester, &c., every day in the week—that one horse out of six in every man's stud is, upon an average, lame, or otherwise unfit for work—and that a horse should always have five days' rest after a moderate, and at least seven or eight after a severe, run with hounds—it will not seem surprising that ten or twelve hunters should be deemed an indispensable stud for a regular Leicestershire sportsman.

The stables and other conveniences of hunters in the town and neighbourhood are upon a very superior scale, and the greater part of the studs remain there all the year round; though, from the comparatively small quantity of arable land in the county of Leicester, and the very great demand for forage, oats, and hay, are always considerably dearer here than at any other place in England. The sum-total of expenses attending a stud of twelve hunters at Melton, including every out-going, is, as nearly as can be estimated, £1000 per annum. In all stables the average outlay for the purchase of horses is great—at least two hundred guineas each hunter; and, in some, the annual amount of wear and tear of horse-flesh is considerable.

At no distant date—within, at most, thirty years—Melton-Mowbray was an insignificant-looking little town. It is prettily situated in a rich vale, through which the river Stoure passes, but had nothing an artist would have called a *feature* about it, except its beautiful church. But of late it has put on a very different appearance, owing to the numbers of comfortable houses which have been erected for the accommodation of its sporting visitors, who now spend not less, on an average, than £50,000 per annum on the spot. It stands on one of the great north roads, eighteen miles from Nottingham, and fifteen from Leicester; which latter place is also become a favourite resort of sportsmen, as it is well situated for the best part of the Quorn, and Lord Lonsdale's countries, and many of the favourite covers of the Atherstone (lately better known as Lord Anson's) country, can be reached from it.

The town of Melton furnishes an interesting scene on each hunting morning. At rather an early hour are to be seen groups of hunters, the finest in the world, setting out in different directions to meet different packs of hounds. Each sportsman sends forward two. On one is mounted a very light but extremely well-dressed lad, who returns home on his master's cover hack, or in the dickey of his carriage, if he has happened to be carried to cover in the more luxurious fashion. On the other hunter is a personage of a very different description. This is what is called the "second-horse man;" he rides the second horse, which is to carry his master with the hounds after his having had one, or part of one, chace on the first. This description of servant is by no means easy to procure; and he generally exhibits in his countenance and demeanour something like a modest assurance that he possesses qualities of importance. In short, he must have some brains in his head: be a good horseman, with a light hand; be able to ride very well to hounds: and, above all, he must have a good eye to, and a thorough knowledge of, a country, to enable him to give his master a chance of changing his horse in a run, and not merely when it is over. Lord Sefton brought this second-horse system into fashion at the time he hunted Leicestershire, when Jack Raven, a light weight, and son of his huntsman, the celebrated John Raven, huntsman to the still more celebrated Mr. Meynell, used to ride one of his thousand-guinea hunters in his wake—if we may so express ourselves—in the field, to which he changed his seat at the first convenient opportunity. The system, however, has been improved upon since then. The second-horse man now rides to points, instead of following the hounds, and thus often meets his master at a most favourable moment, when his good steed is sinking, with one that has not been out of a trot. There is much humanity as well as comfort in this arrangement; for at the pace hounds now go over grass countries, horses become somewhat distressed under heavy weights in a short time after the chace begins, when the scent lies well, and they are manfully ridden up to the pack.

About an hour and a half after the servants are gone forward with the hunters, a change of scene is to be observed at Melton. Carriages and four appear at some doors; at others very clever, and, most commonly, thoroughbred horses are gently in hand, ready for their owners to mount. The by-roads of this country being bad for wheels, the hack is often the better conveyance of the two—always indeed, unless the fixture be at a place on, or not far from, a turnpike-road; and twelve or fourteen miles are generally performed by him within the hour.

The *style* of your Meltonian fox-hunter has long distinguished him above his brethren of what he calls the *provincial* class. When turned out of the hands of his valet, he presents the very *beau-ideal* of his *caste*. The exact Stultz-like fit of his coat, his superlatively well-cleaned leather breeches and boots, and the generally apparent high breeding of the man, can seldom be matched elsewhere: and the most cautious sceptic on such points would satisfy himself of this fact at one single inspection.

GOING OUT.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE SETTLEMENT.

LONG before the honey-moon had passed, the *ci devant Lady* Grange—now Mrs. Vincent Darnley—had reason to know that she had made a mistake. Darnley was not the man she had imagined him to be: he was not, in fact, like that man; and when she had ascertained how Sir Arthur's property had been left, she perceived most distinctly that she had been overreached

Nor was Darnley exactly satisfied with the bargain *he* had made. It had certainly answered his immediate purpose; but instead of her being exceedingly rich, as he had supposed, he found her—considering the style in which she had lived—extremely poor. He therefore felt he had been overreached too! and this mutual feeling did not at all tend to promote mutual confidence and love.

During the first week—which seemed to Darnley six days too long—they were absent from home; but in the course of the second he was three times arrested, and two dirty persons were placed in the house to take care of the elegant "furniture and effects."

These extraordinary proceedings—being perfectly novel to Mrs. Darnley—somewhat alarmed her: still she did not then deem it expedient to break loose. nor indeed when the third individual was left in possession—albeit he was even a more disreputable-looking person than either of the others—did she, apparently, lose her amiable temper; but when she found her fond and affectionate husband selling out with unexampled freedom—purchasing pianofortes, thorough-bred horses, dogs, all sorts of things! and having every day home to dinner a parcel of men of whom she knew nothing, and of whose conversation she didn't approve—she began to think it high time to look to herself; and more especially as everything she had possessed was then under his absolute control.

"My dear," she observed, with appropriate calmness, Darnley having had the previous night the most "roaring" party of the first series, "I would suggest—it is, of course, an extremely delicate point for me to mention; still, I am sure that you will neither feel offended nor ascribe it to any incorrect motive—but I would, dear, suggest, or rather remind you that the settlement—that is, my settlement—has not been yet completed."

"I have not forgotten it, my dear," replied Darnley, who had promised to settle all upon her immediately *after* their marriage; his plea being, of course, that there was not sufficient time to do it before, "I never do forget those things."

"Had it not better be done at once, my dear?"

"There's no necessity for any great haste, I suppose?"

"No, dear: still I should like to have it done. It would be more—you understand my motive;"

"Oh, perfectly! Well, we'll see about it."

"Do, there's a dear. And if it makes no difference, my attorney, Mr. Blincall, whom I have always found to be a highly honourable man—"

"It can make no difference, they are all highly honourable men. But don't annoy me now: any time will do for that."

Well! as any time would do, and as Mrs. Darnley felt that the present time would be the most agreeable, she sent for Mr. Blincall, whom she had known for some years, and who, in conformity with the desire expressed in her note to him, called without delay.

"Mr. Blincall, dear, my attorney," she observed, when the servant had brought up that gentleman's card, "Shall I desire William to show him up, my dear?

"Show him up! what for?"

"He has called about the settlement," she replied, in a whisper.

"Who sent for him?"

"Why, my dear, I sent for him."

"Tell that person," said Darnley, addressing the servant, "to call when I *send* for him."

"William, leave the room," said Mrs. Darnley, "I'll speak to that gentleman myself my dear," she added, with a look of amazement, when the servant had returd, "what on earth am I to understand by this?"

"You are to understand, Mrs. Darnley, that I am master here."

"I am quite aware of that, and wish you to be so. I sent for Mr. Blincall, merely because you said that my time would do!"

"And by sending for him in such desperate haste you have shown a want of confidence which to me is most offensive."

"Indeed, there is no want of confidence on my part: in sending for *him*, I had no such feeling. Of course, I am sorry that I have been so unfortunate as to offend you, but now that it is in the house, my dear, I think it may as well be done at once."

"It shall be done when I please to have it done, and not before."

"But, surely you mean—"

"I mean, madam, to act as I please. I'll submit to no dictation."

"I am sure that I have no wish to dictate to you; but, of course, you *intend* to have it done?"

"Your conduct has rendered that a matter of doubt."

"A matter of doubt!—Mr. Darnley!—Why what can you mean?"

"I mean that your conduct is highly reprehensible; and, that since you have shown this gross want of confidence in my honour, madam, I'll make no settlement at all."

"You will not?"

"Come, come: be calm. I'll have none of your storming. You will remember that you are in my house, madam, not your own."

"And do you imagine that I will submit to be thus treated?"

"Will, you make less noise?"

"No sir, I will not! But I perceive it all clearly now; I must see what can be *done* in this matter; some *other* course, sir, must be pursued."

"I know what course I shall pursue, and that soon, if you do not behave yourself, madam, with more propriety."

"Is it—can it be possible?—"

"You had better be silent."

"Am I not then to be permitted even to speak?"

"You will show more wisdom by holding your tongue."

"Oh! I'll very soon see about this."

"Where are you going?"

"Sir, I'm going to consult my attorney on the subject."

"Have you already forgotten that I am master here? or did you not understand the message I sent down to that person by the servant? Madam," he added, ringing the bell, "I will here be obeyed."

"*Obeyed!*" she echoed, with a contemptuous curl of the lip.

"Be seated, madam."

"I will *not* be seated!"

"Do you hear me?" rejoined Darnley, as he led her to the sofa with a resolute grasp, still, however, maintaining the most perfect calmness, "submission is a virtue, madam when I shall require you to cultivate with care."

Do you take me for a child?"

"You are much too old, madam, for that to be possible."

"You are a brute!" she exclaimed, bursting into tears as he bowed in the semblitude o an acknowledgement of the compliment.

"William," said he, as the servant entered, "did you deliver my message to that person?"

"No, sir."

"Why did you not?"

"Mistress, sir—"

"Silence! Deliver it now, and show him out."

"Am I then," cried Mrs. Darnley, sobbing, "to consult no one?"

"Have you not a husband to consult? Whom should a woman consult in preference to her husband."

"A sweet husband *I* have got I find."

"I am happy to hear you say so. Wives *should* appreciate the virtues of their husbands they should regard them as their oracles—their household gods; they should be submissive to them, obedient in all things, gentle, amiable, tranquil. I am therefore glad to find that I stand so high in your estimation, and as a reward for the expression of your exemplary sentiment, I will allow you, my dear, to consult whom you please. If the person who has just left the house be your favourite adviser, you are at liberty, my love, to go to him."

"I *will* go, sir!"

"You may if you please, my dear, go to the devil, and the sooner you do go the better shall like it. You may now leave the room."

Fearing with impatience to know the worst, Mrs. Darnley took immediate advantage of this permission to depart, and, having hastily dressed herself, repaired to the office of Mr Blincall, with the view of explaining to him the peculiar position in which she stood, and of so having his very best advice.

"Oh! Mr. Blincall," she exclaimed, as she sank into a chair, in a state of exhaustion, apparently the most perfect.

"What is the matter?" inquired Mr. Blincall.

"Oh! that horrid husband of mine!"

"What has happened?"

"Oh! the wretch! *Would* you believe it?" she added, suddenly recovering. "You heard of my unfortunate marriage. Oh! that I had died, Mr. Blincall! Well, we married in haste, unhappily, to please him—in haste—and the odious brute promised, as there was no time before, to settle everything upon me immediately after our marriage."

Mr. Blincall, being an extremely sagacious person, shook his head with great significance

"Ah! I perceive," resumed Mrs. Darnley, "I perceive clearly that you guess what is coming"

"He now, I presume, refuses to perform that promise."

"Mr. Bincell, he does refuse. He refuses to make any settlement at all. Now, my dear Mr. Bincell—"

"I am sorry to say, nothing"

"Can you not compel him, absolutely and legally, to perform his promise?"

"Yes, sir, I to be robbed, plundered! Is all my property to, to, to be dissipated—squan dered away all to go to ruin? Oh! I shall go mad! Have I no control over it by law?"

"None whatever."

"What is the use—as of law, if it will not meet a case like this? Oh! Mr. Bincell, you see before you now a wretched, deluded, cruelly ill-used woman. Is there nothing you can advise me to do?"

"Not professionally, my dear madam, but, as a friend, I would offer some advice."

"Tell me, pray tell me how I am to act."

"In the first place, then, I should advise you to be calm—perfectly calm."

"Calm! When I see the horrid prospect of squandering my property away, how, how can I be calm?"

"I say, certainly, what I should advise, as a matter of prudence, under the circumstances—seeing that you are now, of course, entirely in his power; and calmness, it is evident, will have far more effect than impetuosity."

"But, ought not a wrench like that to be held up to public execration?"

"I would submit, my dear madam, that this is nothing to our present purpose. Menaces, in cases of this description, are worse than useless. Your object is, of course, to induce him to perform his promise, and, in pursuance of that object, I have advised you to be calm. I now further advise you to commission some mutual friend to speak to him on the subject, to appeal to his honour and sense of justice, and thus prevail upon him mildly to do that which he must of necessity feel to be right."

"Alas! I know of no mutual friend whom I can trust."

"There is your brother, Mr. Greville—why not get him to speak to Mr. Darnley? He knows him, I presume?"

"Yes, he knows him. He has dined with him frequently, at Sir Arthur Cleveland's. But my brother, unfortunately, is not a man of business."

"So much the better!" Mr. Darnley is not a man of business. They will, therefore, do very well together; and a brother is certainly the most proper person to take a matter of this kind in hand. Let Mr. Greville go to him in a friendly manner—let him but appeal to his feelings calmly, and, depend upon it, all will yet be well."

"Never, Mr. Bincell, never! I fear Ret is it not cruel?"

"Do not think of that now. Consult your feelings. Appear to have confidence in him still."

"If ever I should get a settlement, I'll not live with the wretch another hour."

"I need not say that it will be as well for you not to tell him that."

"Oh, the vile creature! Did you ever, in the whole course of your life, hear of any one half so base? You can perceive what he is by the insolent message he sent down to you. I am very, very sorry, that such a message was delivered."

"You are not of the smallest importance. I beg that you will not suffer that to annoy you. But take my advice: be calm, speak to your brother on the subject; let him go to Mr. Darnley, and, I have not the slightest doubt of being prevailed upon so do you, per—"

With many eloquent expressions of thankfulness, mingled with a variety of indignant exclamations, having reference to the wrongs, Mrs. Darnley then left Mr. Bincell, and proceeded to the residence of her brother.

Greville had not seen her since her marriage with Darnley. The "happy couple" had sent their cards, with silver bonds enclosed, to all their friends; to them, daily serving, but Greville she had taken no notice. She knew him, however, so well, that this fact d not for a moment deter her from visiting his side—or rather commanding his services—for did she feel in the slightest degree apprehensive of being reproved for neglect: she went to the house boldly and at once; and having learned that he was then in the library alone, to the library she proceeded forthwith

"Ah! Gertrude," cried Greville, as she entered, "you are a stranger."

"I am, Alexander, somewhat of a stranger to you."

"What's the matter? You are not in good spirits."

"I am not, indeed. Alexander, you must come to-morrow morning, and speak to that horrid wretch who has ruined me for ever."

"Do you allude to your new husband?"

"Husband! Alexander—do not call him an husband; he's no husband; he's unworthy of the name."

"But you allude to him, of course?"

"I do."

"Well, what am I to speak to him about?"

"Before we married he promised to make a settlement, and now I find he's not about that promise—"

"Well if he'll not, why there's an end of the matter."

"But I want you to go to him—to explain to him the cruelty of his conduct, and to insist upon his doing me justice."

"Of what use will that be? What influence can I possibly have over him? You speak precisely as if I had the power to control his actions."

"You have at least the power to do what I wish you to do."

"I may have, certainly. It's impossible to tell, seeing that these things are hidden, still, I may have; and if I have, of course I shall exercise that power. Turn I'm to understand he does'nt treat you kindly?"

"Kindly! He is a brute, Alexander—a perfect brute! Things are going to ruin as fast as they can go. My property is being nearly dissipated. He is living in the most extravagant style. He is spending an enormous deal of money. Nothing is too expensive for him. Day after day he has a set of people home, who waste there drinking and singing and shouting, and making all sorts of horrid noises about the house, until three, four, five, six, seven, in the morning. Really it is monstrous."

"Well, there's no accounting for these things."

"Oh! that ever I should have married such a man!—that ever I should have been such a fool!"

"Do you remember, Gertrude, who it is that says, 'Marriages are made in heaven?'"

"Alexander! I beg of you not to be absurd."

"Absurd?"

"Aye, sir, absurd! I will not be mocked. I have to suffer quite enough as it is."

"I alluded to this admirable system of Providence in the hope of proving that upon one grand point you are a group. You say that you were a fool to marry such a man, and blame yourself therefore? Why should you blame yourself for that which you could not by any possibility have prevented? You are not to be blamed."

"I certainly do begin to believe, Alexander, that there is a fate in these matters—"

"To be sure, there is! I never had any doubt at all about it. Things must take their course."

"Well, I dare not stop any longer now. You will come to-morrow morning: you'll be certain to come!—not early, if you do we'll not be up: too late, for he'll be out. About one or half past. You know what I wish you to do. Good by for the present." Such a pass was beyond all conception absurd. Besides, in her view, the two cases were not analogous: fortunately not!—her conduct's be—for while she felt, and strongly too, that she could not with any show of justice be punished, she was ready to contend that no punishment could by any possibility be too severe for him.

(*To be continued Weekly.*)

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND UP TO NOV. 5

The following is the official return of the military force at present stationed in Ireland:—

CAVALRY.

Regiments.	Men.	Place.	Men.	Place.
7th Dragoon Guards	400	Ballincollig	6th Dragoon Guards	400 Parsnill
3rd	400	Dublin	1st Dragoons	400 Newbridge
4th	400	Longford	10th Hussars	400 Cahir
8th	400	Dundalk	11th	400 Dublin

INFANTRY.

5th Fusiliers	800	Dublin	54th Foot	800 Athlone
11th Foot	800	Kilkenny	59th	800 Cork
18th	800	Templemore	60th Rifles	800 Dublin
24th	800	Birr	61st Foot	800 Limerick
27th	800	Dublin	64th	800 Nenagh
31st	800	Dublin	66th	800 Belfast
36th	800	Dublin	76th	800 Castlebar
45th	800	Cork	72nd	800 Fermoy
53rd	800	Enniskillen		

DEPOTS.

1st Foot (1st battalion)	200	Tralee	82nd Foot	200 Nenagh
24 (2nd battalion)	200	Londonderry	60th (2nd batt.)	200 Belturbet
34th	200	Armagh	31st	200 Buttevant
37th	200	Drogheda	32nd	200 Clare Castle
39th	200	Cork	35th	200 Newbridge
42nd	200	Limerick	39th	200 Clonmel
46th	200	Youghal	93rd	200 Carlow
49th	200	Cashel	Rifle Brigade (1st batt.)	200 Longford
50th	200	Navan		

Royal Horse Artillery at Portobello, Limerick, &c., A and C troops; Royal Foot Artillery, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, and 9th battalions, Dublin, Athlone, &c., 2,600; Royal Sappers and Miners, 600, Royal Engineers, 200.

GRAND TOTAL.

Cavalry, 2,800; Infantry, 13,600; Depots, 4,200; Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, 2,600 Royal Sappers and Miners, 600; Royal Engineers, 200 men—total, 23,800 effective troops

The 2nd Foot, stationed at Manchester, 64th, at Weedon, 87th, at Manchester, 70th, at Leeds, and Staff Regiment, at Northampton, are ordered to be prepared at a moment's notice by railway to Liverpool, and thence to embark for Ireland, in case their services may be required. A battalion of each of the regiments of Foot Guards in London is also in marching order.

DEVONPORT, Nov. 12.—The Stromboli, 6, steam-frigate, Commander the Hon. E. Plunkett, having her defects repaired, sailed hence on Friday for Cork. The Nesbit, tender, arrived from Portsmouth, and, taking from the Swale lighter the remaining detachment of troops for Pendennis Castle, sailed again yesterday. The Acorn, steam-ship, Commander Sackling, is in the Sound waiting orders. It is said she will proceed to Cork, to embark the whole regiment for the Cape.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated her Majesty's ship Fishguard, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 11, 1843:—"The Frolic arrived here last night with a slaver she had captured off Cape Frio, having on board 360 slaves, men, women, and children. The slaver was only about double the size of one of our launches, and the poor unfortunate beings were packed in her like as many sausage would be in a case. It appears that they had been stowed in the hut for the space of 60 days."

HARVEST MOON.—How soft and serene is the harvest moon!—how calm, how beautiful, how bright! When all around is tranquil and clear, and the nightingale sings in her sweetest strain, how touching the tones of endearment sound!—who would not hist?—who could not love? Then Night discards her sombre veil, and—mountnow her white one studded with brilliants—celebrates that lovely morn when she became the bride of Day.—*Sylvester Sound, the Somnambulist.*

SIR CLEMENT DANES CLOCK.—The obstinacy of the parochial authorities, in neglecting to adjust the dials of this public clock, is very remarkable; probably they have too great a weight of public business on their hands

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—Since Monday a very moderate supply of English wheat has been received for the market, which, to-day, was scarcely filled with samples Fine parcels sold at full previous rates; but, in other qualities, exceedingly little was done In fine foreign wheat, not much business was doing, and prices remained without variation. The best malting barley sold freely, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Malt was dull at sale, yet the factors obtained former prices. Beans, peas, and flour, moved off slow

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2910; Barley, 3790; Oats, 810 quarters. Irish: Oats, 1470 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 6010 quarters. Flour, 5070 sacks; Malt, 400 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 54s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto white, 48s to 52s, 54s to 58s; superfine barley, 34s to 38s, distilling, 32s to 36s; malting ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, 20s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 32s to 34s; white, 32s to 36s; harlers, 32s to 37s per quarter Town made flour, 48s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 52s to 58s; distilling ditto, 44s to 47s; white, —s to —s. *Beans.*—Horse, 32s; ditto, new, 34s to 37s; ditto feed, 34s to 36s; beans, 32s to 36s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 34s; Baltic, 32s per barrel

The Seed Market.—Linseed remained have in retail at full prices, but, in all other kinds of seeds, exceeding little has been transacted.

The following are this week's rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 56s to 60s; Baltic, crush ing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 12s 6d; tares, 4s to 5s 6d per bushel; English canary, new, 62s to 66s per quarter; Dutch ditto, 58s to 60s; Linseed cakes, English, £6 10 to £6 10s; Baltic, £5 10s; foreign, £5 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 to £6 5s per ton; canary, 25s to 30s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 8d; household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 1d; barley, 32s 5d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 32s 5d; peas, 34s.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 11d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 30s 11d, peas, 32s.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, —s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Flour.—There has been only a moderate demand for all kinds of tea, this week, yet prices are generally supported

Sugar.—The market has ruled somewhat inactive, yet holders are firm, and have obtained full rates in every instance. Raw sugars are quoted as follows:—Bengal, yellow, 34s to 36s; good white, 37s to 38s; Manilla, 34s to 36s; Havana, white, 36s to 37s; grocery, 34s to 35s; Brazil, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 36s; bonbon, 32s to 37s per quarter Town made flour, 48s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 52s to 58s; distilling ditto, 44s to 47s; white, —s to —s. *Beans.*—Horse, 32s; ditto, new, 34s to 37s; ditto feed, 34s to 36s; beans, 32s to 36s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, American, 32s to 34s; Baltic, 32s per barrel

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The following are this week's rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 40s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 12s 6d; tares, 4s to 5s 6d per bushel; English canary, new, 62s to 66s per quarter; Dutch ditto, 58s to 60s; Linseed cakes, English, £6 10 to £6 10s; Baltic, £5 10s; foreign, £5 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 to £6 5s per ton; canary, 25s to 30s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 8d; household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s 1d; barley, 32s 5d; oats, 19s 9d; rye, 29s 3d; beans, 32s 5d; peas, 34s.

Imperial Average of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 11d; barley, 30s 11d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 30s 11d, peas, 32s.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, —s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Flour.—There has been only a moderate demand for all kinds of tea, this week, yet prices are generally supported

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Coffee.—Considerable speculation has been going on in Ceylon coffee, the value of which, during the last six weeks, has risen nearly 20s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee, for none consumption, go off steadily, at full prices.

Cocoa.—The market is bare of Trinidad, at full prices.

Rice.—We have only a moderate demand for rice, yet prices are supported.

Spices.—The duty having been officially declared at little more than £1125,000, our market has assumed a more animated appearance, prices are upon the advance, nevertheless, standing the supply offering in good. Present rates as under,—Wood of East peckers, 6½ 6s to 6½ 12s; Mid East ditto, 6½ 10s to 6½ 8s; East Kent, 6½ to 6½ 10s; Coosa ditto, 6½ to 6½ 6½; Sussex ditto, 6½ to 6½ 8s; Farling Kents, 6½ to 6½ 8s; Ditto Sussex, 6½ 14s to 6½

Seeds.—Mark Barley, 16s; Chester Main, 15s 9d; Old Tanfield, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 17s 6d, Newcake and Co., 19s 3d, Clarke and Co., 16s 8d; Hilda, 18s, Hotspur, 17s; Newmarch, 17s, Braddell's Hilton, 17s 3d; Adelaide, 20s, Stewart's, 21s 3d per ton.

Vegetable and Animal Substances.—The supply of meat on sale here to day, yet the demand was steady, on the following terms:—Per 8 lbs, by the carcass: Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; veal, 2s 4d to 3s 8d; and pork, 2s 8d to 4s.

Smithfield.—The market to-day was, on the whole, very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to numbers and quality. The few prime lots on offer sold steadily, at prices full equal to those obtained on Monday last, in other kinds of beasts, a very limited amount of business was transacted. Sheep—the number of which were scanty, viz. 2520—commanded a firm demand, and the late advance in their currencies was supported. In calves, very little was doing, at a decline of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Pigs moved off slowly at late rates. Milch cows were quoted at from £16 to £18 the each, including their small calf Per 8lbs, to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d, Second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3d 4d; Prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Prime Scots, &c. 3s 10d to 4s 0d Coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, Second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, Prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; Prime Southdowns, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; Large coarse calves, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, 2s to 2s 8d; Quarter old store pigs, 15s to 22s each Beasts, 568, cows, 148, sheep, 5,620, calves, 300; pigs, 420.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The only foreign mail, of any consequence, received during this week, is from the United States of North America, but the commercial news, which the letters, dated to the 1st of that month, communicate, is of the most unsatisfactory character, as regards the next quarter. The demand for British goods continued to be to a fair extent, the stocks were not more than equal to the demand, and the prices generally supported, but the serious reverses to the English manufacturers, were still under the rates at which goods of the same description could be produced within that Republic. The consequence, therefore, in support of demand still continues in all the leading districts, which, added to the great activity prevailing for the Chinese, Colonial, and India markets, gives full employment and fair wages to the industrious classes. The money market was very easy, by no means the same proved the demand for capital in the money market in London, although, as yet, it has not been attended by the slightest symptom of pressure. The exception of the Bank of England money been less abundantly unemployed, would have been the consequence of the rapid improvements now in progress in several branches of commerce. The attention of the capitalist, therefore, is still more directed to the speculations in railways, in interest, undertakings, and for the shares of the principal Railway associations, rather an animated demand exists in this source. A great deal of business again took place in Exchequer Bills, which are now higher prices, and those lines not yet completed are rapidly progressing, money being easily obtained either by the Government or the companies themselves.

Wednesday was the settling day of the speculative accounts on the foreign Stock Exchange, but it was not attended by any consequences of importance. No time therefore, could be fixed on for the Spanish Loan, in consequence of the exception of the Foreign securities. Spanish bonds rather advanced, because the principal purchasers for time do not intend to sell. The Portuguese Government has given the export duties on cotton and corn. Some money has also been again invested in other descriptions of foreign securities, particularly in Danish bonds, which have risen to 103, the Government having plenty of money arriving at higher prices. The market, on the whole, has a healthy appearance.

On the English Stock Exchange very little animation was exhibited amongst the brokers and jobbers in the business of the week, but no decline of any moment occurred, except in the value of English public securities, with the exception of the premium on Exchequer Bills falling to 2s. 2s. 6d. Consols again form the principal feature in the market, under a decidedly plentiful, and it is naturally supposed that this decline will be of short duration.

Before the operations of the week were brought to a close, the value of the English Funds was improved by some public money having been invested, chiefly in the 3½ per Cents, and Minister of Finance having announced his large surplus revenue for the year 1843, and a view to its reduction to Threes, should the state of the money market during next summer be favourable. Parliament was prorogued by Commission on Thursday last, and on the whole, money matters continued, throughout the week, in a state of gradual improvement—a similar observation being applicable to every department of industry throughout the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 86¾ ⅞; Bank of England Stock, 1st; East India Stock, 271; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 102¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cent New, 103; Three per Cent. Reduced, 86¼; Long Annuities, 15 13-16; East India Bonds, 7s 6d 76; Exchequer Bills, 2s 2s 6d; Bank Stock, 177 178; Westminster Bank, 222; London Joint Stock Bank, 19¾; Union Bank of London, 10¾; Consols for the Settlement, 86¾

FOREIGN FUNDS.—Belgian Bonds, 103; Brandan Bonds, 75; Chilian Bonds, 16; Dutch 4 per Cents, 54¾; Dutch Five-Eights, 95; Dutch Bonds, 103; Columbian 6 Per Cents, 19¾; Mexican, 20¾; Portuguese, 43 to 44; Spanish 5 per Cents, 20¾ to 21, Spanish Threes, 31¾; French Rentes, 5 per Cents, 122f. ex 25, 50c.; French Threes per Cents, 82f. ex. 75f. 50c.; Austrian Five per Cents, 104 to 105; Russian Bonds, 107 Danish Ayres, 29 to 30, Danish, 83 to 86

RAILWAY SHARES.—Birmingham and Derby, 81 to 83; Birmingham and Gloucester, 86 to 89; Bristol and Exeter, 89 to 91; Eastern Counties, 9¾; Scrip 11¾, New 10¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65 to 66; Great North of England, 83 to 85; Grand Junction, 183 to 185; Hull and Selby, 84 to 86; Leeds and Selby, 91 to 93; Greenwich, 49; Birmingham and Gloucester, 117 to 119; South Western, 69; Croydon, 19¾; Manchester and Leeds, 15, Forming; Manchester and Birmingham, 34; Manchester and Bolton, 79 to 80, North Midland, 83 to 85; Northern and Eastern, 8, premium; South Eastern and Dover, 39; Hull and North Midland, 115 to 118; Paris and Rouen, 28¾; Rouen and Havre, 2, premium.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, November 14.—Borough of Kendal—Henry Warburton, Esq., in the room of George William Wood, Esq.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—JOHN WARD, Nottingham, tailor.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—WILLIAM BLACKWELL, Bucklersbury, Bucklersbury, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS GATES JAMES, River-street, Myddelton square, Middlesex, bookseller.—JOHN SEWELL, Charles street, Paddington, victualler.—THOMAS TURNER, Bow Common Lane, Mile-end, Middlesex, cheesemonger.—JAMES ZULIANI, Mincing lane, merchant.—EDWARD SWIFT, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Esquire.—THOMAS DOUGLAS, Hyde street, Bloomsbury, builder.—JOHN WILLIAMS, jun., Abingdon, Berks, carpet manufacturer.—WILLIAM WARREN LOWDEN and THOMAS JOHN LOWDEN, Eastcheap, Middlesex, cheesemongers.—GEORGE CHANNERLAIN, Wivenhoe, Essex, shipowner.—ROBERT HAMMOND FRARY and JOHN FRARY, Orford street, carpet warehousemen.—JOSEPH PEACOCK, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—WILLIAM BINGHAM, Bracewell, Derbyshire, founder, &c.—THOMAS WHITELL and WILLIAM WHITELL, Carlisle, Cumberland, slate builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—ROBERT HONEYMAN, Chapel, Fifeshire, merchant —GEORGE ALLAN, Pulteneytown, merchant.—ADAM CLARK, Edinburgh, ironmonger —THOMAS HAMER MIGREE, Paisley, draper and commercial traveller.—ANDREW WEIR, Kilmarnock, teacher.—ARCHIBALD BEYCE, Glasgow, victualler

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 17.—1st Light Dragoons: E. S. Gray to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Hy d

1 Foot. Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, J. Murtagh, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice C Kane.—16th: Surgeon J. T. Vesselius to be Surgeon, vice Macdonald.—18th: Lieut. C. D. Hutton to be Lieutenant, vice C. Rogers.—20th: Lieut. H. Crawley to be Captain, vice Newenes Ensign and Adj. R. Bush to have the rank of Lieutenant.—Ensign G. Thomson to be Lieutenant, vice Crawley; C. W. Robinson to be Ensign, vice Tennon.—23rd: Lieut. A. Mill or to be lieutenant, vice Longmore. 23rd: Brevet-Major W. Cockell to be Major, vice Matheson. Lieut. and Adjt. J. Hamilton, vice Cockell; Second Lieut. W. H. Lieutenant, vice Rice; J. Vincent to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bell.—29th: Lieut. A. L. Longmore to be Lieutenant, vice —32nd: R. W. M. Kyle to be Ensign, vice Sartor.—37th: Ensign D. Davenport to be Lieutenant, vice Eddington; C. Lieutenant, vice Hamilton.—49th: Brevet Col. R. Beauchamp to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major W. Wood, who retires upon half-pay.—Brevet Major Major W. H. Johnson to be Major, vice Parke.—Lieut. J. Henry to be Captain, vice Lieut. Lloyd; H. Bennett, gent., to be Ensign, vice Hall; W. F. M. M'Dermott to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 17.—Lieut.-Col. T. Matheson, to be Lieut.-Col

Surgeon J. Murtagh, M.D., to be Staff Surg. of the Second Class, vice Murtagh. Assistant-Surgeon E. Louise, M.D., to be Assist Surg to the Forces, vice Surgeon

BANKRUPTS.—J. PEARS, one merchant, Old Jewry.—T. H. WOOD draper Pentonville, Pentonville.—W. HEYWARD and J. JENNINGS, commission agents, Wapping, City.—T. THORPE, painter, Chertsey.—E. COLLIER, draper, Folkestone.—J. POTTER, surgeon, St. Pancras.—J. PIERCE victualler, Dean-street, Soho.—J. PANTY, victualler, West Smithfield.—G. WHELDON, clothier, Dudley, Worcester. R. HALE, bookseller, Margate. E. T. MILBANKE, surgeon, Edgware road.—D. COLLINS, marine maker, Bethnal green.—T. ROBINSON, corn-factor, Liverpool.—J. WARD, tailor, Nottingham.—J. CRISP, auctioneer, Liverpool.—A. WESTMORE, joiner, Lancaster.—T. BARROW, grocer, Sheffield.—J. REDISH and A. BROADBENT, jun., calico printers, Manchester.—T. SPINK, farmer, Hillam, Yorkshire.

BIRTHS

At Avisford, Sussex, the lady of J. W. H. Anson, Esq., of a son.—At Burton-upon Trent, Mrs. Henry Allsopp, of a son.—At Aston Lower Ward, Staffordshire, Mrs. Dyson, of a daughter.—At Cheltenham, the lady of J. de Courcy Daskwood, Esq., of a son.—At Sulgrave-manor, the lady of Charles Fitzgerald Higgins, Esq., of a son and heir.—At Stanstead Park, the lady of the Hon. Henry Cowper, of a daughter At Woodstone, Oxfordshire the lady of the Rev. J. Ballard, jun., of a daughter, still-born.—At St. George's-place, Mrs. Davenport, of a daughter.—At Eye, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Magnus Lattle, of a son.—At Athlone Barracks, the lady of Samuel S. Lamb, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Captain J. B. Gregg, R.N., to Margaret Anne, fourth daughter of Simon Little, Esq., Pursey, R.N. At Compton Valence, the Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar of Winterbourne Came rcum, Dorset, to Annie Louisa Ward, daughter of the late Bussey of Sodor and Man.—At St. George's Church, Hahfax, Nova Scotia, William Leigh Mi lach, Esq., Captain in the 5th Regiment, and eldest son of the late Very Rev. Edward Mi , Dean of Hereford to Margaret Ann, second daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard, of Halifax.—At St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, Hermes Hardwicke, Esq., surgeon, Hemp Dene, Norfolk, only daughter of the late Captain Shepherd, Bengal, R.M.—The Rev. Charles Raikes Davy, C.B., and K.C.H., of Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Augusta, fourth daughter of Sir Hugh Palliser Carew, Bart., of Haccombe, Wife, and grandaughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.—Mr. Benjamin Mosely, of Finsbury, to Frances, second daughter of Mr. A. Abraham, of City Terrace.—At Vienna, the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Countess Adelaide Sylphonse de Rosenberg, eldest daughter of the Comte de Fabault, French Ambassador at Vienna, and the Baroness Keun and Anna

DEATHS

At Spring Grove, near Ashford, Kent, Thomas Brandon Brett, Esq., in the 42nd year of h age.—In Great Suffolk-street, Joseph Poulmin Barlow, Esq.—At Caversham-place, Norfo Province, Margaret Isabella, the wife of William Jackie, Esq.—At Sion Shepherd, Harrow, Mrs. of Milton House, in the county of Berks, in the 72nd year of his age.—At Grove Place, Hampstead, Jacob Cartwright, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.—At Cawnpore, Bengal, Na ie, wife of Captain John B. Bonham, of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and only surviving daughter of the late Col. Bulkeley, of Hanley Hall, Staffordshire.—At Gosnayport, Captain R. T. Ellis, eldest son of the late Ralph Ellis, of Fy Dee Hall, Monmouthshire, in the 35th year of his age, twenty of which he had served in the 41st Regiment At Chiltern-house, Edinburgh, Thomas Hamilton Miller, Esq., Advocate and Sheriff of Selkirkshire.—At the Admiral Hotel, Leeds, Wm. Griffith, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy.—At Castle Lodge, Mrs. Charles Walker, Esq., the founder of the celebrated lace factory in that city.—At Lennan Kent, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Charles Parkin —Aged 85, Charlotte, relict of George Charleton, Esq., of Routon, co Durham.—At Carlton-hall, the Rev. Robert Langley, brother of the Marquis of Anse, aged 70.—At Leeds, William Griffith, Esq., inspector of meat cousnes, for the Manchester district.—At Palmerston, Mrs. Bannister, wife of Mr. Captain Bannes, aged 75. And, at the same place, Mr. Benjamin Barnes, aged 72, brother of Mr. Barnes, Gloucester.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY, (last time, Donizetti's great Opera, in four parts, THE FAVORITE, after which a new Ballet entitled THE DEVIL IN LOVE, in which Madlle. Pauline Leroux and Mons. Carey will make their first appearance on this stage

On TUESDAY, the regular Opera of THE LAKE. Malcolm Greene, Mr. Alfred Shaw. After which, a new grand Ballet, in which Madlle. Pauline Leroux and Mons. Carey will perform.

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On THURSDAY, the Comic Opera of CINDERELLA; Cinderella by Mrs. A. Shaw, and a new Grand Ballet.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, a Popular Opera, with a new Grand Ballet

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II

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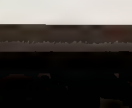

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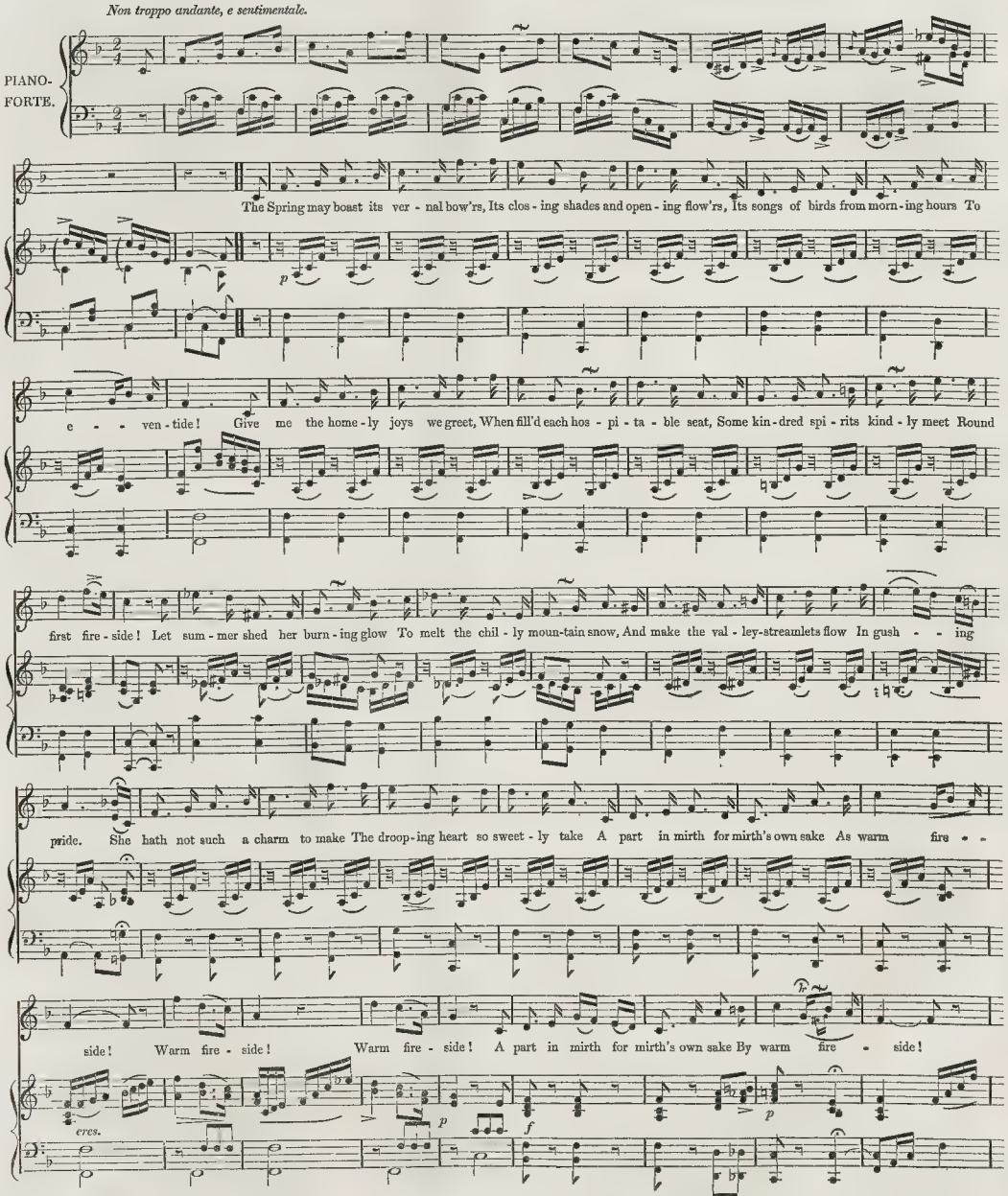
The First Fireside.

A Social Ballad.

WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY J. AUGUSTINE WADE.

Non troppo andante, e sentimentale.


PIANO-FORTE.
The Spring may boast its ver - nal bow'rs, Its clos - ing shades and open - ing flow'rs, Its songs of birds from morn - ing hours To
e - - ven - tide! Give me the home - ly joys we greet, When fill'd each hos - pi - ta - ble seat, Some kin - dred spi - rits kind - ly meet Round
first fire - side! Let sum - mer shed her burn - ing glow To melt the chil - ly moun-tain snow, And make the val - ley-streamlets flow In gush - - ing
pride. She hath not such a charm to make The droop - ing heart so sweet - ly take A part in mirth for mirth's own sake As warm fire - -
side! Warm fire - side! Warm fire - side! A part in mirth for mirth's own sake By warm fire - side!
cres.

VERSE 2.

Rich Autumn, with her golden store,
May count her treasures o'er and o'er,
And say such wealth did no'er before
The land betide;
But in a snug and shelter'd room,
Where neither mind's nor season's gloom
Can blight our joyous mental bloom,
Give me—FIRESIDE.

Now fruits and flowers, and yellow sheaves,
Are gather'd in, and wither'd leaves
Be all the traveller's eye perceives
In prospect wide;—
How sweet to ramble through some book,
Or chat with social friends in nook
From which we have the cheering look
Of good FIRESIDE.

VERSE 3.

And then to send the glass around,
And have the happy meeting crown'd
With some old ditty's cordial sound,—
Too oft denied
To melodies of greater skill,
That have no power, if they've the will,
To touch our hearts like those that thrill
Round old FIRESIDE.

Then hail the genial season—hail!
O'er mild October's nut-brown ale
Let's sit and hear the merry tale,
Or aught beside,
Which may the passing hour engage;
Of life we'll con the varied page,
And hope for happy, good old age,
By our FIRESIDE.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, November 18, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 82.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

NEW PROJECT OF NATIONAL CHARITY.—THE HOUSELESS POOR.

At length a movement has been made in the metropolis towards commencing the great work of Christian charity and benevolence in something like an active spirit, and with a beneficent and practical effect. On Monday was held a public meeting, at which noblemen and gentlemen of all shades of opinion joined with a cordiality irrespective of party to take noble part in the promotion of a purpose based on the pure foundations of humanity, and taking its impulses from warm and generous feelings of brotherhood, acknowledged brotherhood with the poor. The meeting was convened for the purpose of commencing the foundation of a series of national edifices to give shelter to the destitute home to the houseless wanderer—a roof to the pale prowler of the night—the sick, the weary, the wretched, and the outcast, who have too long gone neglected by the community, and wanted—and wasted for want of—the sympathies of the competent and the rich. The new impetus given to the exertion of the charitable took its rise from the chivalrous spirit of one kindly individual—a gentleman of the name of Arber—who, fixing the attention of the press upon his humane plan, and putting himself boldly in communication with influential and public spirited men among our nobility, gentry, merchants, and tradesmen, succeeded in forming a committee, and subsequently in calling a meeting, which is likely to be followed by the most beneficial results.

At the meeting in question were taken the wisest preliminary steps towards the establishing of general protection, shelter, and relief, not only to the destitute of the great metropolis, but eventually—if the principle be carried out with spirit—to destitution wherever it exists in England, no matter how remote from its mighty capital. At present, the proposition has not gone beyond the erection of one grand asylum—but it cannot stop there; on the contrary, the initiative resolutions passed by the philanthropists who met upon this first occasion contain instructions to the Committee to call a general public meeting upon a grand scale, to be held at Exeter Hall, and to be presided over—if the prelate accept the honourable invitation propounded to his sacred calling—by the Bishop of London, a natural and powerful protector of the holy cause of Charity, as one of the sacred heads of the Church.

At this great meeting we may expect a more glorious development of the virtuous purpose in hand than could be hoped for from the confined powers of the little band of generous Christians who on Monday last begun their work of love. We may presume—and for the honour of God's cause let us not doubt the fact—that London's prelate will not be the single dignitary of the throne of charity that shall be that day erected in the palatial edifice in the Strand. Will there not be other priests at the altar and other pilgrims at the shrine? More and more of the high clergy of England will surely gather there, and the nobles of the land, and the magnates of its wealth and power, will not then forget the duties which bind the rich unto the poor, and shed upon wealth its lustre while they pour into the heart of poverty its hope. Now, we confess it would give us a supreme and glowing pleasure to find a noble system of benevolence—national institutions of charity—rising out of the advening event. We shall be glad to find mitred priests and reverend pastors, dukes and marquises, coronected lords, breast-starred warriors, naval heroes, the City merchant, the senate, and the bar, assemble upon the broad platform which is that day to support the champions of the else-despairing poor. Nor would the princes of England, and he who gathers so much honour and happiness beside the throne, mingle ungracefully with such a throng. For the mightiest and the richest in such a land as this should never show themselves regardless of the destitution that has suffered without its plaints reaching their ears—or its hidden misery intruding upon their sight—the moment those plaints have found echoes in the hearts of the public, and that misery has been made horribly palpable to the eye of the social world. Not knowing of a frightful poverty they might escape with only that blame of conscience which will suggest to them that they should have been seekers after so much want and wo—but, once knowing it and not relieving it, no censure could exceed their deserving—no picture of heartless moral depravity could overcharge their guilt. And now they can be ignorant no more. The press has sounded the tocsin of sorrow and made the wail of the needy heard in the halls of luxury, and has sent the wretched form of famine stalking into the dwellings of the rich. Hearts and hands *must* open *now*. The pale sleepers in the roofless parks and by the shelterless highways—the wan crouchers by the damp doorways of the streets—the shivering sufferers in obscene courts and windless hovels have had their far-spread destitution made a bye-word of reproach to our national civilization; but Charity is throwing off its veil of apathy, and we are now aroused and ashamed. This good result has come, and will be vindicated at the Exeter Hall meeting, or the chivalrous assembly of Monday is a delusion and a scorn.

For the honour of human nature we will not think it so. We believe that the purpose it opened will be followed out—though we are deeply sensible of the amount of prudence, wisdom, and discretion required in the management—apart from legislation—of a new and grand system of active charity—a system which proposes to found institutions and to raise funds. We do not, however, fear the evil contemplated by the *Times*—namely, that a grand asylum in one district of the metropolis would have the effects of driving the poor into London for shelter and a meal. We think that more institutions would follow the first—that soon they would become suburban as well as metropolitan, and that eventually they would spread their principle into larger towns in the country, and the national benevolence become general and diffused. We look to this result with hope and joy; and we cannot doubt that large funds will be subscribed to follow out the initiatory steps that have been taken. And let it be the business of woman to help this good work. *Her* sympathies with helpless sorrow should be pure as virtue and warm as love; her gentle influence too can be most eloquently

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS, WITH THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, IN THE LONG WALK AT WINDSOR.—See next page.

nised with the other sex; nor can the wife, the mother, or the daughter, better modulate the sweet music of persuasion into ears that ever listen to them with delight, than when they attune it to the chords of charity, and teach it to wake kindness and benevolence in sterner hearts. At Exeter Hall let there be such an assemblage of generous English ladies as shall prove how well loveliness and kindliness may harmonize, and that beauty need not be born without a heart. Next to the efficacy of the public, and the personal exertions of the clergy, we look to nothing with so much confidence as to the tender influence and dear enthusiasm of woman, in achieving the object of the new good work that is begun.

And now, having performed our humble duty—in taking the part of the poor—a duty to which we will ever devote ourselves with untiring anxiousness and energy—we cannot bring this article to a close without thanking the magistrates and the press for the part they have taken in disclosing the destitution of the lowly, and the consequent duties of the rich, and paying a high tribute of regard to Mr. Arber for his individual benevolence, and to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Ranelagh, Sir De Lacy Evans, the Hon. S. Wortley, Sir J. Copley, Sir B. B. Cabbell, Mr. C. R. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Spranger, the Rev. Mr. Ward, and others who came forward with them on Monday to bring into practical efficacy a humane and beautiful project of relief to the indigent and shelter to the houseless and forlorn.

SCENE IN THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

On one of the finest mornings during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours to her Majesty, the Long Walk, in the Great Park, at Windsor, presented the gay and animated scene engraved upon the preceding page. The Queen and her illustrious Consort accompanied by their royal visitors and suites, are on their return from the customary morning airing to the Castle; and the entire party are *enjoyed* with the picturesque beauty of the right royal domain.

The locality is thus described in the "Journey Book of Berkshire:"—

The Long Walk is generally considered the finest thing of its kind in Europe. A perfectly straight road runs from the principal entrance of the Castle to the top of a commanding hill in the direct south, called Snow Hill, a distance of more than three miles. On each side of the road, which is slightly elevated, is a double row of stately elms, now at their maturity—some, indeed, beginning to show signs of decay. Nothing can be finer than the general effect of this fine avenue of trees. The stranger who is tempted to pursue the road to its termination on the hill, is amply repaid by a most splendid prospect of great extent, and comprehending objects of powerful interest. He is now upon the ridge, whose continuation about a mile to the eastward, leads to a spot which has given a name to the earliest, and, in some respects, the best, descriptive poem of our language, "Cooper's Hill." Windsor Castle appears almost at his feet, as his left is a magnificent expanse of forest scenery; to his right is the Thames, seen beyond the little plain of Runnymede, where Magna Charta was extorted from King John by his barons. The hills in the distance are those of Harrow and Hampstead.

In 1832 a colossal equestrian statue of George III. was erected on the highest point of this hill. The figure terminates the avenue, at a distance of about three miles and a half from the Castle, and, of course, forms a prominent object at every step of the way. It is raised upon a mass of stones intended to represent a rock. The total elevation of the statue and its pedestal is more than fifty feet. The statue itself is twenty-six feet in height. The circumstance, however, of the gradual approach to it through a vista of very lofty trees, and the large forms of the trees immediately surrounding it, greatly diminish the effect of its gigantic proportions. Till the spectator approaches within a hundred yards, he does not feel that the figures are of colossal dimensions. The likeness of the face to George III. is very remarkable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PARIS, NOVEMBER 21.

SPAIN.

As I anticipated, those bosom friends—those devoted patriotic friends to their country—the Moderate and *ci-devant* ultra Liberals, have not only fallen out, but are revengeful enemies. Narvaez openly intrigues against Serrano, and Serrano against Narvaez and the remainder of the partisans of Christina. The reasons given by the Moderates for this sudden change, is the lukewarmness of the Government and the municipal authorities to find out and punish the miscreants who on the 6th fired at General Narvaez. The General greatly pleases the municipality for making no demonstration of satisfaction at his narrow escape, whilst an insult offered to a drummer of the National Guard was made the subject for special report. Narvaez has carried his anger so far as to deprive the country of his services, and has sent to the Queen his resignation as Captain General of Madrid; and, that there might be no misunderstanding as to his real feelings, he refused being present at the grand banquet given by the Queen on the 12th, although Le asserted at the dinner given by the officers of the garrison: "I am inclined to believe that the *monster hunters* of Narvaez is not so much owing to the continuation of the municipality, as to the increasing popularity of General Serrano, and the refusal of the Queen to receive the resignation of the Lopez administration." Narvaez expected that immediately after the promulgation of the majority of the Queen, her satellites would have come into power, and he literally became the dictator of Spain. Fortunately for the Queen—fortunately for the country—she has proved to Spain have thwarted him in his ambitious designs, and sooner or later [illegible] and determined Government. [illegible] ministers, I will not abandon them." Long may [illegible] recruiting their friends, and intriguing for power. That, at the head of which is M. Gonzales Bravo, held a meeting on the 12th, at the house of M. Bravo, and resolved that the present ministry could not continue to direct the affairs of the country, and that they would support a ministry formed by M. Olozaga, provided the other members professed those patriotic opinions. The democrats demand a ministry composed of Campuzano, Las Navas, and his friends. The Francos de Pantiea have a ministry cut and dried—the Espartcrists another; in short, the Government, the Cortes, and the country is in a state of confusion and disorder.

The insurgents in Gallicia have been obliged to fly, whilst in Catalonia they still hold out. On the 12th a suspension of arms was agreed to between General Sanz and the insurgents of Barcelona, but on the 13th the fighting recommenced, and on the 14th Sanz was making vigorous preparations to attack Barcelona. It was not mistaken in discarding the report of the submission of Ametller: it now appears that Ametller, who is at the head of 4000 men, has shut himself up in the Fort of Figueras. On the 12th, the forts of Figueras and the neighbouring villages were put in requisition to convey to the fort large supplies of provisions. Several hundred head of cattle were taken in, also a large supply of corn and rice. The garrison of Figueras is included in the capitulation of Gerona, joined Ametller on the 12th. Prim, who has possession of the town of Figueras, has barricaded all the roads leading to the fort. Prim is greatly blamed for the facility allowed to the insurgents to concentrate themselves in Figueras; it is presumed for a long time. He expected that the surrender of Gerona would have hastened that of Barcelona, but he has been deceived, for the officers sent by Ametller to Barcelona had a narrow escape for their lives, when they announced that Gerona had capitulated. Several of the members of the Junta of Gerona have sought refuge in France.

ITALY.

Private letters from the frontiers of Italy of the 5th, state that a large body of insurgents had congregated near Rimini, and sought to form a junction with the Neapolitan political refugees. The chiefs of these bands were staying at Malta, Corfu and Corfoo. It is said that the insurgents intended to attempt a landing between Po and Marechia. Ferrara was in a state of great agitation. A few days since a shot was fired at the box of the Cardinal Legate, in the theatre of Ferrara. The Director of the Police of Rome had left for Bologna, in order to assist the Military Commander of that city. Five of the insurgents have been condemned to death by the military commission, and several others sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in irons. Much discontent was expressed throughout Italy at the consent given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the extradition of M. Viola de Bologna, one of the chiefs of the insurrection.

The sale of the magnificent and unique picture gallery of the late Cardinal Fesch is fixed for the month of March next, at Rome; the gallery contains, amongst other *chefs-d'œuvre*, some rare productions from such masters as Holbein, Teniers, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Guido, &c. &c.

GERMANY.

An agent of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, the inventors of Atmospheric Railways, reached Berlin on the 12th, and proposed to the Government to construct the line of lower Silesia and Prussia. The engineer has received a most gracious and favourable answer to this application, but has consented that they should lay down a line from Berlin to Charlottenburg. Should this succeed, they will have the contract for Lower Silesia.

The rebuilding of the Opera of Baden is being [illegible] and is expected to be finished by the month of September next year, and immediately on the 12th of October, the birthday of the King.

On the 1st the subscription books for the construction of the Saxon-Silesian railways were opened at Leipsic, and the amount required immediately filled up. Thus this great line, which traverses Germany from west to east, will be soon in [illegible] the line from Bonn to Cologne will be opened before the end of the year.

The ex-King of Holland, with his wife, and a numerous suite, took up their winter abode at Berlin, on the 10th.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 13.—A great reform is intended in the military affairs of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden. It consists in the establishment of a militia, similar to the Prussian Landwehr.

FRANCE.

It is reported to-day—but I doubt very much its truth—that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between M. Thiers and M. Guizot, and that the former gentleman has determined on the discussion on the address to attack the extension of the works at the fortifications, principally those at Vincennes and Saint Maur. M. Thiers says that he is desirous of declaring all share or responsibility of such of the works as were not commenced or decided on during his administration.

The following statistical account of the foreign commerce of France, published in the *Moniteur*, will be found highly interesting. It embraces from 1827 to 1841 inclusive. Of the general commerce, the annual imports were, taking the average, 790,200,000f., and the exports 783,400,000f., making a total of the two, 1,573,600,000f. Of the special commerce the imports were 548,500,000f., the exports 568,000,000f., and the total 1,116,500,000f. In the special commerce the principal imports were cotton, silk, colonial sugar, and common woods; the exports, silk, cotton, woollen and linen manufactured goods, wines and dressed skins. England during this period received 94,000,000f. worth of French merchandise, and returned other ones to the amount of 70,000,000f. The balance of trade with Spain was in favour of France to the amount of 34,000,000f., and with Switzerland, 17,000,000f. The interchanges of commerce between France and America, the German Union, the Netherlands, Tuscany, and the Roman States, were very nearly upon an equal balance. It was with Belgium, Sardinia, Russia, and British India, that the imports exceeded the exports. From 1827 to 1841, the receipts of the Customs amounted upon an average to the sum of 109,807,396f., and since 1836 this sum has uniformly been exceeded. The amount in 1841 was 137,000,000f. In the first five years of the fifteen the average was 107,000,000 only; in the second five years it was 109,500,000f. The annual receipts for Duties on imported threads was nearly 55,000,000f. The Customs and Salt Duties gave an annual average of 164,870,000f., taken upon the whole period.

Last evening it was reported in many circles that Abd-el-Kader had fallen into the hands of the French: on inquiring this morning I found that no such news had reached the Government. On the other hand, this much is certain, that the Age of Timesens, who was appointed by France, had deserted with all his followers, plundering every place on his road. He is believed to have crossed the Morocco frontier.

Count Molé is staying at Havre, from whence he will embark for England.

Viscount Chateaubriand has left Paris for London.

The King of Sweden has sent to General Narsape, military commander of the Lower Pyrenees, the decoration of Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword.

The following are the numbers of students who have entered during the present year the four principal colleges in Paris:—Charlemagne, 704 to 795; Saint Louis, 790 to 880; Louis le Grand, 1088 to 1095; Henri IV., 740 to 790.

"The First Fireside," a social ballad, by J. A. Wade, published in the last ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is literally sung the round of the English circles in Paris. It is greatly admired, and, I have not the least doubt, will become popular on the Continent.

"Don Sebastian," by Donizetti, continues to be played to overflowing houses at the Grand Opera; its third representation produced upwards of 6000 francs. Our musical world is much divided in opinion as to its merits, but it is generally acknowledged that the composition of Marschner is better adapted to the Italian than the French stage. The music in "Don Sebastian" throughout is melodious, but there are a great many reminiscences. The third act is rather *triste*, but the fourth is truly beautiful, particularly a trio—every night repeated. A rather amusing anecdote is related as connected with this trio. During the third act, one of our principal music publishers, Mr. S., treated for the copyright of the music with Donizetti—it was a hard bargain on both sides, and not concluded when the fourth act began. Mr. S. retired to the boxes, and believing that he was the fortunate proprietor of the copyright, he applauded the trio with all his might. At the moment a friend came into the box and informed S. that the Brothers Escudier had agreed for the partition with Donizetti; the enraged publisher mounted *quatre-à-quatre* to the abode of the rois, and whilst the preteres were crying out "his, his," he bellowed with the full force of his lungs "Assez, Assez, and from all parts of the house was now heard "A la porte, A la porte." S. retired, but true trio was not heard the second time.

"Maria de Rohan" was most enthusiastically received at the Italian Opera. Truly, Donizetti is a mighty man. On the 18th of October, 1842, he brought out, in Paris, his "Linda de Chamouni," and on the 6th of January, 1843, "Don Pasquale." The 3rd of June, 1843, "Maria de Rohan;" and the 13th November, 1843, "Don Sebastian," in Paris. Besides, preparing for San Carlo at Naples, "Catarina, Corraro," in three acts; writing for the Imperial Chapel of Vienna, a "Miserere," composed of nine parts, [illegible] recits, chœurs, &c., &c., in all 17 pieces, and composing an "Ave Maria," for five voices. This is what the Maitre de Chapelle of the Emperor of Austria, has delivered to the musical world during 18 months—and the same activity of Figaro is nothing compared to it. Donizetti *ci-devant* Donizetti *ré*—Donizetti *fa*—Donizetti *gui*; *presto l'opera serie*, *presto l'opera ouffa*, *subito* il miscrere!!! Ormè!!! Pago a la volta, per cadit 1! per cadit 1a!

The rehearsals have recommenced at the Grand Opera, for the ballet, at present called, "Les Caprices," the music by Burgmuller, Deldevez, and Adolphe Adam, by the by, the opera by the latter, in two acts, of which, report speaks in the highest terms, will be brought out next week at the Opera Comique. I forgot to mention that Donizetti has dedicated "Don Sebastian" to the Queen of Portugal.

"Shakspeare's Midsummer Night's Dream," put to music by Mendelssohn, has been performed four successive nights at the Baden Opera with the greatest applause.

Fanny Cerito has had an immense success at Rome, in the ballet, "Le Lac des Fées." She was well seconded by Saint Leon. Prince Pignatowski is now in Rome, directing at the theatre Apollo, the last written opera, "Ineldia dei Lambertazzi." "I Lombardi," by Verdi, was most favourably received at the Pergola of Florence; the principal characters were supported by Frezzolini, Poggi, and Gardoni. Mario is expected in a few days in Vienna, goes to Dresden, and from thence to Prague.

Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Paulus," has been translated into Italian by the Marquis Pepoli, Neapolitan. Mr. Kuhen has been named Maitre de Chapelle to he Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—If we are correctly informed, the government will propose the adoption of a system of differential duties. Its system is moderate, and has especially in view to encourage direct arrivals. We will give an example (choosing cotton) of the manner in which the ministerial plan generally proceeds. The duty on cotton will be five centimes per 100 kilogrammes when it is imported directly under the national flag, and 1 franc 70 centimes when it is imported by a foreign vessel. The government, it is thought, will not bring out the adoption of the system of differential duties to propose something precise concerning the organization of a society of commerce. It seems that in the budget of ways and means which is going to be laid before the Chambers can even now anticipate without considerable apprehension. The only child of the reigning King of Denmark is the Prince Royal, who is without male issue, which is also the case with the King's brother, Prince Ferdinand, the next in succession. After these, the next heir to the throne is the Prince Frederick William of Hesse Cassel, the son of the Princess Louise Charlotte, sister of the Danish King, and of the Landgrave William of Hesse. Prince Frederick William is married to a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.

WALLACHIA

A letter from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Nov. 2, published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 13th inst, states that according to report Prince Bibesco's long residence at Constantinople is caused by his desire to purchase the country of Wallachia from the Sultan. He is said to have offered for it 8,000,000 gulden, and the Emperor Nicholas is said to have guaranteed a loan to that amount on condition that the Prince places the country in pawn for the sum, and receives into it a Russian force till the whole debt be paid.

HUNGARY.

Great riots have taken place in the Comitat of Sjatamar. The populace wished to carry the election of the Opposition candidates by main force. The Comitat, however, annulled their return, and replaced them with others. When the Deputies arrived at Pesth young Hungary accompanied them with a charivari from Pesth to Presburg. This charivari was repeated at night, and the Hotel of the Deputies was assailed with stones. A lay figure, or rather a Guy, was made, and the following questions addressed to it:—"Who is the greatest rogue in Hungary?"—"Who is the greatest traitor?"—To these the mob replied, by shouting the names of the Deputies. Being driven away by the armed force, the crowd went to the residence of Count Jichy, and broke all the windows with stones.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers to the 19th September have been received, and deserve notice as conveying even more gratifying intelligence than the last; for the more formidable and disaffected leaders of the Boers are stated to have since assented to the proposals of the British Commissioner, Mr. Cloete. (We refer our readers to an engraving in a former number of our paper with reference to the Cape.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night, after an unusually fine run of seventeen days from New York. General Bertrand, who is on a tour through the Union, had arrived in New York, and was entertained by the French residents in that city with a dinner at Astor-house The kindness which he experienced appears to have gratified him exceedingly.

At Laguna active preparations are making for hostilities with Yucatan, which it is thought would be shortly commenced. The harbour had been closed by order of Santa Anna, and no vessels arriving from Campeachy, either with cargoes or in search of logwood, were allowed to enter.

The yellow fever is raging with fatal violence at Tobasco, and had carried off a number of the inhabitants.

By the arrival of the fast-sailing ship Ardonrdach, Captain Hackstaff, after a quick voyage of eighteen days, we have received New York papers of the 3rd instant.

The cotton market was inactive and there was no alteration in flour or grain. Ashes were in demand at 5 dollars 25 cents. to 5 dollars 28 cents. for pearls, and 4 dollars 50 cents. for pots. There was nothing of importance done in the foreign bill market; bills on London were held at 108 to 108½, and on France at 5f. 15c. to 5f. 20c.

In Canada, the Provincial Parliament was very active. A bill for the suppression of secret societies had passed in committee of the whole house. Another, for the prevention of party processions, said to be aimed at the Orange societies, had excited very great discussion. They had also a bill before them for the regulation of steam-boats in the province, which forbids the use of high-pressure engines.

By an arrival at Charleston, from Havannah, we learn that the newly-appointed Governor of Cuba had arrived, and would be installed in office the day the vessel bringing the news left.

The *New York Sun* announces the loss of the steamer Sarah Barnes, and sixteen lives. It appears that on the 24th ult., at noon, she crossed the Galveston bar, for the port of New York. On the following morning a leak was discovered in the hold. At nine A.M., when about 75 miles from Galveston, it was found that the water increased on the pumps, and the captain determined to run her on the nearest shore. At half-past two P.M., the water, notwithstanding their exertions, had ascended to the fires and the engine. Further efforts to counteract the leak were unavailing, and to save their lives became the concern of all. They set about constructing rafts of the cotton bales—four in all. Orders were given to cast off the boat's painter, and while doing this she sank, it being then 45 minutes past four in the afternoon. There were on board altogether thirty souls —of these, eighteen were got on the rafts, and twelve took to the sea. Of the former about five were saved, after drifting about three days and three nights. Two of them landed on Galveston Island, and the other three on Boldvair Point. Of the latter, but three reached.

A New York paper states that Illinois is now on the road to extraordinary prosperity. She has put her debtin train of liquidation. She has obtained the means of completing one of the most important public works in the whole country.

WEST INDIES.

The West India accounts, brought by the Royal Mail Company's steamer, Tweed, are very barren of information. The Jamaica papers allude to the beneficial effect of the late rains. The crops were looking well, and two vessels had arrived with labourers from the coast of Africa. The House of Assembly was to be opened two days after the departure of the Tweed, but nothing had transpired concerning the probable topics of the Governor's speech. At Demerara there had been a difference, amounting even to an assault, between the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Clancy, and a priest, as to the performance of the ordinary service of the church, and this had been a subject of general conversation and controversy in the settlement. Commercially speaking, the prospects of the colony (Demerara), were improving.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

THE QUEEN V. SIR JOSEPH WALMSLEY.

This was an information filed by the Attorney-General, to recover back a sum of £4600 from the defendant, as money had and received by the defendant to the use of the Crown. Sir Joseph Walmsley advanced a large sum of money to a maltster named Armitage, and had in his possession a large quantity of malt, the property of Armitage. An extent issued for malt duties due by Armitage, and the corn which the plaintiff held, and on which he claimed a lien, was seized for the Crown. The solicitor for the crown, by letter, directed Sir Joseph Walmley to sell the corn; and he did so, retaining the amount due to him, and paying over the surplus (a sum of £400) to the officers of the Crown. It was afterwards settled, by a case in this court, that the lien on property legally seized by the Crown could not prevail against the claims of the Crown, and Sir Joseph Walmsley was called upon to refund the money he had received and appropriated in payment of his own debt. There was a verdict for the Crown for the amount claimed.—On Tuesday, the Attorney-General shewed cause against the rule obtained to set aside the verdict for the Crown; and Mr. Kelly and Mr. Crompton having been heard in support of the rule, the court said, that the property legally seized when the rule was granted, did not apply. The verdict for the Crown was therefore to stand, and the rule conditional was discharged.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

In the case of the Queen v. Forbes Mr. Neill, the defendant appeared to receive judgment for an assault on Mr. Abel Smith.

ROLLS COURT.

On Tuesday the arguments in the case of the Duke of Brunswick v. the King of Hanover, were commenced, and occupied the court for several days; but, finally, judgment was postponed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

IN RE CHARLES LOUIS DE BOURBON, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE DUKE OF NORMANDY.

The Duke of Normandy was represented by Mr. Nicholls for Mr. Barrit, an upholsterer, of Camberwell green, and by a creditor in person. He was supported by Messrs. Cooke and Woodroffe.—The insolvent, whose singular claims to the throne of France have been before the public for some time, came into court on Tuesday, accompanied by the Count de la Barre, Mr. Pater, of Symond's Inn, his solicitor, and other friends. He professes to be the lawful son and heir of Louis XVI., who was brought to have died in the Tower of the Temple. He is allowed to bear a very strong resemblance to the Bourbon family, and his mien and bearing are characteristic of his pretensions. The court was much crowded. His schedule is a somewhat extraordinary document. In addition to his claim as the Dauphin of France to the throne of that kingdom, he inserts all his right and interest in the Castle of St Cloud and the Castle of Rambouillet, near Paris, and late personal property which were purchased by his mother, Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France, and her private property, at a cost of eighty thousand francs. There is entered also for the benefit of his creditors, all his right and interest to the sum of about £200,000 in the funds of the English Government, being the value of certain ships which were deposited with Admiral Hood by the authorities of Toulon in the year 1793, by way of trust, for the benefit of Louis XVII., the Dauphin of France. It appeared that he had been in custody on the Queen's Prison since March last, during which period he had been allowed by the court from the unclaimed dividends, under the 18th section, the sum of £ The agreement of his debts was £2200 3s. 3d. Those twice entered were in all £911, leaving the debts for which he had received consideration £4,959 2s. 2d. There were no profits and no debts due to him. His insolvency, or rather his inability to pay his debts—for he declared himself solvent—was ascribed to his not having been permitted to complete an invention for warlike purpose, which he intended to offer the British Government, who had not satisfied his just claims in other respects, and he remained in consequence of the seizure of his property by a creditor before the invention was perfected.—Mr. Nicholls examined the insolvent at some length, to ascertain whether there was any and what property which might be obtained for the benefit of the creditors. The result was that his title to the possession of the property mentioned in the schedule depended upon those papers and documents which related to his identity, signed by his royal father in the Tower of the Temple previous to his being seized by Louis Philippe in 1830 when he was before the French public to obtain justice. The Court directed amendments required by the creditors to be made in the schedule. The insolvent will be then discharged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—TURN-OUT OF POWER-LOOM WEAVERS.—The weavers in the employ of Messrs. Hayley, of Stalybridge, turned out on Friday morning, for an advance of one penny per cut. The hands still continue out. The turn-out at Messrs. Rayner's, of Ashton, still continues. Some few, however, have gone in, but have had to be guarded to and from work by the police. In consequence of many of the weavers congregating in the public streets, the deputy constable has issued bills, giving notice that any person obstructing the footpath will be proceeded against according to law.

BIRMINGHAM.—COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.—The Executive Council of the complete Suffrage Union met at Birmingham on Monday afternoon, the President in the Chair. The sub-committee, to whom it was remitted to consider the best means for obtaining the support of the constituencies to Mr. Crawford's proposal to move amendments that the supplies be withheld until the grievances of the people are heard and redressed, reported that they had considered the subject and had resolved to recommend that electors and non-electors in every borough should send distinct memorials requesting their representatives in Parliament to give effect to it.

BUCKINGHAM.—POACHERS.—We regret to learn that a serious affray, between Lord Galloway's gamekeeper and a party of poachers took place on the farm of Penkiln, in Sorbie parish, on Monday night last. It appears that on that night Mr. Wright, his brother-in-law, and apprentice on his rounds with five assistants, fell in with a party of eight poachers, engaged in "netting" hares. They were armed with pitchforks and sticks, and had a double-barrelled gun among them, part of which having also been pressed into service. The keepers having captured one of them, his companions made a desperate attempt at his rescue, in which they succeeded, having, we regret to learn, struck down and severely wounded Mr. Wright on the head and different parts of the body.

BERKSHIRE.—ANOTHER INCENDIARY FIRE AT TILEHURST.—On Friday se'nnight, a fire broke out at Church-end Farm, Tilehurst, about three miles from Reading, and in a short time destroyed a barn full of wheat, the stables, in which were four horses, all of whom were burnt to death, the outbuildings, and several pigs. There cannot be a doubt that the miscreant who set fire to the Bareford's Farm in the same parish, about a mile and a half distant, about a week before, committed the crime on Friday night. A very bad feeling evidently exists in this extensive parish, and great alarm is felt by all owners of agricultural property.

LANCASHIRE.—CHURCH ROBBERIES.—On the 11th inst. the church at Walkden Moor, in the township of Worsley, near Manchester, was sacrilegiously broken into and entered, and the clergyman's surplices, a pint bottle of wine, wax candles, and other articles, were stolen. On the 13th instant, the parish church of Stretford, near Manchester, was also entered, and the surplices, an aquavitæ coat, and five bottles of port wine were stolen. A reward of £5 has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

ACCIDENT AT THE MANCHESTER THEATRE.—On Friday se'nnight, *The Tempest* was performed at this theatre. As Miss Gardiner, who played *Ariel*, was, in the first scene, swinging at some distance above the stage, the wire by which she was suspended snapped, and she was precipitated to the ground. She was but slightly injured.

OLDHAM.—A great portion of the mill of Mr. John Lees, Primrose-hill, Old ham, together with a considerable quantity of valuable machinery, were consumed on Thursday se'nnight, by a conflagration, the cause of which remains at present unknown, but is believed to have been accidental. The property destroyed is estimated at about £5,000.

RUTLAND.—On the night of the 18th an incendiary fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Henry Stanson, Craven Hotel, Oakham; and on the night of the 14th several stacks of wheat, barley, and oats, and a quantity of hay and straw, were wilfully destroyed by fire at Castle Farm, Tattersal, Lincolnshire; a reward of £50 for discovery has been offered by Earl Fortescue, a further reward of £50 by Mr. Cork Chandler, the tenant, and her Majesty's pardon is also promised to any person for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries.

SALISBURY ELECTION.—The contest for the representation of Salisbury has been attended with the greatest activity and excitement. The leading members of the Anti-Corn Law League have been for several days in the city, daily addressing crowded audiences. Such was the apprehension of violence on the part of the opposite party, that they applied for a body of the London police and a troop of cavalry, to ensure the protection of the voters. The prominent supporters of Mr. Bouverie, the free-trade candidate, and son of Earl Radnor, on the other hand, allege that London prizefighters and notorious bribers have been imported to Salisbury by the friends of Mr. Campbell, the Conservative candidate. The nomination took place on Wednesday, when the candidates having addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Bouverie, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Campbell, which commenced on Thursday morning at eight o'clock.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Campbell	.. ..	310
Bouverie	.. ..	367
Majority for Campbell	.. .. ..	—51

ST. ALBAN'S.—At a meeting of the corporation of St. Alban's, on the 9th inst. Mr Alderman William Langley was unanimously elected Mayor of the borough for the ensuing year.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES. The Special Commissioners have been in Haverfordwest prosecuting their inquiries into the grievances of which the people complain in this district since Monday. Their inquiry was conducted in the grand jury-room in the Town-hall. A number of persons have been before them detailing their grievances, which, however, eventually all resolve themselves into one the abject poverty of the people. The commissioners proceeded to Narberth on Saturday, to Newcastle Emlyn on Monday, to Cardigan on Wednesday, and they were to be at Aberystwith yesterday.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS. The scenes of these memorable Prosecutions will be recorded by other and than that of the pen, artists are seated in every nook busy in conveying the features of the scene to those far away; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has commissioned the eminent artist Mr. Jones, of Cannon-row, London, to limn the visages of judges, jury, counsel, conspirators, and all concerned. Much amusement was caused to the unemployed members of the Bar as they recognised the features of their elder and more celebrated brethren growing into life beneath the artist's pencil.—*Times, November* 20.

SONGS BY MACLISE.—Madame Dulcken, the accomplished pianiste, gave the first of these delightful treats, on Wednesday night, to a numerous assemblage of her friends and patrons at her residence in Harley-street. The bill of fare was such as the extreme—some of the oldest *morceaux* of Mozart, Hummel, Mendelssohn, and Weber being served up with a *gusto* that was relished highly by a company of excellent palates. Weber's "Sonata in D Minor," and Mozart's Quartet (the 8th) were gems of the highest value. Madame Dulcken, in the former, and Mr. Willey, in the latter, performed admirably. M. Sainton and Mr. Schelles, in the latter and unobtrusive manner, conducted the concert like that which he is—a perfect musician and a modest man.

FIRE AT LUTON HOO.—On Friday an address, numerously signed by the inhabitants of Luton, was presented to the Marquis of Bute, sympathising with his lordship on the destruction of his princely mansion, and congratulating him on the rescue of the splendid pictures and valuable library. The noble marquis, in reply, thanked his neighbours, of all classes, for having exposed their lives in the preservation of his property; and his lordship took occasion to contradict the report of the late fire having been open the entire day. His lordship said he believed, that "there never was an occasion on which the working-classes, both men and women, exerted themselves more decidedly and cordially.

We understand that Mr. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Advocate for Scotland, has been elected Dean of the Faculty by a large majority. This is the only instance of such an honour having been conferred on a Lord Advocate since the time of Lord Melville.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The American government has recently set the Admiralty an example by naming a fine first-class corvette, just launched at Pittsburg, the "Pittsmouth."

An unusual activity, a correspondent informs us, prevails amongst the friends now in London of the ex-Regent of Spain; additions from Spain have been made with in the last few days to their numbers.

A number of German emigrants, male and female, arrived at Hamburg last week by ship from Pennsylvania. They were sadly disappointed in what they had been given to believe. They found they had been greatly deceived in their expectations of the transatlantic world.

The Minister of Justice at Amsterdam acting *ad interim* as Minister of Finance, gives notice that the amount of Treasury notes issued, up to the end of last month, was 11,950,000 florins.

Friday week the celebrated Debating Society in Dublin, called the Historical Society, conspicuous in the annals of Irish eloquence, and which, after an existence of half a century, had been dissolved in 1810, was revived.

The Insolvent Court was closed on Saturday in consequence of a sudden and serious illness with which the Chief Commissioner (Lord Cottenham) was attacked.

During the last month some very extensive purchases have been made in Ireland of bulls, milch cows, and ewes, of the best breeds the country can produce, on account of the Belgian Government, for the purpose of improving their own breeds, which are of a very inferior quality compared with those of England.

All the principal carriers to Liverpool have had a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of closing their establishments on Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Peake, one of the Queen's messengers, who had died suddenly on Wednesday last, when the jury returned a verdict of Died from Apoplexy.

During the last week, an enormous whale has been visiting our coast in search of herrings, its favourite food, and was distinctly seen on Sunday morning in the Downs, sending up its natural fountains.

The *Liverpool Herald* states that Mr. Carte, on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of that town, has addressed a letter to the new Arms Act, [illegible] to the Liverpool Exchange, from London, 100 miles nearer for having consented in that vessel some guns, swords, and pistols, and importing the same without the necessary license. The application was granted.

Lord Rokeby has returned 10 per cent. at his recent audit to his tenants on his estates in the north.

The amount of cash expended by the army in Ireland last year was half a million sterling.

On Saturday morning the Fairy, Woolwich steam-boat, was moored off the Penitentiary, Millbank, to receive on board nearly one hundred male convicts, who, after sentence, had been sent to the Penitentiary for classification previous to being sent abroad. The convicts, who were handcuffed two-and-two, were soon on board, and the Ferry started for the Hulks at Woolwich.

"It appears," says the *Reformer*, "that the Bishop of Chalons, who was formerly an officer of dragoons, treated the censure of the Council in a rather cavalier manner. On receipt of the letter of the Keeper of the Seals reprimanding him of the decision of the Council, M. de Prilly is said to have called together his entire Chapter, and chanted a *Te Deum*."

The steam-ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, took her departure about five o'clock on Sunday night. She carried out, in addition to her Majesty's mails a fair number of passengers for Halifax and Boston.

The Rev. J. J. Taylor has been appointed President of the Roman Catholic College of Carlow.

The first cargo of the new cotton crop arrived at Liverpool, by the ship King Cotton Man, from New Orleans, on Saturday.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to hear that the Hon. Mrs. Ramsden, the Earl Fitzwilliam, and the other trustees of Sir John Wm. Ramsden, Bart., have most liberally consented, in answer to a memorial presented to them by the Vicar of Huddersfield, to afford facilities for the erection of four additional churches in that large parish. They have not only allotted sites, but have also promised £5000 towards the erection of each church.

It is a remarkable fact that until last week the town of Carmarthen, with a population of ten thousand souls, was destitute of that which is so common in every town and almost every village in England, namely, a butcher's shop. One, however, has just been opened.

Mr. W. Farren is gradually recovering from his recent attack of apoplexy.

The long expected rolls for the second dividend of the Burmese prize money have at length been received at the East India House, and the several claimants will, in all probability, be paid their respective demands early next month.—*Court Circular.*

The Aire and Calder Company, in consequence of the railway competition, have found it necessary to reduce freightages of goods between Leeds and Hull, from 27s. per ton, its value a few months ago, to 5s. 6d., the present price.

Mount Etna was, at the close of last month, throwing out volumes of flame.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Inverness, Nov. 18.—"Lieutenant Munro passed through this town yesterday, on his way to visit his venerable father in Tain, previous to surrendering to take his trial at the forthcoming sessions of the Central Criminal Court, in reference to the late unfortunate duel with Colonel Fawcett. He landed from a Humburgh steamer at Hull on Friday last."

According to a Berlin letter of the 10th instant, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, the illness that placed the life of Prince Albert of Prussia in danger was a schirrus of the liver, which, however, has been cured by persevarance in the homœopathic treatment, in which his Royal Highness has, it is said, great confidence.

The Custom-house authorities at Lisle have discovered quite a new commodity on which to put an import duty—*the bones of Saints*, the remains of departed holiness, the relics of cardinals or popes, &c.

We are informed that the out-pensioners are to be immediately placed in an efficient state of exercise, and are to be in a short time called out for permanent duty.

It is in contemplation to make a branch railway from the Faugh-bourn station, on the Great Western line, to the town of Newbury, a distance of between fourteen and fifteen miles.

A Prospectus has been issued of a new railway from Harrogate and Knaresborough, to form a junction with the York and North Midland line at Bolton Percy station.

Tuesday last was the anniversary of the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal Victoria Adelaide Louisa, who completed her third year.

The French Mint has just struck a very fine medal, in commemoration of the visit of the Queen Victoria to the Chateau d'Eu. On the obverse is the [illegible] of the young Sovereign of Great Britain, and on the reverse the following legend:—"*A M. Louis, Roi des Français, Reine M. Louis Philippe, Reine des Français, en Visite à Eu le 2 Septembre* 1843."

A rumour in Oxford is very generally created, that at the end of the present term the Rev. Dr. Wynter intending to resign the Vice-Chancellorship, and a letter announcing the vacancy of the Presidency of St. John's College. The subject-matter of Mrs. Wynter, who has been for some time labouring under the effects of change of air, is said to be the cause of his coming to this determination.

A party of Dublin gambling fellows attended at Newry races on Tuesday se'nnight, and opened a "hell" in a respectable house in that town. They allowed several to win the first night, expecting to pay themselves with interest; but in the mean time they were "sold" and hunted by the police authorities. One gentleman is said to have won £100 from them.

On Monday morning Surgeon James Dillon committed suicide by precipitating himself from the second floor window of his residence in Dominick-street, Dublin.

A mass of solid native copper, 6,000 lbs weight, from the United States, coast of Lake Superior, is on its way to the National Institute, at Washington.

A notice from the Irish Office of Ordnance has just been issued, requiring proposals for the conveyance of stores by land carriage to and from Dublin, and the several stations in Ireland, during a period of one year from the 1st of January next.

The Earl of Harewood has given £300 to the subscription for the restoration of York Minster.

The office of curator and surveyor of the National and Royal Picture Galleries, Kaslake, R.A., and secretary to "the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts," has been given to Charles Locke.

We are happy to state, that by a recent convention arrangements between the Post Office of England and Holland have been established, which secure to both countries a liberal reduction of postage.

M. C. Fermond has laid a communication before the Academy of Sciences, in which he believes he has proved that the cause of sound is a spiral motion given to the air.

The working men of Edinburgh have commenced a movement to establish baths on a grand scale for their own use in that city. They are to hold a public meeting for the purpose under the auspices of Lord Dunfermline.

Mr. Hutt, M.P. (according to a report of the proceedings of the Gateshead Free-trade Society), intends speaking in favour of Mr. Villiers's motion for a repeal of the corn laws in the next session of Parliament.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol held a confirmation at Cheltenham, on Tuesday.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Tamworth was held at the Town-hall, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of considering and arranging plans for the reception of the Queen and Prince Albert, on their anticipated visit to Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir R. Peel, Bart.

The post of Lieutenant Governor of Chester Castle, which has become vacant by the demise of Captain Fraser, will not be filled up.

The number of admission tickets sold for the ball and concert given at Guildhall, on Thursday week, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Polish refugees, exceeded 1,600. The expenses for refreshments, quadrille band, &c. &c., amounted to about £450, and, after deducting all necessary outlays, a surplus of about £470 remains to be handed over to the association.

LITERATURE.

THE COMIC ALMANACK FOR 1844.

Rigdum Funnidos's Budget for the coming year is, all things considered, as attractive as ever. True it is that other wits, whose province it is to "shoot folly as it flies," have occasionally anticipated the patriarchal Rigdum in cooking up his almanack; and the arrangement is scarcely so unique in editorial *manœuvrerie* as in former years. Nevertheless, "the Ephemeris in Jest and Earnest" for 1844 is rich in original drollery and humour from beginning to end. The public folly—great enough, it must be owned—are unsparingly ridiculed; and the weak points of private life are pleasantly quizzed. We quote a few specimens.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR.
THE TAX ON PROPERTY.

There's a something agreeable in the idea
Of having for income "Ten Thousand a-Year."

But property, while it possesses its beauties,
Is burdened not only with rights but with duties.
It well may be said that the strongest of backs
Is bent with the weight of the Property Tax.
"Ten Thousand a-Year" is expected to sport
A carriage of every conceivable sort;
A britchska, a Clarence, landau, and pleasunce,
He must purchase as fast as the makers invent 'em.
Each vehicle fashion compels him to take,
Till "Ten Thousand a-Year" is reduced to a break.
Of lazy domestics, in livry and out,
A tribe must he kept to be lounging about.
On wages exorbita nt enough, it is true,
They ye nothing on earth—but their master—to do.
The larder, as well as the pockets, they clear:
'Tis part of the tax on "Ten Thousand a-Year."

The blessings of wealth would be given in vain,
To one who'd not swim all his friends in champagne:
His dinners must needs be the talk of the season,
As feasts of which ear can be thought—and with reason.
As a lavished lacquey, perchance, they may wait
Some usurer, having a lien on the plate
Who will not allow it to pass from his sight,
Although to its owner its lent for the night:
The usurer gracefully keeps in the rear,
Not to bar the effect of "Ten Thousand a-Year."

Then bails must be given the *selons* to fill,
And run he met in a graceful quadrille:
'Tis sweet, e'en on bankruptcy's margin to stand,
While hailed by the music of dun's loud hand.
Such luxuries can't be succeeded as dear
To one who's possessed of "Ten Thousand a-Year."

Without a town mansion, a park, and a seat,
The rich man's establishment is not complete;
But, still, on an annual tour he must roam;
His house must on no account serve for his home;
For servants, its comforts may do very well,
He must wander abroad to some foreign hotel.
When the season is over, in town to appear
Would be *très mauvais goût* if "Ten Thousand a-Year."

Extravagant family, daughters and sons,
Will distant connections who pester like duns,
On the strength of the fact that their wealthy relation
Can't suffer their wants to reflect on his station—
The family's dignity, honour, and pride;
And many a heavy incumbrance beside,
Of which but a few on the surface appear,
All make up the tax on "Ten Thousand a-Year."

The squibbery upon the "things fitting" for an almanack is very smart; *et cæt.*—

PREDICTIONS FOR JANUARY.—In examining the horoscope, it seems to embrace a wide scope of horrors. There will be dark days for England, which we must be prepared for by lighting candles. After New Year's Day there will be many bowls, and Turkey will be torn to pieces by domestic violence.

THE GARDEN.—If anything is done in the garden at this time of the year, perhaps the best thing will be to run about in it. Do not attempt to move any of your trees, but keep your junior branches moving as much as possible. This is the best time to take your shrub in-doors; but it should be rum-shrub, watered in moderation, and taken at night over a cheerful fire.

RECISIONS IN HILARY TERM.

The property in a lodger's possession may be seized for rent due from a tenant, but it does not appear that the longer s.s.f possession can legally be taken away from him

A flaw in a lease will not always let in the heir, but the air is frequently let in by a flaw in the building.

When a conveyance has already sufficient parties, it has been decided that the remainder-man may be shut out. This was decided in the case of Podger *versus* the driver and conductor of the Atlas omnibus.

If a party offers to pledge himself, *semble*, that a pawnbroker cannot be compelled to take him in, though it is done frequently.

It is not yet decided whether the new act for the protection of the Queen's person, which inflicts a penalty for presenting fire-arms at the Queen's person, does or does not extend to the sentinels on duty, who present arms at her Majesty whenever she leaves the palace.

The New Poor Law Act, prohibiting all out-door relief, does not apply to trees, which may be re-leaved out of doors at the usual period.

It is a question whether, by the recent law, which says that all children under five are to be carried gratuitously in any stage-carriage, a mother may insist on claiming free passage for four children by any public conveyance.

It has been decided that the act giving the net proceeds of a slave ship to the captors, does not mean that they are only entitled to the fish caught in nets on board the vessel.

The Court of Queen's Bench has declared that a minor under the age of ten years cannot legally be a miner since the passing of the Mines and Collieries' Regulation Act.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

Patents will, it is expected, be granted—

To Sir Robert Peel, for a new and most efficacious manner of sweeping by machinery, as exemplified in his very sweeping machinery of the Income Tax.

To Lady Sale, for carrying Britannia metal to a high degree of perfection

To Drs. Newman and Pusey, for an entirely new method of introducing heat into churches.

To Lord Brougham, for the application of rotatory motion, with a view of obtaining power

To the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an extension of the use of the screw, so as to augment its pressure.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, for a new method of diminishing pauperism by reducing the number of paupers; and also for an improved process of grinding.

To Daniel O'Connell, for a most effectual method of draining Ireland.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

IN JANUARY.—That on the 8th, fire insurance policies must be attended to; and that, although honesty is the best policy, it will not be available in case of fire.

FEBRUARY.—That, on the 7th, Dr. Maskelyne died; but as we do not know how to pronounce an opinion on this Maskelyne, it is better for us to remain neuter.

MARCH.—That the month is a stormy one at sea, causing leaks in ships, and that, on the 1st, being St. David's day, leeks are worn in the hat by Welshmen.

APRIL.—That the assessed tax papers are sold at cost price in the month, and that last year 1,000,000 were so sold at a halfpenny per sheet.

MAY.—That on the 14th, Wesley was married, in 1749, and that, when it was found he could not be pulled with the small-pox, the invention itself may be pulled against any other.

JUNE.—That the sun is before the clock on the 7th, which may be remedied by placing the clock before the sun. *Mem.* It will do no good to place it before the sun.

JULY.—That the days decrease in the course of the month; and that, on the 3rd of July, 1830, Algiers lost a Dey altogether

AUGUST.—That Napoleon was born on the 15th, and Andrew Marvel on the 16th, but that the former was really a greater marvel than the latter

SEPTEMBER.—Your grapes will now begin to want looking after. If you do not bag them yourself, and your vine happens to be in an exposed situation, you may expect that some one will come and bag them for you.

OCTOBER.—The melons can only be raised in hot beds; and, of course, the hotter the bed the better the melons. Some fruit gardeners recommend a layer of cinders; but red hot ashes, enclosed in a warming pan, will heat your bed quicker and more lightning. It is usual to cover the bed over with a frame, with panes of glass in it; a good thick counterpane would perhaps be more effective.

NOVEMBER.—The 5th is Guy Fawkes day, which is commemorative of an attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament on the 5th of November, 1605.

DECEMBER.—That the close of the year is the proper time to begin a system of keeping accounts, for you will have plenty of accounts to begin to enable you to commence keeping them.

POPULAR ERRORS.

Sandwich is *not* famous for the Sandwiches.

Venetian blinds are *not* imported from Venice.

The captain of a steamer, when at his post, is not a post-captain.

The sense of pain is not the same in each sharp without the application of blunt.

It is an error to suppose that the stature of man is diminished, for the length men go to in the present day was never surpassed. The tallest men are to be found in Lincolnshire.

Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem. They are not called artichokes, because any one who makes a hearty meal on them will run the chance of being choked.

It is a vulgar error that beer is turned sour by thunder. The fact is that beer may be turned sour by lightning, which does not know how to conduct itself.

Home made articles are not always the best; and, indeed, when made at home, they are often so mysterious, that there is really no making them out.

George Cruikshank's illustrative etchings are in his best vein, and he has adopted the quaint old fashion of making them so many talking pictures. "The Great Anti-Temperance Meeting," with the impersonated wines and liquors, is the acme of drollery. Small beer, punch, rum, and old Tom, are essentially and spiritedly characteristic. "The Tee-to-tal Procession," a sort of Temperance pageant in the means of spending £10,000 a-year, will convulse many a fireside circle with laughter. Its comic minutiæ are exhaustless. "The Charity Ball Dancing for the Million" is capital. "The Height of Speculation, Groundless Expectations," is an excellent burlesque on the "Aerial" hoax upon gullibility. It is a most masterly composition, independent of its broad satire. "The Royal Academy" is a graphic paraphrase on the well-known print of the Village Schoolmaster. "Guy Fawkes" treated classically, an unexhibited cartoon, is a neat piece of quizzing by George Cruikshank. These are the only illustrations we can point out to the reader, but the entire series is in Cruikshank's raciest manner, almost inexhaustible in little points of humour, and original to a line. We need scarcely add our hearty commendation of this very lively budget of fun.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN, By B. Maund, F.L.S. R. Groombridge. The publications of this popular work, now in course of publication, will, doubtless, be very acceptable to a large class of purchasers. Each number is illustrated with four engravings of plants, carefully coloured.

THE DICTIONARY OF TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION. By G. Francis, F.L.S., &c. W. Britain.

This work, originally published in numbers, now forms a neat volume. It explains the objects, terms, statistics, laws, and regulations of the Exchange, Customs, public affairs, banking, moneys, weights, shipping, fisheries, imports, exports, book-keeping, commercial geography, national flags, and the general affairs of business; the whole illustrated by 400 engravings. The definitions appear to be carefully executed, although brief, they contain many valuable facts and statistics; making the book, altogether, a very useful contribution to cheap literature. As a specimen of the illustrations, we may state that, under "New Zealand," are engraved the seal and flag of that promising colony.

CURIOSITIES OF MODERN TRAVEL. D. Bogue.

This little Book consists of incidents and adventures *sliced* from works published during the present year; which feature the compiler observes "could not reasonably be expected to be wisely withholds at whose cost. A volume culled from so rich a store of materials could not fail to be attractive, set off as it is by several smart illustrations; and it will, doubtless, prove an acceptable holiday present.

ETIQUETTE OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. D. Bogue.

To "drink tea by stratagem," and "tell the clock by algebra," were but minor exploits compared with the object of this *brochure*, which is a sort of Aerial railway for the uninitiated into "the blissful state." Although, in common parlance, every man should speak of the *fair* as he has found it, the maxim will hardly hold good in this case, else "the Etiquette" may be called to book for many disappointments and crosses. Jesting apart, there are some serviceable hints in this little tome.

AUSTRALIA; Its History and Present Condition. By the Rev. W. Burns.

Priddy, M.A.

This is a well-chosen volume of "The Englishman's Library;" for, next to acquiring a perfect knowledge of the history of our mother-country, is the importance of being well acquainted with that of her colonies. The work before us is avowedly compiled from the travels of Grey, Mitchell, Sturt, Oxley, Laing, and other accredited authors; but the compiler's chief aim is to call the attention of his countrymen, both at home and in the colonies, "to the evils which have arisen from the absence of moral restraint and religious instruction in colonies of civilised and (nominally) Christian men." These evils, with the avowal that all the reverend compiler's "proceedings subject to those institutions with which it has pleased God to bless us as native land," will best characterise his modest-sized volume. Apart from the value to be attached to it as a contribution of early to Christian duty, the work before us is very attractive for its excellent sketches of the native and colonial character, the scenery of the country, &c. It is, moreover, embellished with several well-executed views, &c.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

It is truly surprising that after the long and friendly intercourse that has subsisted between England and France, such a contrast should exist between the working of the English and the French mails. The railways on this side the Channel have nearly superseded the old mail-coaches; but when the mails were conveyed by coaches, it is impossible to forget the extraordinary exertions made throughout the remotest part of the empire to "keep time," and the surprising exactness with which the mails arrived at every town throughout their respective routes. The few that are still in existence still maintain their character for speed and punctuality.

The Duke de Nemours would do well to make himself acquainted with our system, for there is nothing in France requires so much improvement as the mode by which their mails are conveyed. It is true that they are exceedingly adroit in the administration of plenty of noise and bustle in changing horses and getting along the road. Neither the horses nor the whips are spared, but the result at the end of the journey proves that the exertions have been misapplied. There is plenty of galloping and rolling about, plenty of whipping and scolding, but we miss the care and attention to the horses, the quiet and unobtrusive labour by which the power and energies of the team are reserved for that part of the road where they can be useful, and the cool determination to be in the "right place" at the "right time." Unlike an English coachman, the drivers cannot look up at the clock at the end of their destination, and point out with pride that they are in time to a minute.

We would recommend the Duke de Nemours (whose character as a sportsman is so well established) to take back to France with him a series of the engravings called "Coaching Recollections," from the celebrated pictures of Mr. Henderson. They would afford our friends on the other side of the Channel some idea of the admirable way in which our mails and coaches were formerly conducted. They would give them some notion of "Changing," of "Starting," and of "Waking up" when time must be regained; and if they would apply these valuable hints to the *malle poste* between Calais and Paris, the public would materially benefit by the alteration. Not an hotel in Calais or Boulogne, from Quillac's and the Hotel du Nord down to every auberge on the road to Paris, should be without these engravings. They would teach the French aspirants to the box to form "their costume" on the "fast principle," to eschew their "*pahs*," and "*hahs*," and their "*hoorooks*," and doff their dirty blouse with credit. They would discover that they have never yet known how to hold the whip or the reins, or to keep their teams together; and that although a trotting waggon is good enough in its way, it cannot compare with an English mail-coach.—*Times.*

THE NELSON COLUMN SCAFFOLDING.

The following additional details of this ingenious improvement will be read with interest in connexion with the large engraving in our paper last week.

The scaffolding employed in constructing the Nelson column is 170 feet in height, 96 feet square at the base, and contains 150 loads of timber. This kind of scaffolding was first introduced into use by Grissell and Peto, in the erection of the Reform Club-house in Pall-mall, some three years since, and was found to possess so many advantages over the scaffolding made with poles, that it is not only used by Grissell and Peto at the new houses of Parliament, and in all their other heavy contracts where masonry is chiefly concerned, but is coming into general use by other large builders; as at the Royal Exchange, Sun Fire Office, and the new Club-house in St. James's street.

Its stability has recently been tested beyond all doubt at the Nelson column, both as to its resistance to wind at a great altitude, and in its strength and steadiness while hoisting heavy weights.

One of the advantages of this mode of scaffolding is that the timber is all convertible for the building at which it may be used; and, as the scaffolding may be dispensed with as soon as the carcase is covered in, the timber is generally used up in the internal carpentry of the building. Again, the enormous waste in scaffold-cords is also avoided, as well as the expence of a number of mason's labourers, who are always necessarily in attendance upon the scaffolding of the ordinary kind during its use.

The machine which works upon the top, and by which all materials are hoisted, is called a "Traveller," and the facility by which the mason is enabled to set his stonework is of considerable moment to the builder. A model of the scaffolding in Trafalgar-square, and of the column, has just been placed in the Museum of the National Institution at New York.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—It is intended to open this bridge early in May next. The abutments on either side of the Thames, and the pier on the Hungerford side, are completed. The pier on the Lambeth side is expected to be finished by Christmas. The length from pier to pier will be 600 feet, the entire length of the bridge, from the abutments on the Hungerford side to the opposite side will be 1440 feet. Its breadth in "the clear" will be about 15 feet, and its height from the water level to the footway, 28 feet.

VIEW IN NELSON DISTRICT, NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

We resume our illustrations of this promising colony with the following extracts from letters received from Nelson; one of these is from a young man on the Surveying Staff, and dated Massacre Bay, April 17, 1843, in which he says—"In answer to your question about land, houses, &c., I should say that at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of Nelson have a garden; there have been quite sufficient vegetables grown this summer for the supply of the town. I cannot exactly say how many houses there are in Nelson; the labouring classes generally make mud houses, but the greater part of them make a tot-toi (grass) house, when they first land; and when they fix upon where they intend to live, they make a good mud house. The gentry have mostly built wooden houses, and some of brick. I think it would be no exaggeration to say, that there are 300 acres under cultivation in the settlement, both town and country. ——— is doing very well. I think when my time is up with the Company, that I shall join my capital to his, and farm. We catch wild pigs here they are very excellent. Pigeons are also very plentiful; we can go out, and in half an hour bring home sufficient to make a dinner for two dozen men." "Port Nelson, April 27, 1843: We have had a most delightful summer; indeed, the niceness of the weather is really monotonous; the luxuriance of the production of the soil is quite interesting. I have had a good crop (although a small one) of French beans in seven weeks, from seed. Upon the whole, the settlement is thriving, although many do not find colonising what they anticipated; in spite of climate, &c., it is something different from a mere pic-nic, especially to those who have never before been upon their own resources. I am still much gratified with my occupation, and feel no doubt about the establishment of this settlement contributing in no small degree to bettering the condition of many thousands of our fellow creatures. It is now two years since we left England; it hardly appears to me as many months, if I do not look round the country and see what has been done."

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—Nos. XLVII. & XLVIII.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

The "widely-distributed name of Smith" has often been a subject of small raillery to the small wits of the world of letters; yet many of those who have borne that cognomen have contrived to make it distinguished, thus verifying Shakspeare's remark as to the very little consequence of an appellation, either to a "rose," or a man of genius. The world is under so many obligations to the name of Smith, that its bearers have no cause to blush for it. We cannot at present enumerate all the notabilities who have sprung from this large section of the human race; but there is Adam Smith, who wrote learnedly on the "Wealth of Nations," and taught political economy to generations of statesmen, and is now more of an authority in the House of Commons than if he had a seat in it; and Horace Smith, who wrote most of the capital "Rejected Addresses," "The Lines to the Mummy," and various amusing novels, which, if the reader is not familiar with, we advise him to make himself so without loss of time; and James Smith, his brother, and literary partner; and then in another line there is Sir Sydney Smith, a commander of whom the nation may be proud, and is so; for Parliament has voted a public monument to him, whose bravery was tinged with a sort of eccentricity that marked him as a genius, and whose adventures have more of the romantic about them than those of any English commander of his day; his history containing escapes from French prisons, and fightings among Turks and Mamelukes, whom he taught at Acre not to think Napoleon quite invincible, and who, like Napier, was good both on sea and land, being by turns an admiral or a cavalry officer.

"Alike to him the sea, the shore,
The brand, the bridle, or the oar."

Of the same family, and bearing the same name, as the hero of Acre, is the subject of our sketch, the Rev. Sydney Smith, who is by profession a churchman, by nature a wit, by choice an "Edinburgh Reviewer," by circumstances made a politician, and by patronage a canon of the Cathedral of St. Paul. He is altogether a man of most singular contradictions. He is a clergyman, but his writings have less of the gravity of the divine than of the acuteness of the man of the world. He is a Whig in his politics, yet his keenest satire has been launched at Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne. He is a dignitary of the church, and yet he has raised more laughs at the expense of the Bench of Bishops than any public writer of the day, with the exception, perhaps, of Fonblanque. This is explained, in some measure, by his being a member of one of those cathedral establishments, whose emoluments were wrenched upon by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the arrangements consequent on its formation. There was always something very earnest in his explosions of wrath at that commission, the creation of which, it may be remarked, was a Whig measure, asserted to by the Bishop of London; hence his enmity to those who were its authors and abettors, though on other points he agreed with them.

PORTRAIT OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

As a writer, the Rev. Sydney Smith is best known by his "Peter Plymley's Letters," published during the agitation of the Catholic question. They had an immense circulation at the time, and produced a great effect. They were intended to show that the fears of the opponents of emancipation were unfounded; and this he effected by turning their arguments into subjects of ridicule. He is a great master of this weapon, and many passages of the most acuteand happy satire might be quoted from these letters. His other works are scattered through a long series of "Edinburgh Reviews," to which he was one of the earliest contributors. They have recently been collected and published in a separate form. This is a convenience to the reader, but we question its advantage to the reputation of the writer. The periodical essayist inevitably repeats himself, but when his productions are separated from each other by months and volumes, those repetitions escape notice; not sowhen brought together. The brilliancy that strikes and charms on its occasional occurrence, is apt to dazzle us, and in some degree to fatigue us when read *en masse*. The reverend and witty canon is, moreover, a decided mannerist—that is, he treats all subjects alike: nothing is so serious or shocking, but he looks at its ridiculous side, and uses it as a peg on which to hang as many good or moral things as possible. There is no kind of reading so wearying as a collection of jests, and the writings of the Rev. Sydney Smith do tend to produce that peculiar sort of "vexation of spirit." The continual pouring forth of witticisms on every topic, some of them suggestive of far different emotions, also subjects him to a suspicion of heartlessness, which perhaps does wrong to his character, for we have heard that he is of a generous and kindly nature. Some of his chapters on colonization are liable to this charge. The merriment he created in Parliament and out of it on the question of the locking the doors of the carriages on the railroads, at the time of the dreadful catastrophe on the Versailles line, must be fresh in every body's recollection. We fully subscribe to the maxim of Horace, that truth may be conveyed in a joke; but the laugh that is raised at the expence of better feelings is not a hearty or a wholesome one. With the exception of this blemish, the works of the Rev. Sydney Smith contain much to recommend them. He seems to have started with a determination of being a living contradiction to the sarcasm of Pope, where he asserts that,

"Dulness is sacred in a sound divine."

His writings have gained him fame, but it may be questioned whether they have not injured his prospects. Notwithstanding all his services to the party, the Whigs would never make him a bishop. Like Swift, he seems to have written himself out of the road of church preferment. He is now an old man, and the Conservatives, whom he has all his life opposed, are not likely to advance the partisan whom his friends neglected. His last productions are three letters to the Americans on their repudiation of their public debts. He has lost considerably by investing his property in American funds, and his letters the last of them published but three days since—contain some bitter and biting truths; yet they are as amusing and witty (to those not circumstanced like the writer of them) as any of his former efforts. If the principle that those may laugh who win, holds good across the

Atlantic, none will enjoy them more than the Americans. The rev canon is said to be as admirable a companion and conversationalist, as he is a writer; is amiable and cheerful in the midst of old age and pecuniary losses, either of which break the spirit and health of thousands of ordinary men. Long may he live to enjoy his reputation, for when he passes away, he will leave no successor. The present member for Northampton, the late Under Secretary of the Colonies of the Russell and Melbourne ministry, the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, is the nephew of the rev. gentleman. The connection of his family with the late Government did not at all blunt the shafts of satire that he occasionally discharged at the heads of it.

Our portrait of the witty canon has been copied, by permission of the publishers, from the second edition of the "Collected Works." The third letter on American Debt, already referred to, will be found in another column of the present journal.

MR. WARBURTON, M.P.

The tide of politics seems, at present, to be drifting into the House of Commons some of those whom its "retiring ebb," during the general election of 1841, left stranded on the shoals of "minority." Thus, the contest for London has enabled the portly Mr. Pattison to take his old station among the collective wisdom; and now the struggle for the representation of Kendal has produced the same result for Mr. Warburton, a man whose exertions have won him a prominent place among the political celebrities of the day.

Mr. Warburton, during his past parliamentary career, was connected by position with the borough of Bridport—by principles with the Liberals, but rather with the Radicals than the Whigs—and by speech, and notes, and advocacy, with several measures which men of all parties, indeed the community at large, have decided are measures of great social improvement, of some of which he was the author, and of others one of the ablest supporters. He was thrown out of his seat for Bridport by a "petition," an instrument which has been very efficacious in unseating members on both sides, where the opponents and their agents were the reverse of scrupulous, particularly where the individual had not a fortune that he could spend without missing, among the lawyers. The defence of a seat disputed by a petition, before a committee, at an average expense of two hundred pounds sterling a day, or thereabouts, is, the reader may believe, by no means a joke, and when subjected to it, it sometimes becomes a question whether the honour of being an M.P. may not be too dearly purchased. Some considerations of this kind, had, if we remember, their influence in causing Mr. Warburton's retirement from the House of Commons. As talents are respected even by those who dislike the mode in which they are applied, it is not without a certain kind of satisfaction that the opponents of the honourable gentleman will see him resume his station, though he is returned partly by the influence of that powerful body, the Anti-Corn Law League, which seems acquiring strength daily, and which has this week astonished the public with a list of subscriptions to the "Fund," totally unexampled in the history of agitation. There can be no doubt that it exercised great influence, both in London and Kendal. As a proof of this, and at the same time as a personal tribute to Mr. Warburton, we give a passage from one of the ablest of our weekly contemporaries, and which may be taken as good evidence, the writer having Conservative and Ministerial tendencies

"The second election that has occurred since the Anti-corn Law League began its new career is the second also in its list of success; and this time it has been instrumental in restoring to the House of Commons one of its most accomplished members, the influence of

PORTRAIT OF MR. WARBURTON, M.P.

whose knowledge and business-like energy is constantly exemplified to us in the abolition of a disgraceful nuisance that infested our churchyards, with the benefit he has since effected by his Anatomy Bill, and in the daily use of the Penny Postage, which he carried against both Whig and Tory leaders." The reference to the last named measure must, we think, be a little qualified as to the share of merit due to Mr. Warburton for its final success. There was a strong opinion out of doors in favour of it, which he did not wholly create. But with regard to the others mentioned, the whole reward of praise was due to him. True there was always a feeling of horror at every repetition of those once frequent desecrations of the resting-place of the dead, which formed the trade of a set of the most hardened and degraded wretches that ever disgraced humanity; but it is astonishing how long an evil of this nature will be complained of and tolerated, as if a remedy were impossible, unless some one mind takes up the question, and directs the great mass of opinion into a channel that leads to a practical mode of pulling it down. Mr. Warburton did this for society, by providing legally for the demands of medical science. That demand had created and continued a crime worse than the worst committed in the savage state of existence, and possibly only in a state of high civilization, of which it was the stain and reproach To violate the sepulchre, and to rifle the tomb, for the sake of selling the sad relics of humanity—one would think that this was a horror of so deep a hue, that the imagination could not go beyond it. Yet there was something far worse than even this. The human life was at last sacrificed, that the human clay might be made available for the gain of there; the soul was dispossessed of its dwelling, for the sake of its perishable mansion; the "immortal jewel" was cast out, that the worthless casket might be sold for money! There are some things which, while we contemplate, we shudder at ourselves, and crimes, over which it is best to draw the veil of oblivion. To all who assisted in putting an end to so monstrous an evil, the gratitude of all men is due; and chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Warburton do we owe it, that we hear of such horrors no longer. He always paid much attention to what may be called medical legislation; and we hope that he will now promote the measures, so loudly called for, for promoting the health of towns; of which one at least is the state of the churchyards in our "million-peopled city." To take up this subject in Parliament, we know no one so well qualified as the honourable member for Kendal.

The present Parliament will be the seventh in which he has had a seat. He is connected with the commercial interests of the country, having formerly been an eminent Baltic merchant; but we believe he has long retired from the cares of business. He is connected by marriage with Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., who married the honourable gentleman's sister. At the election for Kendal, he was opposed by a member of the powerful family of the Beninckes, over whom, however, he secured a majority of 63.

BROMLEY CHURCH.

RESTORATION OF BROMLEY CHURCH.

In our paper of last week, we illustrated one of the early productions of the architect to the New Houses of Parliament, and we now feel equal satisfaction in bringing under notice the work of one of the successful competitors on that occasion.

The restoration, on an enlarged scale, of the parish church of "Bromley-atte-Bowe," in Kent, has just been effected, under the professional guidance of Mr. Railton, who has followed, as closely as practicable, the style of the original Norman fabric. The building, indeed, which has just been almost wholly demolished, formed, in all probability, the eastern portion only of a larger edifice, as we may naturally suppose the church of the convent at Bromley to have been; and the ancient arch, mentioned by antiquarians, was, without doubt, the opening into the chancel from a nave, of which every trace has been long since removed.

The exterior of the new work is of brick; and, although the architectural propriety and some elegance of detail have not been omitted, the chief aim appears to have been to produce a consistent characteristic and picturesque effect. So completely do the simple forms and quiet mellow tones harmonize and blend with the woody avenues, the grey colouring of age, and pensive stillness of the place, that we think the result cleverly conveyed by our artist. But, led by the inviting chime, let us seek an entrance, and passing through the tower, notice the venerable slab that has evidently been richly charged with monumental brasses; and, passing into the body of the church, we perceive that the arch before mentioned, has been reinstated, and forms a handsome frontispiece to the organ gallery.

There is an aisle on the south side only, opening to the nave by a series of four semi-circular arches, supported by piers, of which the faces are broken into shafts, and the capitals form clusters of richly-carved foliage.

The north side has lofty windows, and the spaces between them have been devoted to the display of some finely-sculptured mural monuments.

A porch, with zig-zag and other ornaments, forms a pleasing feature in this wall.

Looking to the east, we are attracted by a richly-carved communion-rail, executed in oak, and of a most appropriate and elegant design. This railing is raised three steps from the floor of the church, and, forms the enclosure of the chancel, the arch of which is of lofty proportion, and has delicately enriched and spirately moulded shafts, with foliated capitals supporting the beak-head, and other effective enrichments. The chancel terminates in a semi-circular apsis, with an arched gallery, running round at the level of the windows, and crowned by a ribbed vaulted ceiling.

The extreme attention to style observable throughout this church shows it to have been most carefully studied, and we have no doubt it will attract the attention of every visitor of architectural taste.

One improved feature in the arrangement of this church is the total absence of pews, so that a perfect uniformity is preserved between the appropriated and the free seats.

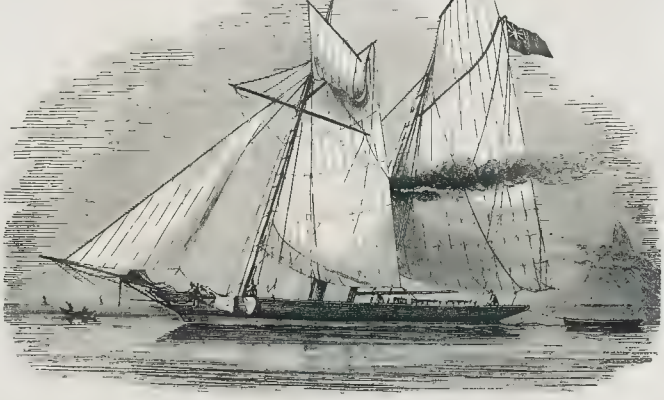
The works were contracted for by Messrs. Robert and George Webb; and, with the exception of the chancel, for which funds were furnished by the munificence of a highly-respected parishioner, the restoration has been carried out with the most scrupulous attention to economy.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* states that the stock of hogs is fully an average one throughout the region dependent upon Cincinnati for a market, especially in Kentucky, and the preparations for both packing and slaughtering are more extensive this year than we have ever noticed

The French Minister of War has sent to the military authorities a circular announcement of his decision to call into active service 40,000 recruits of the class of 1843, independent of the 3850 forming the contingent for the navy.

The *employés* at the Royal Mint are daily at work in striking off the new gold sovereigns and half-sovereigns of 1844, so as to meet the demand that is likely to be made when the royal proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty, dated the 2d day of October last, comes into effect on the 1st day of January next.

It is said that a retailer of eggs, in one of the markets in Liverpool, invests above £30,000 per annum in that article alone.



THE "DOVE," MISSIONARY SCHOONER.

THE MISSIONARY STEAM SCHOONER DOVE.

This fine screw schooner has just been built by Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, for the Baptist Missionary Society for the Civilization of Africa.—She was launched at Mr. Laird's works a few days since, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Lancaster naming her. The principal dimensions are:—

Length between perpendiculars	75 feet
Beam amidships	15 "
Depth of hold	7	9 in.
Tonnage—old measurement	tons 73

with a pair of oscillating engines of 10 horse power each, manufactured by Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool; the screw fitted (on Mr. Smith's patent principle), in the "Dead Iron."

She is meddled to steam or sail, her lines being well hollowed forward and aft, with sufficient bearings to float her, with all fitments and stores, on 6 feet water; and it is considered by nautical authorities that a better model for the purposes for which she is intended, could not have been designed. Her commander is Captain W. Walters.

Her rendezvous will be Fernando Po, whence she will proceed to different parts of the Western Coast with Missionaries, whose laudable endeavours—with the blessing of God—to establish Christianity amongst the benighted people of Africa, will, let us hope, be ultimately successful.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Nov 26th. 24th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 27th. Great storm, 1703.
TUESDAY, 28th. Sir John Hobart died, 1530.
WEDNESDAY, 29th. Polish revolution, 1830.
THURSDAY, 30th. St. Andrew's Day.
FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Day breaks 8h. 49m.
SATURDAY, 2nd.—Napoleon crowned, 1804.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 41	6 7	6 52	7 18	7 25	7 51	8 22	9 2	9 55	10 7	10 38	11 0

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CENSUS.—*We have to thank numerous subscribers and correspondents for their favour able opinion of our Census Supplement, and, at the same time, to assure them that we shall spare no expense to bring forward, from time to time, such useful information as will gratify our readers, and insure the same favourable reception from the public. We shall continue to print new editions, and copies may be ordered of all booksellers and newsvenders in the United Kingdom, or by order direct to our publisher. Correspondents should bear in mind that being stamped as a supplement to our paper, it may be forwarded by post TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FREE OF POSTAGE. We are confident that no work has ever been produced of such extent and colour at the price, and we are gratified to be able to state that the Government and public departments have expressed their favourable opinion of our arduous undertaking, and their astonishment at the details of a Parliamentary document, exceeding 600 pages, could have been compressed into the limits of sixteen, and in such a convenient form for reference.*

With the title-page and index to our third volume we shall publish all additions and corrections in the Census, and we recommend our subscribers to bind it with the volume, being highly useful for reference. Copies may still be had of all newsmen and booksellers, or, by order, enclosing stamps, to our publisher, W. Little, 198, Strand.

CENSUS ERRATA.—*The following places were omitted in their proper place:—*
A glebare (town), Devon, pop. 3171; Beaurton, Wilts, pop. 108; Dereham, East, Norfolk, pop. 3334; St. Erney, Cornwall, pop. 81; Ingleton, West York, pop. 1385; Marston Moretaine, Bucks, pop. 1147; Rottingdean, Sussex, pop. 693; Walworth, Devon, pop. 267.

"*F. R. S. L.*" *will find the population of the parish of Bromley, county of Kent, in our list. The Government return does not state the population of the village of Bromley, nor is there any other work which gives it. We may here state, for the information of correspondents generally, that the official returns does not give the population of villages, being included with the total for the parishes in which they are respectively situa-*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The population of the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale is correctly given, according to the official return. It comprises the townships of Ireby, in Lancashire, Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Thornton-in-Lonsdale, in West York; the whole containing 1138 inhabitants.*

"*R. A.*" *Bolton.—Thanks for his communication. The population of the parish of Littleham, in the county of Devon, is correctly given in our list—3927 inhabitants, of which number 3654 are in that part of the town of Exmouth which is in that parish; the remainder of Exmouth town is in the parish of Withycombe-Raleigh. The entire town contains 4356 inhabitants.*

"*W. E., Jun.*"—*The tithing of Quabbington, in the county of Wilts, contains 333 inhabitants. The population is included with the parish of Fuggleston, in which it is situate.*

"*Z. S.*" *Liverpool. Our correspondent's opinions on the dismemberment of the empire will not influence our sentiments on the subject.*

"*The Fire Brigadier*"—*Mr. Braidwood requests us to state, in correction of the article in our paper of last week, that it is not his invention, but Colonel Paulina's, of the Sappeurs Pompiers, at Paris. The trials alluded to were made with a view of ascertaining the efficiency of the inventions, which is proof against smoke, not against fire.*

"*O. G.*," *Brighton.—The sketch shall appear*

"*A. A. A.*"—*Newsmen charge more than 6s. 6d. per quarter, unless paid in advance.*

"*An Inhabitant of London.*"—*Such an establishment as that humanely recommended by our correspondent (a nightly refuge for the houseless), already exists in the metropolis, but is, we believe, somewhat too contracted for its excellent purpose.*

"*Mrs. Coate*" *is thanked for the offer of the sketch, for which, however, we have not room.*

"*R. S. M.*," *Lambeth road.—We have already engraved several views of Paris*

"*Toby.*"—*The plates to Martin Chuzzlewit are etched on steel.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We must decline answering impertinent questions respecting an illustrious personage.*

"*A Sportsman.*"—*We shall see.*

"*The Pioneer Anglais.*"—*We know of no such office as that mentioned by our correspondent*

"*F. M. Q.*"—*See the illustrated description of the Thames Tunnel, in No. 48 of our journal, wherein the cost, &c. are stated.*

"*G. H.*"—*No*

"*P. S.*"—*The Royal Free Hospital, removed to the Grey's inn-road, is especially worthy of the encouragement of all who "envy the luxury of doing good."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Devizes.—Will our subscriber forward a sketch of the object, as we are scarcely satisfied with that in our possession?*

"*X. Y. Z.*," *Ulverton.—Any pawnbroker is liable to be dismissed for returning a letter once put into the letter-box of his office.*

"*B. A.*," *Clerk.*—1. *The letters must be not less than one inch in height.* 2. *The punishment is according to the circumstances.*

"*A Friend from Lancashire.*"—*We have not received the drawings referred to by our correspondent*

"*Arethusa,*" *Hythe.—The contribution in question was unavoidably taken out to make room for the latest news in our Saturday night's edition.*

"*J. W. H.*," *Sheffield.*—*The book can be obtained of any bookseller, if ordered.*

"*J. W.*," *Bath.*—*We have not room at present for the verses.*

"*Chess.*"—*The Mansion House Club will be happy to play the Gosport Club.*

"*C. D.*," *Whitechapel.—Our correspondent should first obtain the testimonials, if possible, of the clergymen and some reputable inhabitants of the parish in which he resides, and forward the same to the Postmaster General.*

"*Architecturus*" *will perceive that his suggestion was acted on in our last week's number*

"*J. C. W.*"—*The pay extends to every day in the year*

"*J. J. C.*"—*D. T. Graham's work on domestic medicine is, we believe, one of the most respectable works of its class.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Will our correspondent favour us with the sketch?*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The charge for a newspaper sent by post to France is one halfpenny.*

"*T. S.*," *Bristol, should consult a respectable solicitor, the law of dilapidations being very complicated.*

"*Grayon, Penzance.*—*We have taken some pains to ascertain the dimensions, &c. of Rembrandt's cartoons, at Hampton Court, but neither of the papers or accounts of them gives the required details. An eminent London printseller, whom we have consulted, is of opinion that the cartoons are painted upon paper with colour mixed with water, the outlines being in chalk, and that the size of each cartoon is about 10 by 10 feet.*

"*H. C. B.*"—*Yes, occasionally.*

"*Nihil.*"—*The revenue of France in 1843 was about 50,000,000*

"*Q.*"—*Domesday Book is kept in the Chapter-house, at Westminster. We do not know why Hollington Church, near Hastings, was built in the middle of a wood.*

Incognito.—"*On False Friendship,*" *by M. K. O. S.*; "*The Old Mill Stream,*" *by Areskay*; "*Winter,*" *by W. A.*, "*D. M'L.*;" "*On the Death,*" *&c., by R. G.*

"*Sir Charles Napier.*"—*A correspondent has forwarded us from Halifax the following extract from a letter received from an officer in her Majesty's 32th Regiment, stationed at Hyderabad, by the Overland Mail:—"From Hyderabad, Aug. 8, 1843.—I received, amongst the last batch of papers, THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The likeness of Sir Charles Napier amused us amazingly; it is most perfect resemblance—could not be better. I sent it to him to look at*

"*A Musical Practitioner*" *is informed that the solution of Le Chevalier Newsham's musical problem has been changed in consequence of some errors in the given subject. These have been corrected, and it will appear at our earliest convenience, in partition, for five voices*

"*A. and D.*," *Colchester.—The process of apparatus for the preparation of aerated waters will be found described in the "Magazine of Science," No. 79; and the details of the manufacture of soda water are given in No. 225 of the same work.*

"*L. G. S.*," *Leeds.—The length of Oxford-street, London, is 1920 yards, or 1 mile and 1-11th of a mile.*

"*Q. E. D.*"—*In our correspondent, in our number of last week, was not correctly given. The marriage is a valid and binding contract, even if one of the parties take a fictitious name.*

"*A. B.*," *City.—Mr. Brunel, the engineer to the Great Western Railway.*

"*A Poor Shoemaker,*" *Wanstead.—All legal notices to quit must be given with reference to, and are dependent upon, the time of entry, and the agreement of the parties contained in the law; i. e.: If a person take a tenement for a year, and so from year to year, until they choose to determine the tenancy by a notice, such notice must be given six calendar months, expiring with the current year of the tenancy: such is the law. But, if the parties agree to mutually give a three months' or six months' notice to quit, dependent upon any event they may name, they are at liberty to do so, when the notice may be given accordingly, and will be binding.*

"*T. P.*," *Ramsgate, is thanked for his zeal.*

"*A Constant Reader and Admirer*" *will find a reply to a patent agent.*

CHESS.—"*H. H. B.*" *and* "*C. A. Watts*"—*Your solutions are correct; the problem was the work of three different persons, all in the same number of moves. It is impossible for us to "call the attention" to previous numbers.*

"*X.*" *"The Chess Player's Chronicle," published monthly, price 1s., can be ordered by any bookseller.*

"*G. D.*"—*Received: shall appear next week.*

"*C. W. W.*" *We cannot give the desired information.*

"*G. W. L.*," *Castle-road, Southsea, Portsmouth, will be happy to play a game at chess by correspondence.*

"*Edward.*"—*Received. The first game of the match appears this week.*

DRAUGHTS.—"*Exeter, jun.*"—*The rule of huffing is now generally abolished You must insist upon your adversary taking your man. In answer to the second question, you may compel your adversary to take one man, but he may take which he likes.*

"*T. Harvey.*"—*We are much obliged, but at present we cannot insert problems in draughts.*

DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.—CONTINUATION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.—Next week we shall resume our engravings, with magnificent views, portraits of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and other Crown Lawyers engaged in the pending State Prosecutions. Also, striking views of the Pneumatic Railway, to be opened next week.

THE FASHIONS are purposely omitted this week, as it is our intention to insert this illustration in future but once a month, at the suggestion of several fair readers. The engraving will be of larger size, and altogether of better execution.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A new and beautiful attraction, in the spirit of liberal art-encouragement, which it has been one of the objects of this newspaper lavishly to promote—a work which it is hoped will be found to exceed in novelty and beauty the magnificent *tableaux* of London already presented to the subscribers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—is in active preparation for our readers, and will shortly be definitely announced.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

Mr. Sydney Smith—the reverend canon, whose letters proclaim him to be such a great gun in the firing off of "shot epistolary," has levelled another broadside against the insolvent States of America, to which *he* lent his money while *they* took all the benefit of the Act! There is something beautifully racy about the writing of the reverend divine;—it is ever more profane than sacred, but it has a spice and flavour in it that make one taste and enjoy it, even though it be written in the cause of mammon, and for the recovery not of sin into the paths of virtue but of gold into the pocket of Smith. In his peculiar case we may derive amusement "even from the canon's mouth"—and, although another human being seems involved in the sacrifice, we do not feel the charitable regret which we ought to feel, that Gen. Duffy Green should, so far as his letter-writing is concerned, be "done so excessively brown." When we have not that which we like, says the French dramatic philosopher, we must endeavour to like that which we have; and so Sydney Smith, who has not the money he would like back from bankrupt America, endeavours to like the sport which the occasion of his own loss gives him of thrashing handsomely, not only the people who have robbed, but the general who seeks to identify their nationality with his own! Smith discovers that verdure about Green which Green himself did not dream of. Smith sees that there is something green about Green, or he would never have written that letter. Green, on the other hand—Duffy Green—wishes that he had held his tongue that he had remained "*L'homme verd et tranquil*"—the Green Man and Still! He considers

> That most powerful parson, Peter Pith,
> The loudest wit he e'er was deniened with.

And he is right. Whenever Sydney Smith does write he does make a noise. When he does *write*, however, he does not *right* always. *Par exemple*, we do not think it quite right in a clergyman to take so much interest in the matter of debt and credit as between nations and individuals. We do not say that he ought to confine himself to the stocks of his own parish, but we do think it would be just as well if he did not, in the character of a mere speculator, dabble in any other stocks whatever. Nor do we like to see, in a servant of the Lord, too poignant regrets for that "Mammon," who cannot be served with "God." We would rather, therefore, that the bright letter we have alluded to, as well as its sparkling predecessor, should have come from a "lay proprietor," instead of a clerical speculator in Pennsylvanian promises. Yet, we repeat, that we enjoy the letters themselves, and we guess they annoy the Americans as much as they annihilate the Duffy Greens. The Rev. Sydney is a satire upon their national flag—he is a *star* administering the *stripes*. His theme is the dry one of money, but his justice is castigatorially poetical. How he marches off his army of Yankees to the prison of his imagination—his "insolvent infantry!"—the "bankrupt heavy horse!"—the "*vivre* sans payer," as the war-cry, and the *are aliens* on the trumpets! He cuts down the whole people with his trenchant blade—literally stunts them until, like their own native dwarf "so *short* that they hav'nt paid their debts these ten years." There is no hope for them—he gives them up in despair—he is going to invest his money in the "Turkish fours!"

Now, bandage apart, nothing can be more deserved than the English gentleman's censure upon American dishonesty—upon that infamous system of national swindling which has ruined so many deluded speculators here—and which, in the United States, roused the shame and indignation of Mr. Webster into that loud and powerful exhortation to his countrymen to be honest, which so lately fixed the admiration of the English press. The fine burst of manly declamation, however, in which Mr. Webster propounds his noble principles was, we fear, lost upon the hardened insolvency of the Pennsylvanian cheats. They will not pay! No, they will leave paying *a loan*, as poor Theodore Hook said of them when they borrowed. But it cannot be denied that the habitual dishonesty of the bankrupt states is nationally disgraceful—that it involves a slur upon the whole American people—that it will destroy their character at home, and their credit abroad, at least them for ever open to such caustic, bitter, and well-merited punishment, as Mr. Smith has bestowed upon them with his epistolary rod. It is bad enough to find the vicious recklessness of wilful insolvency contaminating society by the example of individuals: but when it grows up among nations, and spreads its brazen villany over the face of a whole country, it can only be contemplated with scorn, loathing, and disgust. And if it ruins the character of a nation in peace so would it ruin its resources in war: and even General Duffy Green himself would find it difficult to lead his unpaying troops to victory when they discovered that, in addition to being unpaying, they were also unpaid! Not so, however, think the Federal Government of the States. No—they are about to issue five millions of paper dollars—and most dolorous paper it will prove to anybody that takes it. We hope the march of that paper may be properly confined; but we cannot too much admire the impudence which proposes its circulation. In the mean while Rothschild and Baring have shut their purses, and America, as a nation cannot even borrow of a private bank. She can issue her paper dollars among her own people—but their worthlessness will be a proverb in every other quarter of the globe—and the most speculative foreigner would not venture sixpence upon a bundle of them unless he were hard-up for materials wherewith to light his cigar.

The Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of the present system of postage, arrived at the conclusion of their labours some time ago; but their report has only just now been published. We must say, that a more meagre document, in the shape of an official report, was never made public. About fifty lines in the columns of a newspaper include all the Committee have found time to say, and that consists merely of a bold statement of the fact that they have made the inquiry directed, and that they "regret" they have no time to give an opinion on the evidence adduced, involving, as it does, so many minute details. This very brief report is, however, accompanied by more than three hundred pages of evidence, so that those of the public, who may have access to it, may form their own opinions upon it in default of any authoritative opinion from the Committee. The witnesses examined were mostly persons belonging to the Post-office, and from their statements may be gathered a great mass of information as to the management of this immense and important establishment, though the reader may, perhaps, experience some trouble in so arranging it as to arrive at a clear and distinct notion of the system on which it is conducted. The evidence that will attract most attention is that of Mr. Rowland Hill, to whose plan of postage the public at large is so much indebted for a daily and almost hourly convenience. He is a sincere and energetic man, with an intimate knowledge of the question he takes in hand, and we should be sorry to see his views quite overruled by the decisions of those who are necessarily, in some degree, circumscribed in their ideas by the routine of office. Mr. Hill declares that, with a "revived trade," the Post-office revenue, at the penny rate, will eventually rise to £1,300,000, but that, hitherto, the plan has been tried under very unfavourable circumstances, as respects the general prosperity of the country. There can be no doubt that in this respect, Mr. Hill states no more than the fact. Lord Lowther, on the other hand, sees no prospect of any increase in the amount of the revenue from this department, the populous districts being now well supplied with letters, and no great increase being to be expected from those parts of the country which are thinly inhabited, with this contingency to be also kept in mind, that, should any great increase in the number of letters take place, an increase of expense must also be incurred by the establishment, the persons employed being pretty hard pressed already. So diametrically opposed are the innovator and the man of office. The following short passage from the evidence of Colonel Maberly is rather curious:—

I suppose you consider the postage rate now reduced to the minimum?—So long as you can go still further, I suppose it is not reduced to the minimum. I cannot answer that question.

The great probability is that it will not be reduced lower?—I do not know; we may have a second Mr. Hill, perhaps.

Do you think it probable or not that there will be any further reduction?—I do not know whether I think it probable, I think it is not

We also think it is not; we do not believe there is any wish on the part of the public to see the rate of postage reduced so low as to make the Post-office a drain on other sources of revenue: there is no question that it may be made quite capable of supporting itself. The objection to the old system was, that it made a revenue out of a business of daily life, only one degree less injurious to some of the best interests of society than a tax on conversation itself. Some of the greatest difficulties in the way of any improvement in the present system in the unwillingness of the Treasury to try expensive experiments. And yet there are some improvements that are not only saleable, but absolutely indispensable. The following is Colonel Maberly's testimony as to the extent to which the robbery of letters containing money and valuable articles is carried on in the Post-office; from any other source, it would have been scarcely credible:—

How have you ascertained that there has been this amount of plunder from time to time?—Lord Lowther has stated to me that the greater part of his patronage since he first came to the Post-office arose from dismissals. Since I did the business connected with losses comes before me; it is rather a police business, which is managed by one of the clerks in the department of my office called the "Missing Letter Branch," the solicitor, and myself, inasmuch as it is necessary to keep all these communications thoroughly confidential and away from other persons, and I can state *that the plunder is terrific*

Some system of registering letters, or other security to the public must be introduced, or confidence will be lost in what, with many faults, is a stupendous and magnificent establishment.

REPUDIATION OF THE AMERICANS BY THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH

The Reverend and witty Sydney Smith, whose portrait we rejoice to be enabled in our present publication to present to our readers, had something more than a fortnight since published an amusing and sarcastic philippic against "the drab coloured gentlemen of the State of Pennsylvania," who delight in repudiation of their pecuniary obligations. The length of the letter precluded its insertion on our columns. A General Duff Green—or Quixotic *Times* has well observed that his impudence is a talent—sent some letters to that journal in defence of his country men. They have drawn from the reverend gentleman the following characteristic reply:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Having been unwell for some days past, I have had no opportunity of paying my respects to General Duff Green, who, (whatever he his other merits) has certainly not shown himself a Washington in defence of his country. The General demands, with a beautiful simplicity, "*Whence this morbid hatred of America?* But this question, as affecting me in it, is stolen from Pilpay's fables: "A fox," says Pilpay in a certain apologue, "came to the farm yard: uttered the most piercing cries of distress; forthwith all the birds of the yard gathered round him, and seemed to delight in his misfortune; hens chuckled, geese hissed, ducks quacked, and peacocks screamed with stupid exultation." Whence, said the fox, stepping forward with a mute gravity, whence this morbid hatred of the fox? What have I done? Whom have I injured? I am overwhelmed with astonishment at these unjust outcries. Some old wives' tale, I suppose, about the poultry exclusive, where are our ducklings? where are our goslings? Did not I see you running away yesterday with my mother in your mouth? did not you eat up all my relations last week? You cannot be ignorant of cause—to be peaceful is the grand precess." Now hence, General Green, comes the morbid hatred of America, as you term it. Because her conduct has been predatory—because she has ruined my helpless children, many miserable women, so many aged men—because she has disturbed the order of the world, and rifled those sacred treasures which human virtue had hoarded for human misery. Why is such a downfall? Why is it not just, Washington would say? Why, is it not disgraceful to want it? Why, is it not honourable to feel it?

Hate America!!! I have loved and honoured America all my life; and in the "Edinburgh Review," and on all opportunities when my trumpery sphere of action has afforded, I have never ceased to praise and defend the United States; and to every American to whom I have had the good fortune to be introduced, I have proffered all the hospitality in my power. But I cannot shut my eyes to enormous dishonesty; nor, remembering their former state, can I restrain myself from calling on them (though I copy Satan) to spring up from the gulf of infamy into which they are rolling.

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

I am astonished that the honest States of America do not draw a *Cordon Sanitaire* round their unpaying brethren, that the truly mercant New Yorkers, and the truly honest people of Boston, may not be compelled in self-defence to visit wear an uniform with "S. S., or Swindle States," worked in gold letters upon the coat, and receipts in full of all demands tumbured on the waistcoats, and "for own property" figured on their pantaloons.

But the General seems shocked that I should say the Americans cannot go to war without money; but what do I mean by war? Not irruptions into Canada nor the conquering of millions in Europe, but a long tedious maritime war of four or five years duration. To say man so foolish as to suppose that Rothschild has nothing to do with such wars as these? and that a bankrupt State, without the means of paying a shilling in the world, can not be compelled in such a contest? We all know that the Americans can fight. Nobody does a their courage. I see now, in my mind's eye, a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array—heavy corps of unshrived light infantry, remnants of heavy horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with *Vivre sans payer*, on their banners, and *are aliens* on their trumpets: all these despite-deserving would fight to the death for their country, and probably die ere they saw their invading creditors. Of their courage, I repeat again, I have no doubt. I wish I had the same confidence in their wisdom. But I believe they will become convinced by the flattery of unprincipled orators; and instead of entering with us into a noble competition in making an ice (the great object for which the Anglo Saxon race appears to have been created), they will waste their lin, pieces and their money (if they can get any) in years of silly, bloody, foolish, and perverse war, to prove to the world that Pericles is a real fine gentleman, as it suit the principles of the Washington steamer will carry farther than those of the Britannia Victoria, or the Robert Peel vessel of war.

I am accused of applying the epithet repudiation to states which have not re-

The Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the working of the present system of postage, arrived at the conclusion of their labours some time ago; but their report has only just now been published. We must say, that a more meagre document, in the shape of an official report, was never made public. About fifty lines in the columns of a newspaper include all the Committee have found time to say, and that consists merely of a bold statement of the fact that they have made the inquiry directed, and that they "regret" they have no time to give an opinion on the evidence adduced, involving, as it does, so many minute details. This very brief report is, however, accompanied by more than three hundred pages of evidence, so that those of the public, who may have access to it, may form their own opinions upon it in default of any authoritative opinion from the Committee. The witnesses examined were mostly persons belonging to the Post-office, and from their statements may be gathered a great mass of information as to the management of this immense and important establishment, though the reader may, perhaps, experience some trouble in so arranging it as to arrive at a clear and distinct notion of the system on which it is conducted. The evidence that will attract most attention is that of Mr. Rowland Hill, to whose plan of postage the public at large is so much indebted for a daily and almost hourly convenience. He is a sincere and energetic man, with an intimate knowledge of the question he takes in hand, and we should be sorry to see his views quite overruled by the decisions of those who are necessarily, in some degree, circumscribed in their ideas by the routine of office. Mr. Hill declares that, with a "revived trade," the Post-office revenue, at the penny rate, will eventually rise to £1,300,000, but that, hitherto, the plan has been tried under very unfavourable circumstances, as respects the general prosperity of the country. There can be no doubt that in this respect, Mr. Hill states no more than the fact. Lord Lowther, on the other hand, sees no prospect of any increase in the amount of the revenue from this department, the populous districts being now well supplied with letters, and no great increase being to be expected from those parts of the country which are thinly inhabited, with this contingency to be also kept in mind, that, should any great increase in the number of letters take place, an increase of expense must also be incurred by the establishment, the persons employed being pretty hard pressed already. So diametrically opposed are the innovator and the man of office. The following short passage from the evidence of Colonel Maberly is rather curious:—

I suppose you consider the postage rate now reduced to the minimum?—So long as you can go still further, I suppose it is not reduced to the minimum. I cannot answer that question.

The great probability is that it will not be reduced lower?—I do not know; we may have a second Mr. Hill, perhaps.

Do you think it probable or not that there will be any further reduction?—I do not know whether I think it probable, I think it is not

We also think it is not; we do not believe there is any wish on the part of the public to see the rate of postage reduced so low as to make the Post-office a drain on other sources of revenue: there is no question that it may be made quite capable of supporting itself. The objection to the old system was, that it made a revenue out of a business of daily life, only one degree less injurious to some of the best interests of society than a tax on conversation itself. Some of the greatest difficulties in the way of any improvement in the present system in the unwillingness of the Treasury to try expensive experiments. And yet there are some improvements that are not only saleable, but absolutely indispensable. The following is Colonel Maberly's testimony as to the extent to which the robbery of letters containing money and valuable articles is carried on in the Post-office; from any other source, it would have been scarcely credible:—

How have you ascertained that there has been this amount of plunder from time to time?—Lord Lowther has stated to me that the greater part of his patronage since he first came to the Post-office arose from dismissals. Since I did the business connected with losses comes before me; it is rather a police business, which is managed by one of the clerks in the department of my office called the "Missing Letter Branch," the solicitor, and myself, inasmuch as it is necessary to keep all these communications thoroughly confidential and away from other persons, and I can state *that the plunder is terrific*

Some system of registering letters, or other security to the public must be introduced, or confidence will be lost in what, with many faults, is a stupendous and magnificent establishment.

pudiated. Perhaps so; but then these latter states have not paid. But what is the difference between a man who says, "I don't owe you anything, and will not pay you," and another who says, "I do owe you a sum, and will not pay, and will not pay, and will not pay

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

have portraits of the counsel and attorneys on both sides. Some of these are extraordinary men, and all worthy of notice.

THE JUDGES.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE PENNEFATHER.

His lordship was one of the most distinguished men at the bar, and whether as a lawyer or an advocate, he had very few competitors. Without wishing the remark to apply to the eminent person who presides over the Irish Queen's Bench, it may be observed that the question has from time to time been mooted whether the best lawyers make always the best judges, and it has often been remarked that a mediocrity of talent and legal acquirements, accompanied by patience, equanimity, and a good constitution, has enabled, in many instances, its possessors to rank amongst the most useful members of the judicial bench in this, as well as the sister country. His lordship for many years previous to his elevation enjoyed but very indifferent health, and, like Sir William Follett, afforded one of those rare exceptions to the general rule, that "if a lawyer leaves his business, his business will leave him." His lordship, like the English Solicitor-General, has been often obliged, from ill health, to absent himself for months together from his profession, and to leave his clients in other hands; and yet his return was scarcely announced when his business was as great, his bag as full of briefs as ever, and his reappearance was now and then so marked by increased power and renovated energies, that by all who hailed his return it might have been said of him—

Scarce out of sight,
He burst more brilliantly to light.

His lordship's political opinions, whenever he felt called on to express any, were Conservative. Such expression, however, was by no means of frequent occurrence, and was never remarkable for that personal harshness and indiscreet violence, the faults, in too many instances, of our Irish politicians on both sides of the Boyne. When the present administration came into power, his lordship was offered the Irish Seals, Sir Edward Sugden having, it is said, refused them. When, however, the latter had re-considered his opinion, and agreed to accept them, the then Mr. Pennefather was offered the office of Solicitor-General, which he agreed to take, under the present Master of the Rolls, who was then Attorney-General, and this arrangement was entered into with the distinct promise of the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench when the vacancy should occur, which was then shortly expected. Although attached to his native country, as all Irishmen are, it would appear that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland entertains a more substantial predilection for England. Most, if not all his purchases of property, of late years—so I have been credibly informed—have been made in that country. This fact, under ordinary circumstances, might be deemed of trifling import; but in strange times like the present it is not without a meaning.

His lordship's brother, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, is one of the best judges on the bench in either country; and for one family to boast of two brothers achieving such eminence in the one profession, may be looked on as a matter of very rare occurrence.

The Right Honourable Edward Pennefather, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was called to the bar in 1796; and his brother, the Honourable Richard Pennefather, second Baron of the Exchequer, was called in 1795. Chief Justice Pennefather is about in his seventieth year.

JUDGE BURTON. CHIEF JUSTICE PENNEFATHER. JUDGE CRAMPTON. JUDGE PERRIN.

THE FOUR JUDGES.

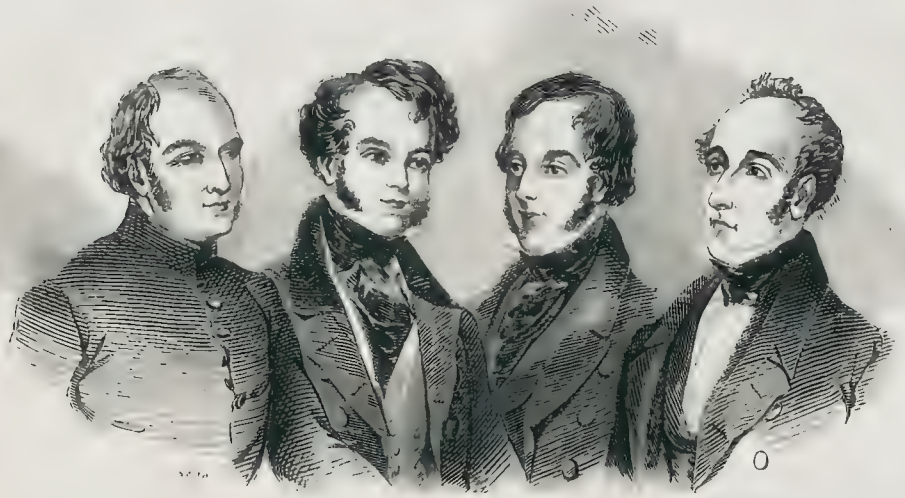
JUDGE BURTON.

The Honourable Charles Burton, second Justice of the Queen's Bench, is not an Irishman; and for the introduction of this great favourite of her bar, and distinguished ornament of her bench, Ireland is indebted to her illustrious son, the late John Philpot Curran. He it was who, seeing the young Englishman's excellent aptitude and steady application to legal business, first induced him to think of Ireland as the field of his future exertions, and the Irish bar as his future profession. Judge Burton was called in the year 1792, and was, almost from the very outset of his professional career, looked upon as a first-rate lawyer. He soon broke many a spear with some of the first and oldest legal champions, and had many a successful encounter with them in the lists of fame. For one of these, a giant in his way, the celebrated Sergeant (John) Bull, he was almost alone considered an equal, or as having a chance of success in an equity contest. Judge Burton's politics, as may be easily imagined from the auspices under which he entered public life, were Whig. During Mr. Curran's life he was intimately connected with the political party of his patron; but after his death he devoted himself almost exclusively to the duties of his profession. Whether his political opinions in later years, and especially since his elevation to the bench, have preserved a perfectly consistent complexion, is a question which I should not take upon myself to solve; but one thing is certain—that the Conservative party do not claim him as their own, although it is pretty certain that he afforded his son-in-law, the late eminent barrister, Mr. West, the most liberal pecuniary support in his various contests for the representation of the city of Dublin. If it be considered a fault to have been solicitous to add in such cases an unit to the strength of that party to which he had been opposed through life, it may, after all, be looked upon in a very venial light, when filial claims are recollected, and the strong natural love of a parent's breast is placed in conflict with principles of speculative consideration. And well might such a father, himself, in his public and private life, a most estimable and amiable man, entertain the deepest solicitude, and make the largest sacrifice, for such a son, beloved and respected as he, too, was by men of all parties—but alone those who were honoured with his friendship, but those who had the happiness of enjoying even his professional acquaintance.

JUDGE CRAMPTON

The Hon. Philip Cecil Crampton, third Justice of the Queen's Bench, was called to the bar in the year 1810. His brilliant academic career at the Irish University afforded sure presage of his successful progress in the path of life which he selected for his future professional exertions. The honours which he won at his degree examination were followed by that one of most difficult attainment, and therefore most distinguished, a Fellowship of Trinity, and he was subsequently appointed Law Professor to the College. There is nothing remarkable in his political life or character. He sat on the Liberal side of the House of Commons for Dungarvan, and was a Whig Solicitor General. Although his political opinions were always of a mild and moderate description, yet he stuck firmly by his party, and his party did not forget him. O'Connell never liked him, and he never liked O'Connell, so it is supposed according to the spirit of political appointments, and the conflicting interests which governments have to consider amongst even their own supporters, that he was provided for, and "benched" out of the way as soon as possible. Judge Crampton was, when at the bar, taken great notice of by the Lord Chief Justice, and was looked upon by the profession as his lordship's pet, which may perhaps account for the fact that he has sat so frequently at Nisi Prius, and has had more business in that line than any other Irish puisne judge. Judge Crampton is a most accomplished man, and from his large mental acquirements may, although never having claimed the palm of eloquence, be deemed in all other respects as master of the requisites to make an orator of the true stamp according to the opinion of the Roman critic—"Omnibus artibus et disciplinis instructus atque ornatus." Judge Crampton has given through life many proofs of high moral and religious feeling, and amongst many instances of his character in this respect, it may be mentioned that the great cause of temperance, which has done so much to ameliorate the social condition of the Irish millions, can claim his lordship amongst its first and most consistent champions. Judge Cramp-

THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.



T. STEELE, ESQ. JOHN O'CONNELL, ESQ. DU..ET, ESQ. R. FARRELL, ESQ.

THE TRAVERSERS.

ton was a water drinker for a considerable time before Father Mathew's humane mission was ever thought of; and a singular anecdote is told of the determination which he at first evinced to give the strongest proof in his power of his utter hostility till the end of his life against everything like intemperance. He ordered the contents of a very valuable wine cellar to be emptied into the stream which flows through his villa near Bray, in the county Wicklow. Judge Crampton is about sixty years of age.

JUDGE PERRIN.

The Right Honourable Louis Perrin, fourth judge of the Queen's Bench, is the descendant of a Huguenot family. His father was distinguished for scholastic attainments, and published a celebrated French pronouncing dictionary. In early life the distinguished object of our sketch was remarkable for untiring application to business, by which he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of revenue and crown law. He always stood high as an advocate at Nisi Prius, and as a sound constitutional lawyer was equally respectable. His perfect habits of business and solidity of judgment, as well as his character for straightforward sterling honesty in public and private life, induced those of the citizens of Dublin who belonged to the party to which his lordship has ever been attached, to fix their eyes upon him at the memorable general election of 1831, which carried the Reform Bill, as a fit person in every respect to represent their opinions in the Commons' House of Parliament. The corporation of Dublin, from time immemorial, had commanded the return of the city members. So overpowering, however, was the force which the civic body had to contend with on this occasion Lord Anglesey's Government, without any disguise, threw its weight into the conflict—that it suffered a severe, but, after all, a temporary defeat, for Perrin and Harty (Sir Robert, then Lord Mayor of Dublin) were unseated on petition. Mr. Perrin was subsequently invited by a large body of the electors of Monaghan to sit for that county at the next general election; and his return was achieved after a very severe and well-sustained contest by both parties. He then became Solicitor-General to the Whigs, the late much-lamented Sir Michael O'Loghlen, afterwards appointed to the Mastership of the Rolls, being Attorney-General. His parliamentary career was of short duration, but particularly remarkable for constant personal attendance, and sedulous attention to the watching and revision of Irish bills. His opinion was highly respected, and his advice was very much sought for by the Government of the day. Judge Perrin was called to the bar in the year 1806, and has passed his sixtieth year.

THE TRAVERSERS.

If *place aux dames* be an old rule of politeness never questioned,

O'CONNELL.

priority to their reverences is equally acknowledged when with laymen they are seized upon by Fortune, to prove that they too are not beyond her power, and are candidates for the voice of Fame.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Who wants to know who he is? A thousand biographies have been written of him; and "Si *historiam* quæris circumspice!"

Mr. O'Connell is charged with uttering seditious speeches on occasions amounting to about fifty—the indictment and bill of particulars setting forth in all instances the times and places, and in many instances the speeches—with collecting large meetings for purposes of intimidation; with uttering speeches intended and calculated to corrupt the army and navy; with issuing certain documents, signed by him as chairman of the Repeal Committee, having a similar tendency; and with endeavouring to bring her Majesty's constituted Courts of Law into disrespect by forming other tribunals.

THE REV. MR. TYRRELL.

To all outward appearance this reverend gentleman would be deemed by a general observer of physiognomy, a quiet and amiable man. I am given to understand that whatever may be thought of his political opinions by those who are opposed to him, and no one can deny that he has expressed himself most strongly, there is but one opinion as to his private, as well as his professional character, which is very much esteemed by his parishioners. I believe I am correct in stating, that in former years, like many of his reverend brethren of the Catholic priesthood, he engaged in the anti-tithe warfare, which for a long time agitated Ireland previously to the passing of Lord Stanley's bill, which changed that impost into a rent-charge. From that period until very recently, although the rev. gentleman also entertained Repeal opinions, he never assumed a prominent political position before the public eye. The circumstances which brought upon him the penal notice of the Government were his moving the resolutions at the Abbey-street Theatre, which had been intended for the Clontarf monster meeting, and his speech on their general subject matter. One of them, although applicable to the theatre of Brian Boromhe's celebrated victory over the Danish invaders of his country, was not exactly the thing for the Abbey-street stage, where nothing more serious in the fighting line but melo-dramatic combats and circus charges of Batty's cavalry had ever taken place, and the words with which it set forth, "Here standing upon the graves of the valiant dead," were consequently looked upon at the time to all intents and purposes as an Irish bull of the very best breeding. It is but due to the reverend gentleman to state, that very recently he made a speech in the Conciliation Hall, in which he denied that he

REV. P. J. TYR..L. T. M. HAY, ESQ. REV. T. TIERNEY.

THE TRAVERSERS.

was one of those who wished for war whilst they preached peace and good will between the two countries, and he declared, that whilst as a man and Christian such duplicity would be unworthy of him, as a clergyman he could not sanction it in those who came within the sphere of his clerical influence, and who looked up to him for spiritual advice. His ministerial labours are exercised in the immediate neighbourhood of Louth, of which he is the parish priest, in the county of Dublin. He is upwards of fifty years of age

THE REV. MR. TIERNEY

is a clergyman also, but from a more remote district, being parish priest of Clontibret, in the county of Monaghan. It is but justice to this reverend gentleman to state that he is a great favourite with his parishioners, and has been on terms of social intercourse with the gentry of both political parties in his neighbourhood, his private [illegible] in the room to see [illegible] and [illegible] to set up to the knees of a spatable friendship. He was born in the parish of Donagh, in the county of Monaghan, in the year 1790, and he is consequently in his fifty-third year. In the year 1813, and the twenty-third of his age, he received holy orders; and in 1817 was appointed parish priest of Aughalurcher, in the county of Fermanagh. In the year 1820 he was transferred to the parish of Clones, and in 1824 again to the parish of Clontibret, where he at present resides, and is one of the Catholic canons of the chapter of the diocese of Clogher, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Kernan is the Roman Catholic Bishop. He has minded very actively in politics, and especially at the elections of his native county. In 1832, he took a very prominent part at the election which ended in the return of the Hon. Henry Westenra, now Lord Rossmore, and the defeat of Mr. Lucas, the present Under Secretary for Ireland. He is stated to have observed, recently, that it was particular's remarkable that whilst hundreds of the priests of Ireland had been speaking for a long time in all directions, and in stronger language, in favour of the repeal question, they had not attracted the attention of Government, and when he came forward to hand in a few pounds and make a few observations, he was deemed of sufficient consequence to be pounced upon with all the weight of state authority. If political martyrdom be a high honour in the eyes of his party, and to be cherished by gentlemen of his sacred profession, the reverend gentleman, in turning off the cassock, has the garb of the citizen orator, has proved his opinions to be of strong and signal attraction, and he has got pretty good value for his money.

JOHN O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman is third son of the O'Connell, and is about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age. He is a barrister, and is one of the judges of his father's circuit courts. He has sat in Parliament for the boroughs of Athlone and Youghal, and now sits for Kilkenny. He may be called the financial back-bone of the Repeal Association, it getting up the fiscal grievances of Ireland for his father, and affording pabulum of this kind, may be looked upon in this light. He was originally educated at the celebrated Catholic College, Clongowes Wood, in Kildare, where he highly distinguished himself. He afterwards entered the Dublin University, through which he quietly passed, without achieving, or, I believe, attempting, any particular academic distinction

Mr. John O'Connell is a remarkably amiable and respectable young man in private life, and is now about thirty-two years of age. He married not long since a lady of good family, a Roman Catholic like himself, and possessing, with a good fortune, a cultivated mind and rare personal attractions—Miss Ryan, of Jubilee Hall, in the County of Dublin.

MR. THOMAS MATTHEW RAY.

The Secretary of the Repeal Association is a striking instance of extraordinary times producing extraordinary men. He is about forty-four years of age, and we find him not only keeping terms at the Irish inns of court (the Queen's), but also in *statu pupilari* at the Dublin University, whilst at the same time he conducts the multifarious and intricate business of the Corn Exchange. The farmentering eye of the Repeal Commissariat was fixed upon him from the outset as the best quartermaster-general, and the object of his selection, by his comprehensive plans, and general tact as an administrator, very soon added another strong proof to the many already adduced of Mr. O'Connell's profound skill in moral mensuration and discernis of human character. Critically situated as Mr. Ray is at this moment, and our views respecting such positions as he occupies before the public eye too often depends on our political prejudices—without attempting, too, to prognosticate as to his future destiny—it must be agreed on all sides that the few leading facts of his past life prove the truth of the old sayings, that "[illegible] conquers everything," and, "it is never too late to be [illegible]." For this ineffatigable person shall hereafter claim as intimate an acquaintance with the literature of Athens as Cato, who turned his attention to its charming pursuit at a far later period of life, or prove himself as successful a merchant as understands as the son of Sophroniscus, who, after the fire of youth had been extinguished, and its hopes and passions were but a dream, founded an institution which, before long, caused empires to quake, and shook thrones to their centres—time and her Majesty's Attorney-General must show.

Mr. Ray began the world, I am informed, as a brewer's clerk, and subsequently followed the business of a scrivener. It is owing in a great measure to his long practice in this latter capacity, that his penmanship, which is exceedingly beautiful, can challenge comparison with any other specimen of calography in these countries. As an accountant he stands unrivalled in the city of Dublin, and there are many rather "smart" fellows in the Irish metropolis in this line on both side of the ledger. He is the great guide and repository of the statistics of the association, and by his arrangements a most perfect system of moral mapping in their way, which have a far greater extent and comprehension than people in England are by any means disposed to fancy: there is not a man in any part of Ireland who cannot in five minutes be known and "found out" where he is, who he is, what are his means, what are his opinions, what character he bears, and all about him. More than this could not be achieved through the most accomplished system of police under the most despotic Government in Europe. Having ample experience of his great knowledge of men and things as well as of his perfect business habits, [illegible] nds, and unerring tact in the patron, Mr. O'Connell, not long since advised him to turn his attention to the bar as a profession, inspiring him with the certain hope of future forensic honours, and no doubt a seat in Ireland's Parliament "*when she gets it.*" To enable him to be called much sooner than he should be without an academic degree, he entered the Dublin University about a year back, and I have heard from many Trinity men that he passed his junior Freshman's examination very creditably. Mr. Ray has the reputation of being a very well informed man on general subjects, and is said to possess considerable taste for the arts which elevate and adorn life, and which, "to have cultivated accurately ought to soften men's manners, and permit them to be mild." It is needless to add, that such a person as this does not yield himself up to the fascinations of Irish convivial society, within the magic circle of which so many precious hours are lost, and so much of genius dies. He is "a man of business," with much of talent in his peculiar line to boast of, and much more of tact to depend on in difficult positions. He owes his present one, enviable or unenviable as it may be to himself; he has worked hard to gain it; and in all probability he will work harder to retain it:

Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et [illegible]

Whether he is to be still more sweated and worked by fortune and the force of law, is not for me to opine, nor would it be fair, whilst sketching his portrait with anything but a political pencil, to express a hope one way or other as to his being "snuffed" or set free, but this much is certain, that Napoleon was stopped on his march to the east by "a man named Smith"—(Sir Sidney, at Acre)—and every body knows that this is the name of her Majesty's Irish Attorney-General

The charges against Mr. R[illegible]are for r[illegible] certain documents at the meetings of the Repeal Association, and for announcing the receipt of money from time to time [illegible]arding its objects.

[illegible]STELE

is of a very respectable Clare family, and was [illegible]inguished in early [illegible]n honourable acade[illegible] College, Dublin. His taste leading him more to[illegible] since than the cultivation of the [illegible]ancients, he proceeded shortly after—having taken his B.A. degree—to Cambridge, and was admitted *ad eundem* of Magdalen College of that University. It is stated of him, that shortly after he had taken his farewell of his Alma Mater, and being then in London, he could not make up his mind as to which of his "aunts," Oxford or Cambridge, he should favour with a sojourn until of standing to take his M.A. degree. Tom, whomever[illegible] knows is an enthusiast, and has acted through life on the principle of "primum opus est *consulto*, dein facto," was sitting in the evening at the time I speak of, and a beautiful summer evening it was, as ever blessed a Christian country, pulling at his weed and his liquor, and I should not be surprised if he was "flooring" the last problem of the "Academie des Sciences," computing the tidal forces, or contemplating the future navigation of his native Shannon; but where was he sitting? at the Bell and Crown, in Holborn: and, as he was sitting and sipping, and smoking and ruminating, and supervising the innyard from his niche in the window, in rolls the Cambridge coach with its four bloods, and "Hell-fire Dick," that celebrated gentleman of the road who could count the [illegible]'s ear with the lash of his whip without teazing the animal; and who used to say to a new tit when unruly, "perhaps you don't know who's sitting behind you!" Alas, Itoo an an old Cantab, and may be pardoned for indulging for a moment in the pleasing though melancholy recollection of dear old Granta, whom those who have ever been taught to love must love for ever. It happens with individuals as with nations, as everybody knows, that very often great events from trifling causes spring. The Cambridge coach called up associations of Cambridge, and our predestined and pious pilgrim started for the splendid and far-famed seat of science that same night by the mail. At that time, as at present, the down mail to London left Cambridge not very long after the arrival of the up mail from London, the up and down of the thing being reversed by university men.

We always go from London down to the north, although we always go up to Cambridge, which is in the same direction. A passing moonlight view of the most beautiful Gothic chapel in the world, as our hero passed along King's Parade, the fine effect of the other magnificent [illegible] structures "still standing" with the starry camps of night [illegible]ambridge was not then lit with gas), the memories of Newton, Bacon, Milton, and many more such mighty names, were not lost upon him. He took an hour's stroll and his supper, and returned to London by the other mail, fully determined that Granta was the thing for him and he the man for Granta. He soon carried his resolution into effect. His time at Cambridge was spent in the noiseless cultivation of his favourite pursuits, and during his sojourn he made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of some of the most honoured sons of the sister university. We next hear of him as a hero of the Pyrenees, and it is well known that he took a gallant part with Sir Robert Wilson and others of our brave countrymen in assisting the Spaniards to secure their constitutional liberty, which illfated war of independence was terminated in favour of despotic power shortly after the French army crossed the Pyrenees in 1823. Mr. Steele lost a great deal of his patrimonial inheritance in scientific investigations, and especially in endeavouring to improve the navigation of the Shannon at his own expense. He took a very prominent part in the agitation for Catholic emancipation, and rendered himself very useful to his political leader at the Clare and other southern elections. He also was engaged very prominently and constantly in the anti-tithe war in Ireland, which followed on the passing of the Relief Bill, and in 1831 he was prosecuted by Mr. Attorney-General Blackburne, for what was considered by the Crown officers a very violent speech which he made before a Kilkenny audience. When offering the required security for his appearance at trial, he said—"You had better take it for double, for I am about to make another speech that will be much worse." Tom, somehow or other, had no particular predilection for being tried by certain twelve of "the boys of Kilkenny," so he started for Limerick, where he felt himself more at home, and astonished the natives with one of the most violent harangues against the order of things that has been heard even in Ireland since the landing of Strongbow. This is still remembered by all who heard it or read it by the name of the Black Abbey Speech. "By way of no mistake," he addressed a letter to Mr. Attorney-General, calling his attention to a copy of his Limerick performance, which he enclosed to that functionary, with the name of Thomas Steele underscribed to it for the Government's accommodation. Many might think this the act of a madman; but such men are by no means as mad as cooler heads and calmer natures give them credit for. Very many embarrassments of the popular party in Ireland have been a Crown prosecution as an honour of the highest order. To succeed to imprisonment in the cause of their political party is amongst their most golden dreams of distinction on this side of the grave; whilst suffering for conscience sake, to drink of the cup of martyrdom, is according to their fond and firm hope, to be crowned in the other world with a bright reward. With practical public men in these times, and in these countries, patriotism, like charity, begins at home; and with such, the motto of Andrew Marvel should not be out of remembrance. The Government of the day prosecuted him for the Black Abbey Speech, and failed in its prosecution. In Ireland, above all other countries, the course of law has never yet run smooth. In Crown prosecutions, especially, you may have a clear case and be "cast," a bad one and gain a conviction. Morally speaking, you may feel yourself, on Christmas eve, under the influence of a vertical sun, or shove your toes into the fire and bring them out frozen, in similar fact concerning the [illegible] which took place at Limerick came to light not long afterwards. The jury consisted of ten Protestants and two Catholics. The latter were for finding the accused guilty for some time; but gave way to the former, [illegible] from the moment of entering the retiring [illegible] When the first news of [illegible] been already elected by the Government for penal notice. The list spoken of is the "real and true one" contained most of the names afterwards indicted, and others which were not, but Steele's name [illegible] not appearing in it, he stood up and threw open an apartment in which he had been sitting with Mr. O'Connell and others of the party, and after a good many turns he at last exclaimed, in accents of bitterest disappointment, "It was *too bad* to leave me out!" His chagrin, however, passed away next day, when he found that Government had [illegible] Mr. Steele is now in the front rank of danger, a [illegible] to occupy. He has passed the half centenary mark of years, with the snow-flakes of time thinly scattered over a very fine mathematical forehead. He would look very well in front of a cartoon of Cæsar's Tenth Legion landing between Deal and Dover, or as a veteran grandsire of the "Faughs-a-ballaghs," charging the French with the butt-ends of their muskets. He speaks very deliberately, although the sentiments he gives utterance to are of the hyper-enthusiastic; takes long contemplative steps *eorum publicum*; but walks hastily when he gets clear of the smoke and gains the country; has a very large head, and an honest face, both looking as though they were cut out of a block of granite; is a great lover of the arts, being very well acquainted with the works of the great masters of music, painting, and sculpture, and a thorough man of science, the slightest allusion to pure philosophy being sufficient to bring tears into his eyes; he is simple-minded, single-hearted, thoroughly sincere whether right or wrong—of all he says or does; and with all these qualifications, he is still a bachelor, the possessor of a veteran military blue frock with a repeal button, in which, its continuation, his virtue and the memory of the past, he involves himself this cold November's night during which he writes these not, I hope, ill-natured observations. It is a fact—which Whig, Repealer, and Conservative in Ireland, will readily acknowledge—that if the Repeal rent produced one hundred thousand pounds per annum, "Poor Tom," who seems to have taken the vows of poverty and passive obedience at the Green Man's shrine, would not benefit more in a pecuniary point of view by the monster collection than he does at present. Unlike the dwarf (in the "Citizen of the World") who forsook Lilliput after he found that he got all the wounds and none of the glory in the early adventures, our minor hero of the Repeal scenes as firm as his own name would import:

Me, me adsum qui feci in me convertite—FERRUM!

Thus upset into English:

Here I a[illegible] and do your worst;
Let me [illegible]ll your arrows feel
Five until your bow-strings burst
[illegible]ew—now comes it STEEL!

Poor fellow! he seems to enjoy this great State affair mightily; but it is no joke—nor is he likely to find it so no more than is the fearful condition of his wretched country. He is not the first poor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] principle, and [illegible] [illegible] be the last

The charges against Mr. Steele are for attending the "monster meetings," and those within doors of the Repeal Association; for the speeches which he has delivered at both, and for the [illegible]ding in the collecting together of the said meetings.

MR. BARRETT

was, in former years, situated very respectably in trade as a brewer, but gave up the chymistry of malt and hops for political fermentation. His efforts in party warfare were, at first, as a pamphleteer and writer for the Conservative, then called the Tory, press, in which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(formerly the Irish Parliament), Trinity College, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, New Post-office, &c. one cannot help thinking of the mineral and enlarged minds of their founders. The great temple of "Justice to Ireland" is situated on the north side of the Liffey. A new topographical work on Dublin,* just published, describes it so accurately that I cannot do better than transcribe a few passages:—

"Between the building and the river there is merely the usual width of the northern quays; but the parapet of the quays here experiences an alteration, as the light and handsome balustrade of the bridges is continued along the side of the river throughout the whole range of this edifice. The whole ground plan of this noble fabric and its dependent offices forms an oblong rectangle of about 440 feet long, and 170 feet in depth. The central pile, which is 150 feet square, contains the courts of judicature. On the east and west are courtyards, shut from the street or quay by a screen perforated with circular arches, and on the sides of these courts are placed the law offices.

"The central front presents a splendid portico, the pediment of which is sustained by six Corinthian columns, and is surmounted with statues of Moses, of Justice, and of Mercury. Over duplicated pilastres, near the two extremities of the front, are statues in a sitting attitude, representing Wisdom and Authority. Above the portico rises a lofty dome, encompassed by columns, with interspersed perforations for windows. In the arrangement of the interior subjects and magnificence are blended with a happy refinement of art. Within the square outline of 140 feet, which has been previously given for the dimensions of the building, is placed a circular hall, 64 feet in diameter, and in the angles of the square are formed *the Four Court* namely, the Court of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The hall is surmounted by columns of the Corinthian order. Above the entablature is an attic pedestal, embellished with eight sunk panels, and in the panels over the entrances into the courts is sculpture in bas-relief, representing William the Conqueror promulgating the Norman laws, King John in the supposed act of affixing his signature to Magna Charta; Henry the Second receiving the Irish chieftains; and James the First abolishing the Brehon laws. From the centre of the dome, between the windows of which are eight colossal statues in alto relievo, emblematical of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Law, Prudence, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. The frieze over the windows contains medallions, charged with the representations of eight eminent legislators of antiquity, and the remainder of the dome is enriched with mosaic work. A new building for a Rolls Court, and a Nisi Prius Court, has been erected between the northern side of the main building and Pill-lane, on a piece of ground purchased for the purpose of isolating the structure in order to diminish the risk of fire, and to provide additional accommodation for the augmentation of legal proceedings.

"Previously to the year 1605, the four Law Courts were separate and ambulatory; but in that year they were assembled under one roof, and the building in which they were appointed to be held was situated in Christ Church-lane, a crowded and inconvenient portion of the city. The present building was commenced pursuant to the plans of Sir Thomas Cooley in 1776, and completed by Mr. Gandon, at an expense of about £200,000. To a stranger, the Hall of the Four Courts in term time affords a scene well worth observing; and no traveller should leave Dublin without visiting it. The hum, the bustle, and the various groupings, evince and impart feelings of peculiar animation no where else to be experienced. Men congregate there together, also to discuss other matters than points of law. Nothing takes place throughout the counter that is not there to be heard or seen; for you want to know all about the elopement of Miss Suchabody in the extreme north, with Sir Somebody Something, or the last clearance of my Lord Beckrent's small tenantry in the mild west, or the last homicide in Tipperary, you must go to the Hall of the Four Courts for information. In exciting times, too, like the present, it is the grand centre of excitement, and, as far as Ireland may be considered, the grand confluence of political existence."

IRELAND

THE STATE TRIALS.—No. 3.

The progress of the state drama now enacted before the legal tribunals of the Irish metropolis continues to be watched with unabated interest. Its importance to the union of Ireland and the empire has not failed to be generally appreciated; and in Ireland, indeed, it has excited an intense anxiety to which expression is inadequate, when produces a cessation even of the outcry of political rancour,—a feeling such as that which the poet of the field of Holmendon has described, when he wrote—

"Even the bravest held their breaths for a time."

All other topics appear to be thrown aside, and but urgent personal interests

The Attorney-General, as we stated in our last, had on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, tendered a demurrer to the plea of abatement on the part of the traversers. The joinders to this demurrer were not handed in until Monday. Mr. Richard Shiel, Q.C. and M.P., appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. O'Connell, in the proportion of the Attorney-General, to show cause against the conditional order for a criminal information obtained upon the 10th of July, against his client at the suit of Lord Hawarden, should not be made absolute.

The reason we have sought to assign for the alleged libel in the *Nation* newspaper, in which the noble lord was denounced as an "extirminator

The primary objection having been made by the counsel for the plaintiff, the case was ordered to stand over till Tuesday.

On Monday join ers to the plea of demurrer on the part of the Crown were handed in for the state traversers by the

Mr. Fox argued against the course on the ground that it was the practice of the court to allow four days from the time of putting in the joinder to a demurrer.

Mr. Shiel also reminded the court that the case of "Lord Hawarden v. Duffy" had been fixed for the next morning.

Judge Burton said the court had no doubt ordered the case of "Lord Hawarden v. Duffy" to stand over till Tuesday, but it made no rule that it should be heard the first. It must, therefore, be subject to the contingency of being called on in its turn.

The court ultimately ruled that the argument should be entered upon next morning.

On Tuesday morning more than usual anxiety was manifested by the bar and the public to obtain admission into the court.

Lord Ingestre and several distinguished strangers were accommodated with seats. Mr. Jones, the sculptor, was permitted to come within the outer bar, and was busily employed in sketching the various important personages of the scene for

Soon after the opening of the court, the Attorney-General said that the first thing to be done was, that the traversers should personally hand in the severa not as of joinder to the demurrer. He had on the previous day compared of the personality of their being handed in by their counsel.

The traversers accordingly severally had led in their joinders to the demurrer, the understanding being that they should be considered as so handed in by themselves on the preceding day.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the grounds on which he sought to sustain the demurrer he put into the plea of Mr. O'Connell, and others—the plea being one in abatement to the indictment, and the general traverse having been entered in our last week's publication, that the indictment had been found a true bill on the evidence of four witnesses, who were not sworn in open court, according to the provisions of the statute of the 6th of Geo. IV., chapter 37. Now, the point raised by the plea was, that the statute of the 1st and 2d of Victoria, chapter 37, which did away with these provisions, did not extend to the Court of Queen's Bench, but only to cases to arise on circuit, and to persons from that court would be sworn according to the provisions of the 56th of George III. Before he submitted to the Court the grounds on which he considered that the 1st and 2d of Victoria extended to the Queen's Bench, and the order of superior courts of error and terminer, he begged the attention of the Court to this fact,—that he was now seeking to support a construction of that act which had been put upon it by all the bar of Ireland and by the Government and the Crown assent. The first occasion on which it was not so was at the Commission Court, [illegible] the following Commission in January, 1840. The judges who [illegible] and jury on those occasions were the late Lord Chief Baron Woulfe and Lord Chief Justice Doherty [illegible] the jury that the form in which it would administer the oath to the witnesses sent before them in consequence of the alteration which had been made in the law, and by which the misdemeanour of administering it almost the confusion of a crowded court was avoided. Three of their Lordships had presided at similar Commissions since the passing of the act, and on those occasions the oath had been administered, not in court, but in the grand jury room. That practice had been followed in several instances, and it could be had been pronounced and carried into execution; and at the present moment hundreds of persons were undergoing sentence of transportation and imprisonment upon that construction of the act of Parliament. He carried these observations with regard to the construction of various statutes and high legal authorities that the 1st and 2nd Victoria extended to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that the plea of the traversers was consequently a [illegible]

Mr. O'Loghlen, Bart., and Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, were heard at considerable length for the traversers. Pennefather, the former learned gentleman observed, ought not to decide the case before them. Precisce might be, as it was, no doubt, to [illegible] points in many matters of detail, but on great points of law it was not allowed to govern the law. It had so been held by Lord Kenyon, in Ord Term Reports, [illegible] some eminent observations which related to the common maxim, *communis error facit jus*, were indeed most admirable. His lordship clearly laid it down that in law points that maxim could never [illegible] learned gentleman cited various authorities in support of the plea of the traverses. The Solicitor-General followed, and contended that the plea in abatement was bad, both in point of form and substance. He observed in conclusion that if the [illegible] happened to have been sworn in open court, according to the provisions of the 56th George III., the traversers would have fixed pleas in abatement, on the ground that those witnesses had not been sworn by the foreman and jury, in compliance with the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Victoria. (Laughter.) The Chief Justice, after a brief consultation with his brother judges, adjourned the court till next morning, when judgement would be given

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE IRISH JUDGES.

From our own Reporter.)

DUBLIN, Wednesday Night.

[illegible]

At eleven o'clock this morning the judges took their seats upon the bench, and proceeded to deliver judgment upon the demurrer put in by the Attorney-General against the plea of a traversers.

The Chief Justice said that it had become his duty to deliver the judgment of the court in this case, and in doing so he was happy to have the complete concurrence of his learned brethren, who have both been argued with great anxiety and with great ability on both sides; and no doubt it was a case of particular importance as affecting the due administration of justice in that court, not merely with regard to the present parties who were now before it, but also as relates to the criminal convictions which had taken place in the city of Dublin at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer. Passing by objections as to the form of the plea, and proceeding to the merits of the question upon which it was principally argued, it was true construction of the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, chap. 37, the learned judge here repeated the substance of the arguments of counsel, which we have already printed, and said that after a great deal of argument, with due deliberation given to the case, and taking advantage of the aid that had been afforded him by able counsel on both sides, the decision of his mind, without any doubt, was, that the construction of the act of Parliament contended for by the traversers was correct.

It certainly would be an opening to a very strange and much to be lamented conclusion if the court should be of opinion that the construction contended for by the traversers was the correct one. To be put in a position [illegible] it was certainly a very great satisfaction to him to know, that his own opinion was the same as that held by Chief Justice Wolfe and Justice Moore, and practised by, and acted upon by them in their several charges, for many years past. He was glad of it, and so that he had come to his decision, but it was because he believed that it was the true construction of the act a question was that which was given by the Crown.

The learned judge then went on to refer to the authorities which bore upon the subject, and which supported his view of the case, alluded to the able manner in which the whole case was argued, and took occasion to remark, that the counsel for the traversers had very unnecessarily if not unwarrantably asserted that all the judges since the passing of the 1st and 2d of Victoria had been in error, and acting under erroneous impressions.

Mr. Justice Crampton, in a few words, expressed his concurrence with the decision of his learned brother, and said, that from the preamble and the whole face of the statute he was led to his present view of the case.

Mr. Justice Perrin followed more at length, and went into the law of the case, citing numerous authorities, proving that the preamble was a part of the statute, although it had been argued to the contrary by Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, and concluded by expressing his concurrence with the opinions of his brethren.

The court were also of opinion, that the form of the plea of abatement was bad and even on that ground alone it would not stand.

The Attorney-General now rose to move their lordships for an order, that the traversers should plead *instanter*, and cited several authorities.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's Counsel, opposed the motion and demanded a four-day rule to plead, saying, that it was a matter left to the discretion of the bench, and that it always inclined to the accused party; he cited several authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel, followed on the same side, and after quoting numerous authorities, appealed to the discretion of the Bench in an able and eloquent speech.

The Chief Justice decided against the traversers; he said that the plea in abatement was nothing more than a dilatory plea, and he saw no reason, nor was there any ground, why the Bench should concur with the views of the Counsel who had last addressed him

The Clerk of the Crown having then called on the parties to appear and plead, [illegible] the traversers severally tendered their pleas of not guilty to the charges alledged against them.

The Attorney General again rose and said that he would move on Friday next, that a day be appointed by the court for the trial of the traversers, and with according to the provisions of the act of Parliament. The traversers then left the court, which was densely crowded; but which, on their leaving, became almost instantaneously empty. The ordinary business of the term was then proceeded with.

The most extraordinary excitement pervades the whole city of Dublin. Mr O'Connell's speech to his disappointed repealers in the Corn Exchange and I venture to hear that he is rather downcast about the state of the jury list, report stating that the revision has gone very much against the hopes of the Repeal party. The number of Protestants returned on the jury panel is said to be very much more numerous than that of the Catholics. It will be remembered that the traversers have always first attacked the state of the jury list, with the object of having it revised, but they did not expect that the revision would make matters worse for them, which I am informed it has, to their great mortification. There are people who fancy, from the hint thrown out by the *Standard*, and the sudden quietness of the Government press of Dublin upon the subject, that ministers would make some move

SCENE FROM THE "BOHEMIANS."—MRS. YATES AND O. SMITH.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The scene which is chosen in our illustration has been rarely excelled on the stage, either in the dramatic interest which it internally possesses, or the pathos and power which have been infused into it by the consummate skill of Mrs. Yates, and Mr. O. Smith, in their personations of *Louise* and *Croco-Coroc*, the broken-hearted *abandoned*. The transition from the intent of murder to the kinder emotions of parental fondness, on discovering his child in the person of his devoted victim, was pourtrayed with all the fearful truth of a Kean, by the latter;—while the sense of danger, gradually subsiding into the consciousness of security and affection, on discovering a long-lost parent, was as truly depicted by Mrs. Yates (whom we may call the queen of domestic tragedy) in her own peculiar felicity.

"Of voice—face gesture, and those nameless things
"Which make humanity so eloquent."

This quotation of ours puts us in mind of another, which we will give the reader: it is from the mad poet Lee—we cite from memory:—"There is a mournful eloquence in thy dumb grief, which doth outshame all clamorous sorrow!" This *mutum poema*—this silent history of the heart, is beautifully exemplified in the scene illustrated by our Artist.

HAYMARKET.

The lessee of this house is certainly the only one who dares, upon his own shoulders, to support the world of the legitimate drama—an Atlantean task truly, but one that ought to make every body who has any "strength of taste" to lend a hand. The real English comedy is only to be found at the Haymarket; no other house is national, for no other house has a nationally-disposed manager at the head of it. When within its merry precincts, it costs not much imagination to think that Murphy, Sheridan, Colman, Reynolds, Morton, and other worthies are still alive, for their undying wit may be heard there nightly in all its "immortal amaranth!" Knowles and Bulwer too have added some stars to the constellation of that native genius which is so often nebulated by the fog of French importation. In a word, we cannot say that *the* drama, *par excellence* English drama, is on the decline, as long as "its mirror is held up" in this establishment, where a just reverence for departed genius does not preclude a due appreciation of modern pretence, and the works of the by-gone masters are produced more as models than as things

To scare away the timid bird.

A new farce has been lately produced called "Laying a Ghost;" it was decidedly successful, although it is not altogether the most *spirited* production in the world. Who is to gain the prize offered by the manager for the best comedy? It is impossible to guess. Hundreds that had never dreamt of writing before, as well as many already practised hands, are busy preparing for the literary race, which after all will no doubt be won by some hitherto "mute, inglorious," distant relation of Apollo; but this we are sure of, that in the hands of Webster the rivals will have fair play.

PRINCESS'S.

On Monday last, a new *farcetta*, entitled "Out for a Lark," was produced at this house with complete success. The plot of it is easily told, being anything but intricate or bordering upon the involvements of Spanish construction; neither is it very original. The incident (for there is only one) consists of two domestics of a *Vicecount Dashaway*, taking advantage of the Continental absence of his son and daughter, and going out to have "a lark" for a day, personating or rather assuming the characters of the said offspring. As luck would have it, they meet an old admiral (Masthead) their *would-be* uncle, at the inn where they "put up," and succeed, despite their vulgarity, to make him believe they are his veritable relations. This imposition lasts until the true Simon Pures arrive; when, after a few explanatory scrubbics, their "real state is made t'appear," and the parodies of "My Lord Duke and Mrs. Kitty" are sobered down to their respective stations of valet and housemaid to the establishment of which they had previously professed themselves to be

The male and female representatives.

The construction of this trifle is not over ingenious; the dialogue makes no pretension to wit or even humour, and there is none of the "ars celandi *finem*," which conduces so much to interest us in a fiction of any kind. Notwithstanding all this, owing to the excellent acting of Mrs. Grattan, Mr. Walter Lacy, and Mr. Barnett, it went "trippingly off." The latter gentleman—who, when he is at home in a part, is one of the best actors in the world—was condemned to disguise his ability in a most unworthy depiction (on the author's part) of an Irishman—a kind of hybrid-mongrel thing between head waiter and boots, who seemed to be more master of "The White Hart Inn on the Dover Road" than the master himself. A stage Irishman is expected at least to be droll; but Barney O'Byrne is a fellow "of infinite"—nothing!

We cannot say farewell, even for a week, to this *bijou* of a theatre without noticing the orchestra. Although its members be not so numerous as we could wish, yet every component individual is a "good man and true," and ready and willing "to follow the leader," John Loder, who, perhaps, has led more trumps (being more able to lead them) than any *chef d'orchestre* of his time. The precision and light and shade of his band are in the highest degree worthy of the taste and judgment of their conductor.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The celebrated Bouffé, the French comedian, has relinquished his engagement at the Gymnase, and devoted himself to the interest of the "Varieties," by which proceeding he will be once more enabled to appear in those parts, wherein he shows that "none but himself can be his parallel!"

BALFE.—The new Opera by this popular composer, now in preparation at Drury Lane, is to be called "The Bohemian Girl," instead of the "Gipsey."

LE PETIT COLBRUN, or Bouffé in miniature, had a handsome compliment *thrown* to him on Monday last; consisting of a little gold watch, concealed in a bouquet of roses. We could not but think of the truthful and melancholy words of the poet:

Ah! never does Time travel faster
Than when his way lies among flow'rs.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

The great Jullien has commenced his winter campaign at this house, having collected together an orchestra, certainly one of the very best that can be heard. Among the names of the most distinguished are those of Barrett, Baumann, Harper, Platt, Richardson, Hill, Lazarus, Patey, Howell, and Jarrett. Herr Koenig, too, without whom Jullien's concert would seem impossible, is engaged, and, as usual, invariably carries off an *encore*. The great card of the season is M. Jullien's English quadrilles, a companion to the Irish and Scotch quadrilles, which have had such a vogue; and, if we may judge by their reception, this last will prove no less popular than the former. It introduces a number of the most popular melodies, with capital effect. Some of the latter portions, in which an immense number of fifes and drums are introduced, were very striking, and elicited an instantaneous *encore*. The present is a fitting opportunity for introducing to our readers portrait-sketches of three of the most eminent *artistes* at these delightful concerts.

LAZARUS,

FIRST CLARINET AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS—PROVINCIAL FESTIVALS, &c.

Some five-and-thirty, or forty years ago, the clarinet was not known in this country as an instrument capable of "discoursing" such "eloquent music," as it is now universally acknowledged to be. The oboe (or haut-bois) held its place, and was in such high favour, that no overture to an opera was deemed perfect which had not some portion (and that not the least) assigned to its performance. Things worthy in themselves are often indebted to accident for their advancement; and so it happened to the clarinet. When Parke, the celebrated oboist, was in his zenith, he happened to insult a certain well-known composer, who was then engaged in the composition of an opera for one of the principal winter houses. The revenge which the son of Apollo took upon his victim, was almost as severe

LAZARUS.

JULLIEN.

as that which the god himself bestowed upon his presumptuous rival, Marsyas, for, although he did not flay him alive, he rendered him dumb in that orchestra where he used to be so eloquent before, substituting the clarinet (in the skilful hands of Hopkins) for the previously monopolizing and deemed indispensable hautboy. From that time it has rapidly gained favour, through the delightful instrumentation of Mahon, Cramer, and Willman. These great performers are now no more; but their loss is amply compensated in the living subject of the present notice, who includes in his individualism all the various perfections of his predecessors. Purity of tone, elegance, and a "happy finess for all styles," have elevated our countryman Lazarus to the position of not only principal clarinet at her Majesty's Theatre, but also to that rank in every orchestra throughout the kingdom where first-rate talent is employed. He need not fear any foreign competition. Any one who has heard him perform the voice part of Haydn's divine air, "With verdure clad," cannot much deplore the absence of the words: he is vocal without their aid, and "delightful to the ravish'd sense!" The school he has been reared in has been most prolific of genius, and reflects the highest credit upon its head and instructor, Godfrey, the master of the Coldstream band. Under him have graduated the following professors, who can take their stand by the side of any others in their respective departments—the two Keatings (oboe and bassoon), Dean (clarinet), Jarrett (one of the finest horn players in Europe), Handley (trombone), and a host of others that may "fearlessly challenge, and dread no defeat."

JULLIEN.

M. Jullien, or, as he aristocratically subscribes himself, "Jullien," is a personage of much talent, infinite industry, and perseverance, combined with a certain degree of confidence, that generally creates confidence in others, and who holds in abhorrence that humble aphorism of Doctor Faustus, which says, "On their own merits modest men are dumb." Jullien, on the contrary, is not a silent man—his *soup d'archet* is a proclamation—his most *piccolo fiato* is a whirlwind—and his very look indicates the presence of "somebody determined to do something," and make a noise in the world. Well, he does, and most effectively does, something. He lethargizes his auditory (?) to the most magnificent compositions of Beethoven, Weber, &c., but has the magician's power of awaking them to the highest and most attentive "*qui vive*," on striking up an English quadrille! This is mesmerism at command. But, *badinage* apart, Jullien is a man of considerable ability, and highly deserves the patronage bestowed upon him. It is not his fault, that the people will not relish the delicious fare he provides for them in the principal dishes he serves up; and, if it be their *penchant* to "feed more scurvily," we can only exclaim, with Timon—

"Uncover, dogs! and lap."

KŒNIG.

The cornet à piston is one of those modern musical inventions of such beauty and excellence as would make Mozart (if he could resume his "mortal coil" again) "list and be enchanted." We think that the fervid imagination displayed by the author of "Il flauto magico" would have been quite wrapped in "empyrean ecstacy" if he heard Herr Kœnig "dulcet forth" that exquisite *morceaux* of poor Bellini, "A te o cara." Rubini was never more capable, even with the assistance of words, to produce a more beautiful effect. It enwrapt us in the highest enjoyment of the seraphic art, and induced us to exclaim with "the Poet of all nations, and idol of his own;"—

"Music! Oh! how faint—how weak
Language fades before thy spell—
Why did Feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?"

The cornet à piston is an instrument capable of the most touching expression, particularly in the hands of Herr Kœnig, who is an *artiste* that imparts the "music of his soul" to it, and captivates his hearers by his own devotion. We sincerely hope that his benefit on Tuesday night was not "a farewell one," but that we shall have future and frequent opportunities of being delighted by his matchless performance.

KŒNIG.

THE FAREWELL.—CARLOTTA GRISI AND PETIPA, IN THE "PERI."

DRURY-LANE

Carlotta Grisi took her farewell of an English audience on Saturday night in the popular ballet of "The Peri," when a brilliant company was present to bid adieu to their favourite dancer. On the entrance of Mdlle. Grisi, there was one unanimous burst of applause, and each movement of her graceful figure was the signal for renewed approbation. When the famous leap was given, cries of *encore* re-echoed from every part of the house, and once again the favourite, with a spirit undaunted, leaped into the arms of the lover of the ballet. The applause continued undiminished until the fall of the curtain—then the enthusiasm became a *furore*, and the name of "Grisi" was uttered by a thousand voices. She soon appeared, led on by Petipa, and in looks more expressive than words, spoke her thanks for the kindness which she has received and merited. Wreaths and bouquets were plenteously showered on the dancer, and our artist has attempted a representation of the enthusiastic scene.

After the performances, Mr. Bunn gave an elegant supper in the grand saloon of the theatre to about seventy of his friends and patrons. The entertainment was intended as a complimentary leave-taking to Carlotta Grisi, on her quitting London to fulfil her engagements in Paris. After proposing the health of Carlotta Grisi, Mr. Bunn presented that lady with a superb bracelet of black enamel, richly ornamented with diamonds, as a slight *souvenir* of her highly successful career at Drury-lane Theatre. Attached to the bracelet was the following inscription:—"Presenté à Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, la danseuse la plus poétique de l'univers, avec les hommages respectueux de son directeur A. Bunn, Théatre Royal, Drury-lane. 18th November, 1843."

A new ballet was produced at this house on Monday last, entitled "The Devil in Love," an English translation (if pantomime be translatable) from *Le Diable Amoureux*, which has so captivated the Parisians. "The Devil in Love" is an odd title, and the piece or ballet which bears this name is something more odd still; for instead, as we are led to expect, of his Satanic majesty being smitten with the tender passion, it appears that it is one of his "missionaries"—"a shelling of most delicate sensibility," who becomes the *amoureux* and *à force* of her passion, and devotedness to her intended victim saves *him* from the machinations of her employer, and *herself* ultimately by an act of involuntary virtue. This ballet, which was produced most magnificently, "restored to our longings" the best pantomimist in the world, Mdlle. Pauline Leroux, and introduced a new dancer, M. Carey, who is about the most gracefully-active *danseur* that ever "tripp'd the scene!" This theatre continues to be fully and fashionably attended.

It is said in the City that Lord Aberdeen has declined to enter into any negotiation with the Mexican Minister, Mr. Murphy, on the subject of the affront lately offered to the British flag, and that he intends sending out a new minister to Mexico, in a frigate, which will call at Jamaica, whence the minister will take a squadron down with him to the Mexican coast, and require an apology for the affront before landing.

The ship-building trade in Sunderland, which in common with the other interests of that port has been so long depressed, is beginning to show signs of revival, several orders having recently been received for ships to be built for the Indian trade.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that Lieutenant Edward Walter Agar and Miss Daizell (passengers), with the remainder of the crew of the ill-fated Memnon, arrived safely at Aden, on the 9th of September.

Lord Alfred Paget, who arrived in town on Monday night from his regiment in Wilts, to obtain his leave of absence of a month from the Horse Guards, was suddenly ordered to rejoin his regiment by the military authorities, purposely to accompany his troop from Trowbridge to Salisbury, as riots were feared from the excitement which prevailed in that city.

A correspondent of the *Galignani*, alluding to an account of injuries recently done to some of the marble statues in the royal gardens of Versailles, informs us that similar conduct has been practised in the gardens of the Tuileries, and suggests to the police that a large reward should be offered.

Viscount Kenmure, whose family honours were restored in 1824, his ancestors having been attainted and executed for having been taken in arms against George I., was married at Portsmouth last week, at St. Thomas's Church, to a lady named Wolsey.

The report of Mr. Gladstone being about to offer himself to fill a vacancy in the representation of the university of Oxford, is utterly destitute of truth. There is no prospect of Mr. Estcourt resigning.

We understand that the French envoy has taken up seriously and warmly the affair of the Armenian decapitated for being guilty of a relapse to Christianity.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT PIMLICO.

On Monday morning, at half-past three o'clock, a very extensive conflagration, consuming, before it was extinguished, an immense mass of most valuable property, broke out on the spacious premises, formerly Bramah's, but now belonging to Mr. Robinson, engineer, and situate partly in Eaton-lane, and the Pimlico-road.

The fire was first discovered at the hour just mentioned, by police constable 155 B. He endeavoured to spread an alarm, but before any assistance arrived, flames burst forth, penetrating the roof of the building.

In very little more than a quarter of an hour, seven of the brigade engines, one of the County, and one of the West of England fire offices, together with the parish engine, and one from Messrs. Elliot's brewery, had arrived; but unfortunately there was a lack of water for some time.

By this time the flames had reached the engineering department—an extensive building, in length about 100 feet, and in depth nearly 40, and which was the general depôt of the most valuable contrivances and apparatus. The flames spread thence to the pattern and model workshops, the receptacle for inventions that can with difficulty be restored, and in less than a quarter of an hour this valuable building appeared a dense and vivid body of fire.

At a quarter to five o'clock, the fire-mains supplying water abundantly, all the engines could be worked with full power. This was fortunate, for at this period the fire was attacking the roof of the foundry. The vigour, however, with which the engines were worked stopped its progress in this quarter. It was here discovered that the fire was progressing in the direction of Belgrave-street South, and that it had already reached the roof of the School of Industry, of St. George's parish, in the street just named. The flames, happily, were arrested before they had made any further advance in this direction. The engines continued to be worked incessantly until about half past six o'clock, when the flames receded.

The number of workmen lately employed on Mr. Robinson's premises amounted to about 120. Several of them, especially the carpenters, have lost their tools On Saturday evening they were at work in the factory up to eight o'clock, casting a heavy shaft. They left off work then, and when they quitted the factory everything appeared safe. On examining the premises, after the fire had been extinguished, it was discovered that they had been broken into, and some pieces of brass were found stained with blood, near the counting-house, through which, it was reported, a forcible entry had been made. This circumstance, coupled with another, about to be mentioned, tends to establish an impression that the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Superintendent Braidwood reports the entire destruction of the engineering and pattern shops, with their valuable contents. No. 1, Belgrave-street South, the School of Industry, of St. George's parish, has the roof of its workshops burned, and has its back part extensively injured by fire. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 11, in Upper Ranelagh-street, have their back premises more or less injured. The house No. 1, Eaton-lane, is also much damaged at the back. Mr. Robinson is insured in the Sun, Phœnix, Imperial, and Royal Exchange fire-offices.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVELLING.—A Brussels paper states from good authority that an English company will establish a daily communication between Folkstone and Ostend by steam-boats which, draw so little water that they can enter both ports at low water; so that travellers leaving London in the morning by the railway to Folkstone, will arrive at Ostend towards evening. Another English company will open a communication three times a week between Blackwall and Ostend. The steamers will perform the passage in nine or ten hours, and always arrive at Ostend so as to be able to enter the port. They will also leave Ostend in the morning, if the tide suits. Thus travellers, who arrive in the evening by the railway from Cologne, may reach London in the afternoon of the following day.

A correspondent states that her Majesty's Government has determined upon placing the statue of his Majesty George IV., by Chantry, upon the eastern pedestal of Trafalgar-square, opposite St. Martin's church, whilst the statue of King George III., by Wyatt, in Cockspur-street, is to be removed from its present position and placed upon the western pedestal, opposite the College of Physicians; and the steps, the lions, and the railings by Nelson-sqaure will be proceeded with immediately. Another decision has been come to, viz., the removal of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, from its present locality to a more eligible site. The funds and the site have been both provided, and the work will be commenced during the present year.

MR. OASTLER.—The friends of Mr. Richard Oastler are making great and praiseworthy exertions to raise a fund for his liberation from prison. A numerous meeting of delegates from Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, and other towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was held at Robert Town, in the said Riding, on Wednesday last, and it was resolved that it was desirable to hold public meetings in various parts of the kingdom, in order to establish a fund, to be called "The Oastler Liberty Fund." It is intended that the surplus of the projected fund, after paying off the debt of Mr. Oastler, shall be applied to the purchase of an annuity for him

FIRE AT "BRAMAH'S" FACTORY, PIMLICO.

EXTRAORDINARY PEDESTRIANISM.

A walking match against time, similar to the celebrated feat of 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours, has just terminated at Leeds. A young man named James Searles, a native of Leeds (of whom we annex a portrait sketch), commenced the arduous task, on Monday, the 2nd of October, on a piece of the public highway, in the neighbourhood of Holbeck, which is in the borough of Leeds. He always walked two miles in immediate succession, one at the termination, and the other at the beginning, of every hour, and continued to walk in that way until five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 13th instant, having occupied nearly six weeks in the performance, during the whole of which period, by the terms of the feat, he was never allowed to sleep for more than an hour and a half at a time. The actual distance between the Shakspeare Inn, Meadow-lane, and the Peacock

JAMES SEARLES, THE PEDESTRIAN.

Inn, Huddersfield-road, which formed the termini, betwixt which Searles performed his feat, is sixty-three yards over and above a mile, so that the pedestrian, taking into account the additional number of hours he continued to walk, has, in fact, traversed 1,052 miles, 1,400 yards, in 1,017 hours, a feat unparalleled in the annals of pedestrianism. He felt the effects of his extraordinary task most in the first two weeks, when, from his harassed appearance, many persons felt perfectly confident that he would break down, but he afterwards rallied, and, at the conclusion, was generally thought to be better in health even than when he began. He is a man of low stature, and rather delicate appearance, but, we understand, has been inured to hardship and fatigue during the whole course of his life. He was "chaired" on Tuesday, in an open coach, in which, along with five or six other persons, who constituted "the committee of management," he was drawn through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by a band of music, and a large concourse of people. Several bets, but not to any heavy amount, depended on the issue of the undertaking. Some presents have been made to the pedestrian, which, together with his gratuitous living during the performance of the feat, constituted his only remuneration.—*Leeds Times.*

An ingenious invention has just been exhibited, and its powers tried on the Brighton and Croydon railway. It is called a pedometer machine. It weighs 270lbs., and is manufactured almost entirely of wrought iron. It carries four or six persons, two of whom propel it by means of treadles, applied on a new and advantageous principle. Its greatest speed for a short distance is at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour; its average rate is fifteen miles an hour, carrying in both cases four passengers. Its utility on a line of railway requires no comment.

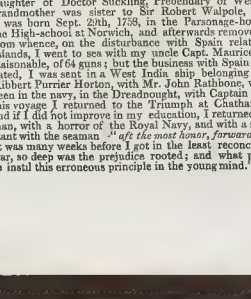
An Edinburgh paper states that, on the morning of Sabbath, a great quantity of smuggled tobacco, amounting to some tons in weight, was discovered lying on the sea beach adjoining our harbour. Such a discovery has naturally created a good deal of excitement.

There are upwards of 12,000 seamen generally out of employ in the metropolis, residing in districts between London Bridge and Vauxhall. Many of them, however, find employment in or about the docks, or other casual employment, during the winter season. On Tuesday morning there were, on the lowest estimate, 500 seamen promenading the limited districts of St. Katherine's and the London Docks in search of employment.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BURNHAM THORPE PARSONAGE, THE BIRTHPLACE OF NELSON.

The village of Burnham Thorpe, in the northern division of the county of Norfolk, will long be cherished in remembrance as the birthplace of the illustrious Nelson, whose father was vicar of the parish. In Nelson's Memoir of his Services, which he obligingly wrote for Mr. Arthur's life of the great hero, we find the following details of his birth and boyhood:—



BIRTHPLACE OF NELSON—BURNHAM THORPE.

"Horatio Nelson, son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and Catherine his wife, daughter of Doctor Suckling, Prebendary of Westminster, whose grandmother was sister to Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. I was born Sept. 29th, 1758, in the Parsonage-house; was sent to the High-school at Norwich, and afterwards removed to Northwa; from whence, on the disturbance with Spain relative to Falklands Islands, I went to sea with my uncle Capt. Maurice Suckling, in the Raisonable, of 64 guns; but the business with Spain being accommodated, I was sent in a West India ship belonging to the house of Hibbert Purrier Horton, with Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the navy, in the Dreadnought, with Captain Suckling. From this voyage I returned to the Triumph at Chatham, in July, 1772; and if I did not improve in my education, I returned a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy, and with a saying, then constant with the seaman "*aft the most hour, forward the better man.*" It was many weeks before I got in the least reconciled to a man of war, so deep was the prejudice rooted; and what pains were taken to instil this erroneous principle in the young mind."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH YARMOUTH, Nov. 16.—The foul weather flag, established to point out to the commanders of cruizers, and masters of merchant vessels anchoring in this roadstead, that it would be dangerous and unsafe for ships' boats to land, will in future be hoisted at a mast erected at the end of the jetty here, and not at the Coast Guard flag-staff, as heretofore.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Nov. 20.—The Cecy, from Spalding to London, wheat laden, in leaving the harbour this morning, drove on the North Beach, and is full of water; crew saved.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Arrived The Cowper, Amsterdam, for New Orleans, with loss of anchors, and whaleboat gone; Earl Grey, from Shields, for Grimsby.

MILFORD, Nov. 20.—Arrived, The Isabella, from Liverpool, for Trinidad. Three Sisters, from Liverpool, for Kinsale, with loss of anchors, cables, rudder unshipped, &c., having been in contact with a vessel.

BIRTHS

At Stafford House, the Duchess of Sutherland of a son.—At Kingston Lisle, Berks, the lady of C. Mills Allen, Esq., of a daughter.—At Sittingbourne, near Wansford, Mrs. Henry Leeds, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Gretna, and at the parish church, Prestbury, in the county of Chester, John, son of the late Rev John Lawton, and nephew of C. B. Lawton, Esq., of Lawton Hall, to Emily Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Peregrine Bingham Hall.—At Hanover square, Captain Colin Mackenzie, Madras Army, to Helen daughter of Admiral John D. Dougles of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.—At Cruickbarrow, Dumfriesshire, John George Aire, Esq., Captain 52d Light Infantry, to Philadelphia, youngest daughter of the late George H. Johnston, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Tregunnoth, Thomas Mitchell, Esq., of Croft, West Cornwall, the father of Lady Tomline, and mother of Lady Vood.—At Hendon-terrace, Bridge hill, Durham, Mrs. Hutchinson, late of Old Swan street, City.—At his residence, Carlton Villas, Maida Vale, J. B. Robinson, Esq.—At Mornington-place, Camberwell, New road, Susannah, the wife of Cornelius Carter, Esq.—At Bermuda, Hilliard, John Alexander, Esq.—In Newman street, Emma Cuse, Esq.—In the Albion-road, Stoke Newington, James Wilson, Esq.—At Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, Tyrlo, eldest son of Tyrlo Wase, Esq.—At Bevated Lodge, the residence of her sister Mrs. Smith, Arabella Macworth, Countess of Mayo.—At Hammersmith, Lieut. Colonel Watson Ingleby, late of the 53rd Foot.—At the residence of her father, Sir Robert Sale, Kowsales, Julia, wife of Lieut. James G. Holmes, 3d Native Cavalry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—On MONDAY, an original Opera, in three acts, entit ed THE BOHEMIAN GIRL; the music by Mr. W. Balfe. The principal characters by Mr. Bassano, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Stretton, Miss Rous, Miss Romer, &c. &c.; after which the Ballet, in three acts, of THE DEVIL IN LOVE, in which Mdlle. Petipa, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Robert Brunsmead, and which will be repeated every even ng of their appearance.—On TUESDAY, a New Opera, with the Ballet of THE DEVIL IN LOVE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Nov. 27, and during the week, THE BOHEMIANS, or, The Rogues of Paris. Principal characters by Messrs. Lyon, O. Smith, Wright, Meyrick, Mr. Yates, Miss P. Horn, Mrs. F. Matthews. After which a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT Mademoiselle Celeste Stephan, Miss Rosina Wright, and THE MERCHANT AND HIS CLERKS. Prime pol characters by Mr. Lyon, Mr. O. Smith, Mr Wright, Mr Maynard, Miss Woolgar, and Mrs. F. Matthews—Boxes, 3s; Pit, 2s, Gallery, 1s. Second price at Doors open at half past 6, commences at 7 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—NOVELTIES OF THIS SEASON.—THE ENGLISH QUADRILLE, characterist c of the different style of Eng ish, has been executed with the most enthusiast c plaudits, and is now performed nightly, and invariably encored. Promenade Concert Room, Covent Style, 2nd, Antique; 3rd, Burlesque; 4th, Sentimental, 5th, National Military. Ten English Fifes are introduced in the last Figure, and are played by Messrs. Baumann Schmidt Keating Bowen Howe McDonald Lavis Mayer Richardson And others

Doors open at half past Seven; Commence at light o'clock. Promenade and Upper Boxes, 3s.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Private Boxes, £2 12s.—Tickets to be obtained of Mr Ireland, Box office at the Theatre; of Mess. Jerrard, Old Bond street; Mr. Addison, New Bond street; Mr. Sams, St. James's Street; and M Jullien's Office, 9, Maddox-street, Piccadilly.

FATHER MATHEW, THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS have great pleasure in informing their patrons that the above celebrated character has kindly honoured them with a sitting for the Exhibition, is now added to the Collection, it represents him in his usual dress, wearing the temperance medal presented by him, and they trust gives a faithful description of one to whom Ireland and the community generally are so much indebted. Admittance 1s.—Chamber of Horrors & Relics, 6d. Open during the Gay the Show from Eleven in the Morning to Ten at Night.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BRILLIANT EXHIBITION, embracing the Dissolving Views, Oxy-hydrogen Effects, &c. Open at 12 o'clock and at Eight in the Evenings (except Saturday Evenings). By LONG ROTH'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE the angular Optical Illusion of converting a Martyr into the appearance of Satan in boiling water is exhibited, with a variety of other curious effects. Particulars of the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, which are delivered daily, are suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. Also the Original DIVER and DIVING BELL. Numerous STEAM ENGINES and other MODELS at work. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS of RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, &c. &c.—Admission One Shilling.—Schools, Half-price.

GLACIARIUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the Glaciarium and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice only ces required by a storm of rain, which intruded it, has been completely refrozen by the severe frosts which set in on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the Artificial Ice GLACIER, formed of the ice, again tempts the venturous Skater to descend with rapidity to the Ice-bound Lake of Lucerne, now refrozen as well as the Rocks and Mountains around. Visitors are invited to witness (while the opportunity offers) this extraordinary scene in the only one in the world, which is not subject to the whole daily, from the time it opens until 5; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the addition every evening at 7 of a promenade musicale, and the extra novelty of 8 cages on the frozen lake for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.; Children, 6d., Skaters 1s.

COMFORT in the WET and COLD.—Now Ready, for the present season, BERDOE'S really WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, FROCKS DEADNOUGHTS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c., of first rate character, and in great variety, guaranteed, without exception, to resist any description or quantity of [illegible] a leading defiance to ALL weathers. Those to whom SUPERIORITY, ECONOMY, and EFFICIENCY, are more than words, will not regret an examination, how [illegible] fied by the results of five years' extensive trial; confidently invited, nor subject themselves to disappointment or annoyance.—Made only by W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c. &c., CORNHILL (north side).

CUT GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, &c.—SANDER and Co. beg to announce that their Show Rooms and Warehouses contain a recent extensive assortment of New Patterns in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Breakfast Services, and Chamber Sets, in Porcelain, Iron-stone China, and the new flowered Ware, equal in appearance to China, at a fourth the cost. The Cut Glass department comprises every modern and elegant design in table and dessert dishes, decanters, claret jugs, tumblers wine, &c., together with all kinds of cases, of a plain and economical description. A large stock of Lamps, Candlesticks, and Table Requisites, Papier Mariée Tea Trays, Ornamental China, Alabaster, Ormolu, Bronze, &c., &c.—3, 6 and 259, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's Inn-lane.

LAMP SHADES AND GAS GLASSES of every description, at R. COGAN'S, 41 Leicester-square, London.

GAS CONTRACTORS, FITTERS, GLASS MERCHANTS, and Dealers, supplied cheaper than any other house. The Patent Cantoon Mica Shade (registered) is Sure, seeing which may be named a NEW GLASS for DOCKREE'S FISH-TAIL BURNERS at only a penny per dozen more than the Double Dutch. The Globe or Lamp Shade may be had of COGAN'S PATENT ECONOMIC BLOWGATOR, a chimney that destroys smoke, increases light, and effects a greater saving in the consumption than any other chimney. Lists of the Prices of Gas Glasses and Shades are sent on the receipt of the address.

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MORISON'S HYGEIAN MEDICINES.—An Agent for the sale of the above Medicines is to be found in every Town in the United Kingdom, and most of the principal Cities throughout the World. See that the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved on the Government Stamp round "Morison" as in "Hygeian," and other Hygeian publications, containing month y reports of cures of every curable complaint which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the Country and at the Hygeist Office, 356, Strand, London. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London.

DESTITUTION in the METROPOLIS.—ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL for the DESTITUTE SICK and DISEASED, Gray's-inn-road (near Queen-square-street), founded A.D. 1828. Patron—THE QUEEN

The Hospital, which is entirely devoted to destitution in its most appalling and pitiable form, viz., accompanied by sickness and disease, is now established on a scale of sufficient magnitude, with proper arrangements, to enable it to be rendered available for the reception of all the "casual poor" of this great metropolis. It requires but the funds in order to have 200 beds immediately available for the reception of cases, the most wretched of our fellow-creatures. Moreover, it gratuitously affords medical advice and medicine to more than, on average, than 1,800 out patients a week.

It is wholly supported by voluntary subscription, has no funded property of its own, nor any other income than that which is contributed by the philanthropic portion of the community. To this it owes its present existence, and by the Committee that the period of re-[illegible] tation and consequent sickness and peril of life. Its doors are daily thronged with the most miserable objects, and on great occasions the demand upon its resources, in consequence, during the whole summer, that it has been compelled to borrow, to a large [illegible] from the fund subscribed towards the new building, to defray the current expenses.

Contributions will be kindly received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummond and Co., Messrs. Herries and Co.; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Messrs. Glyn and Co.; Messrs. Hoare, Loyd, and Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Denison and Co., Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Prescott and Co.; Messrs. Ransom and Co.; Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co.; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Bevaers street; and at the Secretary's Office, by the Rev. R. G PACKMAN, Sec.

Cast-off apparel, male and female, will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co.'s, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 8d., postage free.—*.* The Trade supplied.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK, BY MR. DICKENS

In December will be published, in small 8vo., with four coloured Etchings, and Woodcuts,

A CHRISTMAS CAROL; in Prose. Being a Ghost Story of Christmas. By CHARLES DICKENS. Price Five Shillings.

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James Gooden, Esq. | Alexander Oliver, Esq. | Samuel Stoddart, Esq.
SUPERANNUATION MACKENZIE, Esq., Manager.
F. G. Smith, Esq., Resident Secretary. | Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bankers.
Dr. Macleod, Physician. | Messrs. Oliver, Oliver, Denby, & Lavie, Solicitors.
D. W. Duffin, Esq., Surgeon. | Samuel Barsley, Esq., Surveyor.

The Scottish Union Insurance Company may be most favourably contrasted with any similar institution. Unexceptionable Security is guaranteed by its subscribed Capital of Five Millions sterling—divided, at its origin in 1824, amongst Five Thousand Proprietors.
At the First Division of Profits, which took place at 1st August, 1841, a bonus, averaging Fourteen per Cent., or Two per Cent. per annum on the Sum Assured, was added to the Policies. A few extracts from the Company's Books at once prove the practical effects resulting from the plan peculiar to this Company.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS.

Profit Policy No.	Issued in	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now Payable in the event of Death.
		£	£ s. d.
812	July, 1824	4000	4917 3 0
1069	April, 1833	5000	5655 15 0
1153	Nov. 1835	5000	5573 0 0
1237	March, 1836	5000	5566 15 0

The next Division will take place in December, 1846, being a period of Five Years.
Specimen of the Rates for assuring £100. Entitling the party to participate in the Profits

Age.	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	For the Whole Life.						
Premium.	£1 18 8	£2 4 3	£2 11 7	£3 0 3	£3 11 4	£4 7 9	

Persons not wishing to Participate in Profits are charged on a Lower Scale.
** A Board of Directors meet every THURSDAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider proposals, at the Office, No. 449, West Strand, when one of the Company's Medical Officers attends; but Assurances may, if required, be effected on any other day, upon application to the Secretary.
Fire Insurances effected at the usual reduced rates, and Policies may be transferred to this office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.
Special rates reasonably rated.
Forms for Proposals, and Prospectus, containing all the necessary particulars, may be had at the Offices, No. 449, West Strand, and 28, King William-street, City.
F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—HERALDIC DRAWINGS, for BERLIN WORK and EMBROIDERY. Messrs. LAURENCE and DANN, Proprietors of Heraldic Offices, 37, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have [illegible] Crests, Cyphers, Arms, &c., in the most correct and elegant manner, at their Offices, 37, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Every other heraldic device on equally reasonable terms, at HARRISON and SONS, 59, Great Portland street.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, TO OFFICERS, THE CATHEDRAL HOTEL AND TAVERN, 48, St. Paul's Churchyard, near to the Queen's Head and Artichoke, being most central and eligible situation, combining economy with comfort.—Its tea and coffee, being fresh, and roasted daily, are allowed to be the best in London. Dinner off the joint, 1s. 6d.; with soup, fish, or an entrée, 2s. 6d. Very choice old Wines and Spirits, and the celebrated Patent Somma for private parties. Hot and Cold Baths, well aired Beds, &c. Head and Co.'s splendid Stout, and Bass and Co.'s Pale India Ale.

MECHI'S TABLE CUTLERY has long been famed for its admirable qualities, combined with economy.—His manufactory is 4, Leadenhall street, four doors from Cornhill. Balanced handles in sets of 50 pieces 23 10s., 25 10s., 30 10s.; common kitchen per dozen 9s. 6d., 12s., 16s. 6d., 21s., 25s.; table steels, patent sharpeners, cases of dessert knives, Sheffield plated goods, German silver tools and spoons, tea caddies, tea trays, dish covers, &c. &c. Mechi's penknives are excellent, being from his upwards; his peculiar steel razors and razor strops and paste have given comfort to many a suffering shaver, and the ladies pronounce his scissors to be unrivalled.

THE Festivities of the approaching Season offer to those who indulge in the luxury of giving opportunities to gratify their taste and judgment in the selection of suitable presents; and DARGIN, who has often aided them, thereby, to [illegible] pre-eminently successful, begs to inform them that he has now a most [illegible] CABINET de NOBLE et LE JOLIE de PAU, both for ladies and gentlemen. Half a dozen French cambric handkerchiefs, enclosed in a neat box, of various qualities and sizes, and at extremely low prices, as a certain acceptable gift. Various novelties in lace enclosures, chemisettes, cuffs, berthes, cravats, &c. Vandyke et pointe, ruffs, demi-sleeves, &c.; are likewise appropriate for birthday and new year's gifts.—Address, DARGIN, principal Inventor to the Queen and the Royal Family, 357, Regent-street. Country orders must contain a remittance or reference.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10, Cantham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1843.
PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart., Rose Cuff, Lymington.
VICE PRESIDENT.—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 9, Finsbury square.—With Twelve Directors.
FACILITIES and ADVANTAGES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. The assurance for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.
N.B. Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
THE Committee beg respectfully to state, that, in consequence of the numerous applications of the sick poor, and the loss by death of many of the most bountiful benefactors of the Charity, it stands greatly in need of increased assistance, and they earnestly solicit the affluent in its behalf. Upwards of 80,000 poor sick persons have been relieved since the establishment of this Institution, and about 200 destitute cases are annually admitted for relief.
Donations are very thankfully received by the Committee, the Treasurer, and Secretary, at the Hospital (where statements of its operations are to be obtained); and by Messrs. Prescott and Co., Cornhill; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; and by the neighbouring Bankers.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Secretary.

BRIGHT'S VEGETABLE CUSTARD COMPOUND, a new luxury for the table, patronized by the Royal Family, nobility, and gentry, is only seven years brought before the public for making custards without eggs. It has been received in the highest circles, and has been favoured with flattering testimony from Mansion house and the first taverns in the metropolis for its excellence, ease of preparation, and wood usefulness. Sold in canisters, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each, and in packets, each to make a pint, at 4s. per dozen. Manufactory, 9, Holland-street, North Brixton, and may be had of druggists, Italian warehousemen, confectioners, grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom, as well as of all agents appointed for the sale of Bright's Nutritious Farina for infants and invalids, and Bright's Sanative Breakfast Beverage for persons of weak digestive power. None are genuine unless signed by the Proprietor, "JOHN BRIGHT." Observe, that the two pints will be forwarded free to any address on the receipt of 1s., post free, at the manufactory.

EDWARD PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to inform the Public, that their Composite Candles are sold in packets of 6 lbs. each, having a blue label with the inscription, "Price's patent Composite Candles." The notice hereon is [illegible] and [illegible] Price's Sperm, Belmont, and Metallic Candles are the only ones suitable for these Candles. E. P. and Co. use no arsenic in any of their processes. The prices generally charged throughout the country are for PRICE'S Patent Composite Candles, 1s. per lb.—requiring no snuffing. The sizes recommended are sixes and long fours; and for turbinos one less. Price's Patent Tapers Nor Candles, 10d. per lb., are a beautiful white pure light, but requiring snuffing. Price's Night Mortars, 1s. 6d. per lb., an excellent substitute for rushlights; Nos. 24, and 20 to the pound, to burn 10, 8, and 6 hours. Price's Stearine, Margarine, and Palmine Candles supply the usual [illegible] every chandler throughout the country is able to supply these candles to their customers, but a single waxer may be sent to any part of the country, on a post office order for £2. E. Price and Co. will forward, duly forward an equivalent quantity of candles at the above rates, charging for the box. The Trade supplied with Cradle Coeur Nut Oil.—Manufactory, Belmont, Vauxhall Surrey.

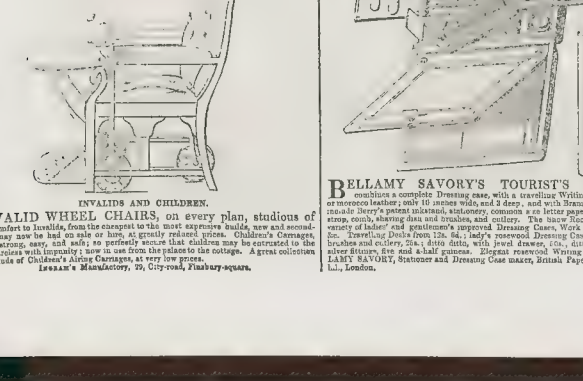
ST. MARYLEBONE BANK for SAVINGS, 76, Welbeck-street.—Established 9th of July, 1830.
Comparative Statement of Progress at specified periods, during the last seven years:—

	Open Deposit Accounts.	Sums invested with National Debt Commissioners
On the 20th November, 1837	£. 5417	£14,500
" " 1838	11,578	128,934
" " 1839	15,795	193,353
" " 1840	12,980	254,167
" " 1841	13,004	265,007
" " 1842	13,249	285,232
" " 1843	14,130	313,466

J. FINNEY, Actuary.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY, to commence on MONDAY, the 27th instant.—The public is respectfully informed, that the whole of the Valuable and Well selected STOCK of the late firm of HARDWICK and FORD, 324 and 325, High Holborn, comprising Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cloths, &c., will be SOLD on MONDAY, the 27th instant, and following days. In consequence of a DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
it has been determined to offer it at such prices as shall ensure a speedy sale. This Stock, amounting to upwards of £25,000 value, has been selected with the utmost regard to style and elegance, as well as durability and economy, and will be found to consist of
Several Thousand Yards of Spitalfields Grosde Naps, in every shade of colour.
About 300 pieces of Black Gros, Satin Turcs, Watered Silks and Satinets, at unusually low prices.
Plain and Coloured Spitalfields Velvets, for Dresses, &c., bought under unusually advantageous circumstances.
Several thousand French, Paisley, Cashmere, Tartan, and other Shawls, among which will be found all the designs selected by her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess de Nemours, and several of the nobility
The Fancy Dress department will be found to contain an immense variety, both in fabric and design, of the latest production.
The Furs have been selected with the utmost care, and consist of Boas, Cardinal and Victoria Capes, &c., in Russian and French Sable, Ermine, Chinchilla, Siberian and Russian Squirrel, Marmosets, &c., warranted full seasoned.
Irish Linens, Sheetings, Damask Table cloths, &c., of purest finish and texture, warranted grass bleached.
The Cloth department is replete with every novelty of the season, in Russian Palmes, Polish, Cardinal, and other Cloakes, in Velvet, Satin, Satin Turc, and the newest fancy materials; also, a large lot of Merino Travelling and Market Cloaks.
In addition to which this stock comprises French and Berlian Cashmere, Circassian and Orleans Cloths, Gloves, Lace, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c., in great variety. The whole of which will be offered at one-third less than their real value.
1 only personal inspection is earnestly solicited, and ladies are respectfully informed that, as every article is marked the lowest price, no abatement can possibly be made, but a discount of five per cent. on purchases to the amount of £5, and upwards, will be allowed.
324 and 325, High Holborn (near Middle-row)

THE TOURIST & COMPANION.



BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COMPANION combines a complete Dressing case, with a travelling Writing Desk. It is in russia or morocco leather; only 10 inches wide, and 3 deep, and with Bramah's lock. The fittings include Berry's patent inkstand, stationery, common size letter paper, ivory handle razors, strop, comb, shaving dish and brushes, and cutlery. The same Rooms contain the largest variety of ladies' and gentlemen's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Travelling Desks from 12s. 6d.; lady's rosewood Dressing Case, fitted complete, with brushes and cutlery, 25s.; ditto ditto, with jewel drawer, 35s.; ditto ditto, full size, with silver fittings, five and a-half guineas. Elegant rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d. BELLAMY SAVORY, Stationer and Dressing Case maker, British Paper Warehouse, 48, Cornhill, London.

FEATHER BEDS.—HEAL and SON beg to notify that the present state of the Feather Market enables them to offer good well seasoned white goose feathers, at 2s. per lb., and grey goose ditto, at 1s. 6d. HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

SIX Pounds of good sound TEA for Eighteen Shillings.—The EARL INDIA TEA COMPANY announce a further reduction of from 6d. to 4d. per lb., and are resolved, whilst the Merchants continue to supply the market so liberally, that the public shall reap the benefit.
No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST effectually prevented in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen of all ages by the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which is simple and easily fitted and can be procured per post, by Mr. A. BINYON, Wholesale Depot, 60, Tavistock-street Covent Garden, London; or full particulars may be obtained on enclosing a postage stamp.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant Preparation, an original formula of the late Dr. Gowland for all impurities of the Skin, continues to maintain a repute commensurate with its specific properties of speedily eradicating every species of Eruptive Malady, Discoloration, &c., and of Preserving and Enhancing the beauty of the Complexion by a congenial action upon the Skin, as perfectly innocent as it is agreeable and efficacious. "ROSE SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., quarts 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c.

KETT'S CASTOR OIL POMATUM stands pre-eminent over all similar preparations for strengthening and cleansing the Hair, and entirely preventing disagreeable accumulation of scurf. Its delicate perfume renders it a pleasing acquisition to the toilet. In pots, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each. Sold by Kett, 238, Piccadilly; 2, Bangor-place, Bayswater; 1, Jerusalem-st, Threadneedle street; 8, [illegible] Cornhill; Sutton and Co., Bow churchyard; and of all chymists, through Messrs Barclay and Sons, &c., Farringdon street.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority "The Queen's Own") have large eyes, are easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and have improved pointing, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of needles, fish-hooks, nosbs and eyes, steel pens, &c., for sharpening. These needles or pens for the bone handle are sent free by post by any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, waiting privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Monday and Thursday. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Private lessons in the Valse à Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had on application as above.
N.B. Day and Evening Schools attended. ESTABLISHED PARIS 1810.

IMPROVED ELASTIC WINTER GAITERS for Ladies, which afford convenience by drawing on without lacing or buttoning, and comfort and neatness, without pressure. They are made in black and coloured silks, cashmere, and merinos, and are very handsome, suitable for home, the carriage promenade, or evening wear. Can be forwarded in a letter, from POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers of all the best descriptions of hosiery, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall mall.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are informed that Agencies continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). Their system of supplying parties direct from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the income is only 1½, per annum, and many during the last seven years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without the least loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

CHANDELIERS for DRAWING ROOMS, &c., of original and novel construction, in Bronze, Or-molu, and Glass, and when lighted either by wax candle, oil, or gas, produce a superior pyramidic brilliancy, at a price far less than those of Solas. Manufactured by APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Hatton-street, Blackfriars. Show rooms for engraved and cut table glass, ornamental china, entrance-ware, &c., of the newest and most approved forms and fabrics, at greatly reduced prices. Manufactory, London, to be seen in full operation every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. No establishment in the City.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION
LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.
"If you are in possession of better means,
Candidly inform me: if not, make use of these."—HORACE
The FAMILY APERIENT is well fortified against the most formidable array of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine venders.

"On est ordonné de la rembarre et du sérieux
Mais moi, j'ai la pour nous."—SCRIBE.

IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE: but it is necessary to eat without the cream and sweetmeats which it [illegible] A very fine [illegible] of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS, which are now universally esteemed, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Venders.

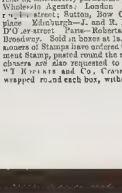
STOVE GRATES.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, &c.
GENTLEMEN about to Furnish, or going Abroad, are invited to this establishment, where they will find the largest assortment of the above wares ever offered to the public, consisting of fine register, and iron Cooking Stoves, table cutlery, best Sheffield plate, German silver wares, papier maché tea trays, tea and coffee urns; stove grates, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire irons, Baths of all kinds—[illegible] Japanned goods, turnery, &c. [illegible] Gentlemen's cases of instruments, as used by the first surgeons and physicians in the army, may be had at very low prices. Also, a large assortment of [illegible] in plain figures, all being marked with prices at which they are absolutely sold.
C. P. PATENT BALANCING STOVES

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining the Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are proposed to be substituted for it. [illegible] Nelson's Opaque Gelatine is the only article that will produce a perfect opaque jelly, and it is used in [illegible] of the royal household. Purchasers will please to observe that each packet bears the name of Nelson, and the signature of each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Patentee, 1843. I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, and superior, to the best isinglass, for culinary purposes; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, even as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the market.—Dr. [illegible]. The Opaque Gelatine is for sale by all druggists and grocers, cooks and soup stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Executor Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d.—By Royal Letters Patent. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for life, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM themselves, with ease, without the aid of a dentist, as full directions are enclosed.—Prepared and sold by the inventor, Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon Dentist, 68, Berners street, Oxford street, London. Sold by his appointment, by most respectable medicine venders. Price 4s. 6d.

HENDERSON'S PATENT ÆROTHERMIC STOVE.



Possessing all the cheerfulness of an open fire place, with the economy and safety of the common stove, is recommended for entrance halls, warerooms, [illegible] houses, &c., and is peculiarly adapted for parlours and bed rooms, from its perfect and powerful combustion—making it invaluable to the invalid, in contradistinction to the close stoves in general use, which are highly injurious to the lungs.
To be had on plain wrought, or ornamented cast iron, of all respectable Ironmongers in town and country.
BENJAMIN WALTON, and CO
: de Manufactures,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

IMPORTANCE OF APERIENT MEDICINE.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Red Lion, Strand, on the body of Mr. Henry Butcher, aged 60, a master tailor, of No 3, Catherine street. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Kent, deceased's housekeeper, that on Tuesday evening last, about nine o'clock, she went to the shop shutters, and was in the act of turning off the gas, when he fell backwards on the shop floor in the most profound state of insensibility. She immediately sent for Mr. Smith, a surgeon, and for Mr. Wild, the newsvender, an old friend of deceased, both of whom arrived instantly. Mr. Smith pronounced it a decided case of death, from the rupture of a vessel of the brain, he had no doubt. In answer to the coroner, Mrs. Kent said that Mr. Butcher deceased had enjoyed better health than usual latterly; but that for a couple of days previous to his death he complained of pain in his head, and said he would arrest off better at dinner, and substitute toast and water. He seldom or never took aperient medicine. The coroner remarked if he had, he might be alive now. He considered that the want of aperient medicine was the greatest consequence in middle aged men, and he had remarked that for the last twenty-five years not a single medicine, man had died suddenly in the densely populated city of Westminster. On inquiry he found the same to be the case with the faculty took to keep the bowels in a proper state. He considered such a fact could not be too generally known and kept in view. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."—Morning Herald of Friday, October 20, 1843.—The verdict of the jury, instead of "Died by the visitation of God," ought to have been DIED FOR THE WANT OF APERIENT MEDICINE. Had this unfortunate man the means of PARR'S LIFE PILLS would have saved Mr Butcher's life! These Pills are acknowledged to be the best aperient medicine known. The excellent aperient, safety of action of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents [illegible] in every town in the United Kingdom, and persons desirous of obtaining the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated testimonials, [illegible] satisfactory proofs of cures effected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale Agents: London Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Churchyard. Manchester [illegible]. Edinburgh—J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin—Mac-[illegible] D'Olier street. Paris—Robertson and Co., and Prunt Place Vendome. New York, Dyett, Broadway. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and at family packets 11s. The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac-simile of the proprietors' signature "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane court, Fleet-street, London," is printed on the direction wrapper round each box, without which none are genuine.—Beware of imitations.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
OR
THE SISTERS.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ACTING upon the advice of Mr. Blincall, Mrs. Darnley was comparatively calm, and determined to await with patience the issue of Greville's interview with her amiable husband. Nor was the subject again adverted to that day by Darnley. He fully expected that some one would call for the purpose of pleading her cause, and had made up his mind to turn the advocate out without any unnecessary delay; but when in the morning he found that Greville was the advocate engaged, he, instead of exhibiting symptoms of anger, received him with the utmost cordiality and warmth, and acknowledged divers appropriate congratulations on his marriage, with every demonstration of delight; for, as he knew Greville well, and had a high appreciation of the tenacity with which he adhered to his pet principle, he resolved on adopting that principle himself, with a view to his own complete justification. The subject was not, however, named for some time—various irrelevant topics having been started and discussed with great freedom, such, at length, Greville said, "Well, now, my dear friend, I just want to have five minutes' quiet conversation upon a matter of business."

"With great pleasure," returned Darnley, who, of course, knew at once what that business was.

"It has reference," resumed Greville, "to a certain sum of settlement. Gertrude just called upon me yesterday, to request that I would speak to you on the subject. You know what I mean."

"A settlement—oh—ah—yes—exactly. Aye, the thing *was* mentioned yesterday—I remember—yes very good."

"Well, now you and I, you know, can come to some arrangement, of course "

"No doubt of it, my dear Sir, no doubt."

"Well, then, it appears, you see, from what I can understand, that, just before your marriage with Gertrude, you promised—or, rather, it was understood—that you would make a sort of settlement upon her. You understand me?"

"Oh, perfectly; and I am very glad indeed that you have been thus commissioned to arrange the thing with me. Mr. Greville, you are a man of the world, and, therefore, as a man of the world, I can speak to you on this subject without the slightest apprehension of being met with vulgar prejudices and narrow views."

Greville bowed, and with a smile which plainly signified that the compliment met his entire approbation.

"It is perfectly true," pursued Darnley, "that it was, as you observe, understood that that settlement should be made immediately after my marriage with your amiable sister. Very well. Now you see, Mr. Greville, I, previously to this, entertained the belief that at least the majority of those domestic evils which afflict married persons in a decent sphere, were ascribable chiefly to the fatal habit of making wives, in a pecuniary sense, independent of their husbands. I was, therefore, at first most unwilling to follow a fashion which, to me, appeared to be so preposterous; but from the reference I have mentioned that, if ever settlement were to be made, it would be made, and that, if, on the other hand, it were not, it would not, I countenanced this understanding as a matter of course."

"Very good," observed Greville, "very good. You countenanced it, in the firm conviction that you had no control, either one way or the other."

"Precisely! knowing that things must take their course."

"Excellent!"

"Well, what follows? Why, that this settlement has not been made; which alone, at once, comprehends all; inasmuch as it is, of course, abundantly clear, that if it were to have been made, it must certainly *would* have been made—"

"I perfectly agree with you, Sir," said Greville.

"While the fact of its not having been made affords the strongest conceivable proof that it was not to be made."

"Exactly: that is to say, as far as we have gone."

"Why, of course: I do not speak with reference to futurity. That would be ridiculous, indeed. I may have to do it still; and, if I have, it will be done; nothing can be more clear, or more certain, than that. But it cannot be done, unless I am to do it."

"Of course not. No, that's altogether out of the question."

"I am happy, Mr. Greville, to speak on a subject of this description with a man of the world like yourself. There are, unfortunately, but few men to whom I could explain myself on a point of the character with any effect. I should not be understood. My views and feelings would be mistaken. Many would contend that my conduct was dishonourable, and ascribe to me all sorts of unworthy motives. They would say at once, 'Why, as you made the promise, you ought, as a matter of course, to perform it.' But you—who perceive the absurdity of making promises, on the one hand, and of censuring a man for the non performance of promises, on the other—can be guilty of no such folly. It is, I repeat quite refreshing to converse with a man of your character, seeing that it is only from such a man as you that one can expect justice."

"And I assure you, Mr. Darnley, that I am much pleased to find that your views on this great point so strictly coincide with my own; and I, as I stated to make promises, and equally absurd is it to condemn a man because he is rendered unable to perform them. I perfectly agree with you; and, as we understand each other now, Mr. Darnley, why, as far as that settle nent is concerned, we need not say another word about the matter, seeing that the whole thing amounts but to this, that, if you are to make a settlement, you'll make it."

"Exactly. And now, my dear Sir, let us have a glass of wine. I have been delighted, I assure you, with this conversation, and I trust that our friendship may be permanent."

Greville responded to this with great politeness; and, when the wine had been produced, they sat, and sipped, and chatted on various subjects, with apparently the most perfect unanimity of feeling.

Mrs. Darnley, however, during the whole of this time was in a state of suspense the most painful. It is true she inferred, from the fact of the wine having been ordered, that Greville was making great progress towards the realisation of her hopes; but having made up her mind to leave Darnley at once, in the event of his making a settlement upon her, she naturally panted to know the result.

Of course, this impatience on her part was not for one moment considered by Greville. He was, in fact, so highly pleased with Darnley, that while conversing with him he scarcely thought of her at all: nor would he, on leaving him, have remained to communicate to her the result of the interview, had she not been on the qui vive. He would not have considered it necessary. It wouldn't have answered his purpose, as the best means of getting rid of her was to let him out, she encountered him on the stairs, it did occur to him that she might, perhaps, feel a little anxious, and he therefore on once left her side and went to the door.

"Well, Alexander," she enquired impatiently; "well, how is it to be?"

"Oh, make your mind easy, dear."

"Then he has consented to settle *all* upon me?"

"Why, if it is to be done, he will."

"If it is to be done! Alexander! what am I to understand by that? It *must* be done, sir!"

"Well, then, of course he'll do it."

"But when will he do it?"

"Why, when it must be done."

"Alexander. I am not to be trifled with; when I ask you, sir, a straightforward question, I expect to have an equally straightforward answer. *Will* he make this settlement, or not?"

"Why that, it is impossible for us to tell."

"Has he consented to do so?"

"No."

"Has he refused?"

"No."

"Then what on earth has he done?"

"Why he has proved himself to me to be a man of strong mind and sterling sense."

"How, how has he proved this?"

"Why, by his comprehensive view of things, and general conversation."

"Alexander, what does he mean to do in this matter?"

Really, Gertrude, it is perfectly useless to talk about what a man *means* to do: the great point is, what *must* he do?"

"What *must* he do! Alexander, I have positively no patience with you. Upon my life you are growing worse and worse. Do you wish to drive me mad?"

"No, Gertrude, no! certainly not."

"Then tell me at once—without being ridiculous—whether I am to have a settlement or not"

"Now really, as I said before, it is quite impossible for us to tell, Gertrude."

"Has he consented, or has he refused?"

"Why has he neither consented nor refused absolutely."

"What is the result of your interview with him?"

"The result cannot be known for some time."

"What good, then, Alexander, have you done by coming here?"

Greville couldn't tell. He pouted his lips and opened his eyes very widely, but made no reply.

"One question more, Alexander, and I have done—do things remain as they were?"

"Precisely."

"That's sufficient. Heaven help the woman whose brother is a fool!"

That was harsh—very harsh. Greville felt it to be so as she impatiently bounced from the room. But he was not, therefore, angry: no, these cold, selfish minds are not easily disturbed from the point. He could also then be blamed. He didn't blame her. He pitied her, certainly, and quitted the house in a state of mind not exactly enviable before she was with Darnley

"Mr. Darnley," she observed, as she entered the room in which he was laughing very merrily indeed, "Mr. Darnley, I have one important question to ask you. A question to which my brother, it appears, can give no definitive answer, it is this: do you or do you not intend, sir, to perform your solemn promises with respect to your settlement?"

"My dearest love! what do you mean?"

"I beg, sir, that I may not be sneered at: you perfectly well know what I mean."

"Explain yourself, my dear, and be tranquil."

"I am tranquil—perfectly tranquil. All I wish to know is, whether you mean to perform your promise or not."

"My grand promise, dearest, I *have* performed. I promised to marry you!—have I not done so?"

"You have; but what was your object in marrying me?"

"What was your object in marrying me, my dear?"

"Sir "

"Oh! I'll answer for you. It was to be revenged on Lady Cleveland, my love!"

"It is false!"

"Use better language, my sweetest angel, or without any ceremony I'll turn you out of the house. It *was* to be revenged on Lady Cleveland! And now I'll tell you why I married you. I married you, my loveliest, solely because I conceived you to be rich, and if you imagined for one moment that I married you for any other purpose, you were a fool. I am candid, you perceive, my most beautiful girl—oh, most candid—as candid as you wished to appear my own darling before our happy marriage took place."

"Ah, curse, sir! —a base, hypocritical brute "

"Better language, my loveliest! you will use better language if you wish to remain here. The fact is, my sweet girl, we were both very selfish, but it happened that you were not quite artful enough: —that, my love, is the secret. As far as this settlement is concerned, you should not have been quite so much hasty in what you did. You ought to have had it completed, my sweetest, before our connubial felicity commenced. But your passion for me was so excessively ardent, and mine for you was so intolerably strong, that really delay was out of the question altogether."

"Are you not a vile wretch? Answer me that!"

"Old woman, answer me that—"

"Heartless creature! I will not endure it!"

"Be calm—but, be calm! Answer this—Did you for a moment imagine that I could have the slightest love for you?"

"Did you not endeavour to make me believe that you had?"

"That was my game: But did you believe it?"

"I did."

"Gods! at what age is a woman free from vanity!"

"I will not be thus insulted."

"You have your remedy, my darling! You can leave my house whenever you think proper!"

"*Your* house, wretch!"

"My sweet girl: you will remember that I have said—more than once!—that I shall turn you out unless you use somewhat more elegant language. I have, however, no more time, darling, to waste with you now; but I beg of you to recollect that, and be cautious. Adieu, dear.—Adieu, my beauty."

He then, with aloud laugh, left her in tears, and she felt that her fate was irrevocably sealed. What was she to do? What could she do? It was folly to say that she would not submit to be thus deprived of all that had possessed, inasmuch as she had placed herself entirely at his mercy. Still, feeling it to be utterly impossible for her to continue to live with so brutal a person, she rejoiced in the prospect of his being prevailed upon at least to sign a deed of separation.

In a few days, however, such a deed became unnecessary—quite!—for, assuming a tone of comparative kindness, he took her down to Cheltenham, where—as he came up immediately on business of great importance—he left her; and there she remained until her letters were opened by the post-office authorities, and returned, when she hastened back to London, and found to her horror that the house had been cleared, and was then to be let.

(To be continued Weekly.)

CHESS.

We this week give the first game of the match now playing for 200 sovs in Parr's between Mr. H. Staunton and M. St. Amant of Paris. M. St. Amant had the white men and the move.

M. ST. A.	MR. H STAUNTON.
1. K P two	Q B P two
2. K B P two	K P one
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
4. Q B P one	Q P two
5. K P one	K Kt to R 3rd
6. Q Kt to R 3rd	K B to Q 2nd
7. Q Kt to B 2nd	K B P two
8. Q P two	Castles
9. K B to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd
10. Castles	Q R to Q B sq
11. K to R sq	Q B P takes P
12. Q B P takes P	K Kt to B 2nd
13. K R to K Kt sq	K to R sq
14. K Kt P two	K B P takes P
15. R takes P	Kt to K R 3rd
16. K R to Kt 3rd	Q B to K sq
17. K R to Kt 3rd	Q B to K Kt 4th
18. Q to K Kt	K B to K R 5th
19. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
20. Kt to K sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
21. Q B to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
22. R takes Kt	B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
24. K R to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 7th
25. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 8th ch
26. Q to K Kt sq	B to K 5th ch
27. K R covers	B takes R ch
28. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt ch
29. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q takes B
30. K takes Q	Q R to Q B 7th

Problem No. 45.—(By EDWARD.)

White to move and mate with a pawn in thirteen moves, undertaking to lose all his men, except his king and that pawn.

BLACK.

WHITE.

Solution in our next.

EXPENSES OF THE LAW.

The case of Ranger v. the Great Western Railway Company involved upon the question of amount almost as important results as were embraced in the great case of Small and Attwood. The latter was able to lay before our readers some of its statistics. The first bill was 812 folios, the amended bill 1157. The first supplemental suit bill 941 folios, the second supplement suit bill 525 folios. The first answer 1999 folios, the second 123 folios, the third 319 folios. The documents admitted upwards of 800 folios. The plaintiff's evidence 1865 folios; the defendant's, 405 folios. Total of folios upwards of 6736, for which an office copy charge was made of 10*l.* per folio, besides voluminous affidavits. Short-hand notes on collateral arguments, 2200 folios. Observations, 30 brief sheets. The total brief, embracing these copies, for counsel, would be nearly 950 brief sheets. Sir Wm. Follett's fee was 300 guineas, and 100 additional, with twenty other fees, making £500. Mr. Stuart had 220 guineas, and 100 additional; Mr. Richards 220 guineas; Mr. Stevens 150 guineas, and 50 additional. In the early stage of the cause the counsel had fees as follows: First counsel, 150 guineas; second do., 105 guineas; third ditto, £80; besides numerous other smaller fees; making a total in counsel's fees alone, of nearly £3000. The Vice-Chancellor has already ordered the plaintiff to pay a great part of the costs of these matters! The case was five years in progress, and the same solicitors were for the company that were engaged in Small and Attwood, namely—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., Freshfields, London. The short-hand writers' bills remained to nearly £400! Thus it will be seen that going to "law" is a rather expensive amusement.

A NOVEMBER NIGHT.

It was night—a night in Autumn, cold, raw, dreary, dark, and rainy, although the very night which closed in upon so calm a day as we have described in our last chapter—a true emblem of human life—the uncertain calm and the sudden tempest, mingled in such a manner, in which no eye can decipher where they begin, or where they end, for the smiles and the tears of the season drop from the self-same sky: it is still the face of heaven, whether seen in sunlight, or in storm. A bitter cold wind blew from the north-east. These cold, nipping winds, which always usher summer of every remnant of faded beauty, and sends the yellow leaves by hosts into deep hollows, there to be rained upon and rotted; and, when winter comes, he finds the work of destruction ready to his hands, and moans, and blows, and roars over it, because nothing is left for him to destroy; so he whistles through the "looped and windowed raggedness" of miserable man. It was a night in the month of November, when London seems to feel perfectly wretched, afflicted with dense and heavy fog; while on it drives the rain and the wind, as if to wedge the heavy mass more closely together; when old hollow churchyard coughs call to each other across the streets, with a melancholy groaning, while asthmatical people wheeze and blow, as they walk along, with their mouths tied up, as if they breathed through an atmosphere of vitriol. It was that miserable month in which fashionables make up their minds to feel perfectly wretched, after they have returned from their favourite watering-places, or from a journey to the sweet, green country; when they feel dissatisfied with themselves, their shops, their homes, and their streets, to get into dark and gloomy corners, and poison themselves like rats; or hang themselves on old, decaying beams, with cold, damp, mouldy ropes; or, with rusty and forbidding-looking pistols, blow out their brains. When the Lord Mayor's show creeps slowly along through the drizzling atmosphere, or winds up the muddy and slippery streets, while the music falls upon the ear like the wailing tones of misery; and people sneeze and cough, stick up their shoulders, and thrust their hands, arms, noses, and knees, over and

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HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.

The future historian of the reign of Victoria will have to devote a considerable space of his annals to the royal excursions of our youthful Sovereign. The pencils of our artists have been again called into requisition to illustrate her Majesty's "Progress" through one of the most interesting districts of the land she rules. It is not now the halls of the Chateau D'Eu, or the forest-shades of *la belle France*, through which the steps of royalty are conducted—but the residences of her own nobility—the halls of an old and wealthy aristocracy, of whose homage the most powerful monarch might be proud. Nor is this the only or even the chief feature of her Majesty's excursion. It makes her familiar with the outward appearance of that portion of her empire where are situated the great triumphs of our national energy, in the form of those vast manufacturing establishments which constitute the wonder of the world they almost supply. Another circumstance must press the magnitude of this system still more forcibly upon her; she sits a welcome and honoured guest at the table of her Prime Minister, sprung to birth from the manufacturing class, inheriting the wealth created by its skill, and who has won his way, by his own talents and perseverance, to the highest position of the most extensive empire of the world. The spectacle at Drayton Manor, during the last two days, is, in many respects, an impressive one. Sovereign and subject—monarch and minister—host and guest—how much is there in these relations to give rise to reflection! Others, too, were present at the splendid board—representatives of the noblest houses of the realm—the Talbots, the Rutlands, the Buccleuchs. To the mind that looks beyond the surface of things, the conventionalities of society are too apt to hide from us the real significance of many events—there would be summoned up associations of the present and the past—of the old feudalities of England—their absolutism perished, but their courtliness and magnificence remaining, blending with the wealth equally large, and the power far greater than they ever possessed—both fallen into the hands of a representative of the modern system of production and commerce—a thing which, compared with the traditions and annals of these ancient names, is but of yesterday. We recognise in such events an illustration of the great law of progress. All permanent changes are more or less gradual, and without the contrast which such events as these present to us, we should not be fully sensible of the vast alteration the constitution of society has undergone. There are some who regret those changes; who sigh over the past, and would fain restore it. But all such sympathies are as foolish as they are vain. The hand of the dial cannot be pushed back. The past had its crimes, its sufferings, and its miseries, as well as the present—though over much of them oblivion has happily let fall her veil. We may grieve over much that surrounds us now; but our exertions should be directed rather to the remedying of all that is evil, without wasting our time in vain regrets for forms and institutions that have vanished. Both for nations and individuals there is the stern sentence, "It is too late."

Repentance asks a spell in vain,
To call departed hours again.

But this is, perhaps, referring too much to an event, which to many will appear of an every-day character; we can only say, that we do not think with them.

Another remarkable feature of these "Progresses" of Royalty, is the uniform necessity we experience in finding a parallel for them, of resorting to the reign of Elizabeth—she "of the lion-port and eagle-eye." She never quitted the shores of England; the mutual jealousies of the monarchs of that age would scarcely have permitted it to be done in safety; but she mingled with her nobility, visited their residences, accepted their invitations, dined with her "loyal city," and honoured the feasts of her "royal merchant," Gresham, with her presence. He, too, was the child of a system which laid the foundation of that commercial enterprise that has produced the Arkwrights and Peels of the present day. He did not actually hold any office in the State, but he had great influence over the Court—an influence born of the "money-power"

for the published facts of his life prove that he was almost the Rothschild of his age. It is also singular enough that, on the very same spot where our present Queen has been entertained by Sir R. Peel, Elizabeth was received by the Earl of Essex, her High Steward, who was then the possessor of Drayton.

But what a contrast is again presented to the mind's eye, in the state parade of the haughty and somewhat cold Elizabeth, when all the cumbrous splendour of her state could not disguise the rudeness of everything in the shape of personal accommodation, which no amount of wealth could then obviate or remove! The mail-like pace of the royal cavalcade, over roads, the best of which were almost impassable to wheel carriages, compared with the almost lightning swiftness of a royal transit now made, with all the appliances and means afforded by railroads and steam. Borne along by the imprisoned elements, which the skill of man has, as it were, harnessed and compelled to do his bidding, the royal carriage rushes past, scarcely seen by the expecting hundreds, ere it has sped out of sight. Does it not speak volumes of the universal confidence felt in these newly-developed powers, that the most important political personage in the land can trust them so unhesitatingly—nay, with a degree of pleasure—for we perceive that our gracious Queen avails herself of the Railway, on every occasion, in preference to the slower, and not safer method. Some who have permitted their fears rather to disturb their equanimity, have objected to the royal person encountering the perils they fancy are to be found on a railroad. But experience is fast proving them to be more timid than wise. Then the loyalty of the proprietors of these immense works has prompted them to do everything that skill and capital can accomplish to ensure safety, and to link speed with splendour. Read the description of the carriage constructed for her Majesty, by the London and Birmingham Company. Does it not look like a passage from some modern "Thousand and One Nights?" There is the very spirit of luxury and splendour in every line;

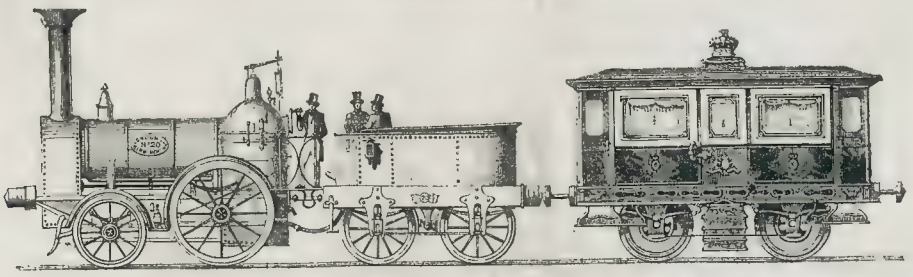
"The horse of brass,
On which the Tartar King did ride,"

in the tale of Chaucer, had not the magic speed of this fairy car—thought be a thing of reality and not of imagination. It only requires the genius of a Shakspeare to breathe into the description of it the breath of immortal poetry, and it might, perhaps, live in song, a companion to the galley of Cleopatra, that bore the Egyptian Queen on her voyage to meet Marc Anthony. Is there no "coming man" who can do justice to such a subject?

It is almost superfluous to add, that everywhere her Majesty has been received by the hearty greetings of a loyal people. These journies have this good effect,—that they bring Royalty more in contact with the community; it may afford to thousands but a momentary glance, but that is sufficient to invest the monarch with a personal memory in the hearts of her subjects.—Once seen the Sovereign ceases to be an abstraction, and little as this may appear, it is still productive of good. Summer or winter—on sea or shore—we are equally rejoiced to find that her Majesty can derive pleasure from excursions that take her beyond the shades of the retirement of Windsor, splendid though that palatial residence of a long line of Kings may be.

We cannot conclude better than by giving the following particulars from the *Times*, of the royal visit to the vicinity of Tamworth:—"It may not be uninteresting to the general reader to state, that this is the first visit of a reigning sovereign to Tamworth and its neighbourhood since the days of Queen Elizabeth. In fact, Queen Victoria, with the exception of Elizabeth, is the first reigning Queen who has honoured Tamworth with her presence since the days of Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred. It is said, however, that James II. once visited Tamworth, and it is known that Henry of Richmond passed through Tamworth to the battle of Bosworth, where he was victorious against the Duke of Gloucester. Tamworth was, in fact, during the early ages of English history, the residence of our most powerful and warlike kings. It is not a little singular that the last visit of a Monarch Queen of these realms paid to Tamworth was when Elizabeth visited the Earl of Essex (then her High Steward) at the ancient manor of Drayton Bassett, where Sir R. Peel has now the distinguished honour of receiving and entertaining Queen Victoria."

INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE.



THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE, AND ENGINE.

THE ROYAL RAILWAY CARRIAGE

The carriage constructed for her Majesty's use, by the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, is of a very superior description; and the elegance and convenience combined in the design have scarcely a parallel in the records of coach-building. The following are the details from the *Morning Chronicle*: "The carriage itself is of an oblong shape, the dimensions being about 15 feet by 7 feet, thus forming a handsome saloon, nearly 8 feet high in the clear. The finest mahogany has been used in its construction; and the body of the carriage is double panelled, and lined and stuffed with felt, in order to lessen the vibration and increase warmth. The carriage is divided externally into three compartments, formed by the door and panels on either side. The body rests upon a bed of the finest ash, a coating of India rubber, three-quarters of an inch thickness, being placed between, which has the effect of almost destroying the vibration generally attendant on railway carriages. At either end of the state saloon, and entirely unconnected with it, are small compartments, for each a guard, who has the control of a powerful argand lamp, which, on passing through the tunnels along the line, reflects a strong light through a ground-glass of globular form inserted in the panelling. The roof of the carriage projects six inches over the body, and rises in the form of a cupola towards the centre, where a ventilating apparatus is fixed, surmounted by a colossal gilt crown, which gives a striking finish to the exterior design. Anewly-invented spring has been adopted, one peculiarity attached to it being the insertion of a thin hoop of steel within a leather belt, which has the effect of increasing the power of tension in a very remarkable degree, and rendering the motion of the carriage perfectly easy. The wheels are of the best construction, having wooden felloes six inches deep, with strong iron centre-pieces, and the inconvenience arising from sudden concussion has been guarded against so far as possible by the finest description of buffer springs. The carriage is painted dark lake (the Queen's colour) relieved with scarlet and gold; the upper quarterings having a broad border of French white round the plate glass windows in either panel. These windows are three feet six inches wide, by two feet six inches high, and have a gilt beading round the exterior, with small gilt ornaments at each corner. The doors are quartered in ornamented with the heraldic devices of the royal family. The Queen's coat of arms is emblazoned on the door panel, and the insignia of the Order of the Garter occupy the centre of each side panel. The entrance is made by folding steps with four treads, covered with mo.occo

"The interior of the carriage is lined throughout with delicate blue satin, wadded and tufted, and the angles finished with broad fluted pilasters of the same elegant material. The lining of the windows are light elegant draperies of blue and white satin, tastefully finished with fringe. The cornices are of satinwood, lightly and exquisitely carved, and slightly relieved with gold. One extremity of the saloon is occupied by an elegant Paris settee, the same as the curtains. There are also two chairs finished in the same material, the satinwood frames of which are beautifully carved in the Louis Quatorze style. Two console tables and two *encoignures* in the same taste complete the furniture, with the exception of the carpet, which is Axminster, of suitable design, and the rich tones of which contrast advantageously with the delicate effect of the other furniture: in the centre of the design are the Royal Arms. It should also be mentioned that by an engenious arrangement of an elegant curtain, the saloon can be divided into two compartments at pleasure.

"The inconvenience arising from cold in the most carefully constructed railway carriage, where a long journey has to be performed in the winter season, suggested to the directors the necessity of having a warming apparatus in the bed of the carriage, and Mr. Perkins, the inventor of the steam gun, has accordingly fitted a very ingenious apparatus for the purpose of heating the carriage with hot water. It may be thus briefly described:—a coil of pipe placed near the under axle-tree, and supplied with water from a small cistern in the bed of the carriage, is kept heated by means of a lamp with four burners. This pipe is continued round the other axle-tree and back again; and the water becoming hot, the heat is communicated through a small brass grating in the floor, the temperature of the carriage being regulated by the ventilator above alluded to.

"The carriage has been built under the superintendence of Mr. Wright, the chief of the company's carriage department; and the interior has been fitted up by Messrs. Gilow, the eminent upholsterers of Oxford-street.

"Throughout Monday, the secretary's office was thronged by ladies and gentlemen, anxious to inspect the carriage, and through the obliging attention of Mr. Creed, and Mr. Long, his assistant secretary, many hundreds were permitted to do so."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 28.

Since my last, most important events have taken place in Spain, and were I writing of any other country, I should say, "Peace and tranquillity is restored;" but it is far different in that unhappy country—when least expected, indeed, when it is most wanted. Those who ought to rally around their Queen, and protect the throne and nation, are about to deluge the country in civil blood. A new ministry is formed, Barcelona has capitulated, but Narvaez is dissatisfied, and Cortina is at the head of an imposing hostile party. Be not therefore deceived; rest not the present apparent tranquillity of Spain as a pledge for the future, but wait, and that patiently, and be assured, or I am greatly mistaken, I shall have to write, and that ere long, fresh troubles on the other side of the Bidassoa. The new ministry is thus composed:—M. Olozaga, President of the Council and Foreign Affairs." Now who has ever heard of this gentleman as a diplomatist? He was an efficient Alcalde of Madrid, a poor ambassador at the court of the Tuileries, and since office for the first time. But M. Olozaga, although a young man, is very prudent, and has care fully abstained from taking any open part in the late insurrection. He intrigued against Espartero, and, aided by the Ultra Liberals and Moderates, drove him from Spain. He intrigued against Lopez and the Ultra Liberals, and succeeded in driving his friend Lopez from power, and occupying his place. The new Minister of Justice is M. Luzuriaga; the Home Department is confided to M. Domenech, the Exchequer to M. Santoro, Marine to Gaston, to M. Frias, and the War Department to General Serrano. The last appointment is, perhaps, the most important. He was the satellite, and is now the opposer of Narvaez, and it is said this gentleman that Christina is about to put in all intrigue; not that he dreads his capacity, but his popularity. The first step of Narvaez will be the entrance of Christina into Spain. He will bow to that the Queen Mother by her presence will greatly accommodate the Ultra Liberals, and cause serious difficulties to the new minister. Christina will, however, not leave Paris immediately. She waits the report of M. Bresson, the French Ambassador at Madrid, and is under his advice that I am confident is assured she will act. In the meantime, another person, well known as the first and most successful intriguer of the day, has too celebrated Prince de Carini, Lord of the Bedchamber to the King of Naples. He has rushed Bayonne, *en route* for Madrid, on a *secret mission!*

The cry of poverty is heard throughout Spain—the interest on the public debt cannot be paid—the government pensions are unpaid—the army is in want of food and clothing—and yet at the court and in the houses of many of the late refugees, luxury and prodigal expenditure is the order of the day. A private letter which I have before me says:—"No idea can be formed of the grandeur and luxury which presided at the royal reception given on the 21st, at the palace; the Queen and her sister were dressed in white satin robes, embroidered with gold, on these saudders they were no magnificent cloaks studded with diamonds, and their heads were literally covered with precious stones. The ladies Santa Cruz, Medina Celi, Villa Hermosa, d'Albi, Noblegas, Salvatierra, Abrantes, Miradores, and Altamira, were white satin dresses embroidered, some with silver and others with gold."

It will have been remarked that the late insurrections and political movements have produced few, if any, remarkable characters, either as diplomatists or orators, the only person generally praised for the manly and independent spirit in which he maintained his opinions, is the Marquis de Talmbet. This nobleman is the same person, who, under the name of Juan Florian, acquired a well-merited literary reputation in England and France

Barcelona capitulated on the 29th, on the same conditions as those granted to the insurgents of Sarragossa. On the 32nd the Queen's troops took possession of the town and installed new members of the municipal council. The insurgent junta, and many of their friends, embarked, the same day, on board the French steamers. Prim and Caballero de Rodas, and all the Volunteers and the National Guard delivered up 6500 muskets—tranquility was restored, and many of the emigrants were returning. The Captain-General, after publishing a rather contradictory proclamation, left Barcelona with six battalions of infantry, for Figueres intending to command personally the military operations against that fortress, with an imposing force, and plenty of provisions, continues to occupy the fort of Figueres. On the 33rd the Queen's deputation from Figueres waited on him, and solicited him not to fire on the town. His answer was laconic—"Let Prim quit you, and you are safe: as long as he remains you are in danger." The deputation then called on Prim, who declared that he would remain where he was. Firing now commenced on both sides. On the 17th the insurgents fired a salute with blank cartridge, in honour of the Queen's *fête*; and Prim, on his side, had the town il uminated. On the 32nd the firing continued. Prim, greatly exasperated against Amettler, who broke his *parole* after the capitulation of Sitges, has issued the following proclamation:—"All persons now in the Fort San Fernando, are declared traitors, for their crimes against the Queen and the State, and robbers, on account of their pillage and murders; and, as such, they shall undergo, when arrested, the penalties ordered by the law in such cases. The same punishment shall be applicable to those lending them support As soon as any rebels shall present themselves in the town, the inhabitants shall be bound to assemble at the sound of the tocsin, to exterminate them, under the pena tes mentioned above. Whoever shall be found within the line of blockade, shall be shot, unless bearing a safe conduct, signed by the Commander-in-Chief, or head of the staff. Spies, of every age, sex, or condition, shall be shot," &c. &c.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples, of a recent date, state, that daily conferences were held between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador. At first, it was imagined that the object of these meetings was the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, almost so far advanced, and by which the British flag obtains a privilege of 10 per cent. above all other nations. On further inquiry, it transpired, that the Neapolitan Government was desirous that the Italian refugees should be driven from Malta. Since the late insurrection in the Papal States, all persons travelling from Malta or Marseilles for Italy, must only be provided with a regular passport, signed by their Ambassador, but, should they wish to reside, with a certificate of their moral character.

The 7th, the Duke d'Aumale, accompanied by all the Royal Family, was present at the Theatre San Carlos, at the representation of the opera, "Maria Padella," and the ballet, "Gerard de Nevers." The next day he passed the troops in review, and visited the environs of Naples. The 10th, the King and the Duke visited Pompeii, and the same afternoon, Sorrento and Castellamare. The 13th, the Duke left for Malta. It was generally reported at Naples, and much credited, that the Duke d'Aumale had made an offer and been accepted, as the future husband of the Princess Maria Theresa, sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

GERMANY.

The last accounts from Leipsic, dated the 30th ult., state that two first rate mercantile houses in Bremen, Messrs. Heinzl and Co., and Messrs. Charles and Gustave Haskell, had equipped two vessels of 900 tons each, destined for China, and laden with German manufactured goods. The expedition, which sailed on the 19th ult., is accompanied by four young Leipsic mercantists, whose mission is to find out what German goods would suit the China market.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—A report is current that Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Kohalt, is to marry the young Queen of Spain. This report has gained credit in the higher circles.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—A report in the *Morning Advertiser* states that the intention of the Duke of Bordeaux's visit to England is no other than that of organizing the scheme of a general insurrection of all French legitimists, to take place at the demise of Louis Philippe's death, an event that, by the course of nature, cannot be very far distant.

PORTUGAL.

Lord Aberdeen, in reply to a communication from some of the principal mercantile houses in the wine trade in the city, stated them, through his secretary, that he sees no hope of coming to an understanding with the Portuguese government, and that his lordship, therefore, considers the discussion on the subject of a mutual reduction of duties to be finally terminated.

FRANCE.

The Paris season will commence early this year. Many of our fashionables have already opened their *salons*. The meeting of the Houses of Parliament, fixed by royal ordinance for the 27th of December, will bring most of our principal families from their country seats.

The Legitimist journals are very angry with the Government for ordering Prince Poligniac to quit Paris without assigning to the public in general seem to care little whether the Prince remains or goes; indeed, the subject is hardly worth noticing.

The last sitting of the Council of the Admiralty was devoted to the budget of 1845. The number of sailing and steam vessels intended for sea had been fixed, for 1844, at—8 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 8 corvettes, 24 war brigs, 12 transport corvettes, 44 vessels of flotilla or transport, and 23 steamers; making a total of 140; to which were to be added, in ordinary, 12 ships of the line, and 4 frigates. The budget for 1845 has, however, been fixed as follows:—At sea: 8 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 12 war corvettes, 26 war brigs, 20 transport corvettes, 40 vessels of flotilla or transport, and 44 steamers. In Ordinary: 8 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 6 war corvettes, 2 transport corvettes, and 6 steamers

Last evening the Government published the following telegraphic despatch:—

"VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The Ambassador of France to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—M. de Bourqueney writes to me from Constantinople, stating that the President of the Council of Justice, Rafic Effendi, was dismissed on the 8th, and replaced by Achmed-Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan.

"The Ottoman Ambassador to the other men-of-war stationed on the coast to protect the oyster beds, have ordered the steamer Alector, of 80 horse power, to be fitted out, and to join immediately the station of Granville.

The 23rd of November, at nine o'clock, an interesting comet was discovered by M. Faye, an astronomer attached to the Royal Observatory.

The Archbishop of Paris was only ordained in 1822, by a Bull from Pope Gregory XV., and dated the 8th of the Kalends of Julius, St. Denis, who was the first Bishop of Paris, to Henri de Gondy, who was the last, there had been 110 Bishops. From Jean François de Gondy, who was the first Archbishop, to M. Affre, the present Archbishop, there have been 16. The 66 convents present in Paris five religious seminaries. six convents for men, and thirty six convents for women.

The funeral of M. Dupin, the father of the celebrated M. Dupin, well known as the late President, Chamber of Deputies, and who died a few days since, took place on Saturday last at Clamecy. When arrived at the tomb, and the coffin was lowered into its last resting place, a most affecting scene took place. His three sons, all men of high reputation, mounted by its side, and having performed the last solemn office of sprinkling the earth with holy water, embraced each other, mingling their tears for their loss. Being an officer of the Legion of Honour and a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, he had a military funeral.

A grand dinner was given on Saturday last at the Chateau of St. Cloud, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen.

The cold weather has been more than usually severe in the Pyrenees. On the 10th, an officer garrisoned at Saint Jean Pied de Port, visited the neighbouring mountains on military service, accompanied by a Basque, as guide. Being absent longer than was expected, search parties were sent in. After crossing the mountains, the guide was found frozen to death, and the young officer nearly dead, in the hut of a Spanish peasant.

We are very barren of theatrical news this week; "Don Sebastian" continues to be played to overflowing houses at the Grand Opera; and "Maria de Rohan" is the grand attraction at the Italian Opera. It appears certain that Lablache will not return to Paris before the end of January, when he will sing for a few nights and frequently sings before the Royal Family. Lablache lately met with an accident which might have had a most serious result; his carriage upset, and his son Nicholas received some severe bruises.

On Sunday last Petipa and Carlotta Grisi made *debût* for the season at the Grand Opera in the ballet "La Peri." Their reception was most enthusiastic.

The Grand Musical Festival, given by the Musical Artist Association, is now definitively fixed for the 17th December.

The *Concert Monstre*, annually given at Vienna, took place on the 12th. The orchestra was composed of 1000 musicians. The "Creation" of Haydn was performed with remarkable precision. The audience was composed of 4000 persons. Patti is writing a new partition for the *libretto* of "La Jeune." Madame Dulci has fallen a victim to a bass baritone, and been obliged to quit the Theatre de la Scala.

GREECE.

His Majesty King Otho, on the proposition of his Ministers, has published a royal ordonnance, appointing M. A. Mavrocordato ambassador at the Ottoman Court, and M. J. Gennadius to take part in the deliberations and decisions of the Council of Ministers concerning the general interests of the state.

The Austrian and Bavarian Governments have replied to the notifications made to them of the entire willingness of the Greek people to accept the event as a *fait accompli*, and advise his Majesty to proceed with firmness in the constitutional road he has marked out for him.

TURKEY.

Recent intelligence has been received from Albania, by which it appears that the whole of the province is a prey to the most fearful anarchy. The Government, however, has at length taken decisive measures for the immediate and immediate suppression of these disorders. An army of 35,000 men has been concentrated, under the command of Reschid Pacha, the Roumeli Valesay, under whom Nizib Pacha and Omer Vrione, the Pachas of Albania, are Division. Another body of troops is now being assembled in Thessaly, for the purpose of forming a *corps d'observation* on the Greek frontier. Great uneasiness is experienced by the Government at the recent conduct of affairs in Greece.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff arrived at Constantinople on the 3rd ult., by the Iberia packet-steamer. He is only waiting for the necessary firmans and the arrival of Colonel Rigby, who has volunteered to accompany him, to prosecute his enterprising expedition to Bokhara.

Letters have arrived from Mosul, which state that the remnant of the Mountain Nestorians who had been driven to resist the Kurdish invaders, joined by their fugitive brethren, have gained a complete victory over their oppressors, and succeeded in regaining much of the territory they had lost.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 6.—About a week since we received the very important news of the death of Achmet Pacha, the late rebellious governor, said to be of imminent fever.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, Oct. 1.—By the arrival of a courier here last night, we learn that disturbances of a very serious nature, resulting in loss of life, had broken out at Latachie, on the 5th instant, in which place the people had made an attack upon the Albanese, who were worsted, with the loss of thirty-eight killed, and seventeen wounded. The whole holy city has also been the seat of disturbance, as had been Nauplia and Tripoli.

NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. O'Connell is rising again into favour in the United States. A meeting to further Repeal, presided over by Colonel Johnson, had been held in the Tabernacle, in New York; and another meeting was held of still greater pretensions at the Park, when the news arrived out that he had been arrested, and was about to be prosecuted. There seems every prospect that the funds of the Corn Exchange will receive a considerable augmentation from the other side of the Atlantic, consequent upon the Government proceedings.

Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands states, that some difference had taken place between the King of the Sandwich Islands and Lord Paulet—that the former had been insulted, and that the British flag would be hauled down and that of the islands hoisted in its place.

The yellow fever at New Orleans, this year, has been very fatal. The *Herald* of that city publishes the names and addresses of 602 persons, natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, who have fallen by its ravages, exclusive of 132 persons unknown. The Irish and Germans appear to have been the greatest sufferers.

By the arrival of the Britannia steamer, which reached Liverpool at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, we have received intelligence from New York, to the 15th ult.

In the United States little has occurred worthy of note. There has been a rumour of difficulties in the Cabinet at Washington, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, which it is now understood is to be proposed in the next Message of President Tyler.

The session in the State of New York for members of the Assembly has terminated in favour of the democrats by a majority little varying from the governor's vote of last year.

The harvest had not only been excellent in Canada generally this year, but it had been very good in Canada east, where, for the nine preceding years, the wheat had been almost entirely destroyed by the ravages of the fly. The belief in the colony is, that the imports of grain and flour into England next year will be very large.

Mr. Webster had made another speech at Andover, in which, among other things, he recapitulates his anti-repudiation doctrines avowed with so much strength at Rochester.

From Canada we learn that the decision of the seat of Government question and its result are the prominent items of Canadian news. The subject came up in the House of Assembly on motion of Mr. Baldwin, Nov. 3, and was finally disposed of in favour of Montreal by a vote of 51 to 27. The resolutions to that effect were sent up to the council and concurred in. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Lafontaine, and Stuart, and Sherwin, was appointed to draft an address to her Majesty embodying the foregoing resolutions.

The Hon. George Moffatt, member of the House of Assembly from Montreal, has resigned in consequence of not being able to comply with the instructions of his constituents requesting him to vote for the removal of the seat of Government to Montreal.

The question of Texas and Oregon, we have no doubt there will be a great excitement in Congress and perchance a new division of parties throughout the country. No one can predict the result.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Minister at Monte Video had directed the Imperial Naval Commander to withhold the recognition of the Argentine blockade of that port till the arrival of fresh instructions from the Court at Rio de Janeiro

By a published official bulletin a heavy affair appears to have taken place on the 19th of September, in front of Monte Video, when the Riveristas, 1000 in number, are said to have been severely repulsed. Rivera had, it is said, crossed the Ke, and was proceeding by the Colonia, pursued by General Urquiza.

The Consul General of France at Monte Video had posted up at his office a notice requiring all Frenchmen to withdraw from taking part in the struggle going on at Monte Video, and to maintain such a strict neutrality as the French Government itself wished to maintain

Mexico and Yucatan cannot arrange their differences harmoniously, and there seems a prospect of the revival of that unconvening kind of warfare in which the mother and the daughter have been, more or less, engaged for years past.

PERU.—We have received the important intelligence that an English vessel sailed the 13th of August from Peruvian Government at Lima, for stealing guano off the rocks on the coast. The crew made some resistance, and the captain was shot in the shoulder. The vessel is of course a prize. The English have a powerful official bulletin on the 14th of August. Bolivia had threatened war against Peru. A formal declaration was daily expected. The ports of Cobija and Arica were under blockade to prevent the importation of gunpowder from Chile or Bolivia. A slight outbreak of a revolutionary tendency occurred recently in South Peru, with the ex-President Torrices at its head. The acting President, Vivanco, immediately sent a military force from Lima, by the English steamer Peruvian, and, after a short skirmish, routed the revolutionists.

There is a rumour, which seems pretty well accredited, that the varied disputes with Mexico, both on commercial points and in reference to the affair of the flag, have been settled by our government and the representative of the Republic in London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By the ship Orestes, arrived at New Romney, Cape of Good Hope papers of the 30th September have been received, being four days later than the previous advices. The accounts from Natal may be considered decisive for the present, as they announce that a final treaty with the Boers if nothing fresh occurs to interrupt the harmony. The 200 men sent to reinforce Major Smith had arrived in safety, and that discreet and enterprising officer had taken his measures accordingly. Commandant Cloete and Major Smith to join him at Peterminutzburgh, with 25 men from the garrison at Natal, but this course of proceeding the latter disapproved of, as not likely to answer the end in view. Instead of marching a small detachment to the head quarters of the Boers, which he naturally conceived would only betray weakness, he moved the whole of his force, amounting to 300 men, and this step appears to have fully succeeded in overawing the refractory Boers, and reducing their farmers. The result is, that the terms have been generally acquiesced in by the Boers.

The restrictions heretofore placed upon the trade of Natal, have been entirely removed, and the ports of that colony now thrown open, and placed upon the footing of a separate British possession in every respect.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHTON.—The turn-out amongst the weavers at Ashton, which was commenced by the hands of Messrs. Reyner, of that place, has become general, and has extended to the weavers of Duckinfield and Hurst, as well as to those of Ashton. The turn-out has, however, not taken place as yet for Messrs. Reyner having opened their weaving shops, and offered to take any weavers who were willing to work at the old rate of wages, about one hundred and fifty offered themselves.

CHESHIRE.—ANOTHER ROBBERY.—On Saturday, as Mary Information was received that the parish church of Bowden, in Cheshire, was broken into on the night of the 21st instant, and the following property stolen, viz, a crimson velvet communion table-cover, with fringe, a silver chalice, dated, and stained with wine, a fine linen surplice, two silk hoods, four large prayer books, labelled with gilt letters, "Bowden, Churchwardens' Pew," and various other things. The churchwardens have offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the delinquents thereof.

DOVER.—In the course of Tuesday, in consequence, it is supposed, of the late heavy showers of rain, an immense fall of chalk took place at the bottom of the cliff on the south side of the Admiralty Pier, which has for the present completely blocked up the entrance thereof, and will occasion great expense, loss of time and labour, to remove.

The works of the South Eastern line between Folkestone and Dover are progressing very rapidly towards completion, and we understand that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of efficient steamers to keep up a constant and regular communication with the French coast. In addition to the Boulogne boats, which have only been established since the imperfect opening of the Dover line, other French ports are arranging for steamers.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Saturday, as Mr. Hutchinson, bailiff to J. Kuder, Esq., of Saundridge, near Bury, was proceeding along the road, in his gig, he was stopped by four men, who were disguised, who cut the reins from his horse, and then rifled Mr. Hutchinson's pockets, and stole a leather pocket-book and three sovereigns

BRIDGETON.—THE LATE STORM.—Fragments of the wrecks which lately took place at Worthing and other places off the Sussex coast are daily coming ashore. On Saturday scores of fishermen lined the shores during the flow and ebb of the day tide, intent upon securing the pieces of plank which the waves washed on the beach; and many of the fishermen possessed of a goodly pile of the wood

DEVONPORT.—DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—Commander Douglas, who lately paid off the Tweed, 20, corvette, from North America, was about to proceed to Brighton on Tuesday morning, by steam, when he unfortunately walked over Plymouth pier, near the Breakwater, and although Quakers out of the water alive, we are sorry to hear the gallant officer expired a short time after.

Mr. Newman, one of the surgeons of the Wells Union, has been dismissed from his office by the poor law commissioners for practising homœopathy among the sick poor confided to his care. The commissioners previously obtained the opinion of the College of Physicians that a person practising homœopathy exclusively is unfit to act as a medical officer of a union.

LICHESTER.—APPREHENSION OF ROBBERS.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood of Hichester, by the accidental discovery of several robberies which have taken place in the immediate locality of Hamster The dwelling-house of F. H. Dickenson, Esq., M.P., of Kingweston, and others, have been broken open, and robbed of guns, meat, cloth, &c. The following persons were apprehended, charged with committing the robberies:—Thomas Corry, H. Cullford, jun., H. Cullford, jun., George Cullford, John Walter, and Jones Palmer.

CLEOBURY.—On the morning of Thursday last, a fire took place in Primrose Mill, Oldham, the property of Mr. John Lees. The entire damage to the buildings and machinery may amount to upwards of £5,000. This unfortunate event will throw about 80 hands out of employment. The conflagration was wholly accidental.

WINTER ASSIZES.—It has been at length arranged that there shall be a winter assize for those portions of the Home Circuit where it is considered necessary on account of the state of the calendars, and Mr. Justice Cresswell has been appointed to go on the circuit. The following days have been appointed:—For the county of Essex, at Chelmsford, on Saturday, the 9th December; for the county of Kent at Maidstone, on Wednesday, the 13th of December; and for the county of Sussex, at Lewes, on Saturday, the 16th of December. Another learned judge, besides Mr. Justice Cresswell, has been named in the commission; but it is at present understood that that learned judge will not attend the circuit, unless pressure of business makes the presence of another judge necessary. The Western Circuit is fixed at Southampton, on the 20th of December, at Winchester; Devonshire, on the 27th of December, at Exeter; and Mr. Justice Creswell has been appointed to go on the circuit. The following days have been appointed:—For the county of Kent at Maidstone, on Monday, the 11th December; Hertfordshire, on Monday, the 18th December; Derby, on Wednesday, the 20th of December. The time for holding the assizes at York has not yet been decided on.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Wednesday evening a rick of wheat straw, standing in the village of Great Barford, Beds, the property of Mr. Wiliam Pedley, baker and coal merchant, was maliciously set on fire and entirely consumed. A most destructive fire took place last Monday at Stotfold, Bedfordshire, by which property to a large amount, belonging to Mr. Bryant Gibbons, has been destroyed. The whole of the farm buildings, excepting the house, were consumed, together with a large amount of agricultural produce. The total loss is estimated at about £4000. The whole stock was insured. There is no clue to the incendiaries. On Thursday se'nnight, between two and three o'clock, a fire was discovered at the farm homestead, in the occupation of Mr. George Swannel, adjoining Felmersham churchyard, Bedfordshire. The whole of the farmbuildings, and also two cottages (originally the farmhouse), in the occupation of labourers in

the employ of Mr. Swannell, were entirely consumed, with some corn in the barn, and a quantity of straw, a portion of the latter being the property of the labourers. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, or what part of the property is insured, but there is no doubt of the fire being occasioned by the diabolical act of an incendiary.

REJOICINGS IN NOTTINGHAM ON THE VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.—The visit of a reigning sovereign to Nottingham cannot but be an event of great importance to the place and to the whole island, and so greatly anticipated from court sights. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant the reigning Sovereign has never before visited Nottingham. The Queen Dowager, after the death of her husband, passed through, by railway, to Sudbury, amidst the greatest rejoicing; and the Duke of Sussex, many years ago, dined with the Freemasons at Nottingham, while on a visit to Newstead Abbey; but Nottingham has not before been honoured by regnant royalty. Her Majesty will reach Nottingham at half-past eleven, and, in the station-yard, will be received by the Mayor (William Vickers, Esq.), and the Corporation, with an address. The station-yard is capable of holding 600 persons, and tenders to that number are to be issued at one guinea each, to allow of the inhabitants obtaining a view of her Majesty. On leaving the station, her Majesty will pass along the new road, on each side of which booths are to be erected and stalls built, so as to have the appearance of a regular fair. On the Trent bridge a triumphal arch is intended to be erected by the crew of the "Nautilus." A grand dinner at night, in the Exchange-hall, at which all seats and grades of party are to be present, will close the eventful day.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING, AT ROCHDALE.—A very numerous meeting of the friends of free-trade in Rochdale and the neighbourhood, was held on Tuesday evening in the theatre, for the purpose of making a demonstration in aid of the great Anti Corn law League Fund of £100,000., by following the example set in the Manchester Town-hall, the other day. The Meeting was addressed by Mr Cobden, M.P., Mr Bright, M.P., and the Rev. W. J. Fox.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—ABERYSTWITH, Nov. 25.—The Special Commissioners arrived here on Saturday night, and commenced their inquiry in the morning at the Belle Vue Hotel. The Commissioners are to leave Aberystwith on Tuesday, for Rhyader, in Radnorshire, the scene of the recent "Rebecca" riots, and then to return into some portion of Carmarthenshire.

SHREWSBURY.—The excessive and continuous rains in this county and in Montgomeryshire produced on Wednesday a sudden rush of water from the Severn into the houses of the suburbs of Shrewsbury, especially in Frankwell. Considerable losses have been suffered. Twenty-seven sheep, belonging to Mr. Owen of Nesscliffe, were drowned. In Melverley, &c. the losses are considerable. As a proof of the sudden rush of the flood, it may be mentioned that a book, weighing nine pounds and a half, was thrown suddenly upon land near Pentesford Bridge, and could not escape to its element, but was captured. The rush of water at this place is always sudden and evanescent. Here it was that many lives and property were lost at the calamitous flood in the year 1811.

IRELAND.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN *v.* O'CONNELL AND OTHERS.

On Saturday's list, Mr. O'Hagan, of counsel for C. G. Duffy, one of the defendants in the above case, applied to the Court, soon after it sat, to order that either the defendant or his solicitor should be furnished with the names of the witnesses endorsed on the indictment, or for such other order as the Court might be pleased to make. The application was grounded on the copy of the indictment furnished to the defendant pursuant to the order of the court, on the affidavit of his attorney, and also on the affidavit made by James Coppock, sworn on the 20th inst. The affidavit of the traverser's solicitor stated the copy of the indictment furnished to the defendant by the clerk of the Crown did not contain the names of the witnesses on whose evidence it was found, or the names of those sent before the Grand Jury; and he also deposed that the names on the back of the indictment were necessary for the defence of his client. The affidavit of Mr. Coppock was to the effect that he is an attorney of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in England; and that he is well acquainted with the practice of the courts of law there, of the Crown-office, and of the Court of Queen's Bench, with reference to indictments for conspiracy and misdemeanours; and he stated that, of his own knowledge, he could depose that in cases of indictment for conspiracies or misdemeanours, an office copy of every indictment supplied by the Crown to any one applying for it contained the caption, and the names of the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and contended that at no period in Ireland had such an application been complied with.

Mr. Whiteside, in support of the motion, said that the traversers did not ask for the addresses, but merely the names of the witnesses; and he trusted that the Judges of the Queen's Bench would not make themselves the expositors of stating that to be the law which was not the law in the

SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

towards the lobby, which encloses the arena, and are called the Tendres Patios, the favourite resort of the populace, and not a vagabond in Madrid who can muster the two reals, either by stealing or starvation, would be absent.

There may be seen the red-capped Catalan; the Valencian, with his blanket and airy bragas; the Montera cap of the Manchego; the leathern cuirassed Old Castilian; the trunk-hose of Leone; the round hat and embroidered finery of Andalusia, mingling with the Capa Pardi of the mags, each in and out of turn bellowing, whistling, and shouting during the interludes, giving a bustle and character to the whole scene.

The portion of the Plaza allotted to the bulls, horses, and torreros, is of very simple construction. The arena is enclosed by a barrier of four or five feet high, surrounded by a circular lobby, into which the combatants escape when too hotly pursued. This lobby is pierced by four sets of folding doors, communicating from the arena to the different departments beneath. One of these is the toril, where the bulls are enclosed preparatory to the combat; another gives admittance to the alguazils; a third to the horses and picadors; whilst through a fourth the carcasses of the victims are dragged.

On taking your place in the amphitheatre, you are instantly struck with the picturesque scene which immediately bursts upon you. The crowded boxes above, the glittering costumes beneath, the sparkling sand in the arena glistening beneath the sun, and rendering gloomier and more sombre the shaded side of the area. The hour appointed for the commencement of the feast having at length arrived, the corregidor takes his seat, supported by his officers. A priest also remains in waiting, with the Host, ready to administer the sacrament to the dying toreros The trumpets sound, the gates beneath the royal box are thrown open and two alguazils enter the lists, mounted on Andalusian steeds. These alguazils have their black wands of office, and are dressed in the ancient Spanish costume. Having rode round the lists to clear them of the populace, they make an obeisance to the corregidor, who upon this throws down the key of the toril, waves his handkerchief, and the music immediately sounds a march. The folding doors are thrown open, and the chulos enter, escorting the picadors. Hootings and bravos, according as these are in popular favour, welcome their entrance into the arena.

The doors by which the bull enters are opened, and a young toro bounds into the arena:—

From Guadiana comes he not, he comes not from Xenil,
From Guadalarji of the Rain, or Narves of the Hill;
But where from out the forest bursts Xorama's watery clear,
Beneath the oak trees was he nursed, this proud and stately steer.

Dark is his hide on either side; but the blood without doth boil,
And the dun hide glows as if on fire, as he paws to the turmoil.
His eyes are jet, and they are set in crystal rings of snow;
But now they stare, with one red glare of brass upon the foe.

Upon the forehead of the bull the horns stand close and near,
From out the bone and sprinkled skull like daggers they appear.
His neck is massy, like the trunk of some old knotted tree,
Whereon the monster's shagged mane like billows curled ye see.

His legs are short, his hams are thick, his hoofs are black as night,
Like a strong flail, he holds his tail in fierceness of his might.
Like something molten out of iron, or hewn from out the rock,
Harpado of Xorama stands to bide the Alcaydes shock.

Moorish Ballad.

Coming forward in mad career—his tail writhing furiously, his head down, mouth foaming, nostrils open and fiery, with glaring eyes through the matted curls of his forehead—he giances his bewildered eye around the arena, and is attracted by the chulos, fluttering their gay cloaks; he makes for the nearest at his utmost speed.

The chulo, warmly pursued, waves his crimson cloak to the right and left; he reaches the barrier without being overtaken, and leaps over it into the lobby. Foiled in the chulo, the bull now makes for the picador, who is seen drawn up at a short distance from the barrier, with his lance grasped tightly in his right hand and under his arm. The bull pauses to eye his antagonist, drops his head and covers it with his horns, and, shutting his eyes, darts upon his enemy. The bull is, perhaps, turned aside by the lance of the picador. The horse—who perhaps is frightened or injured by this encounter—turns to escape, but is instantly overtaken by the harpado, who, driving his horns into his flank, overturns both horse and rider.

He darts upon the fallen picador entangled in his saddle. The anxiety of the multitude is now at its height. The men rise from the benches—the women cross themselves. The chulos come up with their cloaks and entice the bull to another part of the arena. The fallen man is raised from the dust, wounded, dying, or dead—another picador, and another, is served perhaps in the same manner. Perhaps he clears the list—the horses, limping out of the arena if able, dragging their bowels on the ground and trampling upon them with their feet. The bravery of the bull if brought fatal to the life of more than one victim, can never avail to save his own; in this the laws of the Plaza are inexorable. Some famous bandarillero, or matador, now enters the arena. The Lopez del Yllo, the Antonio Gravina, a Montes—or a Romero—either with bandarillos, or a sword and hay. He approaches the box of the corregido, he takes off his hat and makes a low obeisance, returns the salutations which greets him from the circus. Throws away his hat.

The trumpets give a signal for a change. The bull is now to be assailed. Some of the chulos have laid aside their banners or cloaks, and have armed themselves with banderillos, which are light darts, about seven or eight inches in length, having a barbed point, and are adorned with light paper and coloured ribbons. Should the bull be a cowardly one, these are filled with crackers or touch paper, and set light to.

The banderillo now places himself before the bull, enticing him forwards, directing the darts in each side of his neck, allowing the horns of the bull to pass under his right arm. As these darts are inserted into his neck, a shout of applause rings round the arena. The hero turns and makes for the palisades for shelter, whilst the bull, maddened by the continued incision of these darts, inserted by the various heroes of the arena, bounds round the arena, dashing his tail, and, bellowing lustily, stretches his limbs to ease them from the tightness of the costume and uncovers his toledo. The chulos are engaged all this while in exciting the bull—enticing him to the spot where the matador awaits him; then holding out the banner, allows the animal to rush against it—the sword is poised. The multitude rise upon the benches—all eyes are bent upon the glittering weapon; the bull rushes on—the flag gives way—his horns pass closely beneath the extended arm of the matador, but the sword is no longer seen—it has entered the shoulder of the bull up to the hilt.

Francisco Montes used to perform this feat sitting upon a chair in the middle of the Plaza, and the renowned Portuguese Antonio Gravina mounted on stilts. Should the bull have received the death blow, he flies, bellowing, to the extremity of the arena, and there falls and dies; otherwise he is humstrung, or a short dagger is struck into his spine.

Three or four toros are thus served. On the death of each, three mules rush in harnessed abreast, and covered with bells, flags, and feathers; their driver places a strap round the horns or body of the dead bull. The team is lashed into a gallop. The dust and sand curls round the carcass of the harpado, and a trail of blood is left alone upon the sand. The trumpets announce the end of the foray.

A young bull embalado whose horns covered with bells, enters the arena. The tag-rag—the aspirants to bull fighting honours—the mags, now rush from the amphitheatre down upon the Plaza. The bull is baited and bulled. Sometimes an unlucky wight is tossed and trampled to death. Sometimes the glittering tassels of a Madrid dandy is torn to atoms, and the horns of the infuriated animal are decked with three or four different species of garments, to the great amusement of the spectators. This scene continues for the remaining part of the afternoon. The spectators gradually disperse, and the talk of the Prado in the evening is generally of the valientes of the morning's fight.

PICADORES.

The picadores wear Moorish jackets embroidered with gold; large flat white hats, which are kept on the head by a string passing round the chin; buckskin trousers lined with plated armour, and heavy Andalusian boots. Their lance is long, with a small three cornered steel point, which is wound round with yarn to prevent it from penetrating far—and serves more for a defensive weapon than an offensive one—mounted on a Moorish saddle which rises before and behind, near a foot from the back, in order to strengthen the seat of the rider. The attire of the picador is usually soiled by his frequent tumbles.

CHULOS.

The chulos—or, literally speaking, merry-andrews—as well as the matadors and banderilleros, are dressed in the costume of the majos, which is the gala costume of Andalusia. Their long hair is combed backwards, and plaited with ribbons. The whiskers are trimmed into the true Andalusian curve. A shirt, richly worked at the breast; a velvet jacket, too narrow to reach at the front, trimmed at the lappels and cuffs with abundance of gold lutrons and filagree work; under this, a vest, embroidered in the same style; a scarf of glittering silk round the neck; small-clothes, of the same or parti-coloured velvet, studded with buttons, from the head to the knee; white silk stockings, and pumps; handkerchiefs floating from each pocket (the majos pride themselves particularly on both the quantity and quality of their handkerchiefs); and a silk cloak, of green, yellow, or red, which they use to irritate and entice the bull with.

TOMBS OF CHARLES THE BOLD AND HIS DAUGHTER, AT BRUGES.

TOMBS OF CHARLES THE BOLD, AND HIS DAUGHTER, AT BRUGES.

These interesting works of middle age art rank high among the curiosities of the ancient city of Bruges; they were inspected and much admired by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, during their recent visit to Belgium.

The tombs are placed in a side chapel in one of the aisles of the church of Notre Dame. They were raised, or rather wrought, to the memory of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian—the last scions of the house of Burgundy, and the last native sovereigns of the Netherlands. The effigies of both father and daughter, made of copper richly gilt, but not displaying any high excellence as works of art repose at full length on slabs of black marble. Beneath and round the sides are coats of arms, richly enamelled, "which record the string of duchies, counties, and lordships which this illustrious and amiable heiress brought to the house of Austria, and which afterwards swelled the empire, on which the sun never set, of her grandson Charles V. The exquisite richness of the monuments, their historical interest attaching both to the father and daughter, and the affection of the Flemish for the memory of this young Countess, who died when pregnant at the age of twenty five, by a fall from her horse, while hawking with her husband near Bruges, having long concealed, out of affection for him, the mortal injury she had received, render these objects worthy of considerable attention." The Duke wears a crown on his head, and is decorated with the order of the Golden Fleece.

The monument of Mary of Burgundy was erected in 1495. In 1568, Philip II. bespoke one exactly like it for his great-great grandfather, Charles the Bold, and paid one Master Jooghelinck for it 14,000 florins, besides 40 florins to each of the workmen as compensation for the loss of his teeth in the process of enamelling. During the French Revolution, these monuments were concealed, to prevent them from the rapacity of Vandalism, by the beadle of the church, at the peril of his life, at a price of 2000f. was put upon his head in consequence of this good deed. They are now usually covered up with care, but they are shown for a small fee.

INTERIOR OF LUTON CHAPEL.

LUTON CHAPEL.

In Mr. Shaw's splendid work, illustrative of the chapel destroyed in the late fire at Luton Hoo, fortunately a memorial of the above superb specimen of ecclesiastical architecture will be preserved for the student of the fine arts, and the lover of our national antiquities. From this valuable source we present our readers with the annexed perspective view of the chapel, looking towards the altar, which shows the most perfect picture of its elaborate beauty capable of representation in a single engraving.

The Luton Chapel was of the latest and most florid period of Gothic architecture; displaying in the forms of some of its arches and mouldings a mixture of the Roman, which was coming into fashion at the period of its construction, and which afterwards degenerated into the grotesque style prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James. It consisted of such an endless variety of ornaments and embellishments, when considered in the detail, as to induce a person at first sight to imagine that the several parts of it must have been constructed at very different periods; but it would, perhaps, have been admitted, on a more accurate examination, that the whole must have emanated from one grand and consummate design. There was, indeed, a complete uniformity in the relative parts, conducive to one great end and productive of one general effect. The whole of the interior presented a rich display of panel work, beautifully carved in oak, and ornamented by an assemblage of elegant cornices, embattlements, niches, canopies, crockets, and finials, having the usual accompaniments of stalls, seats and *misereres*, as in the choirs of our cathedrals; with a splendid pulpit and desk of tabernacle-work, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, which was carried by several gradually diminishing stages, to the height of more than 16 feet from the floor. At the upper end was an altar-screen, consisting of two tiers of solid arch-work, divided by a bold fascia, charged with oak-leaves, vine-leaves, roses, lilies, and thistles, each containing ten niches, with perks for the reception of statues, and having their recesses finished with the most florid and fanciful tracery, of which a similar example will not easily be found in this country. There was also an altar in the highest state of preservation, which Mr. Shaw tells us, was the most complete, if not the only specimen remaining of those numerous altars in our churches and monasteries, which were so indignantly destroyed in general, either by the Reformers of the sixteenth, or the Puritans of the seventeenth century. From the inscriptions it appeared to have been the principal altar, framed after the model of the Ark of the Covenant, under the Jewish theocracy; the little loops or rings of wire still remained, on which were suspended the "*cortina bombycina*," or curtains of silk, which veiled from vulgar gaze the emblem of the great mystery of Holiness. Like its sacred prototype, it was of portable size, being about three feet high from its base, hollow, and pierced with open-work at the sides, to make it light and more elegant; and, when the curtain was drawn aside, admitting a partial view of the relics and sacred treasures enclosed. We shall find by a reference to history, that such altars were actually carried in procession on solemn occasions. They were also made hollow and of a square form, in accordance with the express direction contained in the 27th chapter of the book of Exodus.

Among other arrangements in this chapel, was one which was extraordinary, and, perhaps, unique, except in our modern vestry rooms, that of a chimney piece and fire place. On each side of it and above it were thirty-three vacant niches, with triple canopies, elaborately carved, and interspersed with crockets and finials; over which was a double cornice of plain and ornamental work, most tastefully embroidered. On the horizontal ledge above the chimney-piece, was this singular inscription from the Vulgate. (Gen. xxii 7

"Ecce ignis et ligna, ubi est victima holocausti?"

The turn of this arch, if arch it can be called, belonged to the late period of pointed architecture; consisting of two straight lines, inclining slightly upward to the centre, and rounded by a mere segment of a curve at each extreme, so as to meet the jambs of a fire place with an abruptness that did not harmonize with the general character of the component parts of the rest of the work.

Mr. Shaw describes the several inscriptions and embellishments of this truly interesting relic of antiquity, because, though the work must have evidently been executed before the Reformation, there was a total absence of the greater part of those corruptions of pure Christianity, which had been carried to the utmost point of endurance at the period immediately preceding that great event.

To form a just and adequate conception of the beauty, interest, and splendour of this chapel, however, Mr. Shaw considered it necessary to see and examine it on the spot. Considered as a work of art, it exhibited altogether a complete study of architecture and sculpture. Here was almost every form of arch, bidding defiance to all modern classifications. We had the semicircular and the lancet shaped; the obtuse angled and the acute; the Roman segment and the Gothic ogee; with dressings and mouldings of every description; round, hollow, square, and undulating. There was also a profusion of embellishments in the cornices and embattlements, the niches, the pinnacles, the canopies, and the cupolas, exhausting all the varieties of fruits and flowers and foliage; of vines and pomegranates, and lilies and roses, which are generally found to be accompaniments of ecclesiastical architecture. Viewed as a religious structure, the appearance of this chapel was calculated to produce an impression of awe and admiration. The inscriptions were solemn, appropriate, and scriptural. Every sentence, from the portals to the altar, was conducive to a feeling of sublimity and devotion.

Mr. Shaw concludes in these words, which have, indeed, a melancholy interest in connexion with the recent entire destruction of this chapel by fire, with the exception of half of the richly-carved oak door, and the altar, (see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 61.) "May the contemplation of such a work render us grateful to that Providence which has preserved it, and inspire us with that noble sentiment:—'Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy House, and the place wherein thine Honour dwelleth.'"

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STAFFORD.

This large and fine cross-church is now in course of restoration, by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens, London, and will shortly be completed. It is one of the most interesting churches in the county of Stafford: it has an octagon tower at the intersection of the nave and transept; it consists of a nave and two aisles, a chancel with side aisles, and a transept, which is 100 feet long and 25 feet broad. Most of the piers and arches of the church are of early English date, or belong to an early period of the decorated English style: there are some good windows of the decorated period, but the east window and some others are of perpendicular character. The upper part of the tower is of later date.

The font is a singular remnant of antiquity, very large, and of heavy workmanship; its height is three feet three inches; the lower part is two feet square, and is ornamented on three sides with human figures lying flat on their faces; on the south side is the figure of a ram. Among a variety of monuments, ancient and modern, in this church, those most worthy of notice are an altar-tomb in honour of Edward, Lord Aston, of Tixal, and his wife, Lady Ann; a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Aston, who erected the ancient mansion of Tixal (temp. Henry VIII.), and his lady, Joan; and one to Lady Barbara Compton, who, as the inscription informs us, "lyeth interred in the parish church of St. Gregory, by St. Paul's, London." The church of St. Mary, anterior to the Reformation, was collegiate; King Stephen, at the commencement of his reign, bestowed it on the Bishop and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Dissolution, a dean and thirteen prebendaries were attached to it.

Le Siècle announces the death of M. Dupin the elder, at the age of 86 years. His three sons arrived too late to receive his last breath.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to approve of the Earl of Mountcashel being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork.

Accounts from Forfar state the failure, on Thursday week, of one of the most extensive manufacturers in that locality, in consequence of which hundreds of our townsmen have been thrown out of work, with little prospect of receiving either than partial employment for some time.

Prince Michael, the dethroned Sovereign of Servia, quitted Vienna on the 16th for a tour in Germany.

La Patrie mentions a report that the Pope was seriously indisposed.

Mr. Pierce Mahony, Mr. O'Connell's solicitor, has subscribed £25 to the O'Connell Tribute.

During the gale of Wednesday week, about 20 feet of the graceful spire of St Stephen's Church, Hull, was blown down.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

On SATURDAY (This Day), DECEMBER 2, and following Week,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
will contain SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of the Principal Scenes connected with the ROYAL VISIT to TAMWORTH, CHATSWORTH, NOTTINGHAM, DERBY, BELVOIR, CHESTERFIELD, and all the Palaces and Towns visited by the QUEEN, in the Royal Progress of December, 1843.

☞ The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beg distinctly to state that no expense will be spared to fully picture and describe the Royal Visit. Already, the best artists in London have proceeded to the respective places intended to be visited by her Majesty. This opportunity will be taken of prominently noticing the many beautiful Mansions in the Midland Counties. The picturesque Towns and Scenery of the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Stafford, will be fully described and engraved.

To secure copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, immediate orders should be given to newsmen and booksellers. Price 6d., Stamped.
Office, 198, Strand, Nov. 28, 1843.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3rd.—Advent Sunday.
MONDAY, 4th.—Richelieu died, 1643.
TUESDAY, 5th.—
WEDNESDAY, 6th.—St. Nicholas.
THURSDAY, 7th.—Milton born, 1608.
FRIDAY, 8th.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1543.
SATURDAY, 9th.—

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 9.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.	m. h. m.
0 5	0 29	0 49	1 3	1 20	1 47	2 7	2 25	2 43	2 59	3 19	3 39

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Alpha.*"—*The population of the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, is correctly given in our last*—11,231 *inhabitants; the parish comprises the chapelry of Brimington, and the townships of Calow, Hasland, Newbold with Dunston, Tapton, Temple-Normanton, and Walton. The town of Chesterfield contains* 6212 *inhabitants.*

We have received several letters pointing out the error in the engraving of the royal party in Windsor Great Park, in our paper of last week; wherein the positions are represented on the off side instead of the near side. The sketch in question was made by Mr. Wells, the animal painter, and engraved by Mr. Sly; and the error arose from inattention in not reversing the positions with the other details of the subject, in transferring it to the wood on which the drawing is engraved.

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*The property can be sold for the benefit of the creditors.*

"*X. Y.*"—*The marriage is illegal.*

"*Delta,*" *Camden-town.*—*The subject suggested by our correspondent has been before proposed to us. At present we cannot entertain it.*

"*Latinus.*"—*Dryden's translation.*

"*B. R. S.*" *Bishop's Waltham.*—*The newsman ought to fold the paper neatly.*

"*W. E. B., Edinburgh.*—*A Master Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery is a very different officer from a Master in Chancery. The former is an attorney before whom affidavits are sworn; the latter is a barrister, and the appointment is worth from £2000 to £3000 a year.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Boreham, Essex.*—*The company has not been established sufficient time for us to give an opinion as to its stability.*

"*An Old Sportsman,*" *Leeds, is thanked for his letter.*

"*A Tyro.*"—*We had rather not state our opinion of the affair.*

"*Veritas.*"—*The report as to the Prince of Wales's indisposition has already been contradicted.*

Dublin State Trials.—Such was the demand for our journal in Dublin last week, that its sale exceeded 5000 *in that city alone, by one agent. This sale of an English journal in Ireland is, according to our agent, Mr. Johnstone, without precedent.*

"*T. L.*" *Haddington.*—*There are two new lights at present on trial in the streets of London—the Bude and the Boccius*

"*T. W. B.*," *Liverpool.*—*Sketches of her Majesty's Ministers, with biographies, have appeared from time to time in our journal.*

"*Q. C.*"—*Half-a-crown; of any bookseller.*

"*D. C. P. should write to the Bishop of the diocese in which he resides.*

"*T. M.*," *Norwich.*—*The price of "Sylvester Sound" is* 1*s.; it may be had of any bookseller.*

"*W.*," *Barnstaple.*—*The drawing has been received, and shall appear in a week or two.*

"*J. C.*," *Plymouth.*—*We do not return rejected communications.*

"*W. L.*"—*To properly fail to it, and then to use his horn.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Edinburgh.*—*Our journal is sold undiscriminately by all booksellers and newsagents in Edinburgh.*

"*Limerick,*" *Dundee.*—*Apply to a news-agent.*

"*28, G.*" *Glasgow, and* "*An Enemy of Social Abuses,*" *Glamorganshire.*—*We think that we have already said sufficient on the subject of our correspondents' letters.*

Boadicea '—We do not know.

"*J. Z.*' *should apply to a patent agent*

"*O. O. K.*' *will probably be pleased with the sketch*

"*T. S. R.*' *Under the green rod.*

"*Henry, Truro*' *Lewis's Chess, price* 5*s.*

"*J. E. E.*"—*We wonder at any correspondent attempting to palliate the barbarous murder of Mr. Waller.*

"*A Young Reader,*" *Glasgow.*—*The figure in the foreground of our engraving of the Nelson Column is one of the cannons for mounting, &c.*

St. Clement's Clock.—We are surprised at the protracted neglect of the officers of St. Clement's to repair their church clock.

"*An Old Actor.*"—*The grave of Shakspeare is at Stratford-on-Avon.*

"*J. D. S.*"—*The land and property taxes are paid by the landlord.*

"*A. Z.*" *should write to Mr. Webster, Haymarket Theatre.*

"*J. P. B. R.*" *would have to pay only to pay for the* £500 *legacy. Her Majesty's names are Alexandrina Victoria.*

"*Justice,*' *Carrick.*—*If the debt has been contracted for necessaries supplied, it can be recovered of the contracting party after he has attained his majority.*

"*A. B.*"—*In a week or two we shall resume our portraits of eminent musicians. The abstract of the Trade Circular will appear shortly.*

"*An Artist,*"—*We are gratified at our correspondent's high opinion of our Irish portraits. The artist of the sketches is Mr. Jones.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *The postage is* 10*d.*

"*Alpha.*"—*We shall be happy to receive our correspondent's notes.*

"*A Subscriber from No.* 1," *at Nottingham, as a vulgar blockhead.*

"*C. C.*"—*We have always heard the anecdote related of the Earl of Essex.*

"*E. W. W.*"—*The sketch shall appear.*

"*R. W.*"—*No* 76 *contains the engravings of the marriage of Lord Blantyre with Lady E. L. Gower.*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*The information can only be obtained from private sources*

"*F. D.*"—*The sequel to Sir E. L. Bulwer's novel of* "*Ernest Maltravers*" *is entitled* "*Alice, or the Mysteries.*'

"*A Well-wisher.*"—*The engraving shall appear shortly.*

"*J. D.*" *Baldock, should write to the Secretary of the London and Croydon Railway.*

"*J. C.*," *Bramley, Leeds.*—*We intend to issue covers for binding the whole year's numbers in one volume, and we think it too bulky. Vol. III. will be published early in the ensuing year.*

"*T. T.*"—*We think our correspondent's remarks on the Spanish bull-fights reasonable.*

"*A Subscriber*' *should apply to Messrs. Wiley and Putnam, American booksellers.*

Invisible—*Sonnet, by* "*E. A. D.*;" "*The Church Organ*;" *On a Cemetery, by* "*Alpha*;" *Lines, by* "*J. C. H.*;" *The Stars, by* "*J. H.*;" *Song, by* "*M. G.*" *Dublin.*

"*A Wimbledon Subscriber.*"—*Call at the office,* 198, *Strand, on any Friday.*

"*A Lutherick*' *is thanked for the suggestion, although it is unpracticable.*

"*R. J. C.*" *Great George-st.*—*The subject is not worthy of illustration*

"*M. G.*," *Dublin, is thanked for the music, but the words are not room.*

"*The FirstFiveside,*" *in our paper of Nov.* 18, *was written and composed by the author of* "*Meet me by Moonlight.*"

"*Adonis*"—*Yes*

"*B. D.*"—*In the* "*Family Almanack*" *for* 1842 *published by the Stationers' Company, our correspondent will find a list of the public grammar-schools of England and Wales.*

CHESS.—"*J. B. C.*"—*The letter shall be forwarded.*

"*Jno. A. Wirry.*"—*We have stated several times in our answers to correspondents that in our* 40*th problem the word was misplaced.*

"*Geo. W. Livesay*"—*There is a book published at about* 1*s.* 6*d*, *containing the rules of chess for four persons.*

"*J. M.*"—*The king cannot move into the square which is attacked by the white knight.*

"*Four Play.*"—*The* 7*th move was perfectly correct; M. St. Amant had the option of taking the pawn en passant. We do not like to draw comparisons between first-rate players; and if Mr. Staunton should win his match (which he appears likely to do), we think* "*Fair Play*" *will not have any reason to complain that he should have been entrusted with the management of it.*

DRAUGHTS.—"*A. Z. L.*"—*Black can compel white to take the man.*

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—Some more portraits of public characters, with biographical notices, will appear in our next.

Our subscribers in Birmingham, Tamworth, Chesterfield, Lichfield, Nottingham, Derby, Grantham, Wirksworth, Chatsworth, and other places especially interested in her Majesty's visit, are informed that our paper of next week (Dec. 9) will contain illustrations connected with the above places; and we confidently promise a rich treat of Engravings to all.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1843.

One tendency of the present state of society, which late years have developed, with a distinctness not to be mistaken, is far from pleasant to the mind that is sufficiently removed from the sphere of action to be able to contemplate. We have recently poured out much virtuous indignation on the backsliding of the Americans, in the matter of their debts. We perceive, very plainly, the mote in our brother's eye—can we say that there is not a beam in our own? A perusal of the public journals—those portions of them that record mere facts, and do not state opinions—would lead any one to imagine that the agents of our trading and fiscal affairs live, move, and breathe, in a perfect atmosphere of fraud. If we progress at the same rate for half a generation longer, commercial dishonesty will become the rule, and integrity the exception. On every side of us we see perpetually —fraud, fraud, fraud. There are (or, we hope, in this office, we may say, *were*) frauds in the Exchequer—frauds in the Custom-house—frauds in the tea trade—frauds in the tobacco trade—frauds and adulteration in the sugar trade. There seems, absolutely, to be scarcely a branch of commerce that has escaped taint and infection. The Americans cheat their foreign creditors; we strike the balance of immorality, by plundering our Government at home. In both cases the impelling motive is that boundless passion for gain, which will accumulate at all hazards, and which, when instigated, unites every principle of honour and honesty, as with a moral pestilence. The reports of the Courts of Law during the week, exhibit the Crown acting as prosecutor against the members of a large City firm, to recover the penalties incurred by fraudulent dealings with the Custom-house—the transactions being shared in, and connived at, by persons employed in that establishment. In the Post-office, we have it stated, in the deliberate and solemn evidence of the secretary before a committee of the House of Commons, that the "robberies (of letters) are terrific!" How is it all to end? Can nothing be done to stem the torrent of corruption? or is it to sweep on unchecked, threatening to destroy the fabric of society, by shaking every confidence between man and man? It is a serious question, and some answer must be given to it.

Where the temptation to do evil constantly exists, it is generally found that the committing of that evil will be frequent in proportion to the facilities for perpetrating it undetected. The object of rulers, then, should be, taking it for granted that human nature, at the best, is frail and weak—very often wicked—to make these opportunities as few as possible, and keep a good watch that those few, if they must be unavoidably left open, should not be made use of by those they employ. By proper management some frauds could be entirely prevented. The Exchequer Bill forgeries were purely owing to the miserable mismanagement of that department. If it had been conducted with the average business tact and ability of any good banking house in the City, such wholesale plunder by a subordinate offices would have been impossible. But no one expects the head of a government department in England to know anything of the actual working of it, so his subordinate or his deputy does it, and he is a "highly respectable man," till at last it is found necessary to convict him as a forger and defaulter, and the good-natured public is mulcted to the tune of half a million to cover his deficiences. Such a fraud is simply bad management—a bungling in detail.

But there are other cases where the causes of the frauds lie deeper, and are more complex. The temptation is first held out by the laws themselves—the trader yields to those temptations, and seduces the officers of the Crown to assist in his nefarious schemes—of course, by admitting him to a share of the profits. Such a case as this is far more difficult to deal with than the first—but a remedy, even here, is not impossible. It is to this class of frauds belong all those cases, the details of which have caused so much consternation. But the full extent of the evil is far from revealed; the number of cases discovered are as nothing to those which escape detection. The profits are so immense, in consequence of the enormous amount of duties evaded, that the smuggling trader can afford to lose several ventures, provided he succeeds in one or two. The parties now under prosecution were only in the silk trade, but it is believed that the frauds in the tobacco import trade are quite as extensive. We hear of its being seized by tons at a time; and, with an expensive Coast Guard, and a vigilant Excise, the question is, how is it landed and transported about in such bulks? *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who keeps watch on the watchers? But it is not to these we must look for the prevention of this demoralising system—for a system it has become. It must be continually enforced as a practical truth, that an enormously high rate of duty, compared with the cost price of the article itself, will always be kept down to an unproductive point by the efforts of the smuggler. The ingenuity of men stimulated by the certainty of high profit will defeat the most stringent laws; of this the slave trade is a terrible example. Governments are not much influenced by moral considerations in the regulating the mode in which they levy the necessary revenue of the state; but they must be influenced by pecuniary ones; and our present system of high duties on articles of low actual cost, is evidently a suicidal one. The Government is losing, the people are being demoralised, and the honourable pursuit of trade and commerce is degenerating into gambling. There may thus be a sort of ethics even in taxation, though it has hitherto been a thing little dreamed of in the philosophy of statesmen. Society is evidently outgrowing many of the regulations and forms that were once practicable enough. London was once a trading city; it is now much more than this—it is a nation in itself; more populous than many independent states, and far richer than many kingdoms. The pressure of its enormous demands is breaking through every fetter which the rulers of other generations imposed on the sources of its supply; but the process is a struggle between the laws of the land and the wants of the people, in which it is evident the latter will prevail. Some attempt, therefore, must be made to bring them more in harmony than they are at present—a thing perfectly possible—and that without loss to the public revenue, to say nothing of the more healthy state of feeling which would be produced by the change.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, left the Castle at twenty minutes before nine o'clock, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Lowther, for Slough, from whence the royal party were conveyed by a special train to Paddington. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by the royal suites, returned at four o'clock to the Castle, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, commanded by the Earl of Munster. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Charlotte Dundas, joined the royal dinner party.

On Sunday morning, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by Countess D'Oraison, Je General Colbert, and le Capitaine de Reile, and also by the Marquis of Ormonde and Col. Wylde, took leave of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and left the Castle for town, to proceed thence to Woolwich, and thence to embark for Calais. Their Royal Highnesses having arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, went from Paddington to attend Mass, in the chapel of the French Ambassador. Their Royal Highnesses and suite afterwards left town, in the royal carriages, for Woolwich, to embark on L'Archimede, for Calais. The Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, attended their Royal Highnesses to Woolwich.

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—His Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux reached his residence, 35, Belgrave-square, on Monday evening, and was received on his arrival by M. de Chateaubriand, having quitted Arwick on Sunday. Tuesday morning was the period fixed for the departure of the faithful Frenchmen who have come over to this country. His Royal Highness was attended in the grand saloon by M. the Duc de Levis, M. the Duc Decazes, Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse, M. de Barande, &c. The Hanoverian Minister had the honour of an audience, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign to the Duc de Bordeaux. M. de Chateaubriand first presented all the French in mass—the number of whom amounted to about 100—and the Prince Gaston de Montmorency and the Duc de Levis then introduced each gentleman in person to his Royal Highness. M. Berryer presented the deputies who had arrived, namely, the Duc de Valmy, the Marquis de Pastoret, and Count Blin de Bourdon. The scene is described to have been most affecting. The remembrance of the fate of Louis XVI., to whom his Royal Highness bears such a striking resemblance—the recollection of the death of the Duc de Berry—the circumstances attending the birth of his son—the events of 1830—it is stated, forced themselves on the attention of all who were present, and caused the flowing of many tears of sympathy for the unfortunate Prince. The arrivals from France continue to be numerous; so much so, that it is stated upwards of three hundred French noblemen, of high lineage and illustrious birth, assembled yesterday at the apartments of M. de Chateaubriand, for the purpose of presenting an address to that venerable gentleman. The Duc de Fitzjames read the address, to which M. de Chateaubriand, with considerable emotion, appropriately replied.

The Earl of Auckland and Hon. Misses Eden, and a select party, are visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands, Hants.

ALTON TOWERS.—The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury returned, on Friday last, from Burton Constable

The Countess of Tankerville, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Hon Colonel Anson, M.P., and Hon Mrs. Anson, Hon Charles Gore, Mr and Mrs John Stanley, and a numerous circle, are assembled at Hoolee Hall, Sir William Massey Stanley's seat in Cheshire. On Friday the Lourds met at the Hall, and a grand hunt sportsmen were present.

Sir Robert Peel left his residence in Whitehall-gardens, on Saturday morning, for his seat, Drayton Manor, Staffordshire

A dinner party was given on Friday night, by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, to meet the distinguished guests of the French bar. M. Berryer it included his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Wharncliffe, the Lord Chief Justice Denman, the Lord Chief Baron Alexger, the Baron de Malthaus, the Hanoverian Minister, the Rt. Hon. Henry Smith, &c.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, was married at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, to Frances Harriett, eldest daughter of the Hon. Captain Greville. The bride cake was given away by the Duke of Wellington was attired in white satin, with superb flounces of Brussels lace, and a magnificent veil of the same costly material. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Adelaide and Augusta and Lord Colin Gordon Lennox; Misses Georgiana and Augusta Greville, Miss Louisa Cox, and the Misses Mills. Immediately after the ceremony the Earl and Countess of March left town for Goodwood Park, Sussex.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer entertained a select party at dinner on Tuesday, previous to his departure for Madrid.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family are expected to leave Minto Castle the second week in the ensuing month, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, where they intend to pass the Christmas recess. Her ladyship's health is quite re-established.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and suite arrived on Monday in Berkeley-square, No 35, Sir John Shelley's mansion, from a visit to the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle. The Duke entertained a select party of 16 at dinner in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington, after attending the nuptials of the Earl of March and Miss Greville in St. George's Church, proceeded immediately to the Eastern-square terminus, and left town by the Birmingham Railway for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Hon. Wellington S. Cotton, eldest son of General Viscount Combermere, is about to be married to Miss Stisell, eldest daughter of Sir George and Lady Stisell.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal Family, sent on Wednesday to Gloucester House, to inquire after the health of their illustrious relative. Many of the nobility called to learn the state of the Royal Duchess. The answers given yesterday were, "Her Royal Highness is going on very favourably."

Sir James Graham left town yesterday morning, for his seat, Netherby Hall, Cumberland. The Earl of Lincoln had an interview with the right hon. baronet on Thursday morning at the Home-office.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.

WOOLWICH, Sunday, Nov. 26.—A guard of honour of the Royal Marines, with the band and colours of the regiment, under the command of Captain Mitford, arrived at the dock-yard shortly after nine this morning, on its being communicated to the authorities at Woolwich that the Duke and Duchess of Nemours would embark at that royal port in the course of the day, and a field battery of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Otway, arrived about nine o'clock, and occupied a station on the wharf wall of the dock yard, to fire a royal salute on the arrival, and on the departure of their illustrious guests. At a quarter past nine o'clock several of the carriages of the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at the dock yard, and informed the authorities that the royal party had gone to change their dresses when they left Buckingham Palace, and that they might be expected about ten o'clock. A few minutes before ten o'clock his Excellency Comte St. Aulaire, La Comtesse St. Aulaire, the Count Chabot, Chargé d'Affaires, and Count Bresson, Consul General, arrived at Woolwich to receive the Duke and Duchess de Nemours; and at five minutes past ten o'clock the royal party arrived at the dock-yard in one of her Majesty's carriages, the field battery firing a royal salute, and the guard of honour of the Royal Marines presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem.

After conversing a few minutes with Major-General Sir H. D. Ross and several of the officers, Commander Smith received the Duchess de Nemours along the wharf from the carriage and down the steps, which were covered with green cloth, leading to the place of embarkation; and the tide being low, their royal highnesses entered the barge of the Admiral Superintendent, and Mary yacht, accompanied by the Comte St. Aulaire, and immediately proceeded to the Archimede, French steam-vessel, moored in the river. The crew of the vessel manned the yards on the approach of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and at the moment they stepped on board the men gave three cheers, which were responded to by a second royal salute from the field battery under the command of Major Otway. On the firing ceasing the flag on the head on board the Archimede steamer displayed French ears, and a number of the officers of the garrison and dock-yard went on board to bid the royal party farewell.

The Archimede was decorated from an early hour of the morning with numerous flags, and presented a very gay appearance, and on the English naval and military officers returning on shore a salute was fired on board.

The Archimede did not leave until one o'clock, p. m., on account of the state of the tide, and when she left her moorings she fired a parting salute. At a quarter before 5 she ran aground on the High Sand, about 12 miles below or eastward of Gravesend. At half-past 11 o'clock on Monday morning an Aide-de-Camp of the Admiral (Cay) addressed himself to the chairman of the Star Company for a vessel to proceed to the ship and convey his Royal Highness to Gravesend, in order to proceed thence to Dover by land, if the Archimede should not come afloat at high water. The Comet steamer was promptly despatched; but upon reaching the ship it appeared that the latter had got afloat, and it was intended to proceed on the voyage at daylight. The pilot who had charge alleges in his own excuse that he was strongly urged to proceed, and being dark, he found himself nearer to some vessels than he had expected, when suddenly altering the helm to clear them, the ship struck the ground.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Nov. 25.—It was resolved unanimously, in convocation on Thursday week, to grant £25 out of the University chest towards erecting a School room at Wantage, Berkshire. The steps necessary to fill the two vacant Craven Scholarships took place on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

The Rector of Exeter has been elected President of the Oxford Female Penitentiary, in the room of the late Provost of the Oriel College.

The Rev. Richard Mitchell, late Fellow of Lincoln College, and the Dean of Ely, are candidates for the Headship of the East India College.

The Rev. Thomas Thompson has been elected head master of the Free Grammar School, North Walsham, Norfolk.

Earl Manvers has presented the Rev. J. W. Brooks to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Nottingham—value, £600 per annum.

The Rev. T. Hope has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Hatton, Warwickshire—value, £105 per annum.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. S. J. I. Lockhart, late of Lincoln College, to the vicarage of Hurstbourne Priors, with the curacy of Bourne, Hants—value, £203 per annum.

DEATH OF THE VICAR OF WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.—The Rev. Thomas Moss, the respected vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, who has occupied the living 27 years, and had attained the 76th year of his age, was in Liverpool on Thursday week, apparently enjoying excellent health, but on the next morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, he was seized with a fit, which continued till four o'clock in the afternoon, and then terminated his existence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAMEN IN THE RIVER.—A fleet of ships came up the river with the flood tide on Saturday, many of which have been bearing about in the channel for some days. No less than five large vessels from the Mauritius passed Blackwall during the day, and at high water in the afternoon the London, East Indiaman, Captain Attwood, from Madras, and the Dartmouth, Captain Jacobs, from Bombay, were hauled into the East India Docks

EARLY CLOSING.—Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Piccadilly; Mr. Redmayne, Bond street; Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs Peters and Underwood, Sloane-square; Mr. Owen, Great Coram street; Mr. Edwards, Soho-square, and others, close their respective establishments at seven o'clock, examples which it is to be hoped will be followed by the drapers generally.

and that the public will lend their aid to this desirable object, by abstaining from evening purchases.

The *Mark Lane Express* states that the annual show of the Smithfield Club will take place at the Bazaar, in Baker-street, Portman-square, and that—thanks to the indomitable perseverance and energy of British farmers, in spite of all the difficulties which they have experienced, and the still more doubtful prospect before them—the general character of the show will not fall short of those which have preceded it.

A meeting was held on Monday night at the Running Horse, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, for the purpose of completing the formation of an Anti-Corn Law Association for that district.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE SURREY THEATRE.—On Monday night, during the first performance of the "Bohemians of Paris," at the Surrey Theatre, Mrs. R. Honner met with a most unfortunate accident. In the first act she has to jump from a bridge to the stage, a height of near fifteen feet, and in doing so she missed the mattress that should have broken her fall. Mrs. Honner was so severely injured as to render it impossible for her to appear when again required. In consequence of the accident, Mrs. H. Vining is at present playing Mrs. Honner's part in the piece.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—In consequence of the numerous complaints that have been made by the merchants in the City and the public at the *employés* of the Bank issuing sovereigns and half sovereigns that are found to be light in weight according to the royal proclamation of her Majesty, dated the 2nd day of last October, orders have been given to the clerks by the governors of this national establishment, that no gold shall be issued unless it has been previously weighed, and is according to the standard currency of the realm. Henceforth all light sovereigns presented at the Bank will only be received according to weight, and will be defaced, so as to prevent the possibility of their being re-issued.

SOCIETY FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Tuesday evening a special general court of the governors and subscribers of the above hospital, was held at the Board-room, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the committee which had been appointed to carry into execution the enlargement of the present building, which is situated at Chelsea. Dr. Forbes, M.D., in the chair. Amongst the governors present were—the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; the Rev. C. Kingsley; Drs Thompson, Dickson, and Roe; Messrs. J. De Gex, P. Roe (the founder), Alexander Hall Hall, Otho Hamilton Brown, S. C. Hull, &c. The report for the past year showed that since the opening of the hospital in September last, 198 patients have passed through its wards, and the number of out-patients now amount to 1367, the major portion of whom have received essential relief. The annual subscriptions amounts to £800.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday evening the first meeting for the season of this Society was numerously attended by members at their new house, adjoining the Royal Agricultural Society's mansion, in Hanover-square. William Yarrell, Esq., V.P., in the chair: when a paper by Mr. Gervais, of the Academie Royale de Paris, was read, on a new method of preserving the skins of animals and birds, by means of sour tannic. Professor Owen then read a communication on a remarkable and newly-discovered bird called Dinornis, being a genus of gigantic terrestrial bird, which has now, like the Dodo in the Mauritius, become extinct in the island of New Zealand. The name Dinornis, given by the New Zealanders to this bird, is the same as that given by the Malays to the peacock.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A very full ordinary meeting of members was held on Monday evening, Mr. Murchison, F.R.S., President, in the chair, at which, amongst other distinguished travellers who were present, was Captain Sir Geo. Back. It was announced by Colonel Jackson, the Secretary, that a letter had been received from Mr. Schomburgk, on his return to Demerara, from his journey up to the sources of the Essequibo, in which he had been engaged nearly three years, and without a single loss by death, although his party underwent great privations. A paper was read from Mr. Bailey, on the two different lines of route by which it was proposed to open a marine communication across the Isthmus of Panama, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A letter was read from Captain Hamilton, giving a very interesting account of his journey on a line midway between Sydney and Moreton Bay, in order to discover a new cattle pasturage. One of the most remarkable of the geographical features of the country was the very great gorge of ravines running parallel to the direction of the heights, some of which made a sudden and almost perpendicular descent from the rivers of two to three thousand feet deep. This part of the country, which is termed New England, is of great fertility, the scenery is very picturesque and the vegetation most profuse.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday morning a highly influential and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark was held at the Bridge-house Hotel, London-bridge, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Court of Common Council to adopt efficient measures to extend their privileges and franchise, and, for more effectually uniting the Borough with the City, and Corporation of London, and to place the inhabitants on the same footing as the free and enrolled citizens of London. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., the late Sheriff of London, was called to the chair. Messrs Schofield, Gross, Harris, Curling, Cornwall, the High Bailiff, and several other influential gentlemen, addressed the meeting. It was urged that the inhabitants of the Borough paid a moiety to the City of £25,000; and Southwark was formerly part and parcel of the City; and that there was no earthly reason why the inhabitants should not enjoy the municipal rights of which they were deprived. It was proposed that the many wards according to the various parishes, and that each ward should possess an alderman and a certain number of Common Council. (Hear, hear.) Resolutions, and a petition to Parliament, in accordance with the foregoing, having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY-ROAD.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this charity was held at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, when a report was presented by the committee and read by Mr. J. Soul, the Secretary, stating that the schools were in a prosperous condition. The number of boys had increased during the many wards according to the various parishes, and that each ward should possess an alderman and a certain number of Common Council. (Hear, hear.) Resolutions, and a petition to Parliament, in accordance with the foregoing, having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

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GRESHAM COLLEGE.—These lectures for this term terminated last week, the total number of auditors being 719, or an average of 40 to each of the seventeen lectures. There has been no improvement in the attendance at their delivery over that at the City of London School, and but little from the old room at the late Royal Exchange.

A deputation from a body designating themselves the White Quakers, has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions, denouncing vengeance on all but the favoured few. Their appearance in Regent-street excited great curiosity.

WALBROOK WARD.—An opposition, in the shape of a very formidable requisition is getting up on the recent conduct of Alderman Gibbs, which will render the proceedings of the Wardmote on the meeting St. Thomas's-day anything but unanimous, especially as far as the Alderman is concerned.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The twentieth anniversary of the London Mechanics' Institution was celebrated on Tuesday night by a concert in their theatre. The programme contained the names of some of our best and most popular English singers.

HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.—PREVENTION FROM DROWNING.—Owing to the accidents which have occurred to the workmen engaged in the repairs of this suspension bridge, one having been drowned, and another nearly so, the contractor for the work, Mr. Cubitt, has very properly decided upon, and actually furnished the workmen with the newly invented shirt-fronts and cravats. These life preservers are now, it appears, regularly worn (inflated) by the men at their perilous work, and they were at first surprised to find how easily they could perform their various duties with this vesture on them; and they now go on confidently with their occupations, not apprehensive of the usual consequences of a sudden fall into the river.

THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANTS MUNRO AND GRANT.—The trial of these officers was on Wednesday resumed between course to take place at one o'clock on the day. It appears that the authorities of the War-office had compelled the accused to surrender, on pain of forfeiting their commissions. There are 33 witnesses to be examined for the prosecution, and it is currently reported that some important circumstances are likely to transpire that will throw some additional light upon the original cause of quarrel.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—In pursuance of an order of the House of Commons in June last, a return was made of the sums paid to the metropolitan police for extraordinary service, not included in the return of the expense of the force annually laid before Parliament. The return in question is made from 1830 to 1842, and the total amounts to £19,552 17s. 6d. The first year's estimate was £3333 7s. 6d., and the last, £3,146 8s. 6d.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A BREWERY AT TWICKENHAM.—An alarming accident occurred on Saturday to a man named Nathaniel Osborn, 40 years of age. It appears that Osborne, who was employed as a brewer at the Northcote Brewery, Twickenham, was standing upon the brickwork of a copper, which was full of boiling wort, arranging something connected with it, when, from some cause, both his feet slipped from under him, and as an instant he had fallen per... into the boiling liquid; fortunately, however, in his descent, he had caught hold of the sides of the boiler, which not only prevented his being wholly immersed, but enabled him to scramble out of his truly painful situation, not, however, before his lower extremities were shockingly scalded. The poor man a fellow-workman instantly rushed to his assistance, and present relief having been obtained, he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he remains in a deplorable state.

A MAN DROWNED IN BED.—On Friday night week a lighterman, named David Austin, moored his barge, which was heavily laden, close to the Temple, and went to bed in the cabin. Upon the tide turning, the barge having become firmly imbedded in the mud, did not rise with the water, which flowed into the cabin where Austin slept, and in the morning he was discovered in a situation, not, however, before his lower extremities were shockingly scalded. The poor man a fellow-workman instantly rushed to his assistance, and present relief having been obtained, he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where he remains in a deplorable state.

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KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of governors was held in the board-room of the hospital, Portugal street, Lincoln's-inn, the Rev. J. H. Frisk, vice-president, in the chair. Mr. E. C. Stevens, the secretary, read the report, which, gave a most satisfactory account of the general efficiency of the institution. The number of in-patients, 329; out-patients, 3110—Total, 3439—visited during the quarter ending at Michaelmas last. On the motion of Major Wyvile, the report was received and adopted. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

CHILD STEALING. On Monday last a servant of Mr. Hellens, of Wolverley-street, Goldsmith-street, Hackney-road, was sent with an infant of her master's, aged four months, to Whitechapel, and as she was returning she was accosted by a fashionably-dressed female about 24 years of age, who asked her to go to a neighbouring shop for some trifling article, offering to hold the infant during the nurse's absence. The nurse, little suspecting that a trick was intended, handed the infant to the lady, and went on her message. Upon her return not, ther the lady nor infant was to be found, and, although every effort has been made no clue has as yet been had to either one or the other. The wretched parents are in a state bordering on distraction.

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—At a meeting of the committee consisting of Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, General Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., and others, recently appointed at the public meeting held at the Western Literary Institution, and convened on Wednesday at the Sablonière Hotel, in Leicester-square, final arrangements for a great public meeting in behalf of the destitute poor of the metropolis, and for establishing an institution, to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute, were come to. The proposed meeting is to be held at Exeter Hall in the course of the ensuing week.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.
PENCILLINGS IN THE FOUR COURTS, FROM THE SKETCH OF AN IRISH BARRISTER.

(Continued from our last.)

COUNSEL FOR THE TRAVERSERS.

MR. RICHARD MOORE, Q.C.,

is descended of a highly respectable Tipperary family, and was, some years ago, Assistant Barrister for that county. He resigned his office at length, on account of his large practice, and was succeeded by Sergeant Howley. His business, in all the courts, is, perhaps, more extensive than any other at the bar. In pleading he has been eminently successful, and is thought by the present Lord Chancellor Sugden. Mr. Moore is a man of deep legal research and general reading, of extremely gentlemanlike manner, and most winning address; and never did the possession of these high qualifications prove of more signal service to any cause he undertook to advocate than on the celebrated 15th of last month, when he led in the argument which caused the Lord Chief Justice to re-consider and recall his opinion, and defeated, so far, her Majesty's Attorney-General. Mr. Moore's politics are of mildly liberal shade. Until a short time before the late Administration resigned office, he was a Conservative. He changed, as far as wordly interest was concerned, at the wrong time, and had to suffer some slight occasional annoyance on account of the step he thus had taken, from his old political friends at the bar and elsewhere. This, however, he soon got over, and should a change of Administration take place during his lifetime, his elevation to the bench is an understood thing, and may be looked on as a matter of certainty. Mr. Moore was called to the bar in 1807; is about 60 years of age; has a very independent fortune; is of a friendly, hospitable disposition, and is much respected in private life by all who enjoy his acquaintance.

MR. JONATHAN HENN, Q. C.,

is looked on as a sort of black letter giant that few forensic champions would like to grapple with. On the 15th of this month, whilst he followed Mr. Moore in the argument, the discussion in court was of an extraordinary character, and the effect he produced most powerful. He is unmarried and enjoys a large fortune, to which circumstances may be attributed his refusing business very often, no matter how large the fee may be with which the brief is marked. He is a most enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and when he has made up his mind to indulge his piscatory predilections, the highest law authorities have no charms, and the largest fees no power of attraction. Talking of his fishing, reminds me of a celebrated fishery case in which he was opposed at Limerick by the present Attorney-General who received a very large fee to go thither from the Leinster circuit. On that occasion, the latter unfortunately displayed an infirmity of temper, and in the heat of the contest indulged in something bordering on personal acerbity, whereupon Mr. Henn observed that "he learned friend might possibly fancy he came there to teach them law and not manners, but that

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

much pleasure in complying with the request of the board, and have unanimously agreed to accommodate them with the use of their room for a few days.'

From that time (1794) the society continued its career with great success, numbering among its brilliant roll most of the honoured members of the university, and amongst those many of the names distinguished in public affairs in Ireland down to the present day. In 1815 disputes again broke out between the board and the society on the old point of grievance—the proper amount of license in debate—and the case being supposed incapable of remedy, the society hastily dissolved itself. During this long period it had witnessed and fostered the first essays of many—it might almost be said, of nearly all who made the established Church of Ireland and the Irish bar so highly distinguished. With respect to the latter, it is at this moment a curious fact that nearly all those to whose care the state prosecutions now pending have been confided, as well as of the advocates of the accused, have been, in their earlier days, children of the Irish Alma Mater. In the year 1815, the following are a few of the distinguished men who had been members of the society:—Drs. Hall (Bishop of Dromore), Hamilton, Stack, Stopford, the Deans of Ardagh and Cork, Drs. Miller (author of the "Philosophy of History"), Usher, Burrowes, Prior Kyle (the present Bishop of Cork), Sadleir (the present Provost of the University). All these had been Fellows of College. In the senate and at the bar were named—Lord Ross, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron; Judges Day, Osborne, Fox, and Mayne; the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General; Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett; Sergeants Browne and Ball. To this is added a long list of persons whose names are since more highly distinguished—the late Dr. Radcliffe, Judges Ball and Lefroy, the present Solicitor-General, and both the Pennefathers.

Since 1815 the society was never revived until the exertions of a few who had vainly sought advantage from debating societies without the walls were at length effectual, and the sanction of the board was granted for a revival of the Trinity College Historical Society.

The meeting of which I have just given a sketch was attended by a considerable number of the Fellows, and an old M.A. of the University, Mr. Foote, rendered it additionally interesting, by giving up the property in books, papers, &c., which had remained for twenty-eight years in his hands, as an officer of the old society. His address was short, feeling, and spirit-stirring, and one of the happiest things to the point I ever listened to in any assembly.

It was with pleasurable sensations of no ordinary description, that I found myself on Friday night, the 17th inst., removed from the noise and turbulence of the political waters, and the witness of a scene rendered almost sacred from the spot on which it was enacted, and the classic memories which it recalled. On that night I was present at the revival of the Historical Society of Trinity College, and in the very room in which its eloquent deliberations had formerly taken place. Not a member of the Irish University myself, I was, with the exception of a London editor of celebrity, my companion on the occasion, the only person present undistinguished by the academic costume; and we owed the gratifying treat to the politeness of a gentleman in office, who sent us tickets for admission on hearing that it was our wish to witness the proceedings. As the address was not given to the Dublin papers, nor indeed to any other in the empire, I first ascertained that it would not be disagreeable to the talented young speaker before I transcribed the notes which I took of it. A few minutes after I entered the room, the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, the Provost of the College, was called to the chair, and Mr. Magee, a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, rose, and after the cheering which greeted his appearance had subsided, delivered the following inaugural address to the distinguished company assembled

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

If ever there were a moment when a sense of duty might be permitted to yield to a deep and unaffected sense of deficiency—if ever there were a time when the ambition which would prompt me to occupy a post of honour might be lost in the fear which would induce me to shun disgrace, when the gratitude for the kindness which has conferred a dearly-prized distinction might be absorbed in the conscious dread that I shall prove myself unworthy of it, it is this moment, when in virtue of that office which I am so proud to fill, I am called on to perform a task, from which an intellect more gifted—a spirit more daring than his who now addresses you—might not blush to shrink.

When I see assembled here this evening all that is *learned* and *dignified*—all that is *talented* and *brilliant* in our university, when I look around this room and see it filled not only with the most distinguished of mine own age and standing, but with the most honoured of my *seniors*; when I see the heads of our college testifying by their presence here the deep interest they take in the proceedings of this evening; and when I see those who might have been supposed to have forgotten the scenes of their youth in the triumph of their mature years, returning to give to our meeting the sanction of their approval, and the lustre of their fame—I cannot but wonder at the presumption which could hope to engage for a moment the attention of such an audience; and truly, if I were to suffer my thoughts to dwell only on the dignity and talent of this assembly, no sense of duty, however strong—no promptings of ambition, however vehement—could induce me to appear before you. But when I call to mind what it is that brought you here, when I remember what it is I am called to congratulate you for—when I remember that we have met to hail the revival of the College Historical Society, all thoughts of self are lost in the deep feelings of joy with which I behold an event so auspicious—or if at this moment, or in this place, amidst all the varied emotions this scene excites, a selfish fear should rise, it would be dispelled by the pleasure which I see reflected in the faces of those around me; for it is not in moments of joy and of mutual congratulation that men are disposed to be critical at such a time; I may hope that the faults of the orator will pass unnoticed, or may meet with that kind indulgence which your calmer judgment would not have accorded. And while I feel that I would vainly endeavour to raise a strain of triumph worthy of such an occasion, I rejoice to know that your own hearts will

PORTRAIT OF THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

more than supply all that my words may fail to express, and that my feeble strain will be lost in the exulting chorus which your own feelings are at this moment raising.

[We are compelled to break off here, but shall resume the report of the address next week.]

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.—COUNSEL FOR THE TRAVERSERS.—See preceding page.

NEWSPAPER

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES

On Tuesday morning last the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor.

It was understood that on the preceding night the carriages and horses were ordered to be in readiness for her Majesty's departure at a quarter past eight o'clock in the morning, and accordingly about that time they were in waiting in the Great Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, where the private apartments of the Sovereign are situate. The morning was peculiarly bright for the present season of the year. The sun shone forth in full splendour, and the beautiful landscape which expands before the eye of the spectator from the Castle was lighted up in all its varied tints.

ALOT AT MWORT

It was about five minutes past nine o'clock when her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, stepped into her carriage, and by this time a considerable number of the inhabitants of Windsor had collected in the precincts of the Castle, and in the streets, to witness the departure of the royal party. The *cortège* consisted of three travelling carriages, with outriders in the royal livery. The first was of the chariot shape, drawn by four horses, and was occupied by the Queen and Prince Albert, who were escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, under the command of Lieut. Bolton.

The royal suite in attendance on her Majesty and her illustrious consort followed in two carriages and four, and consisted of the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, Lady Portman; the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen, the Hon.

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DRAYTON MANOR, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

Miss Liddell and the Hon. Amelia Murray; the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Jersey; the Lord in Waiting on the Queen, the Marquess of Ormonde; the Treasurer to Prince Albert, Mr G. L. Anson; the Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, Major-General Wemyss; and the Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness, Col Bouverie.

On quitting the Quadrangle the Royal *cortège* passed through George IV.'s Gateway, and, descending at a slow pace, the hill towards Eton, proceeded to Slough, her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledging the loyal demonstrations of the inhabitants who had assembled on the line.

As soon as the hill was cleared, the Horses attached to the Royal carriages mended their pace, and passed very briskly through Eton. In the latter place, the "Eton boys" were out, lining the road on each side; and perhaps it is needless to describe what a fervid greeting these youthful subjects gave their Sovereign as she passed along. The Royal party then went rapidly on through Slough, where the whole population had "turned out" to see the Queen, and diverging from the main line, proceeded by a narrow cross country road towards Uxbridge.

The first place which the Royal *cortège* passed on this road was a small village, consisting of a few cottages,

LINTON St

called, as we are told, Westmoor-green, Langley. At this point the road was thronged by the villagers, who left their cottages and their daily toil to cheer their Sovereign as she passed along.

Shortly after quitting this village the escort of the Life Guards was relieved by a body of the 13th Light Dragoons, and throughout the rest of the journey to Watford station, from which place her Majesty travelled by railway, the service of the escort was performed by different detachments of the last-named regiment. After leaving Westmoor-green, nothing worthy of particular remark was observable on the road, until the Royal *cortége* approached the vicinity of Uxbridge. Here the population had not entirely confined itself to the limits of the town, but many persons had strolled out, and posted themselves along the road, as if their impatience to see the Queen was too great to allow them to remain quietly in Uxbridge. The *cortége* advance rapidly along, the Queen and Prince being loudly cheered, and dashed into the High-street, which was densely thronged by the population of the place and neighbourhood, amidst the merry ringing of the church bells, and the huzzaing of the people. Her Majesty reached Uxbridge about ten minutes to ten o'clock, and here the horses were changed with a celerity which would have struck amazement into the soul of a continental postilion.

Watford station was now distant about twelve miles, and the way to it was still by a cross country road, but this road was different in its character from that which had just been passed over. The road from Windsor to Uxbridge (in distance about ten miles) is in general level, and the country, over which a view is occasionally obtained as one travels along, is rather hilly. From Uxbridge to Watford station the landscape entirely changes, and the country is broken and irregular, presenting at different points the most delightful pictures to the eye of the traveller.

The groups of country people who had collected at different points from neighbouring villages now became more numerous, and the road-side houses appeared more frequent. The uneven nature of this road made it necessary that the "drag" should be applied more than once to the royal carriages, yet the horses went over the whole of the ground in excellent time.

It was near eleven o'clock when the Queen and the Prince reached the Watford station, the distance from Windsor (about 22 miles, having been gone over in some minutes less than two hours.

As her Majesty's route did not lay through the town of Watford, no opportunity was afforded to the inhabitants of evincing their loyalty by the usual preparations; but they poured out in vast numbers on the road by which her Majesty was to travel, which passes across the top of the town where the cross roads meet, and so on towards the station, which is about three-quarters of a mile distant.

At the station the arrangements made to receive her Majesty were on a very handsome scale, considering the shortness of the notice, and the few facilities offered by the place itself. The road by which her Majesty was to approach lies over the bridge that arches the line of rail, and after running parallel with the side of the station a distance of about 100 yards, sweeps round to the left into a very spacious court-yard at the back of the station.

At the opposite end of this court-yard is the point of ingress to the station at the back; and here a very handsome reception chamber was prepared. A lofty and spacious room, or saloon, one side of which was completely thrown open, was very tastefully decorated with crimson cloth, in front at the top formed into handsome drapery, and presenting the appearance of a pro-scenium. The roof and sides were covered with fluted cloth, pink and white alternately, and the floor was carpeted with crimson of the same material as the upper drapery.

A staircase of easy descent led from this entrance immediately on to the north platform, which was fitted up to correspond with the vestibule, and also covered with crimson cloth. The south platform was similarly decorated, but in the entrance portico, and, indeed, in every direction where it was necessary for her Majesty to pass, the eye was met by evergreens and shrubs of the choicest description. It is hardly necessary to add, that the royal standard, and an infinity of lesser flags, floated in the breeze from the most commanding points of view. To judge from the crowded state of the vicinity of the terminus at half-past ten o'clock, when the train came in from London, one might fairly suppose that the town of Watford was altogether deserted for the time. A general order necessary order had been issued to keep the platforms of the various stations clear throughout the line; but with a desire that the residents in the principal towns on the routs should not be disappointed, arrangements were made by the directors for the issue of a certain number of admission tickets.

Along the road, upon and around the bridge, and outside the court-yard before alluded to, there were hundreds of people, from the gentry and ladies of the neighbourhood in their open carriages down to the peasantry, the men in their simple frocks, and the women in gay holiday dress. Great as had been the expectation, the enthusiasm was greater when at last the royal outriders appeared in sight; and as the carriage containing the Queen and her Consort drove over the bridge, and round into the court-yard up to the reception-chamber, where they were to alight, the cheering was most spirit-stirring, and indeed the whole conduct of the multitude all that the most loyal heart could wish.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT AT WATFORD.

Her Majesty's punctuality is proverbial, but on the present occasion she arrived nearly half-an-hour before the time appointed. On alighting at the reception-room, the Queen and the Prince were received Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the board of directors, Messrs F. Letsom, Booth, and Greenfell, directors; Mr. Hardwick, the architect; and other officers of the company.

Her Majesty wore a satin plaid dress, with black velvet tunic, and an open straw bonnet, trimmed with blue. Prince Albert was attired in a blue surtout coat, with tweed trousers. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked remarkably well.

The special train, which was to convey the royal visitors to Tamworth, had previously arrived from London, bringing the directors and their friends. As soon as the whole of the suite had alighted, the royal carriages were wheeled round to the back of the station, where they were placed upon trucks, and attached to the train. By twenty minutes past eleven these arrangements were completed, and the state carriage was drawn up opposite the door of the waiting-room.

In our engravings upon the preceding page, are shown the Exterior and Interior of the Royal Carriage, and the Engine which, on Tuesday, conveyed the royal train from the Watford station, on the London and Birmingham Railway, to the Hampton station on the Midland Counties' line; and the details of her Majesty's progress will be found in subsequent pages of the paper.

At twenty-two minutes past eleven her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, entered the carriage, amidst the most lively demonstrations of affection and loyalty from the multitudes assembled on the bridge above and around the station below, as well as from the assemblage of ladies who were accommodated with an advantageous position on the opposite side.

At twenty-five minutes past eleven the train started, and the cheering was most enthusiastic, being prolonged until after her Majesty had proceeded some distance.

The above-named directors accompanied the Queen along the line. The train arrived at Bourne at twenty-one minutes to twelve, and the distance between that and Tring was performed in thirty-two minutes. At both these places, as well as at intervals along the side of the road, crowds of persons were collected, who greeted her Majesty with hearty cheers.

At Leighton Buzzard station there was a vast concourse of people Flags were suspended by the wayside, and the crowds assembled cheered her Majesty very enthusiastically as she passed along; but as the train went at the rate of five-and-twenty miles an hour, it may be supposed that the whole ebullition of loyalty was confined to the concentrated efforts of a few moments.

Wolverton was reached at twenty-one minutes after twelve o'clock. At this station, arrangements had been made, as before, to have been arranged that her Majesty should partake of lunch at this point of the journey. The platform was covered with crimson cloth, and an apartment especially devoted to the use of the Queen was handsomely decorated for the occasion. A vast number of persons were admitted within the station for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the train. The directors here conducted the Queen and the Prince Consort to the apartment above alluded to, where her Majesty partook of coffee and other refre-hments. In less than five minutes her Majesty was again seated in the carriage. Up to the point of the journey, several trains had met the Royal party, whose visit seems to have been fully anticipated, inasmuch as by the waiting of ladies' handkerchiefs and other tokens, the presence of royalty was acknowledged by all. The country below Wolverton presented a singular appearance in many parts, where the waters were not considerably.

The approach to Weedon was announced by the sound of martial music, which was heard even above the noise of the engine, and the rumbling thunder of the train. Weedon being a military station, additional facilities were afforded, and the authorities seized on them to afford her Majesty a brilliant reception—perhaps the most striking on the whole line. A standard waved from the church-steeple on the right as the train approached the station, and on the left salutes were fired from the barracks. Along the whole length of the station troops (the 64th), lined the roadside. As the train came up they presented arms to her Majesty, and the band played the national anthem. Flags with loyal inscriptions, "Victoria, England's hope," "God save the Queen," and so on,—waved on either side of the way, and the music of the band met a not inappropriate accompaniment in the enthusiastic cheering of the assembled multitudes. The military were under the command of Colonel Stretton, with whom his Royal Highness Prince Albert for a few moments conversed. The Royal standard waved from the top of the station. Her Majesty remained at Weedon about four minutes, while water was taken in the engine. The lapse of time afforded ample opportunity to the people and the military to express their loyal satisfaction at her presence among them.

The train arrived at Weedon at 14 and left it at 18 minutes past 1, proceeding at the rate—an average, including stoppages—of 25 miles an hour towards Crick and Rugby.

At Crick there was a vast concourse of people, who heartily cheered the Queen.

At Rugby the train arrived at forty-two minutes after one. Here the royal standard was displayed, and crowds of people were collected, who cheered most enthusiastically. At Brandon there were similar demonstrations.

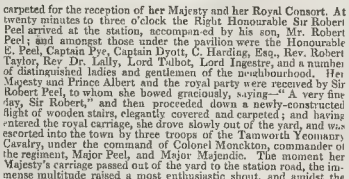
The stately spires of Coventry next came in view, and it is no exaggeration to state, that at this point of the road ten thousand persons must have been assembled. For upwards of two miles, the line on each side was thronged with a multitude of spectators, who testified their loyal affection by every possible means as the train glided by. This was the climax of the affectionate welcome with which her Majesty was greeted at every point.

Proceeding onwards, the royal *cortége* reached Hampton station, where the Derby junction diverges from the Birmingham line, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, thus performing the distance between Watford and Hampton, 84¾ miles, in exactly three hours, including stoppages. Her Majesty here expressed herself highly gratified with all the preparations that had been made for her accommodation by the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

At this point the directors of the Derby line, among whom we observed Sir Oswald Moseley, Mr. Walker, Mr. D. Ledsam, and Mr. Beales met her Majesty, and the locomotive engine Burton, belonging to the latter company, supplying the place of that which had brought the train thus far, in less than five minutes the royal tourists were on their way to Tamworth under the guidance of Mr. Keightley, the resident engineer of the line. This portion of the journey, fifteen miles, calls for no remark, beyond the fact, that the distance was performed in twenty minutes, the royal carriage being brought to a stand at the Tamworth station precisely at a quarter to three o'clock.

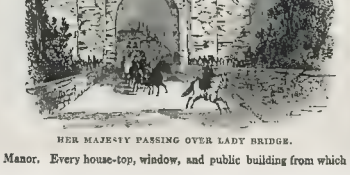
ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT TAMWORTH.

On the instant the train was hailed from the castle, the royal standard, presented for the occasion by Lord Charles Townshend, was hoisted from the turret, and a royal salute announced the arrival of her Majesty. Her Majesty alighted from her magnificent carriage, and was escorted to a beautiful pavilion, most tastefully erected and



PAVILION AT TAMWORTH.

carpeted for the reception of her Majesty and her Royal Consort. At twenty minutes to three o'clock the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel arrived at the station, accompanied by his son, Mr. Robert Peel; and amongst those under the pavilion were the Honourable E. Peel, Captain Pye, Captain Dyott, C. Harding, Esq., Rev. Robert Taylor, Rev Dr. Lally, Lord Talbot, Lord Ingestre, and a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal party were received by Sir Robert Peel, to whom she bowed graciously, saying—"A very fine day, Sir Robert," and then proceeded down a newly-constructed flight of wooden stairs, elegantly covered and carpeted; and having entered the royal carriage, she drove slowly out of the yard, and was escorted into the town by three troops of the Tamworth Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Monckton, commander of the regiment, Major Peel, and Major Majendie. The moment her Majesty's carriage passed out of the yard to the station road, the immense multitude raised a most enthusiastic shout, and amidst the most hearty welcome, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, she proceeded at a slow pace along the road to the commencement of the borough, where a platform was erected on the right hand side for the accommodation of the Mayor and Corporation. Her Majesty was received by the Mayor and the members of the body corporate. The Mayor presented to her Majesty the mace, saying, "I deliver to your Majesty the mace;" to which the Queen replied, handing it back again, "Take it; for it cannot be in better hands." After a short stoppage, the royal *cortége* proceeded up George-street, Market-street, and, by way of Bone-hill, to Drayton



HER MAJESTY PASSING OVER LADY BRIDGE.

Manor. Every house-top, window, and public building from which a view could be gained, was occupied by those anxious to obtain a sight of her Majesty. The streets were well kept by the yeomanry and Staffordshire police, and the utmost order prevailed. The town presented a most animated appearance.

The procession, in the order described, arrived at Drayton Manor at about half-past three, where she was received by Lady Peel and a number of distinguished ladies.

The Mayor presented loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which were most graciously received.

Sir Robert Peel rode on the left side of the Queen's carriage through the town from the station. The town was illuminated at night, and everything that could be was done to do honour to the illustrious visitors.

At half-past five the eleven o'clock train from London arrived, bringing his Grace the Duke of Wellington and the newly elected Bishop of Lichfield, who were invited to join the royal circle at Drayton. The same train brought down the Duke of Rutland, who took the Midland Counties line at Rugby, and went to Belvoir Castle to prepare for the reception of the Queen.

It is a remarkable fact, that although her Majesty's progresses have usually been at a season of the year when bad weather may usually be expected, she has always been either so fortunate, or so favoured, as to have fine days of sunshine and balmy breezes in place of lowering clouds or cutting winds, or, worse than all, November rain. On the present occasion the weather was most auspicious throughout the journey.

On her Majesty's arrival at Drayton Manor on Wednesday, she was received at the entrance of the mansion by Lady Peel, and was immediately attended to her private apartments, where her Majesty and the Prince partook of lunch.

Dinner was served precisely at eight o'clock, and covers were laid for 21.

Amongst the guests who had the honour of dining with her Majesty were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Robert Peel (eldest son of the Prime Minister), Lady Portman, Earl Talbot, Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Bishop of Lichfield elect, Lady Jane Peel, the Hon. Miss Paget, Gen. Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, the Mayor of Tamworth (Mr. Bramall), Lieutenant Colonel Monckton, and John Shaw Manly, Esq., the High Sheriff of the County.

After dinner her Majesty retired to the Library, in which room, as well as in the adjoining rooms, are many of the *chef d'œuvres* of modern art in painting and sculpture, which her Majesty spent some time in admiring.

Her Majesty retired to rest shortly after eleven o'clock.

The Bishop (elect) of Lichfield left Drayton Manor shortly before eleven o'clock in the carriage of Mr. Edmund Peel, the Premier's brother, for the seat of that gentleman.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty breakfasted at eight precisely in her own private apartments.

At half past nine Prince Albert, attended by General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson, started from Drayton Manor for the Tamworth station, in order to proceed to Birmingham, for the purpose of inspecting some of the most remarkable features of that great manufacturing town.

An account of his progress we have elsewhere given.

At eleven o'clock her Majesty went out to walk, accompanied by Lady Peel, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Paget. Her Majesty walked on the terrace, and afterwards visited Lady Peel's flower-garden, and the farmyard and dairy. Her Majesty remained, apparently much enjoying the fine weather, until nearly twelve o'clock.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at the Tamworth station at three o'clock, by a special train, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Earl Howe, and the Countess of Brownlow. Sir Robert Peel left Drayton soon after two o'clock, and proceeded to the Tamworth station, where he received her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who proceeded, accompanied by the Premier and her suite, and escorted by the Staffordshire Yeomanry, immediately to Drayton Manor.

In the afternoon a dinner took place in the Town Hall, Tamworth, to commemorate the occasion of her Majesty's visit. The Mayor, corporation, and principal inhabitants were present.

At the Royal dinner party, on Wednesday evening, there were the following additional guests:—The Queen Dowager, the Prince of Saxe Weimar, the Countess Brownlow, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P. for West Warwickshire, the Earl of Warwick, Viscount Ingestre, the Right Hon. W. Y. Peel, and the Dean of Lichfield.

The invitations for Thursday comprised, besides those of the above, who are Sir Robert's guests for the period of her Majesty's stay, the Earl of Stamford, the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Watts Russell and Mr. Adderley, the members for North Staffordshire; Captain A'Court and Sir Francis Lawley.

On Thursday morning Prince Albert was to go out at a very early hour to shoot. He was expected to return to lunch at two, and at half-past two her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by several of the most distinguished guests, proceed to Lichfield, where they were to visit the cathedral. Yesterday morning, at eleven, her Majesty would depart from the station at Tamworth for Chesterfield, which she was to reach at one. At the Chesterfield station the Duke of Devonshire would be in readiness to receive her Majesty, who would proceed in his Grace's own carriage to Chatsworth, which she was expected to reach at two o'clock.

In the emblematical border, on the preceding page, the arms on the right are those of the Duke of Devonshire; and those on the left, of the Duke of Rutland; whilst the arms beneath the view of Drayton Manor, are those of Sir Robert Peel. At the picturesque arch at Tamworth, the Mayor presented the mace to her Majesty, as before described.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO BIRMINGHAM.

On Wednesday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited this busy line of manufacturing industry. From the moment it was announced that his Royal Highness intended visiting Birmingham, the most intense anxiety was evinced by all parties to testify their loyalty to the Queen by welcoming their representative for her Illustrious Consort. Meetings of the corporation and inhabitants were held on Monday, and resolutions passed to present an address to his Royal Highness. Tuesday the town was extensively placarded with bills, announcing the resolutions agreed to, and setting forth the route it was intended his Royal Highness should take. The Royal Lancers, under the direction of Colonel Thorn, the commander of the district, were put under orders to meet and escort his Royal Highness to the station this morning. The police and constables were ordered for duty at the station and throughout the town, and every thing which could be done was resorted to, to pay honour to the Queen's Consort. On Wednesday morning Thomas Weston, Esq., accompanied by the members of the town council, proceeded to the Derby station, where preparations were made to receive his Royal Highness. The directors of the line admitted by ticket a large number of the most respectable inhabitants, and the station, which is most extensive, had a most animated appearance. A company of the 83rd Regiment of Foot, stationed in the town, were drawn up on the platform where the Prince was to alight, and within a few yards of them were Thomas Weston, Esq., Mayor, several Aldermen, and most distinguished inhabitants of Birmingham.

Precisely at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock a flag was hoisted, announcing the approach of the royal train, and instantly the soldiers presented arms, and his Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie, alighted, and was received by the Mayor, who presented him with an appropriate address.

His Royal Highness, in a low tone, replied to the Mayor, observing that he felt deeply grateful for the address presented to him by the Mayor. He could assure him he felt a warm interest in the manufactures of Birmingham, and should, he had no doubt, receive great pleasure in inspecting some of their distinguished works. His Royal Highness then proceeded along the platform, amidst the cheering of those in the station. He soon reached the outer door leading to the yard where the Royal carriages were drawn up. His Royal Highness entered, and took his seat with the Mayor, Mr. Anson, and Col. Bouverie. The Lancers were here in attendance, and having arranged themselves as a guard of honour, the royal *cortége* drove off amidst the hearty shouts of the great multitude assembled.

The moment his Royal Highness was recognised near Lawley-street, great cheering took place, and was caught up by the immense mass of persons who lined the street, and occupied every window and house-top from which a view could be obtained. His Royal Highness appeared delighted with the enthusiasm of the people, and with his usual suavity of manner and dignity bowed most graciously. At the top of Lawley-street, and when near the extensive glass manufactory of Messrs. Bacchus and Sons, the Lancers drew up on each

side of the street, and the royal carriages drove up to the door of the above establishment, where his Royal Highness was received by the proprietors, and conducted through their extensive establishment, where the processes of glass-blowing, glass-pressing, and glass-cutting, were being carried on in every variety of pattern and design. The whole was regarded by his Royal Highness with great interest and admiration.

His Royal Highness then left these works, and proceeded along Prospect-row, Coleshill-street, Dale-end, Bull-street, and Snow-hill, and, as he passed along, was most warmly cheered by the vast crowds who were, at this point, in such dense masses, that many of them fell down, and were trampled upon by their companions; but, fortunately, no one was seriously injured, although the pressure was dreadful. His Royal Highness soon arrived at the important concern belonging to Messrs. Muntz, Water-street, where Mr. Philip Henry Muntz received and conducted him through the establishment. The great article of manufacture here is the patent yellow metal. This Royal Highness was first shown the metal in its liquid state, taken from the furnace, and cast in pigs; next, the process of heating it. The solid mass, while in this state, was subjected to the operation of powerful rollers, turned by immensely powerful steam machinery. The flattened bars, having been taken from the rollers, were again subjected to the heat of the furnace, and once more passed under the rollers; and in this way, by four operations, this shapeless mass was converted into a fine sheet of metal, cut by circular shears into the required lengths, and prepared for sheathing shipping, for which it is particularly manufactured.

After inspecting these works, a short drive brought the Prince to the extensive paper maché manufactory of Messrs. Jennings and Bettridge, Constitution-hill, where he was received in the most cordial manner by the spirited proprietors, who conducted him through their extensive works. His Royal Highness paid particular attention to the process of enamelling, inlaying with pearl, and the process of painting, which are carried on in separate rooms. His Royal Highness seemed much struck with the great variety of purposes to which the manufacture was applied.

His Royal Highness having now left the above manufactory, proceeded through Henrietta-street to Charlotte-street, to the works of Messrs. Elkington and Co., where electro-plating is carried on, to a great extent, and brought to the highest perfection. His Royal Highness, after examining several articles, proceeded to the gun and sword manufactory of Messrs. Sargent, where the new process of rolling gun-barrels, and turning and boring them by steam-machinery, is carried on.

The next establishment visited was the gilt and silver plated manufactory of Mr. E. Armfield, Newhall-street. Here his Royal Highness was received by Mr. Armfield, who conducted him to the different rooms where the men were at work. During the visit of his Royal Highness to the above places he was met by a great number of highly respectable ladies, who occupied every inch of ground in the various manufactories from which a view could be obtained of his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness was conducted by his equerries and the mayor, J. Scholefield, Esq., M.P. for the borough, Colonel Thorn, and James Taylor, Esq., through all the above establishments. He seemed, on the whole, highly delighted and surprised at the stupendous works which he witnessed. His Royal Highness, having visited Messrs. Sargent's gun manufactory, where he was received with a discharge of musketry, proceeded to visit the Town-hall and the Free Grammar-school, where he had refreshment with the Rev. Mr. Lee. After partaking of the hospitality of the governors, his Royal Highness was ushered into the classical school, where addresses were presented to him from the governors—one addressed to her Majesty the Queen, and the other to his Royal Highness, by whom they were graciously acknowledged. Prince Albert was then shown the commercial school, and the arrangements of this splendid foundation were explained to his Royal Highness by the head master and governors. After entering the playground, the Prince was received with a joyous, hearty cheer by several hundred of the boys belonging to the elementary schools, who, by the kind forethought of Mr. Lee, were thus favoured with an opportunity of seeing his Royal Highness.

There were a few ladies admitted to the Town-hall galleries, but the entire space of the hall was left vacant for his Royal Highness to have full views of the building. Mr. Simson, the organist, played the national anthem and "Luther's Hymn." His Royal Highness then inspected the School of Medicine, the Free Grammar School, and the Proof House, where he was received with a discharge of musketry and large guns. His Royal Highness then drove to the railway station, where he had arrived in the morning, and took leave of the engineer, Manager, who had come from her residence to accompany him to Drayton. The royal party then started amidst the renewed, continued, and enthusiastic cheering of all those who had been favoured by admission to the station, and who could not but feel highly delighted with the great courtesy of his Royal Highness. The inhabitants have done great credit to themselves. The newly-elected Mayor has won golden opinions from all parties, and has been most warmly cheered in addresses to the Prince and his party; and not from the lips of one of the many thousands who were assembled, did there proceed any other than expressions of respect and loyalty.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday last a new opera was produced at this house, entitled, "The Bohemian Girl," the libretto by Bunn, the music by Balfe. The story is closely adapted from the ballet of the "Gipsey," which was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre about four years ago, with Fanny Elsler as the heroine. The author of the piece has wisely transferred the scene of action from Scotland to Hungary. Scotia is too familiar to us, besides "*quæ è longinquo magis placent.*" The story of MM. de St. George's and Mazziller, selected the Queen of Charles II.—the author of the present drama has taken a corresponding period in the history of Poland. *Thaddeus* (the name, no doubt, suggested by Miss Porter's novel), is an exiled Pole, who, to screen himself from his pursuers, joins a band of gipsies, and subsequently assists himself into a certain Count's favour by saving his beloved child from the fury of a hunted stag. This child, in the very moment of thanksgiving for her safety, is, for no very evident reason, stolen by one of the gipsies, *Devilshoof*, and thus ends act the first. An interval of twelve years is supposed to take place between the first and second acts, when the little *Perdita* appears—

"In the full bloom of womanhood array'd"

and a charming gipsey too was she, as represented by Miss Rainforth. She is very gratefully in love with the preserver of her life, and is betrothed, or we may say married to him, by the ceremony of the gipsey queen's ritual. This queen, be it known, entertains a secret passion for the Pole herself, and by an artifice contrived to get his "devoted" arraigned of theft and brought before the Count, who is chief personage in this district. This is as lucky as things could be. "A consummation devoutly to be wished for," ensues in the handsomest manner possible, and the little gipsey girl, *Arline*, is found out to be the long-lost child of the sorrowing Count. As, however, "the course of true love never yet" ran smoothly, there occur several very necessary obstacles to the total comfort of all parties, which, however, are satisfactorily removed at length; and the exiled Pole, *Thaddeus*, having proved himself worthy of an alliance with the house of *Count Arnheim*, receives his daughter in a splendid way, accompanied by her parents' benison. The poor queen of the gypsies, by the way, gets shot, to give the finale a touch of the pathetic, and the whole winds up with a determination on the part of everybody to be as happy as they can.

Balfe's music to this opera is by no means worthy of the praise of originality. It is well instrumented in general (although we must object to so much of that *tee-a tee-a tee-a* accompaniment, the bane of passage), but he has been a little too free with some of his contemporaries. The overture has not sufficient distinctness of design about it. —It is too restless, and may be called, in the strict sense of the word, a medley. In the concerted pieces the composer's genius appeared to greater advantage than in other portions of his work—frequently exhibiting combinations and treatments which could not occur to any but a legitimate musician. The *ensemble* reflects the highest credit upon its author, and shows to the public that here is one secure from "naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of ourselves." The singers are worthy of the highest and most complimentary notice. Miss Rainforth, as *Arline*, was artlessly perfect (what is seldom to be met with), and Harrison! by what magic has he become suddenly the best English tenor we have got? We know not, but he sang divinely. Stretton, too, was most admirable, and Borrani left us nothing to regret (in the absence of Phillips), but afforded, on the contrary, a satisfaction that was universally felt and rewarded. The scenery, decorations, properties, &c., were of the most extravagant degree of *luxe*—nothing perhaps ever exceeded the gorgeous "*mise en scene*" of this *national opera*: and nothing, perhaps, can be a more illustrative proof of the fact, that when proper fare or food is provided for the English appetite, it is received with more wholesome avidity than the "*immania monstra*" of foreign cookery, which it is so often forced to swallow against its will. The opera has proved highly successful, the house being crowded every night since its production.

PRINCESS'S

On Monday a new farce in one act by Moncrieff, entitled "Borrowing a Husband," was performed at this theatre with complete success. The plot is simple but ingenious, and may be told in a few words. *Pamela* (Mrs. Keeley), the wife of *Gilbert Buckthorn* (Mr. Keeley), learns that she has been left £100 by her godmother, *Lady Delacourt*, which sum is to be paid to her on presenting herself and husband at the mansion, or "Manor-house" as it is called, of her deceased ladyship's son, *Sir Vivian Delacourt* (Mr. W. Lacy). This it is found difficult to manage, as unfortunately *Gilbert* is subpœnaed on a trial some miles off on the unalterable day. But the hundred pounds must be had some how or other; so, at the suggestion of *Dame Partington*, (Madame Sala), *Alec* (Mr. Oxberry), *Gilbert's* cousin, is made to counterfeit the husband, and personate him during his absence at the trial. This office is very agreeably undertaken by *Alec* in consequence of an old *penchant* that he entertains for *Pamela*. They arrive at the manor-house, where, notwithstanding all he would have believed to the contrary, *Sir Vivian* has not the heart or the virtue to withstand the charms of the pretty villager. A variety of embarrassing situations take place, which are considerably heightened by the unexpected arrival of *Gilbert*, "the real Simon Pure," who, in consequence of the trial being postponed, returns home, and follows his wife and her borrowed spouse to *Sir Vivian's*, where, between jealousy of his cousin, and even of the *Baronet* himself, and the dread of losing the hundred pounds by an imprudent disclosure of the real state of the case, poor *Gilbert* is in a sad dilemma. This is ridiculously heightened by an arrangement that the apparent man and wife are not to be separated for the night, but to occupy the same apartment, while the true husband is condemned to occupy a dog kennel. He becomes as furious as he dare be under the circumstances, but is appeased by his little wife, who appoints a meeting with him in the sleeping gallery at midnight. This, unfortunately, is overheard by *Fryby* (Mr. Higgie), the baronet's valet, who informs his master of the assignation, a circumstance that the "would-be" virtuous baronet resolves to take advantage of. The meeting accordingly takes place, and one of those conventional stage absurdities permits *Sir Vivian* to be very loving with *Pamela*, when *Gilbert*, who cannot bear his vile durance any longer, rushes in the worse for the "wear and tear" of two canine gaolers that had been *set* upon him, when an *eclaircissement* ensues to the satisfaction of all parties. The Keeleys acted inimitably; and Oxberry, as *Alec*, was also most excellent. There is not much wit, or even humour in the dialogue, but the situations are comic to a degree, and no doubt that "Borrowing a Husban I" will long continue to be a public favourite. The revived vaudeville, "The Swiss Cottage," was afterwards produced (first time at this theatre), and terminated the entertainments of the night.

On Wednesday evening a new operatic piece, in two acts, was produced for the first time, under the title of "The Flower of Lucerne," the music by C. E. Horn. The story of this drama is but another version of Mackenzie's now hackneyed "Louisa Venoni." "Clari, the Maid of Milan,"—"Linda de Chamouni,"—"The Pearl of Savoy," and a hundred others, *id genus omne*, have we seen, *usque ad nauseam*. Eugenie Prosper, as the betrayed daughter, and Barnett, as the broken hearted father, in fact, as *Clari* and *Rolano*, were exquisite in what they had to do, but it was not enough for their great powers. The music, as Horn's music always must be, is extremely pretty; but we should like to see his undoubtedly great genius employed upon a subject more worthy of its exercise. "The Flower of Lucerne" may probably continue in bloom till near Christmas.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

SIR HENRY BISHOP.—We regret to learn that the health of this distinguished composer is so much impaired, as to render it impossible for him to attend to his duties of Professor of Music in the Edinburgh chair—which honourable situation he has been compelled, in consequence, to resign. There is nothing known, as yet, with regard to the choice of his successor.

WESTMINSTER PLAYS.—Monday, the 11th, Thursday, the 14th, and Monday, the 18th, are the dates fixed for the performance of Terence's "Phormio;" with a prologue and epilogue on the latter occasions.

NEW MUSIC.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO of DEBORAH, arranged for the Organ or Pianoforte (with Vocal Score), by G. Perry. Surman, Exeter-hall, Strand.

We rejoice to see a really good edition of this splendid work; Mr. Perry brings a reverence as well as an affection for the "mighty master of all sound" to his task, which saves him from the crime of desecrating (by interpolations of his own, as other arrangers or *dis*arrangers have done,) what the giant of song had left perfect. We speak of the fidelity with which he has compressed the accompaniments (which in an organ or pianoforte score is the present published form. Of his orchestral additions to the *grand maestro's partition* we shall speak more anon. Mozart wrote additional orchestral parts to "The Messiah," and afterwards repented of it—but his learning was too obtrusive on the simple grandeur of Handel's early constructions; it was like adorning (?) an Egyptian pyramid with the entablature of a Grecian column. Perry's, on the other hand, are simply interpretative, and are only what George Frederic himself would have done had he lived these days of instrumental perfection. The work is beautifully got up, and ought to be found in the musical library of every body who reverences the "sublime and beautiful" in music. As we promised before, we, *deo volente*, shall give a more detailed account of this great work on its next performance.

THE FAVOURITE AIRS in PERROT'S Grand Ballet of," Ondine, or La Naiade," arranged for the Piano Forte, by the composer, CESARE PUGNI. Ollivier, New-Bond-street.

Every lover, of the "Poetry of Motion" must have already seen or heard this new ballet, and we write to inform many that "Ondine," and every body capable of enjoying sweet sounds must have been equally delighted with its music, the composition of Signor Pugni. No doubt the pleasure it afforded in its orchestral shape, has induced the author to put it into its present more familiar form.—Ever those who publicly enjoyed it for their pleasure, may privately study and practise it for their benefit. It is simple yet learned -gracefully free, but counter-pointed well -for the most part *musique dansante*, which is as it should be, but here and there, particularly in the slower movements, there is a pleasant strain of *cantabile*, for instance, in the celebrated *Pas de l'Ombre*. Music should never be written with any other view than to give pleasure, and the composition of this ballet is not regard in impartine it. We recommend it to young piano forte players, as a work calculated to improve their taste and enlarge their knowledge.

FANTASIA FOR THE PIANOFORTE on Themes from Spohr's opera, "Jessonda," composed, &c., by Samuel Stone. Ransford.

This fantasia is tastefully and carefully arranged; the few faults that occur in it are more attributable to Herr Spohr than to Mr. Stone, for no great musician (and great he undoubtedly is) ever indulged so wilfully in false notation (or, more technically, false relation) than the author of "Jessonda."

BOYHOOD OF NELSON

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SOUTHTOWN, GREAT YARMOUTH, Nov. 25,

AS every circumstance relating to the history of Nelson is deeply interesting to you, and most importantly valuable to me, you will greatly oblige by supplying the link wanting in what great man's name, as it is said of the late Mr. Nash, "is your eminently useful and popular paper, that Nelson was sent to the High School at Norwich, &c., whereas, his first school was at Downham Market, kept by Mr. Noaks, which seminary was recommended to Captain Maurice Suckling, R.N., by my father, Captain M. P. Manby, a great friendship having been formed between them on service, I think it was at the taking of Quebec; in confirmation of which friendship, young Nelson used often to come to my father's residence at Denver, one mile from Downham, accompanying me home on a Saturday, and returning with me to school on the Monday. Yours, &c

GEORGE W. MANBY, Captain, F.R.S.

[Our correspondent will perceive that the account of Nelson's boyhood, in our last number, is in the great commander's own words.—ED.]

THE MUSICAL BIJOU FOR 1844. D'ALMAINE AND CO.

This is a most splendidly produced work, reflecting alike the highest credit on the liberality of the proprietor, and the artistical skill of those whom he has employed in its illustrative departments, which are superb and costly in the extreme. We have never seen anything so beautiful in a work of this kind as the three first designs which adorn this publication. The first on the cover, like the gate of Al Hambra, is but a faint promise of the splendours to which it opens the way. The second, "The Rose of Raby," is exquisite; and the third, an Italian scene, inclosed in a most gorgeous frame, the double work, of taste and ingenuity, is certainly a superlative production of art.

Independent of these merits, this Album of Music and Poetry presents some charming instances of each by some of our most popular composers and writers, and altogether forms a volume of lyric excellence beyond what is usually to be met with. We do not altogether approve of adapting words to such *morceaux* of instrumental composers' works as happen to be a little *cantabile*. For instance, we never could receive the *motivo*, marked Clementi, in any other shape than that in which it first appeared. But this is a trifling objection. The quadrilles, valses, marches, &c., at the end of the book, no doubt will meet its popularity, there being several arrangements by the redoubtable Jullien, and other composers, celebrated in this style of music. Altogether, we recommend this elegant work to our musical readers, assuring them that it is what it professes to be, *Un Bijou*.

OH! SHALL WE NE'ER SING, LOVE? Ballad. The words by MRS. E. THOMAS; the music by MISS MARIA WRIGHT HAWKES. Hill and Co.

A melody, consisting of some rational snatches prettily strung together, and harmonized *secundum artem*. We recommend the fair authoress of the words not to *disyllabicate* "violets"—vi'lets is "a *vile* phrase."

YES, ALL IS PAST. Ballad. The words written by C. F. W. The music composed by A. L. KELLER. D'Almaine and Co.

This is an unpretending trifle, including a graceful melody and musician-like harmony, with the exception of one or two unimportant errors, that, perhaps, it would be hypercriticism to carp at. Its simplicity and moderate compass cannot fail to render it popular.

LITERATURE.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST. Part II.—The second number of this humorous work is, as we anticipated, even more entertaining and laughter-exciting than the first. It is altogether an excellent number, and one which now convinces us that "SYLVESTER SOUND" will be one of the best work of the day. There is nothing in it stranger, forced, or laboured; a stream of humour flows freely throughout. While reading it, we laugh in spite of ourselves; we are compelled to laugh, but now that we are on the subject of laughter we will give the author's episode on that which he terms

THE FATOXEYED.

The pagans had a little *swell* when they called the god of laughter. His name was COMUS, and he was fat, as a perfectly natural matter of course. He didn't do much they who laugh much, very seldom do—but, notwithstanding, in his day he was popular among the pagans. Very good. Now, there are, of course, various species of laughter. There's the natural laugh, the hysterical laugh, the hypocritical laugh, and the laugh of the blind; but the natural laugh is the only laugh which springs absolutely from pleasure. COMUS had a natural laugh, and he was, therefore, fat. Why, what an immense fund does this open for the philanthropist to contemplate! COMUS—who wasn't a fool—didn't—as CASSIUS, because he was lean. If this and that he put together, to what will they amount? MONUS—not COMUS, but MONUS—censured NOTICUS, for making a man without a window in his breast, that his designs and characters might be seen, which we all very well; but what necessity, even in that rootie age, would there have been for this window, had a social and political FATOXEYED existed? And how infinitely more valuable would it be now—how society would be simplified by virtue of its introduction! Fat is the natural fruit of laughter; natural fruit of natural springs from natural pleasure; pleasure is derived from happiness: happiness from goodness, and goodness comprehends all the virtues. That is one side of the question: now look at the other. Who ever saw a really laughing-loving MAN fat? NONE. And why? Because laughter opens the shoulders—expands the chest—strengthens and increases the size of the lungs, and thus generates fat. Leanness, then, denotes the absence of laughter; the absence of laughter the absence of pleasure; the absence of pleasure, the absence of happiness; the absence of happiness, the absence of goodness; and the absence of goodness, the absence of all the virtues. Who had they been contemporaries—who would not have trusted DANIEL LAMBERT—a man of one-dozen's-know-how-many stone—in preference to MONSIEUR—what was his name—the thinnest skeleton? LET A LAUGHTER be established, that the amiable fat need may be caressed, and the treacherous lean ones avoided! Let a standard of fat be fixed, and, as our MONUS and designing can never hope to reach it, so—so will he fall into error.

The episodes in this work are certainly the best things of the kind we ever read. They are what we should term comically-sublimated essays, containing gems of profundity brought to the surface to be laughed at. Here is, for instance, the one which occurs immediately after the strains of MULKINS placed there of course by the SOMNAMBULIST—are found in the pickle-tub, on

PATIENCE.

What an odd inable attribute is patience! How sweet are its influences—how softening its effects! In the hour of affliction, how beautiful, how calm, how serene, how sublime a patience! Behold the afflicted, racked with pain, from which death alone can relieve them. By what can they support themselves but by patience? Patience alone springs from faith and hope! Patience, ever lovely, shows loveliest then. But who ever met with passive patience encountering with active suspense? We may endure silicons the most poignant with patience —but we cannot with patience endure suspense. The knowledge of the worst that can befal us, may be borne with patience—but patience will hold no communion with our ignorance of that worst. Hence we are ardently anxious to know. AUNT EDGARS, for example, but she knows that the emails had been put into the pickle-tub by cook, and that JENKINS had upset the dish, and as she knew that MR. POKEY had no conjuration, or any other gentlemen and his companions, had actually entered the cottage—she would not have been at all astonished with patience; but as she was utterly ignorant of everything connected with the origin of these mysterious proceedings—as she neither knew what had induced them, nor had the power even to guess the cause to which some they could have been fairly ascribed—patience was altogether out of the question. Here we exercised a state of suspense with which patience had nothing whatever to do. Still it was, notwithstanding this, all very well for her reverend friend to recommend it; it was, in fact, his province to do so; for having studied deeply the Book of Job, he held patience to be one of the sublimest virtues. It is true—quite true—that he hasn't much himself. But then look at his position. He had to read two sermons every week of his life; and his sermons were him a guinea per dozen! Such a man could not rationally be expected to have patience. Nay, indeed, have men in general, much. The women are the great models for patience. Hence it is that they are so frequently termed ducks; seeing that, as ducks, when they are sitting, they hatch their eggs a whole month, they are the legitimate emblems of patience. But men are not ducks!

But even when the author is serious he gives us much to reflect upon and to induce thought. For example, here is that which may be said to be

A PICTURE OF LIFE.

Upon those who live in the midst of excitement, who not only feel the world's buffets themselves, but see the world buffeting all around them—whose lives are one perpetual struggle—whose career is a series of ups and downs—who are constantly compelled to be on the qui vive—to rise from repose at night, and from rest to toil, and from toil to rest, overcoming those barriers by which their progress in life is impeded who, either to amass wealth, or to gain a more substantial name, have their minds continually on the stretch—who are surrounded by difficulties springing, not only from honourable competition, but from trickery, malignity, and envy—who are thwarted at every step—who are opposed at every point, and have to dodge through the world, which is to them one huge labyrinth, out of which they scarcely know how to get with honour—troubles of as unimportant caste make but little impression, for they really have not time to think much about them; but they, whose lives are passed in an almost perpetual calm—who live but to live—who have a competence which secures to them comfort—who have nothing but tranquility around them, nothing to prepare for in this world but the next—whose course is clear, whose career is smooth—who experience neither ups nor downs—who live on, and on, in the spirit of peace, hoping for peace hereafter—who know but little of the world's vicissitudes—who have nothing to oppose their progress—no difficulties to surmount, no barriers to break down, no competitors to encounter, no struggling, no straining, no manœuvring—they magnify every cause of vexation by dwelling upon it, brooding over it, and making it the germ of a thousand conceptions, as if anxious to ascertain what monstrous fruit it can thus be imagined to bear.

We have here a well drawn full-length portrait of

A VILLAGE POLITICIAN.

Of all highly-influential men, there is not one more capable of commanding the attention of those who form the circle of which he is the centre, than a village politician. Nor would it be correct if there were, for what a patriot he is!—what a pure philanthropist!—what a bold and fearless indignant man! How profound is his political wisdom!—how boldly he denounces the conduct of the party to whom he is, on principle, opposed! What rogues—what reckless, rampant rogues—does he prove them to be! To his knowledge, what intrigues are they connected with—what flagrant follies are they guilty of—what dead robberies can they be charged with! In his view, with what tenacity do they stick to the vitals of the people!—how they batten on corruption!—how they are on pure pasture!—how richly they deserve to be hanged! With what fiery indignation does he declare them to be heretics!—how eager is he, how vexed, how utterly contemptible does he deem to meet him all appear, when, to get a coat to make, or a boot to mend, he would take off his hat to the first he met.

We would extract one of the scenes which set gravity at defiance, but for that we have not space. We must, therefore, conclude with the following reflections:—

Oh, how easily are we elevated—how easily depressed—and when analysed, what puppets we appear, not always the puppets of others, but frequently our own—acting by virtue of the very strings which we pull—the creatures of the very circumstances of which we are the creators—but at all times puppets. It is strange that the human mind—which is often so powerful in its resistance to oppression, so stout in its adherence to principle, so firm in its pursuit of all that is noble, just, virtuous, and true, should be swayed by mere trifles; yet, while possessing all the elements of strength, so it is. A single word may cause our spirits to rise to wax or to wane. A mere thought of our own may entirely plunge into despair, or place us upon the very apex of hope. A cork at sea is more constant than we are; the under carriage may swell and roll, but it still retains its position on the surface: whereas, we are the sport of every wave—the slightest ripple may upset us. No matter how strong the mind may be, the loftiest, the mightiest, may be wrought upon by trifles. MEN SCALE mountains and stumble over a brick. The sea, in its true, all equally sanguine; but when we are depressed, how soon may we be elated, and how frequently are we, by virtue of viewing the veriest bubbles aloft. Hope can blow. At such a time, that which is nothing *per se*, may be made to amount to a great deal *per saltum*.

Such a work as this *must* become popular.

The Magazines for December, with several new books, will be noticed in our Journal next week.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" STEAM PRINTING MACHINES.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" STEAM PRINTING MACHINES.

The gifts to us that boundless Nature in
Her fond maternity has oft bestow'd,
To raise our contemplation, and to win
Our thoughts from earth to more divine abods,
Have come at length, if we dare circumscribe
The power of Providence to such an end,
That further dreaming of "the shadowy tribe,"
Call'd Man's Ideas, cannot onward tend
To more discovery.—Oh! mysterious pow'r!
For ever sacred be the happy hour
When thou a moral messenger wert sent,
To be the missionary telegraph—
In silence telling what through earth is meant,
From birth of stars to ev'n worms' epitaph!

The readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are doubtless aware of the circumstance of two new printing machines, of unusual magnitude and power, having been recently erected for the printing of that paper—a proceeding rendered necessary by the inadequacy of the ordinary printing apparatus to furnish a sufficient number of papers to meet the unprecedented demand for this journal. We have several times intended to explain to our readers the structure and mode of action of these interesting mechanisms; but have refrained until the present time from carrying out that intention, in order that we might do so on the anniversary of a time celebrated in the annals of typography, *the first introduction of printing by steam*. On November the 28th, 1814, the *Times* startled its readers with the announcement that the paper they were then reading had been printed by steam power. The machine by which that achievement was accomplished was the invention of a German, of the name of Koenig; but, although it served its purpose, it was still very imperfect. The inking apparatus, in particular, was extremely complicated and uncertain; and after a considerable period of persevering trial, the whole of these complications were removed by Mr. Cowper, and other machinery introduced on a better plan. The success of steam printing dates from the completion of Mr. Cowper's improvements; and since that time, in all cases, where the production of a large number is required, machines, varying more or less from his original type, have become indispensable.

We must now endeavour to make as plain as we can the nature of the mechanism of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printing machines. There are two separate machines; one for printing one side of the paper, and the other for printing the other. These machines are impelled by a six-horse power steam-engine, of the high pressure variety—that is, the power is that of six horses at the present pressure in the boiler of 25lb. on the square inch; but, by raising the pressure, the power may be proportionately increased. The engine is considered capable of working four machines, if required.

Each machine consists of a great traversing table, supported in an iron framework, and four cylinders, two of mahogany and two of iron; the iron cylinders being underneath the mahogany ones. These cylinders are all truly turned; and a series of endless tapes circulates over each mahogany cylinder and each iron one, for the purpose of carrying the paper. The unprinted paper is placed on a table opposite each of the mahogany cylinders; and the uppermost sheet of the heap being pressed against the cylinder by a boy stationed there for that purpose, is seized and held against the cylinder by a roller of small diameter, placed at the end of a lever—the lever having such a motion given to it by the *cam* as to seize and release the paper at the right times. The mahogany rollers convey the sheets into the toils of the endless tapes, which, circulating as they do round the iron rollers underneath, carry the paper with them. The type is placed upon the traversing table, the iron rollers being so adjusted as to press upon its surface; and the paper in passing round the iron rollers of course receives the impress of the type. The printed paper is conveyed from the iron rollers by the tapes to a stage above the machine, upon which the tapes deposit it.

The inking of the types is accomplished by means of a roller, revolving in an ink box, at each end of the machine; against which a plate of metal is so placed as to regulate properly the thickness of the film of ink adhering to the roller. Another roller vibrates between this revolving roller, and the inking-table; which inking-table is, in fact, a part of the traversing table which carries the type; and this vibrating roller transfers the ink it receives from the first roller to the inking-table, over the surface of which it is evenly distributed by the aid of several small rollers; these are placed rather obliquely across the table, so as to have, when turned round by their friction on the table, a trivial end travel. The ink is given off the inking-table to two rollers, which lie immediately adjoining the cast-iron cylinder, and underneath which the type passes. These rollers give the ink to the types.

It will be obvious, from what we have stated, that there are two distinct inking apparatus—one at each end of the table, the types being in the middle; and a very little consideration will suffice to shew that the iron cylinders must rise and fall alternately, so that when the one is pressing upon the type the other will not. A movement is, consequently, given, by an eccentric, so as to elevate and depress the rollers alternately; without this expedient, the types, after having given off their ink to the paper, on the one cylinder, would, by passing under the other cylinder without an intermediate supply of ink, produce an imperfect impression. To make the paper *register* properly, as it is called, or in other words to insure the printing on the one side, being exactly opposite to the printing on the other, the paper is placed upon points on the feeding-board, by which minute holes are made in each sheet; and when transferred to the other machine, to have the reverse side printed, these holes, by being adjusted to corresponding points situated there, preserve the register with exactness. These points, it is necessary to observe, are not stationary on the feeding-board, but are carried by the reverse ends of the levers, which carry the roller that seizes the paper; so that the instant the paper is seized by the cylinder, the points are withdrawn. But for this expedient, the paper would be torn by the points on being dragged forward. The tapes, we may remark, pass in the vacant spaces between the types; so that that the tapes do not touch the types, though they lie on the surface of the paper.

These machines, (constructed by Mr. T. Middleton, of Southwark) work at the rate of 2000 perfect impressions within the hour.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

TAMWORTH CASTLE.

Her Majesty's progress through Tamworth, *en route* to Drayton Manor, has revived the interest of the royal "tower and town." It is but a small borough on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and lies 129 miles from the metropolis by the London and Birmingham Railway to Hampton-in-Arden, and from thence to the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway.

The town first comes into notice in the time of the Heptarchy; several of the Mercian Kings appear, from the date of charters granted by them, to have had their residence at Tamworth. In the Danish wars a fort was built here in the reign of Edward the Elder (A.D. 913), by his sister Ethelfrida, to whom Shaw ascribes the mound on which the present ruins of the castle stand, but the ruins themselves are of later date. An old ditch, yet visible, called "The King's Dyke," which surrounds the town on three sides, is supposed, by Shaw, to be of yet greater antiquity than the time of Edward. After the conquest, the castle and adjacent territory were granted to Robert Marmion, hereditary champion to the Dukes of Normandy; and subsequently, on the extinction of the male line of his family, in the time of Edward I., passed to the family of Frevile. The castle now belongs to the Marquis Townshend, who resides here

TAMWORTH CASTLE.

From the turret of the castle, on Tuesday last, on the instant the railway train, conveying her Majesty and suite, was hailed, the royal standard, presented for the occasion by Lord Charles Townshend, was hoisted, and a royal salute announced the arrival of the Queen.

On Sunday evening last, while the celebrated Divine, the Rev. R. Montgomery, was preaching at Percy Chapel, Fitzroy Square, one gentleman had his purse taken, and two ladies had their clothes cut and pockets rifled, and another gentleman had his watch taken.

Abatements of 10 per cent. upon rent have been made in Northumberland generally. Mr. Bell, M. P. for the southern division, set the example, and it has been followed by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton; R. S. Surtees, Esq., Hamsterley; Lord Redesdale, A. Askew, Esq., &c.

Lord Douglas, who for some time has been in a very delicate state of health, is now so hopelessly ill, that he is not expected to survive.

The number of open deposit accounts in the Marylebone Savings' Bank is now 15,830, and the amount invested £310,496

The directors of the London and Birmingham Railway, in contemplation of her most gracious Majesty's patronage some time since, commenced the erection of a saloon carriage for the use of the Queen, which the projected visit to the northern counties has somewhat unexpectedly called into service. Its final completion has occupied a number of artists for some days past, and the *coup d'œil* far exceeds anything of the kind before attempted.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. DRUMMOND.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF MR. DRUMMOND, AT THE EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

This noble statue of the lamented Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, has just been completed by Mr. Hogan, and placed in the great circular room of the Dublin Exchange. The height of the figure is 8 feet, and that of the supporting pedestal 4 feet; and the material is fine marble. The expence was defrayed by a public subscription of £1200, a large sum in Ireland; but to which Mrs. Drummond, the widow of the deceased Secretary, would have added £1000, if the committee of subscribers would have allowed the statue to have been placed in the National Schools, Marlborough-street; but to this request, as they considered a more public situation desirable, assent was refused; and the statue has, accordingly, been placed in the Exchange. The sum of money which the affectionate lady proposed to devote to the memory of her excellent husband, was, on its refusal by the committee, bestowed on the National Schools, in which establishment Mr. Drummond was warmly interested; and we consider, much as we love the arts, that, under the circumstances, the money could not have been more appropriately expended.

As a work of art the statue takes very high rank, and has added greatly to Mr. Hogan's reputation for portrait sculpture.

The death of Mr. Drummond took place at Dublin, on April 15th, 1840, after four days severe suffering. His loss was deeply deplored, for, in the words of a Correspondent, he was considered "the only good Secretary Ireland had had for many years." Immediately after his decease, the following brief sketch of his career appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* —

Brought up to a profession (that of engineer) which is, perhaps, beyond any other, daily supplying eminent and efficient service to the public, he early displayed very high and singular attainments; the discovery of a species of light, which bears his name will probably be familiar to many His talents were first made available for direct political objects in the preparation of the calculations and arrangement of the boundaries which were adopted under the Reform Bill He afterwards went through a most laborious period of public service as private secretary to Lord Althorp, whose warm regard and affection will have followed him to his premature tomb. Upon the formation of Lord Melbourne's second Administration, he succeeded Sir William Gosset, as Under Secretary for Ireland, and it is upon the discharge of his duties in that arduous and responsible post during the past five years, that his claims upon the admiration and gratitude of his colleagues and his country will mainly rest. We greatly wish that the devoted and almost chivalrous ardour with which he encountered, and courted, and mastered, the most complicated and various details of business, may not have tasked too heavily a somewhat susceptible frame; we write, however, in the absence of precise medical information, and the actual illness under which he sunk would not seem to have had any necessary connection with previous exhaustion. How great his loss must prove will probably be felt by numbers, especially in that country to whose interests he had unreservedly attached himself, but can only be adequately measured by those who worked with him, or under him; and it is assuredly only they, with the inmates of his own domestic circle, who can at all appreciate the single-minded simplicity and fervour of his character, the unbroken and cheerful sweetness of his temper, and the high minded delicacy of his conscience, from whose clear mirror every image of dishonesty, oppression, or meanness would have shrunk appalled. He has left a widow and three young children. Their sorrows are too sacred for discussion here, and we have only to add that his dying hours accorded strictly with the tenor of his life, and exhibited, amidst protracted suffering and consciousness of danger, the most patient and devout resignation.

It appears from the *Observer*, that "long before Mr. Drummond was chosen for his truly important office in Ireland, he had become well acquainted with every class of society in that country; conducting the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, he was thrown among her people in her wildest parts—encamped upon her hills, isolated from all other society, he had about him only that peasantry whose character and habits he so well understood, and whose affectionate reminiscences followed him with tears to his early grave."

Mr. Drummond was an indefatigable Fellow of the Royal Society, and his name will ever be identified with Science in her highest walks. We are not aware precisely how far the celebrated oxy-hydrogen and lime, or "Drummond Light," has been applied to lighthouse illumination; but the following letter, obligingly addressed to the writer of this brief sketch, may interest the reader:

Downing street, July 30, 1833

Sir,—In reply to your note, I beg to inform you that the method of illuminating lighthouses proposed by me, has not yet been introduced into the Eddystone or Bel. Rock lighthouses.

No blame is, however, attributable either to the Trinity House, or Mr. Stevenson, on this account. The apparatus must be rendered still more simple before it can be entrusted, with perfect confidence, to the management of the common lighthouse keepers. I had engines to undertake a series of experiments, for this purpose, at the expense of the Trinity House; circumstances, however, occurred to prevent this being done, although I still hope to be able, at no very distant period, to resume the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

T. DRUMMOND.

We believe that Mr. Drummond's close attention to his official duties alone prevented his completion of this philosophical labour.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR GRAHAM MOORE, G.C.B.—We have to announce the death of the above gallant admiral, at Brook Farm, Cobham, on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was the third son of Dr. Moore, by the daughter of Professor Simpson of Glasgow, and brother to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna.

SIR F. W. Macnaghten, Bart., father of the late Sir Wm. Macnaghten, departed this life on Tuesday last, at Bushmill-house, in the County Antrim. Sir Francis was in his 81st year, twenty-one of which he filled the office of Judge in India. His health had been gradually declining since the intelligence reached this country of the death of his son at Cabul, whose melancholy fate is fresh in the minds of us all. No hope was entertained of the life of the venerable Baronet for the last ten days

Sir Lachlan Maclean, M.D., died at Bury last week, in his 81st year. He was created a knight bachelor in 1812, and was seventh son of Dr. Maclean, of the Isle of Skye, who distinguished himself during the year 1745, in defence of the Hanoverian succession. Sir Lachlan had been in practice as a physician for more than half a century.

DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN WRENCH, COMEDIAN.—This gentleman, for so many years a great public favourite, and in his peculiar walk of the drama unequalled, departed this life on Friday week, at his house in Pickett-place, Strand. He had been confined to his house for the last month, but had rallied considerably under the treatment of his medical adviser. Indeed, a visit to Brighton was suggested to him as late as Tuesday last; but on Friday morning a violent attack of asthma (a complaint he had for years been labouring under) seized him, which terminated in his death the same evening. He was in the 67th year of his age.

CAUTION TO PERSONS MAKING WILLS.—Since the passing of the new Will Act in 1837, numerous wills have been set aside for the want of due attention to the manner of attestations prescribed by that act. Among the latest cases of hardship of this kind, we may mention one that occurred lately in the Prerogative Court. The deceased signed his will in the presence of two witnesses, a man and his wife, present at the same time; but the man having written his wife's name, the Court held that, though the witnesses might have attested the signature of the deceased, they had not both "subscribed" the will, as the Act required, and refused the probate of the will.

THE WATER POWER OF IRELAND.—At the meeting of the Cuivervian Society, at the Royal Cork Institution, a paper was read by Mr. H. Hennessy on the water power of Ireland. The result of his calculation was, that if all the water in the streams and rivers in Ireland were applied to mechanical purposes it would produce a power equal to that of 4,015,230 horses. It was also calculated that the water capable of being applied to chemical uses, as dyeing, tanning, &c., amounts to between four and five billion imperial gallons. That the water of Ireland is pure, and therefore fitted for manufacturing purposes, was proved from various chemical and geological considerations.—*Cork Paper*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER EVENINGS.

There is a joy that fills the breast
When, Nature all in beauty drest,
We wander through a silent wood
And in its quiet solitude
Muse on leaves' or flow'ret's springing
Melancholy birds' lone singing—
Nigntingales their watch beguiling,
'Neath the pensive Moon's sad smiling—
Or a ceaseless Waterfall
That with constancy doth call
On some glen from which for ever
It was forced by Fate to sever—
Cradle of its infant fountain,
Far up in some rocky mountain!

Still no joy is half so dear,
As that about the close of year,
When happy faces congregate
Around a patriarchal grate,
And Summer's wither'd flow'rs retire
To make room for the crackling fire.
Then young and old—rich—poor—agree
It is the time for Revelry!

SERENADE.

I

The Bird of Night hath cess'd her singing—
The early lark hath left her nest—
The Fount of Day-light fresh is springing,
The Moon is red within the West!
The Stars, with all their lovely eyes,
Have, one by one, forsook the skies;
For well they know two brighter spheres
Will soon arise to gild the tears
That Morning sheds o'er leaf and flow'r—
Reveal them, Lady! from thy bow'r!
List—list! it is a Lover's lay
Who in thy smile alone sees Day!

II

My bark since eve has surg'd the billow—
To meet the Sun she did not roam—
The light she sought is on thy pillow—
Oh! send her not in darkness home!
One look of thine will be worth all
The beams that sunshine e'er let fall!
A Maiden's love—lit eyes can show
Much more of Heav'n to Earth below,
In one sweet moment than its spheres
Could bless us with in thousand years!
List! list—it is a Lover's lay
Who in thy smile alone sees Day! W

LANDSLIP AT BRIGHTON.

The annexed engraving, from a sketch by a Correspondent at Brighton, shows the scene of a recent lamentable catastrophe, attended with loss of life. By our Correspondent's circumstantial statement, it appears that at about half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday week, a labourer, named Henry Holden, in the employ of Mr. Saxby, of Roedean, was proceeding with another man, George Mockford, to get a load of mangel-wurzel from the land which borders the cliff adjoining the coast-guard station, Blackrock, as shown in our engraving, near the flag-staff; when suddenly a mass of the cliff on which they were walking gave way, and carried the two men with it—one miraculously escaped unhurt, but the other poor fellow was killed on the spot.

The accident was observed by Lieutenant Franklyn, R.N., of the Coast-guard, and one of the coast watchmen, who immediately proceeded to the spot; here, on looking over the cliff, they saw Mockford digging with his hands, apparently to assist Holden, who was buried beneath the loose earth.

No time was lost in obtaining from the station Mr. Johnstone's invaluable invention, the cliff-crane (engraved in No. 43 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), which being placed on the brink of the chasm, two of the guard and the chief boatman, O'Connor, were let down in the basket with shovels and pickaxe. The deceased was quickly extricated from the fallen mass, and conveyed to the County Hospital, but the vital spark had fled.

VIEW FROM BLACKROCK, BRIGHTON.

Without the cliff-crane it would have been impossible to have rendered the poor fellows any assistance, as the tide was nearly up, and the sea was beating against the base of the cliff, which at this spot is nearly 100 feet in perpendicular height.

On Thursday morning, another mass fell opposite the Brighton Gas Works, as seen at the foot of our engraving; carrying away a portion of the main road, which is now so dangerous that a committee of the parishioners has been formed to wait on the commissioners of the town of Brighton to obtain their assistance in providing some means of protection, as the parish of Rottingdean, in which the spot is situated, is too poor to carry out so vast an undertaking unassisted.

During the night of Saturday, the remains of a hapless sailor were picked up at this spot.

The English Consul at Havre has been instructed by the British Government to present the sum of 500 francs to the boatmen Lesquin, Brisset Flambart, and Lhuilier, for their gallantry in lending assistance to the crew of the Lord Durham, when wrecked on the Hove

The Duke of Norfolk has directed all the game slaughtered on his preserves at Arundel Castle to be given to the inhabitants, indiscriminately, of the town

The *Hertford Times* states, that when her Majesty intimated her intention to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit to his magnificent seat at Chatsworth, she expressed a wish that Lord Melbourne should be invited to meet her there. The Noble Viscount will consequently join the party.

The sum of £11,970 has been sold out of the British funds, by direction of the Right Hon. the Paymaster-General of the Forces, for the purpose of securing a plot of land at present contiguous to Chelsea College, but which is to be added to the grounds of that institution. This sum is the residue of the munificent legacy bequeathed in trust by the late Colonel Drouly, formerly captain of Gowes Castle.

On three and a quarter acres of land, on Chatmoss, near Manchester, and only reclaimed some three or four years ago, there has been dug up this season 665 loads of potatoes, of 252lbs each, and equal to 67½ tons, and worth fully 54s per ton. The land is under the superintendence of the guardians of the Manchester union.

Orders have been received at Greenock from Government to give up the Lazarette, or quarantine station at Holy Loch, down the river, after having been in operation there for upwards of 35 years.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The resolutions passed by a majority of Dissenters in the Town Council of Edinburgh, not to proceed as usual to church with the corporation insignia, has been the subject of much remark in Scotland, and it is said is likely to lead to legal proceedings.

The Queen has subscribed £100, and Prince Albert £50, to the fund now being raised by voluntary contributions for damage done by the terrific hail storm in Gloucestershire, in the county of which many of the poorer classes sustained considerable loss from the devastation caused by the storm. Nearly £3,500 has been contributed to the fund.

The Queen Dowager has given a donation of £30 towards the subscription fund for the erection of the intended new church at Sutherland.

The master and crew of the schooner Margaret, bound from Liverpool to Alexandria, reached that port on the 24th ult, and reported that their vessel had been stranded, on the night of the 20th, on the coast of Africa, about 25 miles to the west of Alexandria. Finding it impossible to get the vessel off, and the armed Arabs assembling about her in great numbers, the master and crew quitted her for their own safety.

Although the Model Prison has been opened so short a time, and the prisoners have been carefully selected from the various gaols, in point of health, two have become insane this year and have been transferred to Bethlehem.

At a meeting of the silk weavers of Macclesfield, held on Monday week, it was resolved "to memorialise the Board of Trade, that they may be included in the inquiries about to be made, with the occasional view of some competition."

During the week ending the 23rd ult, the number of persons embarking and disembarking from and to England were—At Boulogne, 513; and at Calais, 926.

Since the 16th of September, there have been imported into Clyde from foreign ports, the following quantities of fruit:—29,905 bushels apples, 920 barrels ditto, 93 hampers ditto, 695 bushels plums, 57 boxes.

There have arrived, at the port of Liverpool, during the week ending Saturday last, 3,500 barrels of flour from the United States; and 900 barrels of flour and 914 quarters of wheat from Canada.

On Friday last, during a trial in some fields near the terminus of the Great Western Railway, the steeple-chase horse Pilot cleared a space of 36 feet 11 inches in a leap over a brook, with a high bank and rail on one side of it, carrying a groom of nine stone, besides the saddle.

A case of defamation was brought before the Sixth Chamber of the Paris Correctional Tribunal last week, in which Mdlle. Rachel was plaintiff, and M. Legallois, the proprietor of a work entitled "Les Actrices Galantes," was defendant. The defendant, through his counsel, having expressed his sorrow for having spoken in improper terms of Mdlle. Rachel, the counsel for Mdlle. Rachel stated that his client was satisfied with this acknowledgment and the Court consented to annul the prosecution.

On Tuesday, the 7th ult, the lands of Menus, part of the estate of the late Thomas Burke, Esq., of Marble Hill, county of Galway, were sold, and sold for £5900. This shows that the value of land has not been depreciated by the unsettled state of the country, for nearly the same sum, about 40 years ago.

The Hon. Colonel George Anson, M.P., was installed as Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the county of Stafford on Tuesday last as successor to the late Earl Ferrers

The *Chester Chronicle* of Friday states, that although not much more than three months have elapsed since the last sealings, there are already no less than 33 prisoners in Chester Castle, awaiting their trial, and two out, upon bail.

There have been several fires during the week at Liverpool; but, fortunately, they have all been got under without much damage having been done

The Egyptian steamer, which sailed from Marseilles for Alexandria on the 23rd ult, is described as the handsomest one of the most splendid vessels of the steam navy of France. Her present trip is a mere preparatory voyage.

On Saturday last, a fine male specimen of that rare bird the "Sea Eagle," was shot on the beach near Fleet, by a man of the name of Brewer, of Chickerel; it proved an adult bird, of beautiful plumage, three feet long, and seven feet from the tip of one wing to the other extended.

A Paris paper reckons the annual revenue of the royal family of France at thirty millions of francs (£1,200,000), and the saving for the last thirteen years at five millions sterling, independent of the savings made by the King when he was Duke of Orleans.

The Artesian well at the Royal Hospital, Haslar, sunk by Mr. T. Docwra, manager of the large Artesian well now in progress for supplying Southampton with water, has resulted in producing a most abundant supply of water, which is found to be of the purest and softest quality.

The election of Town-councillors for the borough of Dublin has passed over very tamely, the public mind being wholly engrossed with the all-absorbing topics of pleas in abatement, captions, joinders, and rejoinders—terms which have become quite familiar, and explicable even to the hitherto most uninitiated in the mysteries of the law.

The Lords of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Board of [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Lord [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Treasury [illegible] offices. By the report [illegible] that the profit and loss account showed a balance in favour of the Company of £76,500 12s 1d to the 30th of September last.

The Mayor of Stockton has caused printed hand-bills to be widely circulated, stating that all dogs found at large will be destroyed, in consequence of several fatal cases of hydrophobia having occurred in that town.

On Wednesday evening, immediately after the dispatch of the outward mails, an important meeting was held in the inland office of the General Post-office, for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures for the delivery of a general fund for the widows and orphans of those who die in the service of that branch of the public service.

Several butchers in Newcastle-on-Tyne contemplate sending cattle to London, ready dressed, on the completion of the railway from Newcastle to London, the plan having been adopted at Darlington with success

There are advertised for sale, by public auction, at Liverpool, the following amount of American produce, during the ensuing month:—1,628 boxes 471 cases cheese, 1,370 hams, 62 tierces, 374 barrels beef, 714 barrels, 27 half-barrels, 50 kegs lard; 200 kegs Canadian butter, and 400 barrels apples.

An investigation of importance has been this week going on in the Birmingham workhouse, respecting the treatment to which the unfortunate inmate have been exposed.

Died on Wednesday morning, at his residence in Cavendish-square Charles Incoldsby Burroughs Paulet, thirteenth Marquis of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire and Baron St. John of Basing, Premier Marquis of England, born January, 1764

A very mischievous hoax was played off on Thursday last on the scientific and philosophical portion of the public. Cards and printed handbills were sent to the various newspaper offices and to a large number of persons distinguished either by station or scientific lore, requesting the honour of their presence to view a model of the aerial machine, which the proprietor, through the kindness of his friend, Mr. Edmonds, had obtained permission to exhibit at the extensive premises, 58, Conduit street, Regent-street. The result was, that the peaceful premises of the individual thus described were continuously assailed throughout the day by copper-nosed dictators, and unwarranted patrons of mechanical science. The affair turned out to be a hoax. Mr Edmonds was quite unaware of the honour intended for his house, and no doubt would have been glad to escape in an aerial machine for the day to get rid of his importunate visitors.

Letters from Belgrade of the 16th ult. state, that a conspiracy to set fire to it not town had been discovered, and that nine persons attached to the declarated Prince of Servia were arrested in consequence of being in the bottom of the plot.

Fifteen sub-sorters have just been appointed by the Postmaster General at the suggestion of Mr. Rokenham, superintending president of the inland office, for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of foreign and provincial letters in London. The additional cost to the establishment by the adoption of this plan will be £1014 per annum.—[We, ourselves, believe that the Postmaster General does all in his power to improve the arrangements of the office over which he so ably presides.]

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Friday.—A change of wind has brought some of the vessels here that had been detained out, as their samples had been at market previously, there was very little English left on show to-day. The demand, however, was inactive at late rates. In foreign wheat next to nothing was doing. The best barley and malt were quite at dear, but other kinds were unsaleable. The oat trade was active, at full currencies; but all other grain commanded scarcely any attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2740; Barley, 2730; Oats, 140 quarters. Irish: Oats, [illegible] quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 6230 quarters. Flour (sacks and barrels) 3,300 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 58s to 62s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 51s to 57s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, —s to 28s, distilling, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 29s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 55s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 57s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 30s to 34s; maples, 32s to 34s, harrow ditto, 30s to 34s. Flour, town-made household, 40s to 42s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, 50s to 53s; ditto, red, 50s to 52s; white, —s to —s. *In Bond.* Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 32s to 33s per quarter. Flour, America, 25s to 26s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has met a fair demand, at full prices; but, in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing

THE HOPS.—The present week's transactions—London, English, sowing 36s to 42s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 43s to 46s, lumpseed, 38s to 42s per quarter, remainder, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s, white ditto, 12s to 16s 6d; [illegible] to [illegible] Bengal rapeseed, new, £20 to £22s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 per ton; canary, 75s to 78s per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s 0d; barley, 32s 1d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 32s 7d.

Imperial Averages of the Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, 31s 7d; oats, 18s 4d, rye, 29s 11d; beans, 31s 8d; peas, 32s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 7s; oats, 5s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, as 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 9d, of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The market for all kinds of tea, this week, has been in a very heavy state, and lower prices have been again accepted for inferior qualities

Sugar.—Fine grades of sugar—which are extremely scarce—are selling readily, at very full rates; but the middling and inferior descriptions may be considered a shade lower.

Coffee.—The demand for Ceylon coffee is inactive, and prices rule somewhat easier. All other kinds are quite as dear.

Rice.—This market is improving, but prices do not improve.

Coals.—Near Tanfield, 14s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Gosport, 18s 6d; Hilda, 17s 6d; Newmarch, 17s; Lambton, 16s 6d; Eastfield, 16s 3d; Hetton, 15s 6d per ton.

Hops.—The supply of all kinds of hops continues very limited for the time of year, owing to which the demand is active, and the duration trade ruled dull, at barely late rates. In sales the supply of wrack was moderate, a steady business was done at an advance of from 2s to 4s per 8 lbs., at which the whole were disposed of. The sale for pigs was rather active, and the currencies had an upward tendency. Mitch cows were held at from £16 to £19 10s. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d, prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime coarsewolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d, prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Beasts, 822; cows, 138; sheep, 3960; calves, 167; pigs, 410.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had very heavy markets here to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs. by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 2d, small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

This week, we have again the satisfaction to report still augmenting prospects in commerce generally, and more particularly in the foreign corn trade, which is gradually increasing, chiefly for our colonies and foreign possessions. For the markets in China, likewise, the shipments now making are quite enough at this season of the year to show that the home consumption of goods is generally limited, still the productive labourers in the manufacturing districts are employed, to a considerable extent, and we hear of large shipments state of mercantile affairs, money, becoming more tight in the hands of capitalists and of bankers, is not surprising, the extension of commercewequiring additional investments of money, and consuming the rates of interest and discount for loans of it. Those rates were rising, at the beginning of this one, rather large sales of our unfunded national securities were made, which caused the purchasers large bills against them to be provided for, and hence, in India Bonds, as may be observed by reference to our quotations. In the share market, however, the improving demand for money for commercial purposes, has not tended to redress the confidence previously reposed in Joint Stock Bank shares. In the shares of the Brighton Railroad Company an advance of fully £4 on each was submitted to by purchasers, and much business was done in them. In those of the Great Western, York and North Midland, Derby and Birmingham, South Western, and various others, extensive business was done at improving prices. In this quarter a very extensive investment has recently taken place.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, a great deal of good business has been done in the course of this week. A demand for Greek Bonds has arisen, which has fixed their value at 20, at previously having been scarcely saleable. The new Constitution infuses honesty into that Government, the resources of that kingdom are abundantly sufficient for raising her character among nations. The Spanish Bonds, Portuguese Bonds, likewise, the demand is improving, and so also are their prices. In the Bonds of several of the new States in America, considerable activity prevails, at prices a shade dearer than we quoted them last week. The state of the Foreign Exchanges, however, may in part be the reason for the increasing demand for European National Securities. On the Royal Exchange, last post day, the amount of Bills drawn on the Continent of Europe exceeded the demand for them, and a further improvement in the rates of the Foreign Exchanges again occurred. Gold and silver, therefore, continue to be remitted to this country in payment of the balance of commerce.

After the settlement of the time account on the English Stock Exchange last Tuesday, and fixing the next one for the 12th January, 1844, an animated demand occurred for all descriptions of Funded British Securities, and the Consols advanced fully one-half per cent. on the prices of the previous account, the prices, although at the pressure of money from without, which must continue so long as we export goods to a greater value than our imports are, and may cause a still more important rise in the value of our national debt before the conclusion of the coming year. The dividend hunters continue to expect to make as profit the Midsummer dividends, calculating on a farther rise of one per cent. previous to that period.

The transfer books for the Consols having been closed on Friday, until the middle of January, caused a slight pressure to be experienced on the Monetary system from being so, but the continuation for the next settlement of the time account being only one quarter per cent. More than the English Stock Exchange, being less abundant, commanded higher rates of interest for loans of it. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, indeed, on Friday, it was rather scarce, and the interest on it varied from four to seven per cent. per annum, according to the quality of the Security offered in security for the temporary advance. This, however, as we have frequently mentioned, is a decisive proof of commercial prosperity, and attempts at speculation are not encouraged by our reports of the progress of our improving foreign and inland trade must gradually add to the value of all descriptions of real property throughout the United Kingdom, and particularly to that of the British Funds.

BRITISH FUNDS.—3 per Cent Consols, 86¾ ¾; 3 per Cent Reduced, 86¾ ¾; Bank Stock, 168 to 172; New 3½ per Cents, 97¾ ¾; Long Annuities, 1852 ¾ per Cent; Annuities, 1859, 16¾; Long Annuities, 12¾; India Bonds, 70s, premium; Exchequer Bills, 52s to 54s pm. Consols for the Account, 86¾ ¾. Ditto for Money, 86¾ ¾. Westminster Bank, 225; Union Bank of London, 10½; London Joint Stock Bank, 15¾.

FOREIGN BONDS AND STOCK—Austrian Bonds, 114 to 115; Belgian, 104½; Brazilian, 76 to 76½; Dutch, 101 to 101½; Ditto 2½ per Cents, 51 to 52; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 54 to 54½; Ditto 5 per Cents, 99¾ to 100; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 31½; Peruvian, 43 to 45; Portuguese, 43 to 43½; Russian, 110 to 110½; Spanish, 19 to 19½; Ditto Passive, 3 to 3½; Ditto Deferred, 14½ to 15; Ditto Bonds 5 per Cent, 103; Greek, 18 to 20; Prussian, 105 to 110, Venezuela, 3½; Neapolitan, 104; French 5 per Cents, —.

SHARES OF JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 85½ to 87½; Bristol and Exeter, 87½ to 90; Eastern Counties, 10½ to 11; Great Western, 179½ to 180; Great North of England, 177½ to 180; Ditto New, 177½ to 180; London and Brighton, 57½ to 58½; London and Blackwall, 6½ to 7; London and Greenwich, 3½ to 4; London and North Western, 177½ to 178; Manchester and Birmingham, 218 to 220; Manchester and Leeds, 127½ to 130; Manchester and Liverpool, 220 to 225; Manchester and Sheffield, 85½ to 87½; Midland Counties, 158 to 160; North Midland, 87½ to 88½; York and North Midland, 158 to 159; London and Dover, 20 to 22; Paris and Rouen, 29½; Rouen and Havre, 9½ premium; Northern and Eastern, 49½ to 50.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present parliament.

CROWN-OFFICE, Nov. 28.—City of New Sarum: John Henry Campbell, Esq., in the room of Wadham Wyndham, Esq., deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Nov. 27.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First-Lieut. R. T. Yard to be Second Captain, vice Bailey, Second-Lieut. H. W. Barlow to be First Lieutenant vice R. T. Yard.

BANKRUPTS.—C. PARSLOW, Blackman-street Southwark, tailor—W. PEARSON Chelmsford, draper—W. JENNINGS and I. DUNNAGE, Tooley-street, plumbers—W. BARNES, Portsea, innkeeper—R. GOODWIN, Eton, Bucks, innkeeper—J. BATES Colt-street, Limehouse, grocer.—C. ROBINSON, Great Trinity-lane, oil and colour man—J. JEAKINS, Wymondham, Worcestershire, horse dealer.—T. W. JONES, West Bagton, Shropshire, draper.—I. PARSONAGE, Birmingham, paper hanger.—W. MIERS, needle oil merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. BOATH, jun., Forfar, manufacturer.—J. MORRISON, Edinburgh, painter.—W. ANDERSON, Glasgow, writer. J. M'DONALD, Parkfield, Paisley, calico printer.—J. STEWART, Edinburgh, coach hirer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ALFORD, licensed victualler, Harrow-road, Paddington.—J. HARTbatley, Quadrant, Regent-street, KELLOW, Leicester, draper.—J. HARRIS, Clerkenwell —J. SMITH, carpenter, Dunsuth, Kent.—C. WILLIAMS, currier, Sunderland.—W. STONE, printer, Birmingham.—R. LOWES, inn-keeper, Sunderland.—J. JONES, ship-builder, Conway, Carnarvonshire.—T. FAWCETT and J. MUIR, builders, Hollingworth, Cheshire.

BIRTHS

At Warley Lodge, Essex, Mrs. Thomas Hibbs, of a son.—At Portland-place, the lady of William Lutley, Esq., of a son.—At Greenwich, the lady of Lieut. George Walker, Royal Marines, of a son.—At Dublin, the lady of Capt. J. Hall, R.N., of a daughter.—At St. Helen's, Derby, the lady of Edward Strutt, Esq. M.P., of a son.—At Warren Hall, Surrey, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. [illegible] Keppel, of a son.—At Wood Hansar, Ipswich, the lady of Capt. Wright, Esq., of a son.—At Oulton, the wife of Lieut. Blencowe, of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, of a daughter.—At 20, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Cavendish, of a daughter.—At the Lodge, Hayes, in the parish of Bromley, the lady of Thomas Vachell, of a son.—In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. J. Soward, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Fortrose, Ross-shire, Charles Jack, Esq., late of Antigua, to Jane, second daughter of Donald M Ritchie, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut. Robert Jenner, R.N., third son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Selina Helen, youngest daughter of the late James Jameson, of Calcutta, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Reginald, Esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Martin Hind, Esq.—At St. Andrew's Undershaft, City, Capt. Alexander Griffin, R.A., to Ann Augusta, eldest daughter of John Gunner, Esq., of the Crescent, America square.—At Stonehouse, Lieut. Winne, R.M., to Lavinia, only child of the Rev. Stanchamp St. Aubyn, Rector of Stonehouse.—At Bradwell Grove, Oxfordshire, Mr. Edward Hall, of Wootton, to Rosamond, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Shipman, Rector of Pitchcott.—At Bath, Lieut. Bevil Rowe, of the Royal Artillery, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bourdillon.—At Langham place, William, eldest son of Sergeant Gurney, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of R. D. Kenrick, Esq., of Acton.—At Cavendish square—At Finchley Chapel, the Rev. B. O. Bendall, of King's Wood, Gloucestershire, to Emma, daughter of T. C. Newman, Esq.

DEATHS

At Crofton Rectory, near Wakefield, the Rev. H. J. Naylor, D.D., in the 80th year of his age. He was many years Head Master of the Grammar School, and for 53 years editor of the *Journal*, Wakefield.—At Minchinhampton, aged 81 years, Sir William Cockburn, K.C.H.—At Fitzwilliam Lodge, Booterstown, near Dublin, the Countess of Rosscommon, aged 58.—At Bath, aged 57, Thomas Bell, Major of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.—At York, Mr. Lockwood, aged 47, of the White Swan Hotel.—At Manchester, the Rev. John Oakill, aged 81, senior Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.—At Kensington, Mary, wife of Sergeant Cavendish square.—At Finchley Chapel, the Rev. B. O. Bendall, of King's Wood, Gloucestershire, to Emma, daughter of T. C. Newman, Esq.

At Crofton Rectory, near Wakefield, the Rev. H. J. Naylor, D.D., in the 80th year of his age. He was many years Head Master of the Grammar School, and for 53 years editor of the *Journal*, Wakefield.—At Minchinhampton, aged 81 years, Sir William Cockburn, K.C.H.—At Fitzwilliam Lodge, Booterstown, near Dublin, the Countess of Rosscommon, aged 58.—At Bath, aged 57, Thomas Bell, Major of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners.—At York, Mr. Lockwood, aged 47, of the White Swan Hotel.—At Manchester, the Rev. John Oakill, aged 81, senior Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.—At Kensington, in the house at Newington-place, Kensington, John Shaw, Esq., of the firm of Shaw and Sons, Fetter-lane, in the 72nd year of his age.—At Cobham, Surrey, Admiral Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B.—At Hermitage of Greg, Ulsta, Thomas Greg, Esq., Lerwick.—In Dufour's-place, Golden square, aged 7s, Mr. Joseph Toogood, upwards of 50 years Surveyor of Parsonages.—At Edinburgh, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hunter.—In Chesterfield, Regent's park, Thomas Parker, Esq., in his 83d year.—At Hastings, aged 64, Ann, sister of the late Sir Charles Blunden, Bart.—At Bath, D. Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chancellor of Chichester.—At Greenwich Hospital, Lieutenant Edward de Montmorency, R.N., the only surviving son of the Rev. Redmond Morres, of Mallow, county of Cork, aged 82.—In Bloomsbury square, in the 59th year of her age, Lady Silvester, relict of the late Sir John Silvester, Kart., of Yardley House, Essex, and formerly Recorder of London.—At Thomas Dornford, Esq., aged 83, formerly member of the Court of Common Council for the City of London 38 years.—Frances Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Vice Chancellor of England aged 19.—At his residence, John-street, Fitzroy-square, on the 30th year of his age, Bernard Bayley, Esq., Assistant Commissary General, and many years at the head of the Audit Office for West India Accounts.—At Thornbury, Gloucester, aged 2 months, John Curtis, second son of John Hasbarfy, Esq., of 12, Alfred-place, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—MONDAY, Dec. 4, and during the week, THE BOHEMIANS, or The Rogues of Paris—Messrs. Lyon, G. Smith, Wright, Wilkinson, Meagher, Newcomb, Mrs. Keeley, Miss E. Romer, Mrs. F. Matthews. To which will be added, a Drama called DOMINIQUE—Mr. Formes, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Braid, Mrs. D. Lee, Mrs. Woolridge, Miss Chaplin. After which, a New Farce, called THE PIC NIC, or Husbands, Wives, and Lovers—Messrs. O. Smith, Wright, Wieland, Maynard, and Miss Woolgar, Miss Chaplin, and Mrs. F. Matthews. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement, called LA FETE DES NOTES—The Music composed by Mr. Coleman. Conductor, Celeste Stephan. Miss Bullen.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second price at 9. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7. Carriages at 11.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.
M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.

M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in effecting a New Engagement with Herr KŒNIG, who has so consented partially to abandon his projected provincial tour; Herr Kœnig will therefore perform every evening until further notice. This re-engagement, combined with the very extraordinary success of the English Quadrilles, has induced M. Jullien to extend the season until Christmas.

This prolongation will enable M. Jullien to bring forward several other novelties, composed during the past recess; in addition to which, and in order to merit the unprecedented patronage so liberally bestowed on his exertions, he has made several additions to his already extensive corps of Leaders.

MR. CHATTERTON, the celebrated Harpist, is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will perform a Solo on Wednesday evening.

The Misses FRASER are also engaged, and will appear, for the first time, at M. Prosper's Benefit, on Tuesday next, and sing one of their favourite Scotch Duetios.

The ENGLISH QUADRILLES, composed of the different styles of English Music, and introducing the effect of the Military Fifes, which has been unanimously encored each time of performance, will be played every evening.

The ROYAL IRISH and ROYAL SCOTCH QUADRILLES, still continue to be received most favourably, and will be played on alternate nights.

On Tuesday next, Dec. 5th, the Concert will be for the Benefit of M. PROSPERE, when a most attractive Programme will be presented.

Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock. Promenade and Upper Boxes, 1s. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes, £1 1s.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Reilly, Box-office of the Theatre; of Mr. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, New Bond-street; and Mons. Jullien's Office, 3, Madder-street, Bond-street.

FATHER MATHEW, THE APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS have great pleasure in informing their patrons that the above exhibition has kindly honoured them with sittings for his likeness, which is now added to the Collection. It represents a three-quarter length figure, wearing the temperance medal presented by him, and they trust gives a faithful description of one to whom Ireland is so much indebted. Admittance 1s.—Chambers of Napoleon's Relics, 6d. Open during the Christmas Week from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this Exhibition, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission to One Shilling each Person. This unique Collection, which has lately undergone a complete re-construction, consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur every display of the kind ever submitted to the public. The spacious saloon, two hundred and forty feet long, is crowded with interesting specimens of varieties. The Chinese Gallery embraces upwards of Sixty Figures as large as life, from the Mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant, attired in their native costume; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, customs, and moral life of more than three hundred millions Chinese. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection, which is open daily, from Ten till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

NOT—ICE!!! ARTIFICIAL AND FROZEN LAKE, BAKER STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the GLACIARUM, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the terms of the promises expiring on the 25th of January next, and their general unfitness and deficiency of space, the Proprietors intend to FINALLY CLOSE THE ESTABLISHMENT ON THAT DAY, which he takes the earliest opportunity of making public, to prevent disappointment to those who may not have seen and admired this unlimited wonder of novelties, which, although recently destroyed by a storm of rain, has been magically re-frozen, the snow has again fallen on the mountain rocks and trees, and the picturesque glacier formed by the cascade is again in full progress, to renew the wondrous and astonishing rapidity to the sound LAKE OF LUCERNE, now re-frozen as solid as ever, and Skaters and Sceptic Visitors are invited to come and test its accommodation for skating (the only one in the world), while the opportunity offers, with the additional attraction of SLEDGES on the Frozen Lake, for the use of Ladies and Children, without additional charge; open daily, from 10 till dusk, when it is beautifully illuminated until 12 at night. A choice band, led by Mr. Sedgwick, plays every evening to numerous Skaters; and on Monday and Thursday Evenings, for four days of the Christmas Week, viz., the 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th December, the members of the Glaciarum Skating Club will perform their elegant evolutions to music, by torch-light. Admission, 1s. Subscription for an accommodation of visitors, there will be an entrance from the Cattle Show to the Artificial Ice.—Admittance, 1s., Children, 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, a fragrant White Powder, composed of the most precious fragrant exotics. It eradicates Tartar, and spots of incipient decay from the Teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness, and fixes them firmly in the Gums. It strengthens, braces, and renders the gums of a healthy red, and bestows a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

Beware of a ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, is engraved on the Government stamp, affixed on each genuine box.

. All others are Spurious Imitations!!!

Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

A PERMANENT INDEPENDENCE may be secured by means of the IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN LOAN.—Many have acquired competence—Others realized Fortunes—and Real Wealth to the amount of £20,000, £5,000, &c., amounting to £20,170 sterling, the lowest £50, commences Dec. 1, at Vienna, under authority of the Government, and to be paid in British money. A few remaining Tickets, £3 each—6 for £15. Fifths, 12s., with Parts of Tickets, on immediate application to Mr. W. Locke 28, Wilmot-street, Strand, agent for A. J. Straus, Esq., Banker and Receiver-General, and remarkable to say that Prizes to the amount of the drawing will be sent to each Shareholder. Only a limited number of Tickets are on sale. Office hours from 12 to 5.

MORISON'S HYGEIAN MEDICINES.—An Agent for the sale of the above Medicines is to be found in every Town in the United Kingdom, and most of the principal Cities throughout the World. See that the words "Morison's Universal Medicine" are engraved with the Government Stamp affixed to each box, in white letters on a red ground, without which none has genuine. No Chemists or Druggists are allowed to sell Morison's Medicines.

The following are the principal depôts in London:—

Medical Dissenter Office, 568, Strand.	Messrs. Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.
Mr. Field, 64, Pandrast, Regent-street.	Mrs. Bancher, 128, Tottenham Court-road.
Mrs. Good, 83, Cambridge-st., Edgware-road.	Mr. Norbury, Post-office, Brentford.
Mr. Ledie, Park place, Mile End-road.	Mr. Loose, 7, Sloane-square, Chelsea.
Mr. Chappel, 84, Lombard-street, Cornhill.	Mr. Batten's Library, Clapham.
Mr. J Kaines, 20, New road, St. George's-in-the-East.	Mr. H. Langley, 43, Great Chart-street, Hoxton.
Mrs. E. Dare, 25, Watling-street.	Mr. R. Johnston, perfumer, &c., 68, Cornhill.
Mr. Bateman, 23, Great Tower-street.	Mrs. Wilson, 4, Kent-st., Bugh Holborn.

All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the Hygeian or Botanic System of Medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," also the "Hygeist," and other Hygeian publications, containing full directions for the cure of every curable complaint which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the Country and the Hygeist Office, 568, Strand, London. British Colleges of Health, Hamilton Place, New-road, London.

SECOND WEEK of the SALE of DRAPERY.—The Public are respectfully informed that the whole of the valuable and well-selected STOCK of the late firm, MADWICK and SON, 193 and 195, High Holborn (near Middle-row), will continue to be SOLD OFF during the ensuing week.

The assortment of a Draper and Tailor, and Linendraper, is so extensive as to offer this Stock at such prices as shall ensure a speedy sale. The whole has been selected with the utmost regard to style and elegance, as well as durability and economy, and amounts to upwards of £28,000 value, comprising black and coloured Cloths, Doeskins, Spindrills, Cassimeres, at 1s. 4½d. per yard; ditto Satinetts, in all colours, from 1s. 7½d. per yard, usually sold at 2s. 6d., black and coloured Cords, at 1s. 10½d. per yard, worth 2s. 6d. Several thousand French, Paisley, Cashmere, Tartan, and other Shawls, at less than one half their real value, amongst them will be found a few pairs of Real Indian Cashmere, at 21s. each, usually sold at 42s.; each, worth 21s. 6d.; ditto, 12s. 9d., well worth 25s. 6d. A few elegant Mantles, in rich scarlet and other coloured grounds, at 30s., manufacturer's cost being three guineas.

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"The frames of Mr. Bielefeld present the best characteristics of fine carving."—Art Union.
An illustrated tariff of the frames forwarded on the receipt of six postage stamps.—Works, 16, Wellington-street north, Strand.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.
THE CATHEDRAL HOTEL AND TAVERN, 48, St. Paul's Church yard, and 50, Old Change, one door from Cheapside, being most central and eligibly situate, has superior accommodation at moderate charges. Soup, Fish, and Joints, ready from One to Seven o'clock. Dinner off the joint, 1s. 6d.; with soup, fish, or entrées, 2s. Very choice old Wines and Spirits, and the celebrated Punch Rooms for private parties. Hot and Cold Baths, well-aired Beds, &c. Rest and Ca's splendid Stout, and Bass and Co.'s Pale India Ale.

VERBENA INCENSE, for Apartments.—At this season, when the atmosphere of rooms becomes vitiated by respiration or from the noxious vapours of candles and other unwholesome causes, a fragrance is afforded in VERBENA INCENSE PANTHYMIAN LEAVES which most agreeably purify the air with verbena and diffuse a most salutary and refreshing perfume throughout the apartment. Vinet Panthymian Leaves are sold in packets, with directions for use, 1s. each, at his warerooms, 4, Mad-box street, New Bond-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stocken, Quadrant; Frost, Temple bar; Johnston, Cornhill, White, ditto, &c.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.
"If you are in possession of better means,
Carefully inform me, if not, make use of these."—HORACE.
THE FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious attacks, and head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine dealers.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the KENT INDIA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from one ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is required in the sale, (the Company's Agency is only 12½ per annum, and many of the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. set or risk. Application to be made (post-paid) as above.

CUT GLASS, CHINA, and EARTHENWARE, &c.—SANDER and Co. beg to announce that their Show Rooms and Warehouses constantly receive a succession of New Patterns in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Breakfast Services, in CHINA and EARTHENWARE, in Porcelain, and in the new Transient Ware, equal in appearance to China, at a fourth the cost. The Cut Glass department comprises every article requisite for the table, decanters, claret jugs, tumblers, wines, &c.; together with all kinds of glass, of a plain and economical description, for the use of Lamps, Chandeliers, and Hall Lanterns, Papier Maché Trays, Fancy Ornaments in China, Alabaster, Ormolu, Bronze, &c., &c.—33 and 370, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite Gray's Inn-gate.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 30, Cornhill—and 26, Pall-mall, London.—Established January, 1819.
PRESIDENT.—SIR JAMES DUKE, Bart., M.P., Alderman, and Sheriff of London.
VICE-PRESIDENT.—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 9, Fitzroy-square.—With Twelve Directors.
ADVANTAGES are offered by this Institution not to be equalled by the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. Credit for the premium for participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.
N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 4s. 6d.—Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM for stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for any time required, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All persons can use Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM themselves, with ease, without the aid of a dentist, as full directions are enclosed. Prepared and sold by the Inventor, Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Sold, by his appointment, by most respectable medicine venders. Price 4s. 6d.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and to secure a permanent supply of the genuine article, the most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from the slightest impression of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds offered in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin stores, confectioners, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emerson Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury

FURS at WHOLESALE PRICES.—The RUSSIAN and CANADIAN COMPANY, 244, Regent-street, respectfully informs the nobility and gentry, that they have just received, by their recent importation, the largest and most fashionable Stock in Europe, consisting of the richest Russian and North American Sables, Russian Ermine, Sable Tippets, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs, Hats, Squirrel, &c., all of the fullest seasoned Skins, and manufactured by superior workmen at their own premises. The Public are requested to call for the purchaser, and if not approved of, taken back. The Proprietors feel assured that their system of dealing (namely that of selling goods at the lowest market prices) which has procured for them the large share of patronage they have hitherto received, will be found to be the most convenient and economical to those ladies who may honour their establishment with a call.—N.B. Furs sent for approval to Country Families. Furs repaired, altered, or allowed for in exchange. Prices of Cleaning Furs—Muffs and Boas, 2s.; Cardinals, 3s.
R. C. BOURNE, Manager for Proprietor, Russian and Canadian Company, 244, Regent-street.

DAVIDSON, PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to inform the Public, that their Composite Candles are NOW SOLD in packets of 1lb. each, having a blue label with the inscription, "Price's patent Composite Candles." This notice becomes necessary in consequence of the numerous imitations recently introduced, and often substituted for their Candles. E. P. and Co. use no arsenic in any of their processes. The price generally charged throughout the country are for PRICE'S Patent Composite Candles, 1s. per lb.—requiring no snuffing. The best composite Candles are 6 sizes and long hours; and for bedroom use tens. Price's patent Cocoa Nut Candles, 10d. per lb.—giving a beautiful light, and more pure (20), but requiring snuffing. Price's Night Mottars, 1s. 6d. per lb. an excellent substitute for rushlights; Nos. 18, 24, and 28 to the pound, to burn 12, 8, and 6 hours. Price's Glycerine Soap, 1s. per lb. Price's Wax Candles, supplied as usual. Almost every chandler throughout the country is able to supply these articles to their customers, but in case they cannot be so had, on receiving a post-office order for 2l, Price and Co. will immediately forward an assortment of the above articles, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Price's Candle Manufactory, Belmont, Vauxhall Surrey.

FIDDLE AND PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE.
A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 7s. per ounce; 10s. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.

	Fiddle			Prince Albert's		
	oz.	s.	d.	oz.	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	20	17	2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	10	7	2	7	5	0
12 Table Forks	20	17	2	10	15	0
12 Dessert ditto	10	7	2	7	5	0
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8
1 Sauce ditto	4	2	8	3	15	8
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)		1	0	0	1	0
1 Fish Slice		1	0	0	1	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		3	6	0	3	6
				1	2	0

Messrs SAVORY and SONS recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern. It is very novel, and of unexampled beauty.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE MARRIAGE OF FRED AND ALICE.

IT having been arranged that Fred. and Alice should pass their honey-moon at Greville's country house, Lucrece consented to accompany her father a week before hand, in order to prepare for their reception, and as both Fred. and Alice desired to have Caroline with them, it was decided that she, Charles, the Doctor, and Major Palgrave, should accompany them to church, and then proceed to the Hall together, with the view of making up a happy family party.

Accordingly when the day arrived—that day to which all save Caroline had long looked forward with joy—they proceeded to church; but scarcely had the ceremony commenced, when Caroline—being utterly unable to subdue her feelings—fainted before the altar.

As she was falling, Fred. caught her in his arms, and, with the assistance of Charles, carried her into the vestry. Nor would he leave her until she had been restored to a state of consciousness, when the sacred character of the place, and the solemn occasion on which they had met to hear registered in heaven that vow which—in all but that which she had held to be the one grand point—she knew that she had violated, caused her to be nearly heart broken.

Eventually, however, finding that she was sufficiently recovered to render his immediate assistance unnecessary, he left her with Charles, who, with the utmost tenderness, endeavored to soothe her, and succeeded with the trembling bride and the weeping bridesmaid.

The ceremony was then most impressively performed; and when they had re-entered the vestry, Caroline and Alice were in an instant locked in each other's arms. The prompt interposition of Charles, however, prevented another fainting scene, and when the register had been signed, they left the church and returned to the residence of Dr. Hawtree.

Charles, during the whole of this time, was exceedingly thoughtful; not even when rallied by Major Palgrave and the Doctor, in a style well calculated, on such an occasion, to excite mirth, could a smile be extorted from his face. Nor could the mind of Caroline be tranquillized. She was throughout the day wretched. Not even during the journey—although the Doctor, having been implored by Fred., used every effort in his power to cheer her—could her spirits be raised, still her tears were checked, they did not flow until she had reached the Hall, when she wept and sobbed convulsively, and, despite all her efforts to suppress her feelings, eventually fainted again.

Lucrece, however, as well as Alice, attended to her then, and their combined efforts succeeded in restoring her senses; although so far at least as to enable her to sit down to dinner with calmness; and, as Fred. and the Doctor took especial care to allow no subject to be dwelt upon which was not of a lively character, they and the Major led, and supported the conversation with so much tact, that the evening passed off mirrily.

In the morning, when they met in the breakfast-room, the Major was not allowed even to speak—except on the subject of war and politics, from which source would not suffer him to say a syllable in disparagement of Napoleon. But, he managed and that, too, without Napoleon's aid—to make the whole of the party laugh at his progress, which was that of raising the spirits and increasing the happiness of them all.

And they were, with the single exception of Caroline, happy—very happy—and even Caroline appeared to be so, conscious that if she did not thus appear, she would distress them. They, therefore, spent the morning gaily. The bride and bridegroom were allowed to be a little by themselves, but not much, seeing that they usually was in great requisition.

Just, however, as the ladies began to think about dressing for dinner, a post-chaise drew hastily up to the gate, and, immediately afterwards, to their great astonishment, out stepped Mrs. Vincent Darnley!

Her appearance threw them all at once into confusion. What could be her object? What could she want there?

"That woman daughts," said Charles, "in attempting to mar the happiness of others; but this attempt—for it is one—will signally fail. I'll go and speak to her myself."

By the time Mrs. Darnley had been admitted; and as Charles was about to leave the room, a servant appeared with a message to the effect that she must see her brother instantly, and alone.

"Well," said Greville, "if she must, she must. There's no help for it. Can't account for these things—they're far above all human comprehension."

With injunctions from Charles, Fred., Palgrave, and the Doctor, not to invite her, on any account, to stay, he then proceeded to the parlour, in which source would not suffer him to say a syllable in disparagement of Napoleon. But, he managed and that, too, without Napoleon's aid—to make the whole of the party laugh at his progress, which was that of raising the spirits and increasing the happiness of them all.

"Alexander," she cried, as he entered the room, "I am ruined! lost! utterly lost! I've been robbed, Alexander! plundered! vilely, cruelly, treacherously plundered! I am now, Alexander, reduced to utter destitution."

"Why, what has occurred, Gertrude?" What has occurred?"

"That vile wretch! Oh! that abominable brute!"

"What, your husband, Gertrude? your new husband?"

"Husband, Alexander! Never assist call him my husband."

"Well, but that's the man you allude to?"

"Yes. The villain! Oh! that I should ever have been such a *fool!* Alexander, I shall go mad!"

"Well, but what's he been up to? What's he been doing? What is it all about?"

"Should you believe it? *Would* you believe it? That—I shall lose my senses, I know I shall—that wretch, taking advantage of my absence—not content with seizing out all the money I had—has sold off my whole of my furniture, and left me!"

"Well," said Greville, "there's no accounting for these things."

"No *accounting*, Alexander! I bring him to justice. On that I'm resolved. I'll punish him—"

"But you can't Gertrude—you can't do that!—you can't punish a man for selling his own goods!"

"His own goods, Alexander! They were mine!"

"They *were*, Gertrude, before you married; but after your marriage they were his."

"Don't tell me, Alexander—I know better. I'll hind the means. I can and *will* punish that wretch if I live. But now, Alexander, you must assist me with me immediately to town."

"To town, Gertrude—I—What for

"To assist me, Alexander, in punishing that wretch"

"Well, but—hem my soul—what good can *I* do? I can do no good."

"What good can I or any other woman do in an affair of that nature alone? And to whom besides you, Alexander, am I to apply?"

"But the house is full, Gertrude—the houses is full:"

"Of what importance is that?"

"Oh, I cannot with any degree of propriety—"

"Can you with any degree of propriety, Alexander, refuse to assist *me?*"

"Oh, I'd render you willingly all the assistance in my power; but I really don't see that I can do any good!"

"You can do good, Alexander—much good. You therefore must return with me at once."

"Well, but now that he is gone, why take any more trouble about him. Let him go. What do you want to find him for? What can you do, when you have found him?"

"I'll punish him—that's what I'll do with the wretch. Let him go! I'll find him if he is to be found upon earth."

"Well, but how can I leave? It's so awkward."

"Awkward, Alexander! Look at—position—look at it!"

"Well, well! I do look at it! I do look at it! But then—"

"I insist upon your returning to town with me immediately. The chaise is at the gate, therefore come with me at once."

"What, before dinner?"

"Now! what is your dinner when compared with my ruin?"

"I think you'd better give him up at once, and let him go about his business"

"Never, Alexander"—Never!—Now, are you quite ready?"

"Oh, but I must go up to them, you know, Gertrude!—I must just tell them that I am going."

"Then go up at once, and come down to me again as soon as possible. Don't let them come here! I'll not see any one of them. The rest may, perhaps, advise you not to go; but recollect this, I'll not leave the house without you"

Greville then slowly returned to his friends. He didn't like the idea of leaving at all! He thought it hard—very hard—and the strength of that thought increased as he explained to them what had occurred.

"And now," he added gravely, "she insists on my returning to town with her immediately!"

"Nonsense," said Charles, "Absurd! You can do no good by going to town."

"That's what *I told her!*" cried Greville, "word for word. But she will, notwithstanding this, drag me to town."

"But I wouldn't be dragged!—I would go to town!—It's perfectly ridiculous!" said Fred.

"If you can do no good—and the fact is, I don't see what real good you can do—don't go," said the Major, but neither of the ladies said a word: nor would the Doctor; he thought that it would be, under the circumstances, wrong to interfere.

"But look here!" cried Greve;—"look here!—she says she'll not leave the house without me, and wherever she may be I shall, you see!—that's law."

"I'll go at once, and tell her so!" cried Fred.

"My dearest love!" said Alice, "pray do not. For my sake, dear Frederick, you will not."

"But as we to be deserted," said Greville, "she's up. Fred.! shall fly at you like a wild tigress.—Well," he added gravely, "I suppose I must go. I suppose there's no avoiding that. Well, good bye, God bless you: I shall see you again, perhaps, some time or another.—Good bye."

"Well, I would not go," said Fred.; but as it was thought generally that it would be, under the circumstances, advisable that he should go, in order to avoid all disturbance which then would have been, of course, inevitably unpleasant, no further opposition was offered. They, therefore, proceeded to bid him adieu, and to express hopes of seeing him again on the morrow, but during the confusion of shaking hands, &c., the parlour bell began to ring with unexampled violence.

"There she is!" cried Greville, "I told you she was up! Well, good bye, God bless you all. Good bye, good bye."

He then calmly returned to his amiable sister, and met with precisely the reception he expected.

"Alexander ;" she exclaimed, as he entered the room, "what on earth have you been about all this time? I told you to return to me immediately! Really, this treatment is monstrous. *Are* you ready ?"

"Yes, I am ready, Gertrude: quite ready, I only want my hat and coat."

"Have you ordered the chaise then?"

"I have not done so yet, but I will."

"You will?" she exclaimed, ringing the bell again with violence, "Heaven pity me."

"Don't be so impetuous, Gertrude don't be so impetuous."

"Impetuous!" she echoed, pacing the room with indignation.

"Oh, I'd forgotten," said Greville, "wouldn't you like to have some slight refreshment?"

"No!"

"Not a glass of wine! Have a glass of wine?"

"I'll have nothing. Your master's hat and coat," she added, addressing the servant.

The hat and coat were brought, and when they had been assisted by Alice to put on she took his arm and hurried him down to the chaise, which they entered at once and were off.

Caroline had already won the sympathy of all around her, but when, by virtue of the kindness she experienced, she became sufficiently reconciled to act as the mistress of the house, and to perform those duties—which she well knew how to perform—with the most enchanting grace, she gradually became so endeared to them, that merging, as they did merge, almost imperceptibly, all considerations having reference to her conduct to Sir Arthur, they treated her not only with respect, but with unfeigned affection.

She was not, however, happy. She could not be happy. She was conscious of being beloved by them all, it is true; but she was sorrow by her appear in their society, happiness was, in reality, a stranger to her heart. She felt her position most acutely, and that feeling induced gentleness and amiability. She saw all around her joyous, and did all she could to increase their joy. she endeavoured, in every possible way, to increase their comfort, but although she knew that these endeavours were appreciated highly, her latent grief was not therefore the less poignant.

To be concluded in our next.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 22nd ult., a comet, only visible through a telescope, was discovered near the star Gamma, of Orion, by M. Faye, an astronomer attached to the Royal Observatory at Paris.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 45.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P checks	K takes P
2. Kt to K Kt 8th, dis ch	K to K R sq *
3. Q to K R 6th	K takes Kt
4. Q to K R 7th	K takes Kt
5. Q to K Kt 7th	K moves
6. R to Q 8th	K takes R
7. Q to K 7th	K moves
8. Q to Q 7th	K takes B
9. R to Q R 8th	K takes R
10. Q to Q 8th	B interposes
11. B to K 4th	B takes B
12. Q to Q Kt 7th	B takes Q
13. P takes B, mates	

* 2. K takes Kt at K B sq

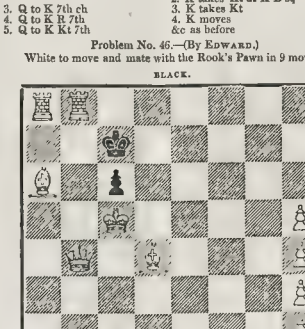
3. K takes Kt
4. K moves

&c as before

Problem No. 46.—(By EDWARD.)

White to move and mate with the Rook's Pawn in 9 moves

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

SOMNAMBULISM.—On Sunday morning, about half-past six o'clock, the police were surprised to see a man walking along the Strand towards Temple-bar, with nothing on but his shirt, and bearing in his right hand a candle and candlestick, like some unhappy wight about to go to execution. On being spoke, he told them that he was a stone-mason, living in Drury-lane, and had been dreaming that he was going to his work in Whitechapel.

The agents acting for his majesty King Leopold in this country have made another large purchase of prize bulls, rams, and ewes, for the purpose of improving the breed of horned cattle and sheep in Belgium. On Tuesday 12 bulls of the best English breed, 15 rams, and 30 ewes, were shipped off for Ostend on account of the Belgian government; making a total of 80 bulls, 100 milch cows, and 300 rams and ewes, that have been exported from England to Antwerp and Ostend within the last few weeks by the agents.

THE VALUE OF AN ACTOR.—The celebrated Bouffé has abandoned an engagement with the Theatre of the Gymnase, and transferred his talents to the Variétés. He does so legally, paying the penalty of 100,000 francs (£4000) to the administration of the Gymnase. This sum eventually rests at the charge of the Théâtre des Variétés; but, as its treasury could not muster the whole sum, Bouffé has authorized the latter to be repaid him out of the great profits he is expected to realise for his new masters.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Last week's publication of this journal presents to the metropolitan public a striking and faithful representation of the most interesting scenes and prominent actors in the present all-engrossing state prosecutions in Dublin. In entering for the public taste in this particular, the proprietors have most happily ascertained the attractive nature of the subject chosen, and the ability with which the design has been executed. In fact, they have robbed the Dublin public of the monopoly of the gratification of imparted curiosity, and have afforded to the London public generally a lively and satisfactory representation of the Hibernian "lions." The venerable judges form a very pretty *tableau*. Their facial characteristics are faithfully defined, and they all seem, at the same time, on the qui vive, ready to pounce upon what might be expected from their ordinary quietude, by the interesting nature of the proceedings. "The conspirators," particularly the youthful ones, seem proud of their position: while on the centre of all the artist was rendered more difficult in combining fidelity, as regarded the present appearance, with the preservation of that expression of countenance with which the generality of people are so familiar.—*Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 27.

STRANGE COINCIDENCES.—Some days since a statesman and academician, in the course of a conversation which took place in the library of the French National Institute, observed that, in the middle of each century for the last five hundred years, some great social crisis had occurred in Europe. "In 1440," said he, "it was the art of printing which created a revolution. In 1550, it was Luther who shook the foundation of Catholicism" In 1650 it was Bacon and Descartes who demolished the infallibility of Aristotle. In 1750, it was philosophy which triumphed and prepared the revolution of 1789. We approach the year 1850, and it is evident society is preparing for some great and general renovation.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—[From a Barbadoes paper.]—On the 22d of August, as the brig Rowena was lying in Lagunyea Roads, the weather perfectly calm, she discovered the vessel moving and coming among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I gave orders to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not, but, to my surprise, I found a monstrous monster entangled fast to the buoy rope, and, moving the vessel slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flattish shape, something like a devil fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Length from end of the tail to end of the tusks, 18 feet; from wing to wing, 26 feet; the mouth, 4 feet wide; and its weight 3502 lbs.—C. S. DILL.

On Thursday morning the residence of O. C. Codrington, Esq., of Kilmeston, Hants, was broken into and robbed of property to an immense amount

The shop of Mr. John Randall, of Holt, Norfolk, was robbed of nearly fifty expensive watches, on Wednesday night, by a burglarious means.

The report that Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P. for Belfast, had been appointed to a post in India, has been contradicted.

A seaman named Cole, lately returned with his ship from Guernsey, was on Thursday charged with having in his possession 2lbs. of foreign manufactured tobacco which had not paid duty. The statement made by the sailor was, that he had bought the tobacco for 10d. per lb. in Guernsey, and was taking it as a present for his brother. The magistrate, Mr. Bullantine, dismissed the case, as he was doubtful if any clause in the Customs Act would reach it.

EXAMPLES OF COMPARATIVE SPEED.

In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings, size and construction seem to have little influence. In illustration of this a few curious instances may be cited.—"The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces a day; a snail will travel one hundred and fifty seconds; while the rein deer has been known to travel nine miles in one minute, length in less than an hour. "The American swan, says Audubon, "when passing with a moderate wind in its favour, and it could find no other, certainly travels at the rate of one hundred miles an hour." I have often, continues the writer, "timed the flight of the goose, and found a mile a minute a common rapidity; but when the last species, in changing its winter quarters, flies in harness, two and two with other species, in close order, it seems nearly twice as rapid, and to ride the velocity. An elk runs a mile in five minutes on safe ice can run the same distance in one; and it has been calculated that did the elephant possess the sublime power of the flea it could leap from Hyde Park corner to Greenwich at a bound, clearing the dome of St. Paul's by the way. This last instance outdoes our favourite, Carlotta Grisi.

THE POLITICAL MURPHY

An extract from G. T. F. Smith's "Parliamentary Predictions."—Fate of the Belgian Ministry. From the commencement of January, 1844, to the 28th of the month, *grounded* the chambers may be sitting at the time, an affecting crisis will occur to King Leopold's Ministry, tending to their complete change or resignation; and they will be *defeated* on a measure of great importance. This judgment is given or founded upon the same principle as enabled the author to predict the resignation of the three British Cabinets.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

On Thursday his Royal Highness Prine Albert, attended by Mr. Anson and the Earl of Jersey, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel, went out to shoot. The Prince first went in a boat on the water, duck shooting, and shot two ducks. He then went in a cover shooting, and killed 60 pheasants, 25 hares, 8 rabbits, and 1 woodcock. The Prince of Saxe Weimar accompanied his Royal Highness. About 200 head of game were killed by the whole party. At a few minutes past four his Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and some of the most distinguished guests, left Drayton Manor for Lichfield, the inhabitants of which place did everything that their loyalty could suggest, in order to give her Majesty and her Royal Consort a becoming reception. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Rutland, were in an open carriage. On their appearance they were greeted with the most cheering. The Duke of Buccleuch, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, and other gentlemen, rode on horseback. There are two interesting circumstances connected with Lichfield, the fact of its being the birth-place of Dr. Johnson, and the magnificence of its cathedral.

At the entrance to the city, on the Tamworth side, the Mayor, corporation, and other authorities, were in waiting to receive her Majesty, and they delivered up the mace with the usual forms. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return it. A procession of men, horses, and carriages was also formed, which accompanied her Majesty through the town. The royal party entered Lichfield at about five minutes past four o'clock, and were received in the manner enthusiasm by the people Her Majesty passed down St. John-street and Bird-street to the Cathedral, where the Dean of Lichfield and the other clerical authorities received her. Her Majesty and the royal party were then escorted over the cathedral, and all the most remarkable features among its contents were pointed out to her.

It was about a quarter before four o'clock when the royal *cortége* left Lichfield, on the road to Farnworth. Her Majesty, in addition to her escort of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, was attended for some distance by many of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, on horseback.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Thursday afternoon, to honour the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley with a visit at his seat, Hall Barne Park, Bucks. His Royal Highness travelled from town by the Great Western Railway to Slough.

The Duke of Cleveland has given £50, and the Duke of Sutherland £10, additional subscriptions, to Dawley (Shropshire) Church.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—Thursday being St. Andrew's Day, the 176th anniversary meeting of this corporation took place at the Hall, Crane-court, Fleet-street. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., presided. Mr. Adam, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that during the last year, 300 cases of distress had been relieved in each month, and pensions paid in addition to 80 aged and infirm persons, natives of Scotland. Annuities had also been granted to 65 individuals to their native land. The meeting then proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Cuming was appointed chaplain. The anniversary dinner took place in the evening at Anderton's Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Duke of Sutherland in the chair. The amount of the subscriptions exceeded £300, the noble chairmen being a contributor of £50, and the Rev. Mr. Cuming of £10.

DUBLIN NOV. 29.—Mr. O'Connell is to leave Dublin on Saturday, for Limerick to attend the dinner to be given to Mr. Smith O'Brien in that city on Monday. From Limerick Mr. O'Connell is to proceed to Durrynane Abbey, where he will remain until the beginning of January.

The Franklin, for Liverpool, was aground on the S. W. Bar of the Mississippi about the End ult. The Premier pass, from Quebec to Barbadoes, and the Java, from Quebec to Chatham, were wrecked near Cape Chat early in the present month: crew saved.

SIR THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Governors on the 29th ult., Mr T. B. Burbidge was unanimously elected Treasurer, in the room of Mr. Abel Chapman, resigned, who held the office upwards of 43 years.

Mr. Horace Mason exhibited a model of an improved mode of aerial machine, at Wallis's Rooms, St. James's. There was another announced similar exhibition on the same day, which turned out to be a hoax, as we have elsewhere stated.

ANTI CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League took place on Thursday evening at Covent Garden Theatre, which was, as usual, crowded by a ticket-admitted audience. The regular chairman of the League, Mr. Wilson, took his station on the central platform, with Mr. Villiers on a raised seat at his right, and Mr. Cobden at his left. Mr. Wilson opened the business of the meeting, and Mr. Cobden, Mr. Lambert (chairman of Mr. Bouverie's committee at Salisbury), Col. Thompson, and Mr. Bright, M.P., addressed the assemblage, after which the meeting broke up.

The Jury, in the Court of Exchequer, which has been engaged during a few days with the case of the Customs Information against Mr. Blake, on Thursday found a verdict for the Crown, estimating the goods in question at £1450, the effect of which verdict is to impose a penalty upon the defendant of £4500.

SAVINGS BANK.—The annual meeting of the Surrey Savings Bank, the anniversary meeting and general election of this charity, founded in 1818, by the late Peter Hervé, for granting pensions to aged tutors, governesses, and other worthy but distressed members of the middle class of society, in reduced circumstances, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Duke of Richmond in the chair; when the report for the present year showed the continued prosperity of the institution.

ACCIDENT TO THE PACKET SHIP.—The new London packet ship Sheffield, Captain Popham, left Liverpool on the 5th October, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, hardware, salt, &c., consigned to R. Kermit, Esq. Arrived off Fire Island, she took a pilot on Saturday, 18th inst., who left her in charge of Mr. Fish from E.S.E. with rain. At about 1 P M., while in the act of hauling on the wind for the purpose of standing off, went ashore on the east bank, a short distance to the northward of Barnes. In a short time the sea made a complete breach over her, the ship straining very heavily. She was, however, got off on Thursday, and towed to the city by the steamers Hercules and Wave, and placed near the Screw Dock. The unexpected fortune would have fallen to any country gentleman, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern—the Duke of Richmond in the chair; when the report for the present year showed the continued prosperity of the institution.

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POLICE-GUILDHALL.—On Friday, *W. Morgan*, a journeyman tailor, who on Wednesday made some frightful disclosures relative to the state of the tailoring trade in the Metropolis, appeared, by appointment, before Sir Peter Laurie, surrounded by a number of his fellow-workmen, when several of them made some heart-rending statements, which fully bore out the former details. Sir Peter Laurie said that he deeply sympathised with them, and hoped the investigation would lead to some good. The meeting then dissolved Sir Peter, retired.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday a young man named *Erie* was charged with attempting to destroy himself, by jumping from Waterloo-bridge on the night before The policeman on duty stated that he had rescued the prisoner, and was hoisting only by his hands. He stated he was an artist, and having no where to sleep made him do what he did. He, however, refused to give his place of residence, and seemed much ashamed of his conduct. He was discharged, after a suitable reprimand.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Yesterday a poor woman named Redburn stated to Mr. Burrell that she was in the greatest possible distress, having two children, and had only 5lbs of bread to subsist upon until the next Wednesday. Her husband had been for many years a soldier, and had a pension of 1s. 6d. a day; about a month ago, however, he received a dreadful injury, having made away with every article he could, to procure drink. She had been before two magistrates at the Sessions House, who had set aside two-thirds of the above-named sum to the parish for her support, but all she had received was 10lbs. of bread; and, to add to her trouble, she was in a very ill state of health.—The magistrate thought it was a very hard case, and sent for the relieving officer, who attended, and said he had only power to give bread, which he knew was of the same.—Mr. Burrell said he ought to do so at once; she was only asking for her own. He ordered money to be given her to purchase food, &c., in the meantime.

UNPARALLELED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Friday, *William Clewsley*, a master turner, residing in Oakley-street, Lambeth, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Cottingham, charged with attempting to murder his wife, by striking her on the head with a hatchet. The immediate object of the prisoner's vengeance attended, with her head bound up, and, with some difficulty, gave her evidence She stated, that, about twelve o'clock, on Tuesday night, the 21st ult., the prisoner came home intoxicated. He then ordered her to leave his house, and on the present employer's stand, on the previous night, waited at the back-door of the complainant's house for his successor, whom he intended to thrash. Not, however, meeting him, and finding the door open he entered the dressing-room and ransacked underneath, the son, to wait for the boy. He fell asleep, in which state he remained till the noise of Mr. Long's entrance aroused Him. He was remanded for further evidence.

FIRE AT HOLLOWAY.—During this week a barley stack, the property of Mr. Gooch, of Horningham, has been destroyed by fire. Two hundred guineas reward has been offered.—Also the stack yard of Mrs. Brown of Rothwell, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, was destroyed, as well as a range of boat and waggon houses. Fifty pounds reward has been offered.

FATAL FIRE NEAR BROADWAY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A most calamitous fire broke out in a barn and stack, on Wednesday morning, in a large farm-house, in Willersley, by which the house and furniture were completely destroyed; and the farmer's wife and five young children, and a charwoman, were burnt to death The farmer (Mr. Rissell) and three of his sons escaped through a window with much difficulty, but the rooms were so filled with smoke that the rest of the family were soon suffocated, and the mother of the children could not be prevailed upon to fly with her husband, and leave the young children to perish.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

LESSONS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

SILENT AND SOLITARY SYSTEM AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BEFORE TRIAL.

As the criminal causes progress, and the trials at session indicate the amount of innocence persecuted, or of crime offending and afflicting the community, the careful watcher of events will not fail to discover two very serious subjects for reflection and regret, both in the punishment awarded under suspicion, before trial, to those who are afterwards proved innocent; and in one savage order of that which follows conviction upon the guilty when trial is o'er. In the latter instance, we allude to the dreadful infliction of solitary confinement under the silent system—as part of the penalty often of comparatively venial offences—and always, in our conviction, too refined in its torture, and melancholy in its results, even for the more extreme cases of depravity, which it is intended to correct. We have been horror-struck at the recent reports of confirmed insanity accruing to hapless prisoners from this barbarous application of a cruelty of law. We are sure that it is not a Christian retribution, or one which Heaven can sanction from the tribunals of human justice,—to shut up the heart—to silence the spirit—to chain the tongue—to weary thought into idiocy with its solitariness—to put away the erring creature from all converse with his kind—to leave hope no utterance—despair no consolation—agony no complaint;—to bury all love in sullenness—all memory of the past in mad endurance of the present,—to set the senses riot amid a confusion of sorrows—to let the mind die out of grief into chaos—to open the gates of the brain to a wild and withering insanity—until the godhead of intellect and the grace of reason have departed—and then while what was once a man—is irreclaimably a maniac—to send him from the prison that has made him mad to rave away his existence in an asylum for the mad alone; This is a stretch of human power which Heaven would not delegate, and man has no right to enforce—and yet we hear it calmly canvassed from the lips of legislators—applauded by the bland voices of experimentalists and mock philosophers—permitted in the exercise of the legal functions of our magistrates—and in open and active operation in our prisons upon criminals, for whom it destroys their senses without annihilating their sins. In America, the dreadful system of silent and solitary confinement has created an amount of insanity perfectly frightful—and shuddering pictures of it have been drawn by travellers—and painted with dryer but still truth-speaking force, even in the reported evidence of official men. In France, it has shocked a community to whom a cruelty has not always proved repulsive—but who behold this terrible one with unaffected dread. In England it has planted its accursed foot, and already the statistics of the gaols in which it is practised are displaying insanity in letters broad and deep. To Bedlam!—to Bedlam is the common cry—and an idiot lad who was erewhile a thief in the Model Prison, may have paid with his reason for a penny roll! It is only a few days back that two boys were sentenced to spend the last week of a short imprisonment in solitary confinement for stealing a loaf of bread—while an elder lad, who was their inferred accessory, was doomed to three weeks of the same torture, to terminate a longer term of previous confinement! Verily, there was more than the pound of flesh extorted for that loaf of bread!

Under what code of morality—if we justify this sort of punishment at all—*can* we justify its application to the tender years of childhood? If it drives hale men mad, and breaks the hearts of old and hardened sinners, how shall youth endure it—how shall humanity suffer to see it endured? Indeed, indeed, it is a crying and a cruel sin, and let us implore at the hands of our legislators for its immediate abolition. It utterly disgraces, not only the civilization, but the Christianity of the land; it is a cancer in our criminal code, and let us, for the love of Heaven and its mercy, exterminate and cut it out. Sickness and madness are what no imprisonment should be allowed to produce, for the life and the reason of a sinning fellow-creature should be left to the disposal of God alone.

So much for our abhorrence of the solitary and silent system as it has been brought under our notice, both by the reports of insanity and the sentences at recent courts. And now with reference to the other subject of the punishment of prisoners—afterwards proved to be innocent before trial. This is a point which we are confident demands the earnest attention of society. We know that police magistrates are not always the most perfect in their law—that commitments for trial (often with a dogged refusal to take bail) are as reckless as they are frequent; that grand juries find true bills upon evidence *ex-parte*, and that the accused party has no chance of standing upon the justice of his country until he tries itself, be the law ever so faulty which committed him, or his own innocence ever so palpably assured. There have been several cases in point during the present sessions, of the great hardships attending upon these facts. In one or two instances, gentlemen were committed by magistrates—and when they were brought to trial the judges have stopped the case—and even the accusing counsel has intimated a doubt of whether he had really after all any charge of felony to bring! The station of life of the accused enabled them to bail themselves before the Court of Queen's Bench—but had their position been poor and humble, they must have remained in Newgate for nearly a month—instead of for the four days only, for which as it was they were confined. Now for rich or poor, wrongfully accused, this is a deplorable hardship—and we contend lustily that there should be some intermediate place of confinement provided for persons not brought to trial. To be obliged, when perfectly innocent, to undergo the discipline of such a gaol as Newgate—to herd with persons accused of every crime—to sleep in their corrupt society and shudder at their ribald mirth when you would fain that all lips around you were stirred by prayer alone—to be debarred the visits of friends—to partake only the felon's diet, to perform the menial offices awarded to all prisoners—without distinction of former condition or rank—to be consigned "far, far, behind thick-ribbed and tripled gates," at four o'clock in the afternoon to your sleepless couch—to feel yourself surrounded by all the elements of terror—breathing the very atmosphere of guilt and death—to know that in consigning you to that dungeon Ruin has given you her first embrace—and society will shun and the world know you as one who has been in Newgate for some crime, of which its charity will not pause to enquire whether you were acquitted or not—to endure all this is something more than innocence is prepared for, or justice should expect. Yet all this is undergone by prisoners waiting for trial, week after dreary week—and when, at last, the consolation of acquittal meets them—or the judge stops the case, and impliedly informs them that they had no business to be there at all—they tearfully or indignantly ask themselves, "Why! why! have we suffered this bitter degradation?"—and society returns them neither a reply nor a redress!

This is not a civilized way of clearing the approaches to justice, and we repeat, that nothing is more imperatively required than a proper distinction between "before" and "after" trial,—and a fair and considerate treatment of all classes of prisoners as innocent, until a jur of their country shall have pronounced them guilty.

HER MAJESTY AT CHATSWORTH.—THE GRAND ENTRANCE.—See page 376.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 4

The affairs of Spain have turned out as I anticipated, and if you refer to my letters, you will find that I foretold all that has occurred. M. Olozaga is no more minister: he was *driven* from office nominally by the Queen, but literally Narvaez and Serrano, on the 20th. No one was acquainted with Spain or the Government supposed that M. Olozaga would remain long at the head of the Government. His opponents were numerous and powerful. The Moderates, notwithstanding his recent reconciliation with Christine hated him for his ungentlemanly conduct to the Queen Mother on her quitting Spain, and only made use of him as a stepping-stone to power. The Liberals placed no faith in him, and regarded him as a renegade. Hence numerous defections from among the Moderates and Ultra-Liberals, and the nomination of M. Pidel, one of the satellites of Espartero, as President of the Congress! The new ministry is not formed, but it is a curious fact, that Serrano remains in office, and will form a part of the new administration. The Moderates now govern the Queen, and consequently the country, but can they for any length of time maintain their present position? In my opinion, decidedly not. Olozaga will intrigue, Lopez will intrigue, Christine will intrigue, the army will intrigue, for it is a fact, although the heads of army are favourable to the Moderates, the majority of the officers and serjeants are their deadly enemies. Besides, they will have to contend with the municipal Council of Madrid, and the disorganised National Guards. The former have already declared that they never would consent to be governed by the Moderates and the latter are prepared to take up arms against them when the force for action shall have arrived. In the meantime, the greatest disorder and anarchy reign in Madrid, and the streets are nightly filled with armed bands. On the 30th, a placard was posted, declaring that it was the duty of the Government to re-organise the National Guards, gave great offence to the people, and in a very few hours, two hundred armed men, dressed in terrific style, assembled before the Town-house, and before the Place de la Constitution, shouting, "The National Guards for ever!" "Death to the Traitors!" "Liberty or Death!" "Down with the Ministers," "The National Independence for ever." Sixty of these brigands, marched towards the house of the Minister of War, General Oraa, who was on duty there, put the guard immediately under arms, and ordered a company of the infantry, supported by cavalry, to clear the place. The troops fired a few shots in the air, and then made a charge, by which about fifteen of the rioters were wounded. Some arrests were made, and the mob dispersed. The same night Narvaez was shot at, and again the miscreants escaped. And yet the French newspaper publishes M. Madoz's flattering picture of the Paris populace. In the following terms, gives a fair statement of the present state of affairs in Spain. "We were far," says the journal, "from suspecting yesterday, on reading the letter of M. Olozaga, that this superb progression was the dying song of the swan. A telegraphic despatch informs us that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, has been withdrawn from M. Olozaga. He had brought forward Mr. Pidel, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies; but the opposition would not have him, and elected M. Pidel. The Ministers, thus defeated, demanded the dissolution of the Cortes. To this the Queen would not consent, and Ministry of almost the preceding day was dismissed. A new ministerial crisis. This is probable, for the most complete anarchy continues to reign in the Government, and the excitement of the public mind is greater now than ever. The moderates, whose succour was applied for, are proud of their triumph, and they hold with a league six thousand bayonets, proclaimed as the man fitted to govern, in defiance from authority having scarcely grasped it, a coalition formed within a period of twenty-four hours, and in the same Chamber which had brought him into office. In the meantime, Madrid is in a state of agitation almost every mind—this reaction that is preparing is generally suspected, and we again see put forward the system of Queen Christina, and every body perceives that a new civil war must soon be the result of inflamed passions." The Journal des Débats adds more, and describes the state of the capital to be most alarming; it adds, that the hatred between the Moderates and the Ultra Liberals had risen to such a height, that daily blood was being shed. The Ultra Liberals now openly threaten to the insurrection which drove Espartero from Spain, Narvaez, when remonstrated with by his friends for forming a coalition with his enemies, the Ultra Liberals, replied, *Vereant dummodo tantum oderint*. This cannot be the favourable augurate, it means, "Let me act, you will soon see to whom the *cake* belongs." It was reported on the frontier, that Olozaga had been arrested, but I believe this not to be true; it is probably *originated* from the fact, that M. Olozaga having been seized by the *Heraldo* with treason, brought an action against the proprietors of that paper. Let us now wait for the new comedy—the Ministry to be formed by General Serrano and Frias—the first act will, in all probability be a dissolution of the Cortes—the second, another civil war—the finale will be dreadful!

We have nothing very interesting from Catalonia. Prim has issued a proclamation declaring the confiscation of the property of all those who aid and assist another; this officer still holds possession of Fort Figueras, makes frequent sorties, and greatly annoys the Queen's troops. Barcelona is tranquil; already have the following journals appeared:—*El Corresponsal, Diario de Avisos, Lucesas, La Preservadad, La Verdad, El Genio*, and *El Imparcial*; a new paper was advertised as soon to appear under the title, *Dominus Vobiscum*.

The friend from Madrid to whom I referred in my letter of the 29th nights since the mail from Madrid to Bayonne was stopped by a band of robbers near the wood of Aranda; the passengers were stripped of everything they had about them, but were not ill-treated.

ITALY

The last accounts from the Papal States this week are more satisfactory than the last; many arrests have, however, been made, and, amongst others, several priests belonging to the garrison of Ancona.

In the higher circles it was generally reported that the object of the secret mission of Prince Carini to Madrid was to solicit the hand of Isabella for a scion of the house of Naples, and that the pretension was supported by M. Guizot.

Cardinal Charles-Marie-Pediconi died on the 21st November, at Rome. The Cardinal was born at Benevento, on the 2nd of November, 1760, and was raised to the sacred purple by Pius VII, on the 13th of March, 1823.

The *Cologne Gazette* states from Naples, November 14, that the British Ambassador at that Court has declared to the government, that independently of all other considerations connected with the occupation of the island of Lampedusa, the Neapolitans, England can never permit it to be made a colony for convicts, on account of the vicinity of the island of Malta.

Accounts from Bocagna of the 25th ult., state, that the bands of malefactors had recently infested the district of Galliera had been dispersed, and that several of the individuals who composed them were in the hands of justice. Their chief, Thiarella, had succeeded in effecting his escape. The prisoners are to be tried by a civil tribunal.

GERMANY

A letter from Berlin, of the 27th November, says, that a company had been formed in the Prussian capital, for guaranteeing travellers by railroads from accidents. The society undertakes to pay a certain sum, in proportion to the gravity of the accident. Should a person be killed, his family will receive the amount. No public are not to be called on to pay anything to the society, but the directors railroads are to give it a trifling sum for every traveller. It was expected that royal sanction would be given to this novel undertaking.

The naturalist Schemper, after having resided for six years in Abyssinia, had obtained for himself an excellent position with King Theo, who has appointed him engineer of an extensive district. In one of his letters he says, "I am now proprietor of a vast district, containing many thousand inhabitants, and over which I am Sovereign, like a Count of the Empire of the middle ages. But I am poor; there is nothing on it but corn, arms, and cattle. Money is scarce, and I am willing to procure it by the violent means used by the great men of Abyssinia."

The Governor of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has contracted a loan with the house of Solomon, for the sum of 1,500,000 thalers, at three-and-a-half per cent, to meet the expense of that part of the Berlin and Hamburg railroad which will run through its territories.

HANOVER, Nov. 26.—It is probable that the Assembly of the States will not be convoked before April next.

FRANCE

The Government journals are very angry with the Legitimists for addressing the Duke de Bordeaux as their king. The *Journal des Débats* says, "M. Berryer and his colleagues must be called upon to explain what they did with their titles Deputies at the Court of the Duke of Bordeaux, and how they can reconcile their fidelity to the King of the French with that species of a proclamation of a king of France whom M. Chabot does not recognise. They have enjoyed the gratification of this scandalous adventure. Their time now expires it. We shall wait to see them at the bar of the Chamber of Deputies."

The King and the Royal Family will quit St. Cloud on the 10th, to take up their ordinary residence in the Tuileries. It is said that the King intends paying a short visit to Chateau d'Eu.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce has named a commission, composed of Messrs. Cosse Lefevre, Michel, and Bourdon, to examine and report on the project of a colonization of French Guyana.

It is the 27th of the present month that Louis Philippe will, for the thirteenth time, preside at the opening of the Chambers. The first was the session which began 1830, on the 3rd of August; then the 23rd July, 1831; 19th of November, 1832; 20th of April, 1833; the 31st of July, 1834; the 29th of December, 1835; the 27th of December, 1836; the 18th of November, 1837; the 17th December, 1838; the 5th November, 1840; the 27th December, 1841; and the 25th July, 1842.

It is confidently reported that an Anglo-French company has been formed, and intends to apply for the privilege of constructing a railroad between Paris and Lyons, branching from the Corbeil road. M. Charles Laffite, of Paris, and Mr. J. H. Ashwood, of London, appear at the head of this new undertaking.

Last week was placed in front of the house No. 34, Rue de Richelieu, a fine black marble slab, with the following inscription, "Moliere died in this house, on the 17th of February, 1673, aged 51 years."

It will have been remarked that the triumphal arch at the Barrier del' Etoile is in an unfinished state. It is intended, so I am informed, to place twenty four colossal statues round it, representing the most celebrated captains of the empire.

Eight cases of *bas relief*, from the ruins of the ancient temple the Parthenon, have reached Paris, and are intended as a gift to the Royal Society of *Beaux-arts*.

The Jesuits are working hard in every parish to form associations of their order. They possess a magnificent house, Nos. 18 and 20, Rue des Postes.

The weather is particularly mild, so much so that we have several almond trees in blossom

From the 1st of January next, police guardians will be stationed in each street night and day, to protect the inhabitants from the robberies almost hourly committed.

On Friday last was presented for the first time at the Opera Comique, the long-announced opera, in one act, called "The Slave of Camoens" The libretto by M. St. Georges, the music by M. de Flotow. The poem is well written and interesting. M. de Flotow, although previously highly represented as a composer of great merit, has, in his present opera, surpassed any that he has yet written. The music is melodious, graceful, and, if I may use the expression, *en bon ton*. The opera was received with the greatest enthusiasm, by a crowded house of the *élite* of our fashionable circles. I am sure that were "The Slave of Camoens" to be adapted to the English stage, it would have an immense success.

With the exception of the opera of M. de Flotow, we have had nothing fresh in the musical world, since my last. Persiani's "Fantasma" will be brought out this week, at the Italian Opera. Mario, Ronconi, Formasari, and Morelli, will appear in it.

Doehler has quitted Florence for Genoa; he intends passing the winter in France. Dreyschock is giving concerts, with great success, in all the principal cities on the Rhine.

GREECE.

The new National Assembly of Greece was opened at Athens, on the 20th ult. by the King in person, who made a speech from the throne, in which he said, "Free municipal laws, provincial councils, and trials by jury, were the precursor, of representative government in Greece. Our task is now to place the crowning stone on the edifice, by the introduction and establishment of a Constitution."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.—The Greek revolution gains gradually on the provinces bordering upon Turkey. Some bands of Rayahs have assembled in the neighbourhood of Janina and of Monastirca; but there are several Mussulmans among them. Their object, however, is principally pillage. But if collisions between these bodies of Christians and of Mussulmans should take place, the peace not only of Turkey but of Europe will be endangered. The Ottoman Porte, which pretends to throw itself into the arms of France and England, is nevertheless full of suspicion. It is believed that in the Assembly a motion will be made to give King Otho the title of King of the Greeks, instead of King of the Hellenes. The Porte attributes the recent promotion of the elections of the political refugees from Macedonia, an attack upon its rights, as it considers them still Turkish subjects, though residing in Greece. The Divan is placing a considerable force on the Greek frontier. Omar Pacha has marched to Monastira with more than 10,000 men. Namik Pacha is also going with several battalions Prince Alexander has detached himself insensibly from Russia, and he now appears to follow the impulse that will be given to him by the French cabinet. The troubles in Bosnia are not yet ended. Kiamil Pacha, who long resisted the Russians in that country, has been appointed Governor.

Nov. 13.—Halil Pacha was deposed last week. He is succeeded by Fethi Ahmed Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law. This change may be attributed to the execution of the Armenian; and it is fortunate that so conspicuous an individual could be pointed out, whose character could give the indignant complaints of the representatives of the three powers, and rendered a compliance with their demands not only feasible, but advisable. It was with difficulty that Rizn Pacha himself escaped the anger of the Sultan, upon the communication of the decision of the plenipotentiaries were brought to his notice. Rizn Pacha has at last obtained the appointment of Reschid Pacha as envoy to Paris, hoping thereby to get rid of a dreaded rival.

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 23.—The Pacha left for Assouan on the 9th instant, having previously made some private sales of produce, which occasioned a strong remonstrance from the French Consul-General, who complained of the injustice to the other parties in thus favouring a few. The consequence has been, that his Highness has since refused to sell anything except by the medium of the public auction. It is expected that the Pacha will only be absent a month or six weeks.

HAYTI.

By an arrival from Hayti, of the 14th ult., we find that the French Government has consented to delay the prosecution of its claims, under the treaty of 1838, until the establishment of a definitive Government in that country. It appears that Hayti is far from being quiet. In Jeremie, the inhabitants were fearful of inroads from the mountains. They expected to be plundered and murdered. So great was their alarm on the 10th, that men, women, and children turned out almost en masse, and formed a line of defence with barrels of sand, &c. Nothing serious, however, had occurred up to the 14th.

AMERICA.

The Hottinguer, Captain Bursley, arrived in the Mersey, on Tuesday night, bringing New York papers to the 19th ult. Captain Bursley has run his vessel across the Atlantic in fifteen days, from land to land. His advices are three days later than those brought by the Acadia, which left the steam-ship via Boston.

The Twenty-eighth Congress will assemble at Washington, in two weeks from Monday next. In the Senate, parties will stand:—Whigs twenty-nine, Locos twenty-three, giving a majority of six. In the House of Metsrs. Locos number 15 or 17, are Van Buren's men, the others for Calhoun, Johnson or Buchanan for President.

CANADA.—The seat of Government resolutions were adopted in the Legislative Council without debate, the protesting members being absent; and on the 10th instant both Houses waited on the Governor with the address to the Queen, asking the selection of Montreal as the permanent Metropolis reserved for transmission to London. A meeting of the citizens was held at Kingston, to take measures for sending delegates to London, for the purpose of remonstrating against the removal of the seat of Government. Nearly £300 was subscribed on the spot, to defray expenses.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Oriental steam-packet, bringing the Overland Mail from India and China, arrived at Malta on the 25th inst., and left Alexandria on the 28rd; the Peninsula steamer, for Marseilles, carrying on the mail on the same day. It was despatched from Bombay by the Atalanta steamer on the 1st of November. By the arrival of this mail we have news from Bombay of that date; from Calcutta, October 21; Ceylon, October 22; Macao, August 28; Canton, August 4; Hong Kong, August 24; Nankin, August 24; Delhi, October, 21; Lahore, October 12, Madras, October 31, Manilla, July 30; Mauritius, July 30; Soinde, October 15, and Singapore, September 16.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.

THE PUNJAUB

The main topic of interest during the month has been the terrible revolution at Lahore, intimation of the outbreak of which, and of the butcheries which marked its commencement, arrived at Loodiana on the 21st of September. Subsequent accounts have put us in possession, not only of the events which succeeded the massacre of Shere Sing and his family, but of full details of the circumstances attending that deed of wickedness and atrocity. Immediately after the assassination of Shere Sing, the minister of the Maharajah, which was current at the time of the dispatch of the last mail, has been confirmed by authentic tidings. He was treacherously murdered by Ajeet Sing, the son of Alexander of the Punjaub; and Dhiaht, not long afterwards, met his death during the siege of the citadel of Lahore, which was undertaken by Heera Sing, with the view of avenging the slaughter of his father, Dhyan Sing. The result of the siege was, that a supposed son of Runjeet Sing, the old "Lion of Lahore," named Dhuleep Sing, was raised to the throne. Heera Sing taking the post of Prime Minister. Thus matters at present stand. Nothing whatever is known as to the policy which will be pursued by Lord Ellenborough—whether he will at once interfere in the affairs of the distracted state, or for a while hold the decline interfering at all. In this state of uncertainty, speculations as to the future are to be based on the indications of passing events, or on mere rumour. The report is, that an army of observation, upwards of 30,000 strong, is about to be assembled on the Sciklı frontier, and this, I think, may be depended upon. The Army of Exercise is still to be organised on the banks of the Jumna. The Bengal troops ordered to Scinde for the purpose of relieving the Bombay regiments which at present occupy that province, have all been countermanded, and are for the present to remain at Ferozepore. The accounts given by different writers of the manner of Shere Sing's murder very considerably differ. All, however, seem to agree that the revolution was brought about by a band of conspirators, and that of these Dhyan Sing was the chief. It is now said that the event was hastened by a declaration on the part of Shere Sing, while intoxicated, to the effect that he proposed availing the first favourable opportunity of making away with his ministers and wholly, and in due course, come to the ears of the intended victim. Ajeet Sing, the minister's principal confederate, was, at the time appointed, on the 14th of September. It was agreed that Sher Sing that he should proceed on the following day to review the troops of Ajeet Sing, and endeavour to gain their good will, by bestowing honours and rewards on the officers. On this suggestion, he acted—and his conference with his life. He is said to have been presented, at the review, with a splendid rifle, and whilst in the act of receiving it from the donor, Ajeet Sing, was shot through the body with the piece, which had been purposely loaded. A scene of confusion ensued, during which a great number of his followers were slain. The head of the sovereign was cut off, and placed on a spear; and Ajeet then proceeded towards the city in triumph at the head of his troops. When he arrived at the gates, Pertaub Sing, the son of the Maharajah, a youth of fourteen, was in the act of passing out, and the regicide immediately attacked his party and put him to death. A savage outrage was next perpetrated in the palace, where the wives and children of Shere Sing and his son were inhumanly massacred. Ajeet Sing is said to have seized an infant born to the murdered monarch only a day previously, and trampled it to death upon the ground! Soon after the commission of these atrocities, an altercation took place between Ajeet and Dhyan Sing, with reference, as it appears, to the question of succession, when the former, as if not already glutted with blood, took the life of the minister, thus removing the sole obstacle to the attainment of the object of his ambition. He then took possession of the citadel and palace of Lahore, and proclaimed himself Maharajah. His career, however, was soon cut short, and himself hurried into that eternity to which he had in so short a space of time swept so many of his fellow-creatures Heera Sing, the son of Dhyan Sing, burned to revenge the slaughter of his sire, and, aided by his uncle Soochet Sing, and the gallant and experienced General Ventura, collected all the troops he could muster together and laid vigorous siege to the strong hold in which Ajeet had taken refuge. They were victorious; the fortress was taken, and the miscreant, on endeavouring to effect his escape, was slain, together with Lena Sing Bundara, and several of his friends and adherents. Dhuleep Sing, a boy six or eight years old, who was said to be the only surviving son of Runjeet Sing, but generally thought spurious, was immediately placed on the throne, and proclamations were issued intimating his accession, and commanding obedience; while an official account of the occurrences which had preceded his assumption of regal authority was transmitted to the British Government, with a request that we would recognise him as the ruling power.

The result of this communication is unknown. The Rajah Golab Sing, the brother of Dhyan and Soochet Sing, is reported to have arrived at Lahore a short time subsequently to these proceedings, and to have expressed all that had been done by his nephew, Heera Sing; he was accompanied by an enormous army, amounting, it is said, to 35,000 men. Our information as to more recent events is in the last degree meagre and unsatisfactory. Confused reports have been in circulation of the assassination of Heera Sing, and afterwards of Golab Sing.

The latest accounts from the Punjaub state that Heera Sing is "engaged in organising the army, and despatching the detachments to different parts of the country, especially towards Moultan; he is prepared to meet the British, should they oppose him, and is planning to withdraw the troops by particulars of the atrocities which they would commit should they come to Lahore, especially that of *killing cows*." The present Government, whether strong or weak, appears to be dreadfully afraid of the bodies of a British invasion.

Lord Ellenborough has, at all events, done well to be prepared. The large army to which we have referred, as proposed to be assembled on the Sciklı frontier, will consist, it is said, of 30,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with some fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. Should the army on the Sciklı frontier—which is to be styled the "Army of the North"—and the "Army of Exercise" both assemble, the force at command will be sufficient to make the Punjaub with perfect ease.

AFFGHANISTAN

Some very important intelligence has been received from Cabul; Dost Mahomed would seem to be tottering on his throne, and it would not be surprising if new wars before long to arrive of his downfall. A full chief, named Mahbu Shahdel Khan, having boldly refused allegiance, the inhabitants of Logur, and other districts adjacent, immediately followed his authority at defiance, which was no sooner done than their example was followed by nearly all the tribes of the neighbourhood of Cabul. Thus the sources whence a considerable portion of the revenue of the country was derived were suddenly closed; and the Dost found himself unable to pay the troops he was organising The latter, seeing little prospect of obtaining the amount due to them, left his service; and at the date of the last accounts, he had but little more than 3000 horse and foot at his disposal. Meanwhile, his constant and most oppressive exactions had incensed the principal chiefs at Cabul against him, and a conspiracy had been formed, and an insurrection effected his assassination, which, however, proved unsuccessful. Ukbar Khan had for some time been on bad terms with his father, owing to the overtures which the Dost had made for the friendship of the British Government—a course of proceeding which by no means pleased Ukbar Khan With a view of preventing the proposed mission of Hyder Khan to India, he has contrived to have him sent to Ghuznee. Sultur Jung has arrived at Candahar, and the Dost, who views his presence with jealousy, proposes sending him to his family at Lahore. Dost Mahomed is also represented as being jealous of the increasing power and influence of Ukbar Khan; and is even reported to have "organised a system to observe his movements." In the hope of improving his position with the Sirdars, he has given one of his daughters in marriage to Rhumshoodeen Khan; but it scarcely seems likely that he will, by this means, succeed in overcoming the strong aversion to his rule which is unquestionably beginning to be on all hands experienced.

It is possible enough there may have been some exaggeration in the accounts received; indeed, we have reason to believe that they cannot be strictly depended on; and in the present case it is difficult to reconcile the above state of affairs with reports which have prevailed that the Dost meditates the seizure of Peshawur, intends to proceed to Candahar, &c.

SCINDE

There is little news from Scinde. The province is perfectly quiet, and no military movements of consequence have taken place. The season has been very sickly, and the troops (Bengal) at Sukkur and Shikarpore have, in particular, severely suffered

In a despatch, by the last accounts, that an attack on our troops is apprehended from the hill tribes and Moultanees, and that a reinforcement has, in consequence, been despatched from Sukkur to Shikarpore. It was reported, some time since, that Sheer Mahomed Khan had left Hyderabad for the purpose of collecting aid to expel us from the country; and, it must be confessed, this looks something like a practical confirmation of the intelligence.

The piece property captured at Meanee, after the battle, was brought down in the same vessel with Sheer Mahomed. It is valued at seventy lacks of rupees (£700,000). Rumours are still current in Scinde that it is the intention of the Government to restore it to him.

THE NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

From intelligence recently received, it appears probable that a valuable slice of the territory of his Highness the Nizam Nasir-ud-Dowlah will, ere long, be added to our dominions. His Highness is in considerable difficulties, and has asked the Governor-General to make him a loan of two crores of rupees; and this, it is believed, will be done, but that Government will take payment in *territory*, and the valley of Heerar is talked of as likely to be ceded.

It was expected that the intelligence of the Sciklı revolution would have induced Lord Ellenborough to proceed to the north west province; but his lordship still remains at Calcutta (or rather Barrackpore), and the opinion gains ground, that his stay is owing to the nature of the instructions understood to have been received by him some time ago from the home authorities, relative to the inexpediency of a separation from his council.

CHINA.

Our news from the Celestial Empire extends to the 28th of August, from Macao. It is, comparatively, of little importance. Little business has of late been done at Canton, owing to the unsettling the new arrangements; and this is said to be owing, in a great measure, to the conduct of the Hong merchants, who, naturally dissatisfied with changes which have struck a death-blow to their lucrative monopoly, and further incensed by an unjust claim preferred on behalf of the Government of Pekin, for a sum of four millions of dollars, which, it is alleged, they bound themselves to pay when Canton was ransomed, they have positively refused, either to enter into new bonds, or transact business, or afford facilities to others who are willing to do so. Hopes, however, were entertained, at the date of the last advices, that a compromise would be effected. The report of Kiang, the officer appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the massacre of the crews of the Anne and the Nerbudda, has been published by Sir Henry Pottinger, accompanied by a translation from the *Pekin Gazette*, containing the "imperial commands" relative to the offenders. "Kiang's report," says the *Canton Courier*, "fully confirms the original statement, as to the cold-blooded butchery of the unhappy crews of the Anne and Nerbudda; the utter falsity of the representation made to the Emperor by the officers of Formosa, that the victims of the assembly had landed with hostile intentions, and been vanquished in battle by the troops of the territory they invaded. This was communicated to them, confessed their guilt, and submitted in silence to the Emperor's behests. The extract from the *Pekin Gazette*, published along with the report of Kiang, orders that Tshungsa and Yaou-yung should be deprived of their rank, and handed over to the Board of Punishments; and that the officers and others who were rewarded for exerting themselves in the imaginary conflict with the foreigners, together with all the civil and military functionaries who had been promoted and rewarded for their diligence, should be deprived of the honours thus fraudulently obtained."

Sir Henry Pottinger had arrived at MACAO, where he proposed to stay for a few days.

SURREY SESSIONS.

On Tuesday the usual report of the state of the various prisons in the county, viz Horsemonger-lane Gaol, Brixton House of Correction, Guildford House of Correction, and Kingston House of Correction, was laid before the Court, and signed by the Chairman. There was no peculiar feature in it deserving of remark.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Thursday, *John Fitch* and *James Jewell*, porters to Messrs Morson and Morgan, wholesale stationers, Farringdon-street, were charged with stealing fourteen quires of outside folio post paper and 56lbs. of wrappers; and George and Job Palmer, stationers, in Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, were charged with receiving the same. Fitch was discharged and the others committed for trial.

Edward Moore and *Henry Clare*, two persons of respectable appearance, who had been charged with Mr. Alderman Gibbs, the *gardevinier*, with stealing a purse to., but he could not do it, and the summons was at once dismissed, the prisoner being perfectly justified in administering the "punishment" he had done to the officer for his illegal conduct in arresting him without authority.

The *Liverpool Albion* states that the Lord Mayor of York has ordered the police of that city to apprehend all boys or others guilty of whistling in the streets.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The School of Design at Somerset House has established a class for the instruction of females in wood engraving. It is already well attended, and has added another to the very limited opportunities for the occupation of female talent which exist in this country.

A fowling-piece, or gun of any other description, cannot legally be exported from England to Ireland without a license from the Privy Council, the fee on which amounts to £2 12s. 6d.

The Provisional Government of Hayti has sent an agent to England to endeavour to form companies for working the mines and clearing the forests of that country.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland has contributed £50 towards the purpose of establishing a police to protect the salmon fisheries of the river Tweed from the depredations of poachers during the close time of salmon.

The Marchioness of Waterford has purchased three entire cargoes of coal for Christmas distribution, gratis, amongst the poor on the noble lord's estate at Curraghmore.

We understand that the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., of Southtown, Great Yarmouth, is mostones as one of the candidates for the preachership of Lincoln's Inn, about to be vacated by the elevation of Archdeacon Lonsdale to the episcopal bench.

One of the beautiful horses sent out to Lisbon in the Pasha, a month ago, as a present from our Queen to her Majesty of Portugal, died within a few days after landing at Lisbon.

On Saturday no fewer than 16 vessels were entered inwards at the Custom House from St. Petersburg; 2 from Riga, and 1 from Memel. Their cargoes consist of tallow, flax, hemp, &c.

Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland has been appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in place of Sir G. Napier.

During the week ending Nov. 24, the number of persons passing into or leaving France for and from England were—at Boulogne, 925; at Calais, 247 total, 1172

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Duke de Bordeaux was refused the hand of the Neapolitan Princess who is about to be married to the Duke d'Aumale

The Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway is to leave the main line near the Cheadle station, and to terminate near Beech hill in Macclesfield.

The recruiting department at Chatham is proceeding with the greatest activity: almost every day batches of recruits are pouring into the town

At the Chester Cheese Fair, on Wednesday week last upwards of 800 tons were piled for sale, about a third of which went back unsold. The show was very fine, and at a reduction of 5s. to 5s. per cwt from the last fair. Prices ruled generally from 45s. to 60s.

It is reported that a proposed railway between Gravesend and Chatham is favourably regarded by Government. The route is not on the banks of the Canal, as was once intended

Large quantities of foreign timber have been lately received at Chatham, and a survey is daily expected to be given on the quantity of several thousand loads of British oak, and these circumstances, together with the recent demand for shipwrights, look somewhat warlike.

On Tuesday an insolvent named Mary Smith made her appearance in the court at Portugal-street. She is about 80 years of age.

The Veloce French steamer (the very same which ran down the Lizard) has been fired into by the castles of the Dardanelles, for attempting to pass without a firman. One shot touched her, but caused no material injury. No doubt this will be another insult to be avenged

The regulation for the admission of boys, as limited number of pursers, and for the increase of the half-pay of officers of that rank, has at length been issued. The arrangement is to be retrospective, and to take effect from the first of July last.

We believe that negotiations are now going on, which are likely to come to a satisfactory conclusion, for a marriage between a Neapolitan Prince and Queen Isabella of Spain.

Mr. Macgregor, British Consul at Elsineur, has been appointed by Government to the post of Consul-General in China, and in a few weeks will arrive in London, to proceed to Canton.

A party of nine Algonquin Indians, from the wilds of North America, have just arrived in London, from the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of the Georgian Bay.

W. Thompson, Esq., M.P. for Westmoreland, has been created a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose, by the Emperor of Brazil. The honorable member is scant of the Imperial Government for Europe.

We are given to understand that the privilege of late years granted to soldiers, of purchasing their discharges, has been suspended in the corps serving in Ireland, in consequence of the demand for the services of every available soldier in that country.

A few days ago, eight living specimens of the falcon arrived in Newcastle from Iceland, and are at present in the possession of Mr. Proctor of Durham, through whose instrumentality they were obtained. It is said they are for his Grace the Duke of Leeds, and are intended to be trained for the purpose of hawking.

The Right Hon. Lord Kenyon has subscribed £20, and the Hon. John Stuart Wortley £5, towards the fund now being raised for the liberation of Mr. Gutzlaff.

Mr. Anson has announced to the Rev. Thomas Page that her Majesty Queen Victoria intends to subscribe £50 towards the Memorial to Albert Zinc, towards the scheme nearly completed, in connection with Christ Church, Virginia Water, Egham.

There is a rumour amongst the profession that the Government contemplates a modification of the criminal law, and also that one of the earliest announcements of the next session of Parliament will be a bill for the abolition of appeals in settlement cases.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—More than an average supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, owing to which, and the absence of the principal buyers, the demand for that article was very inactive, at barely Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat was also a dull sale, and the turn lower. Upwards of 13,000 quarters of barley have come to hand since our last, which produced a heavy inquiry, yet the rates were not lower. The malt trade was inactive, at previous rates. Although the supply of oats was small the trade with that article, on account of most of the dealers being well in stock, was heavy. Beans, peas, and flour, at the last quotations

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 5770; Barley, 12310. Oats, 8060 quarters. Irish Oats 4780 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 2170: Oats, 1150 quarters. Flour 6892 sacks; Malt, 4280 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 45s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 44s to 47s; rye, 32s to 33s; grinding barley, 25s to 26s; malting, 28s to 30s; malting, 31s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown oats, 20s to 24s, Kingston and Ware, 26s to 28s; Chevalier, 28s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s, ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 36s to 38s; harlers, 32s to 37s per quarter Town and country, 6s to 42s; Suffolk, 40s to 46s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 5 cwt. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 50s to 56s. Dantzig, red, 50s to 52s; white, 52s to 54s. In Bond: Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto old, 16s to 16s 6d; beans, 32s to 36s, peas, 32s to 37s per quarter. Flour, America, 25s to 26s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Trade.—Canary seed very heavy on sale, at barely late rates, but in most other kinds of seeds, a fair amount of business is doing.

Flour.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf

Imported Stocks in granary.—Wheat, 51s 1d; barley, 31s 8d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 33s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 7s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—Two public sales of tea have been held this week, and at which the biddings have been spiritedless, at a decline in the value of a quarter of a penny per lb, and most other kinds of 2d per lb. The stock, in London, is now nearly 4,400,000lbs larger than at the corresponding period in 1842

Sugar.—For good and fine sugars there has been a steady demand, at full prices, but all other descriptions have sold on somewhat easier terms.

Molasses.—The article is very dull, and prices are on the decline.

Coffee.—Although the market for coffee is heavy, holders remain firm, and full quotations are still realized.

Rice.—The article is very dull, but we have no alteration to notice in its value.

Spices.—Pimento is declined 2s per cwt, all other kinds of oil are in good sale, but not cheaper.

Provisions.—Irish butter is still very little required for, and prices have a downward tendency. The supply of foreign butter is larger, and meets a slow inquiry, at from 80s to 90s for the best Friesland. In the bacon market, the rates are drooping. Lard remains dull of sale, at reduced prices. Hams are rather heavy; but in all other kinds of provisions next to nothing is doing.

Tallow.—The market is inactive. Fine yellow candle on the spot is selling at 41s 9d to 42s; and for spring delivery, 42s 3d to 42s 9d

Coals.—Chester Main, 15s 9d. New Tanfield, 14s; Townley, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s 6d; Braddyll's Hetton, 20s; Lambton, 20s; Caradon, 20s; Adelaide, 19s 3d per ton.

Hops.—We have not quite so much business passing here as during the past three weeks, nevertheless the demand is steady, at fully previous rates. Prices per pocket:—Weald of Kent, 48s 3d to 56s 0d; Mid Kent, 48s 0d to 52s 0d; East Kent, 46s 4d to 47; Choice, 48s to 50s 0d; Sussex, 45s 6d to 48s 0d, Yearling Kents, 36s to 42s 0d, ditto Sussex, 36s 4d to 40s 0d, Farnham's, 1843, 42s to 46s 0d.

Wool.—About 1600 packages of wool have reached the port of London this week. By private contract only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Provisions.—Though the supply of potatoes is large, the trade ruled steady, at prices varying from 40s. to 70s per ton

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding the near approach of the great Christmas market, which will be held here on Monday next, the number of beasts on offer this morning were by no means numerous, and, comparatively speaking, of middling time of year quality, though there were some exceedingly fine Scots and Herefords amongst them. The attendance of buyers being small, the beef trade was heavy, and Monday's quotations were barely supported. Sheep were again in scanty supply, yet the sale for them, if we except that for the best Old Downs was in a sluggish state at previous currencies. Although the supply of calves was large, the veal trade was active, at an advance of 2d per 8lb. In pigs the best sorts was dear at full quotations. Much sows were held at from 40s to 42s 0d each. Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d, prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d, coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d, prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d, large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d, prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs 3s 2d to 3s 10d, small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 15s to 17s each Beasts, 538; cows, 124; sheep, 3800; calves, 204; pigs, 340.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton in steady demand at full prices but otherwise the trade ruled dull.—Per 8lbs. by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; ditto small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d, inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 8d, prime ditto, 3s10d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY

The information received in the course of this week from the manufacturing districts continues to be perfectly satisfactory. At this time of the year the demand for goods for home consumption is always restricted in its amount; but with the exception of all discrepancies of a small and the export orders so considerable, that prices continue to be well supported and, what is far more important, the manufacturing labourers are kept in full employment. The value of our export trade, therefore, exceeds that of our foreign imports, and the consequence, last fortnight post day, on the Royal Exchange, was, a larger amount of bills drawn on foreign nations than the demand for them required, which produced a further improvement in the rates of the Foreign Exchanges. That money is increasing, in this country, in its amount, and great abundance of this necessary article has again appeared in the money market London in the course of this week. The interest to be obtained on the loans of it, and the late advance in the rates of discount, however, have brought numerous sellers to our last publication, for within the last quarter of a year an improvement of somewhere about 20 per cent. has occurred in the value of nearly all descriptions of goods, and likewise in the raw material from which they are manufactured, and, consequently, therefore, a proportionately larger amount of money to represent them. The pressure of money, however, continues to influence the prices of the shares of most stock associations. The demand pressure for those of the Union Bank of London, although the quotation of them still remains at par. But it is amongst the dealers in railway shares that the influence of the present abundance of money is chiefly apparent. An active demand for all descriptions of them is manifested, and the quotations have improved in the value of many of them. This is particularly the case with the Dover, Brighton, London and Birmingham, and Great Western shares, the advance in which is from £3 to £5 each. For the shares of the South Western, and also for those of the Paris and Rouen lines, increased purchases have also been witnessed, and the Midland, North Midland, and York and North Midland, similar observations are applicable. Confidence is thus gaining ground in the soundness of these undertakings, in which eighty millions sterling are already embarked, and a still larger field for similar investment is gradually presenting itself for the profitable employment of British capital.

Not much activity has existed during the week on the foreign Stock Exchange, and although, probably, the usual amount of business may have been transacted in Foreign Securities, still it has not been exceeded by much; interest on the part of the public. The unsettled state of Spain, and some doubts being entertained of the regular payment of the next dividend, are injuring Spanish credit;—if the thing be possible—and causes much business in the market for that bonds. For Greek bonds, the active demand continues, and at about 12 per the overdue Coupons. For the prices of Foreign Securities generally, we refer in our quotations.

On the English Stock Exchange no extensive business has been done throughout the week, and yet prices of all descriptions of Funded Stock have been well supported. Consols for the 1st January opening have been sold at 86¾ less the January dividend, making their present value 87. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds are in great demand, and an advance of 4s. on their previous high prices has been submitted to by purchasers.

Towards the conclusion of the week's operations on the English Stock Exchange, less activity prevailed than at its commencement, and Consols fell to a quotation of 86¾ sellers 3 per cent, under our quotation of them. This alteration, however, was not occasioned by any political news; but is only one of those slight reactions to which all pecuniary transactions are invariably subjected. Money was sufficiently abundant at the rate of 2 per Cent., and our quotations for all other descriptions of British Securities were fairly maintained. Mexican Bonds, however, have been one per cent. in consequence of the receipt of money towards payment of the dividends, by the West India steam-packet Thames. This shows that the Mexican Government, at all events, intend not to repudiate their national pecuniary engagements

BRITISH FUNDS.—3 per Cent Consols, shut; 3 per Cent Reduced, 94¾ to 95; Bank Stock, 172 to 173; India Stock, 273 to 274; 3½ per Cents, Reduced, 103¼; New 3½ per Cents, 103¼; 12 13 16; India Bonds, 7s premium; Exchequer Bills, 56s. to 60s pm.; Consols for Account, ex. the January Dividend, 86¾; London and Westminster Bank, 22½; United Bank of London, 10; London Joint Stock Bank, 12½; National Bank of Ireland, 14¾.

FOREIGN BONDS AND STOCK.—Austrian Bonds, 5, 114 to 115; Belgian, 105¼ to 106; Brazilian, 7-8ths; Chilean, 101; Colombian 12 ex. Venezuela, 10 per Cent., 4 ex. dit.; Dutch 5 per Cents, 100; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 58 to 59; Peruvian, 5 per Cents, 75 ex. Coupons Converted, 44; Spanish Fives, 21¼ to 21; Spanish Threes, 13¼ to 13¾; Mexican Bonds, 19¾; Russian, 113 to 116; Danish, 86 to 87; Greek ex. the Coupons, 13; Venezuela, 38.

SHARES IN JOINT STOCK AND OTHER COMPANIES.—Birmingham and Derby, 95 to 97; Birmingham and Gloucester, 60 to 61; Bristol and Exeter, 63 to 64½; Eastern Counties, 8¾; Great Western, 30 premium; Hull and Selby, 33 to 34; Brighton, 42 to 43; Blackwall, 5½; Greenwich, 3½; Birmingham and London, 220 to 222; South Western, 89 to 90; Croydon, 19½; Manchester and Leeds, 31 premium; Manchester and Bormingham, 8 to 9; Midland Counties, 45 to 46; Newcastle and Darlington, 12 premium; North Midland, 38 to 39; Northern and Eastern, 9 premium; Paris and Rouen, 29 to 30; Rouen and Havre, 12½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½; South Eastern and Dover, 23 to 24; York and North Midland, 17 to 18, ex. New.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 5.—1st Dragoon Guards: H. G Sutton, to be Cornet, vice Child.—2d Lieut. Jackson Vaines Tuthill to be Captain, vice Elliott; Lieut. C. W. Calvert, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord Aberdeen; Cornet N. R. Robinus, to be Lieutenant, vice Tuthill; 11th. Lieut. Shoto, J. Lord Aberdeen, to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. Cornet W. H. Sandes to be Lieutenant, vice B. Cave; W. Foster to be Cornet, vice Sandes.—1st Foot Guards: Dame to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Mullen; Captain and Lieutenant Hon. Wm. Montagu Douglas Scott to be Major, vice Deane; Lieut. H. Draper Neville to be Captain, vice Montgomery; Ensign W Reader to be Lieutenant, vice Neville; H. Allen Murray Deane to be Ensign, vice Reader 3d.—Lieut. J. Grey Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Cunningham.—4th. Second Lieut. W Knotsford Gordon to be First Lieutenant vice Wagner.—22nd Lieut. J. C. Conolly to be Lieutenant, vice Calvert.—27th: C. Adrian Wolfe Murray to be Captain, vice Hon. Wm. Murray.—32nd: Ensign J. E. T. Quayle to be Lieutenant, vice Knollys; Ensign W. R. Evans; Cadet P. A. Quartley to be Ensign, vice Williamson.—41st: Lieut. J Madden to be Lieutenant, vice J. Campbell.—44th: Assist-Surg. Wm. Wilkinson to be Surgeon, vice Hall.—60th. Staff-Surg. of the Second Class A. H. Cowen to be Surgeon, vice Hall.—67th: Lieut. C. B Hague to be Captain, vice Prower; Ensign R. E. W. Prower to be Lieutenant, vice Hague; R. C Peel to be Ensign, vice Wood.—83rd: Capt. F. J. E. Villiers to be Captain, vice A. C Ramsay.—97th: Lieut. W. Reed to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; Ensign Hon. Wm. Cornwallis Clerihew, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice G. Griffin.—98rd: W. G. B. Campbell to be Ensign, vice Gordon.

Ceylon Rifles.—Lieut. R. E. F. Brereton to be Lieutenant, vice Brett.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Assist.-Surg. M. Neale, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Stewart.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assist. Surg. T. R. James, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Cowen.

MEMORANDUM.—The exchange between Lieut. Campbell, of the 4th Foot, and Lieut. Blackall, of the 49th Foot, on the 9th of November, 1843, has been cancelled.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—EDWARD HART, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, spectacle maker. JOHN WOOD, Coleman-street, City, tobacconist.

BANKRUPTS.—M. ALLEN, dealer in patent wood carving, Henrietta street, Covent-garden.—E. T. GORE, textile dresser, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—J. L. HEATHCOTE, shipowner, Abchurch-lane, London.—R. FURBY, baker, Drayton, Berkshire.—H. TREGENT, merchant, Bassinghall street, City.—J. GIBSON, grocer, Kirton-in-Lindsey.—R. S. DUFFIELD, druggist, Birmingham.—W SHAW, saddler, Stafford.—E. B. BAYLEY, stuff printer, Pendleton, Lancashire.—C. E. SHORT, calico printer, Woodend, Cheshire.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, DEC. 8.—COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—Pierce Somerset Butler, of Lodge-Park, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., in the room of Edmund Wyse, Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPTS.—H CONGREVE, dealer in patent medicine, Batter's terrace, Peckham. W. COX, money-scrivener, Daventry, Northamptonshire.—T. HAUGH, silk manufacturer, Macclesfield.—J. Rothwell-green.—C. BOND, bookbinder, King William-street, St. Martin-le-Grand.—R. REYNOLDS, silk printer, Phœnix bridge, Mitcham.—A. WALES, wood splitter, Spring-street, Paddington.—J. and J. PINNOCK, engravers, Bishopsgate-street.—J. paper manufacturer, Horsforth, Yorkshire.—T. BENTLEY, cloth manufacturer, Hawden, Yorkshire.—J. HAYES, innkeeper, Taunton.—J. DYSON, saycht manufacturer, Sheffield

BIRTHS

At Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of George Reid, Esq., of a daughter.—At Bridesham, the wife of Mayow Wynell Adams, Esq., of a daughter.—The lady of Dempster Heming, Esq., of Calderwell Hall, of a son.—At Sandy, the lady of Colonel Thynne, Esq., late M.P. for Bath, of a daughter.—Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter.—At Hatfield, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Harbord Gascoyne Cecil, of a son.—At Spring Garden Villa, Teignmouth, Devon, the lady of Edward Daring Walker, Esq., M.D., of a son.—At Goldings, Essingoake, the lady of F. X. Apletree, Esq., of a daughter.—At St. Helier's, Derby, the lady of Edward Strutt, Esq., M.P., of a son.—At Longwood, Hants, the Countess of Northesk, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At the Parish Church, Prestbury, by the Rev. William Wilson, M.A., incumbent of St. James's, Macclesfield, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of the late Philip Antrobus, Esq., of Tymmer Heath, in the county of Berks, and niece to Sir Kingsmill Jervis, Bart., of Mr. Dixon's Academy, Macclesfield, only daughter of the late Mr. Charles Walker, of Bodymoor Green House, Kingsbury.—At St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith, Charles Cecil Cave, Esq., Commander R.N., to Charlotte, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Crockshank, K.H., of Bath, and daughter of the Rev. Charles Hyde Wollaston, of Chiswick.—At Somerby, Lincolnshire, Henry B. Brereton, Esq., of Chatham, to Rosina, daughter of Thomas Hills, Esq., R.N., of Holden-hill, Sussex.—At Lowestoft, Sir C. Latrender, Bart., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Dereteut, Esq.—At Hatfield, the Rev. Arthur Annesley Gascoyne Cecil Dudley Heath, Herts, to Frances Catherine, youngest daughter of John Parnther, Esq., of Hatfield.—The Ven. James Saunt, Archdeacon of Dromore, eldest son of the late Rev. Sankey of Dromore, to Emma, daughter of the Rev. R. E. Warburton, of Norley-bank, Chester.—At Montreal, the Rev. Henry Hascal, Missionary of Sherbrooke, to Kingsmill Jervis, daughter of the late James Wilkinson, Esq., of Hanover-square, Macdonald Bourchier, Esq., R.N., to Mary, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock.—Henry Tweedy, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General Owen, Mansion-house, Dublin.—At Somerby, Lincolnshire, George T. L. Hansard, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, to Mary Frances Constantia, the youngest daughter of Geo. B. G. Kelly, of Acton House, county of Middlesex, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Donhead, Wilts, Sarah, widow of the late William Burton, Esq., of Wykin Hall, Leicestershire.—Vincent Dowling, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Bedford-row, Holborn, and of Fitzwilliam buildings, Clydell Trouts, aged 57.—At his house, in Devonshire place, in his 84th year, General Edward Normoton, Colonel of the 15th Regiment Light Infantry, and Governor of Chester.—At Pall Mall, James Henry Burstow, Esq., late of the Barrack Department, Tower, in the 82nd year of his age.—In Anglesea-place, Southampton, Robert Walmsley, Esq., aged 82.—At his house, at Cannon's Grove, near Taunton, in the 47th year of his age, V. Stuckey Reynolds, Esq., a magistrate for the county of Somerset.—At Stamford Hill, Jane, relict of the late Joshua Heb-on, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.—The Rev. Thomas Moss, Vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool.—Penelope Dowager Lady Clarina, relict of Major-General Lord Clarina.—At Pellyscoon, Denbighshire, the residence of her daughter, Lady Erskine, Mary, relict of the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Plasiss, Conway, in her 83rd year.—Lieut. Colonel Williamson, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, and formerly of the 70th Regiment.—At 35, Lower Islington Terrace, London, Mr. John Jameson, of the Money Order Office, General Post-office.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

In our journal of last week, we chronicled the royal progress to Wednesday morning; when our record left her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the enjoyment of the splendid hospitality of Drayton Manor.

On Thursday, her Majesty breakfasted at half-past eight o'clock. At half-past nine her Majesty and the Prince went out to walk on the terrace and in the grounds. They also proceeded to inspect the farmyard and dairy. Towards eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness, attended by Mr. Anson and the Earl of Jersey, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel, went out to shoot. The Prince first went in a boat on the water, duck shooting, and shot two ducks. He then went to cover shooting, and killed 60 pheasants, 25 hares, 8 rabbits, and 1 woodcock. About 200 head of game were killed by the whole party

At the half-past one o'clock the Prince returned, when the royal party partook of lunch. At a few minutes after two o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suites, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and some of the most distinguished guests, left Drayton Manor for Lichfield.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LICHFIELD.

The inhabitants of Lichfield were not aware, until about noon on Wednesday, that her Majesty intended to visit their city and cathedral on the following day. Every arrangement, however, which could be devised to give her Majesty a loyal and enthusiastic reception was promptly determined upon.

At an exceedingly early hour on Thursday morning, workmen and others were busily engaged in the erection of four triumphal arches, and the decoration of the houses in the streets through which her Majesty would pass to the cathedral.

Towards noon the city assumed a most beautiful appearance. Looking up Bird-street the appearance presented was that of an elegant avenue, the flags, banners, garlands, and evergreens, in endless variety, with which every house was decked, combined with the triumphal arches in the distance, contributing to produce this splendid effect. The first triumphal arch was erected at the entrance of the city, on the Tamworth road. It was an imitation of stone-work, and was profusely ornamented with evergreens, flags, and banners. On one side was emblazoned, in large characters, the inscription "United for the good of the people;" on the reverse, "God prosper the Union." There were two other arches, bearing transparencies, which were illuminated before her Majesty's return. The fourth grand triumphal arch was erected in the Close, a short distance from the entrance to the cathedral. It was covered with evergreens to an immense height in the centre, and was adorned with numerous flags. Over the centre of the arch was a painting, representing the crown, bible, and sceptre on a cushion, with the words "Welcome Victoria" inscribed above. The reverse bore the same inscription, with the addition of the letters V.R. This arch is engraved upon the next page.

Towards one o'clock, a numerous cavalcade proceeded to the entrance of the city: the procession included most of the carriages of the neighbouring gentry. The Mayor (T. G. Lomax, Esq.), whose courtesy and character we have much pleasure in acknowledging, and the High Sheriff of the city occupied a grand state carriage, having the city arms emblazoned on the panels, and drawn by four greys. At about a quarter past three o'clock, the royal party arrived at the first triumphal arch, already described; and, having halted, a platform prepared for the occasion, the Mayor presented the Queen, according to custom, with the mace, upon a crimson velvet cushion; when, her Majesty *first* addressed the Mayor, and said:—"Mr. Mayor, I receive with pleasure this respectable."

The Mayor: "May it please your Majesty to accept our sincere and hearty welcome to our ancient and loyal city. I humbly offer to your Majesty this mace, an emblem of my office, presented to the city by King Charles the Second." [Her Majesty was heard to say, "How very handsome *they* are—they are beautiful."] I return it to your Majesty, in acknowledgment of my dutiful deference to your Majesty's royal prerogative and authority."

Her Majesty, having touched the mace three several times, most graciously bowed, and returned it to the Mayor; and then said, "I recollect having seen you before;" to which the Mayor replied, "I had the honour of addressing our Majesty on a former visit to this city." (This alludes to the occasion of her Majesty's visit in 1832; in which year Mr. Lomax was then the High Bailiff, as he is now the Mayor.) This interesting ceremonial is represented in the first engraving on the next page.

The whole cavalcade passed by the Mayor, Sheriff, and other members of the Corporation, then moved onwards. Her Majesty's reception was of the most cordial and enthusiastic description. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were also loudly cheered. The bells of the cathedral and other churches rang right merrily.

The Lichfield troop of Yeomanry awaited the arrival of her Majesty at the Close, where also the entire royal band was stationed, and when the carriages at the entrance of the cathedral to the Bishop's Palace, and Chapter House, and followed by Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished visitors, her Majesty proceeded to inspect the monument to Bishop Hyder; and then walked through the choir, and viewed with great interest that admirable production of Chantrey's chisel—the Sleeping Children. Having viewed the other monuments, remarkable for their antiquity or beauty, her Majesty visited the Cathedral Library, which was lighted up, and there inspected several ancient manuscripts and books. During her Majesty's stay within the cathedral, the Mayor of Lichfield presented her and the Prince with a copy each of the history of Lichfield Cathedral, bound in royal purple satin, and elegantly gilt, laid on a crimson velvet cushion. Her Majesty and the Prince were pleased to accept the gift, for which they most graciously thanked the Mayor. The Vicars Choral, including Mr. Machin, were present, in antici-ation of the usual evening service being gone through; but owing, we suppose, to the lateness of the hour, her Majesty made no request on the subject; but the organ sent forth its sweetly solemn tones during the stay of the royal party.

Lichfield Cathedral, although it sustained considerable injury during the civil wars, and has suffered much from the influence of time and weather on a mouldering stone, is still grand and beautiful; the western front, shown in our engraving, is of noble design; it was originally very rich in tabernacled statues; three western portals are profusely enriched with sculpture; and the painted windows are of almost unequalled brilliancy. There are three spires, of which the central one rises to the height of 188 feet.

The Queen and Prince Albert departed from the cathedral about four o'clock. They returned by the same route as on their entrance, and reached Drayton Manor about half-past four.

In the evening there will long be rendered memorable in the annals of Lichfield, was concluded by a ball, at the Guildhall, in honour of her Majesty's visit.

Lichfield is celebrated in historical recollections as having been visited by very many of our English monarchs. In 1245, King Henry III. visited this city. In 1397, King Richard II. kept his Christmas in the Close. On the 15th August, 1485, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. passed the night in his camp near Lichfield; and the next morning was joyfully received into the city. King James I. was at Lichfield in 1603 and 1624. In June, 1645 after the battle

HER MAJESTY'S ENTRANCE INTO LICHFIELD—PRESENTATION OF THE MACE.

of Naseby, Charles I. retired to Lichfield, and slept in the Close. In 1661, the inhabitants formed themselves into a military association for the service of King Charles II. and defence of the city, under the command of Captain Anthony Dyott. On the 31st of August, 1687, King James II. came to Lichfield, and touched divers persons that had the evil in the cathedral. In June, 1690, King William passed through and slept at the Deanery. In 1745, this city was for a short time the head quarters of the Duke of Cumberland, who was advancing with the King's troops against the Pretender. Queen Anne sojourned here four July 30th to August 3d, 1754. In 1813 George IV. (when Prince of Wales) and the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) visited Lichfield on their way to

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

Beaudesert. On the 26th October, 1832, her present beloved Majesty (then Princess Victoria) visited Lichfield, and attended service at the cathedral; and in November, 1839, her Majesty Queen Adelaide visited the cathedral amidst universal rejoicings.

Lichfield claims no inconsiderable distinction, in giving birth to several of the most illustrious in the biography of their country—The father of Camden; Elias Ashmole; Smalridge, the friend of Addison; Newton, the preacher; Dr. Johnson, the celebrated lexicographer, to whom a monument has lately been erected in the Market-place.

At the Free Grammar School (now, and for several years past, in disuse) many eminent men have received the rudiments of their education—viz., Addison, Gregory King, Wollaston, five judges, David Garrick, and Samuel Johnson.

The house where Dr. Johnson was born is still standing, and is an object of great curiosity to all strangers. (See the engraving.)

At Tamworth, on the previous evening, an ox was roasted whole in Lichfield-street; and on Thursday upwards of 2000 persons partook of roast beef and plum-pudding at Tamworth Castle, the Town-hall, and the National School-rooms. The dinner comprised upwards of 2000 pounds weight of beef, 600 pounds weight of plum pudding, 2250 quarts of ale, with bread and potatoes in great abundance.

The working classes of the villages of Fazeley, Wilnecote, Wigginton, and every hamlet in Tamworth parish, were also entertained with the above genuine old English fare.

The invitations to dinner this evening at Drayton Manor comprised, besides those who were Sir Robert Peel's guests for the period of her Majesty's stay, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Watts Russell and Mr. Adderley, the members for North Staffordshire; Captain A'Court, and Sir Francis Lawley.

THE DEPARTURE FOR CHATSWORTH.

On Friday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their departure from Drayton Manor, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. The morning was beautifully fine. Her Majesty was escorted by the Yeomanry, preceded by Sir R. Peel's tenantry on horseback. Sir R. Peel himself, with the High Sheriff, and the sons of each, rode in front of the Royal carriage, which was also accompanied by the officers of the county constabulary. The children of Drayton Basset and Fazeley schools were drawn up in line in the park, and, as the Royal party passed, greeted her Majesty and her illustrious Consort with loyal acclamations. The Royal *cortège* proceeded through the village of Fazeley, the inhabitants of which had erected a triumphal arch, and garlanded their houses. In passing through Tamworth, on their way to the station, the Queen's carriage stopped at the last triumphal arch, to receive the farewell of the Mayor and Corporation. Her Majesty was received on the platform at the railway by Sir R. Peel, Earl Talbot, the High Sheriff, and Mr. Hatton.

BIRTHPLACE OF DR. JOHNSON, AT LICHFIELD.

Her Majesty, on taking leave of Lady Peel, who had accompanied her to the station, shook her cordially by the hand, as she also did Lady Peel's daughter. Her Majesty started by the special train for Derby, Chesterfield, and Chatsworth, at half-past eleven o'clock. Her Majesty wore a blue satin dress, and a crimson velvet pelisse.

The Duke of Wellington also left Drayton Manor on Friday morning.

The Queen Dowager and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also took their departure in the course of the day, for Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, near Atherstone.

The Royal Standard waved from the top of the mansion at Drayton Manor during her Majesty's visit. Loyal addresses from the Mayor and Council of Lichfield, to her Majesty and Prince Albert, were presented by Sir Robert Peel, who, in a letter to the Mayor, has conveyed her Majesty's gracious approbation of the excellent arrangements made at Lichfield, as well as the very great satisfaction of her Majesty and the Prince at the demonstration of loyalty.

ARCH AT LICHFIELD, NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.

Amongst the flattering boasts to which some of the members of the Staffordshire Yeomanry give utterance, is an agreeable compliment said to have been paid by her Majesty to that corps, on the presentation of Major Majendie at Drayton Manor. Upon the gallant officer being presented as the Adjutant of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry, her Majesty familiarly remarked, "Oh, I recollect, that is my own regiment."

At five minutes to eleven the train started from Tamworth, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

The road-side from Tamworth to Derby, and so on to Chesterfield, was at every point lined with spectators. The same enthusiasm which had previously attended her Majesty's presence was fully kept up on this occasion.

The distance to Burton, 13 miles, was performed in 13 minutes. There were crowds of people ranged on the road-side, flags were hoisted, and a party of the yeomanry were there to receive her. The cheering as the train shot by was very great.

At Willington there were similar demonstrations.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE DERBY RAILWAY STATION.

Derby station was reached at half-past eleven. This station has frequently been the subject of admiration, and it certainly afforded facilities for giving her Majesty a brilliant reception. Its vast area was crowded with well-dressed persons, and every place around presented a dense mass of human beings. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of their loyalty as her Majesty arrived and as she departed from the station.

A party of the militia, under the command of Captain Dixon, presented arms to her Majesty when the train stopped, the band playing the national anthem, and the out-pensioners, under the command of Captain Jones, fired a salute.

Independent altogether of the preparations at the station, the scene in the neighbourhood was really striking. Multitudes of people, who might have been numbered by thousands, crowded in masses upon the bridge and on the banks of the Derwent, clustered on the housetops, on the hedgerows, on the parapets of the bridges, and even climbed the trees. The shouting and cheering were deafening.

At Derby, the engine was changed, and during the time that necessarily elapsed the crowds in the station had the best opportunity of seeing the royal pair. At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock they again left Derby.

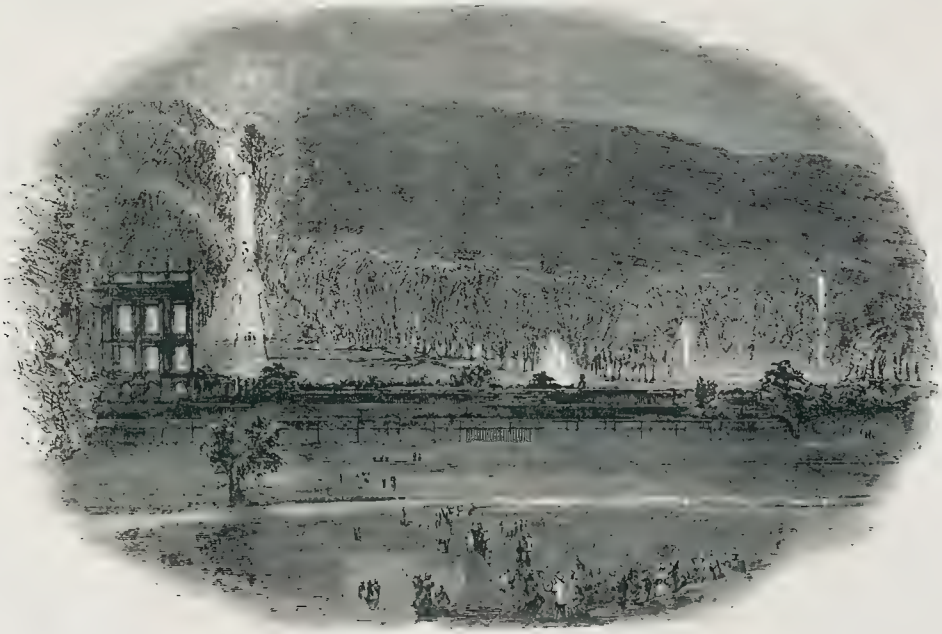
BRIDGE IN CHATSWORTH PARK.

The road from Tamworth had been through a very interesting country. Perhaps there is no part of England more thickly studded with the seats of wealthy proprietors. Between Tamworth and Burton the railroad runs by the seat of Captain A'Court, of Lady Wilmot Horton (of Catton Hall), and by Drakelow Hall, the seat of Captain Des Voeux. At a short distance past Burton is the beautiful spire of Repton Church (one of the best specimens of the old spires), which is 500 years old. Near Willington the rail passes through the property of Sir Francis Burdett, and at a short distance beyond Burton is Rolleston-hall, the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., and about three miles from Derby is the seat of Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, "The Pastures," a beautiful place.

Belper was reached at eleven minutes to twelve o'clock. Here too a multitude of people had collected, who cheered most lustily just beyond Belper, at the mills of Messrs Strutt, on the banks of the Derwent, there were many people.

Ambergate station was crowded with anxious faces, but the train passed it with remarkable velocity.

At the Chesterfield station the assemblage of spectators was very great, and a large open space was kept in the front of it by a body of the Derbyshire yeomanry, and detachments of police. The platform at the station was covered with scarlet cloth, and a lofty awning, supported on cast iron pillars, was carried over it along the whole extent of the station-house. A number of orange, lemon, and other rare trees and exotics, were disposed very tastefully about the platform and the interior of the building. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the North Midland Company, W. L. Newton, Esq., arrived in Chesterfield by the half-past ten o'clock train, from Derby, in order to receive her Majesty and the Prince. At five minutes to twelve o'clock the Duke of Devonshire arrived at the station in a carriage and four. Mr. W. Evans, M.P. for North Derbyshire, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., and a great number of the clergy and gentry connected with the immediate neighbourhood, were in the station-house at the time. The Mayor (Mr. T. Clarke), and the members of the Corporation, bearing white wands, arrived shortly after the Duke of Devonshire.



ILLUMINATION AT CHATSWORTH.

Precisely at twenty-four minutes past twelve, the train (which consisted of five carriages) stopped at the platform, where the Duke of Devonshire, with Mr. W. L. Newton, were in waiting. The moment her Majesty's eye rested upon the noble duke, she rose, smiled, and bowed to him; and Prince Albert made similar signs of recognition to his grace. The Queen was assisted down the steps of the carriage by the noble duke, whose arm her Majesty took. The entry of the Queen on the station was greeted with warm and repeated bursts of cheering, which her Majesty and the Prince very graciously acknowledged.

The Queen, having complained of cold, was conducted into the waiting-room, and during the retirement of her Majesty and the Prince, the addresses were presented by the Mayor, through the medium of the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. A few minutes only had elapsed before the arrival of the Duke of Devonshire's elegant new state carriage was notified by the Earl of Jersey to the Royal personages. The Queen immediately appeared, leaning on Prince Albert's arm, and was conducted by the Duke of Devonshire to the carriage, which drove off amid thunders of applause, and the performance of the national anthem by a band stationed at hand.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.

In the town of Chesterfield the preparations for the reception of her Majesty were in the right royal spirit. Bands of music paraded the town; all business was suspended; the streets presented a perfect blaze of decoration and embellishment; and about eleven o'clock the three troops of yeomanry cavalry were drawn up in double lines along the route which the Royal carriages had to take. At eleven o'clock the members of the Corporation met at the Guildhall, and proceeded thence, headed by the Mayor, down to the station.

Three triumphal arches were put up along the line of the Royal procession at the public expense, and four more were erected by different gentlemen at their own cost. Flags, garlands, and emblematical devices were exhibited in great numbers.

The carriages having quitted the railway station, were driven slowly through Chesterfield, amidst the most enthusiastic greeting from the multitudes which lined the sides of the streets—the platform—and every spot that commanded a view of the carriage in which her Majesty and Royal Consort rode.

Our engraving shows the royal procession passing through the Market-place; in the view is seen the remarkable crooked spire of the fine old church; it is 230 feet high, and it's crookedness may be the result of some accident (perhaps the effect of lightning), which is not recorded.

The royal party was escorted through the town, and along the road to Chatsworth, by detachments of the yeomanry cavalry, who relieved one another at proper intervals.

(Continued on page 376.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.—M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—(Positively the Two Last Weeks.)—M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, that the success of the English Quadrille, and indeed of all the Novelties performed during the present season, has been so unprecedented, that he will continue the present Series of Concerts until Christmas. The several new Engagements entered into render the assemblage of talent at these concerts quite without parallel, and the Programme being changed every evening, are so arranged as to afford an opportunity to visitors of at all times hearing a celebrated performer.

PRINCIPAL SOLO PERFORMERS.

Bassoon, } M. Baumann	Flute, Mr. Richardson	Cornet-a-Piston, M. Laurent
Clarionet, Mr. Lazarus	Violin, M. Remy	Cornet-a-Piston, Herr Koenig
Oboe, Mr. Barrett	Concertina, Mr. Case	&c. &c. &c.
Harp, Mr. F. Chatterton	Violoncello, Mr. Hancock	

Doors open at half-past seven; commence at eight o'clock.

Promenade and Pit Stall Boxes, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, £1 1s.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. KELLY, Box-office of the Theatre, of Mr MITCHELL, Old Bond-street; Mr ANDREWS, New Bond-street; SAMS, St. James-street; and MESS. JULLIEN'S Office, 3, Maddox-street, Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BRILLIANT EFFECTS are produced by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evenings (except Saturday Evenings). By LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE the singular Optical Illusion of converting a Matrix into the appearance of being a Cast in bold relief is exhibited, with a variety of other curious effects. Particulars of the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, which are delivered daily, are suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING BELL. Numerous STEAM ENGINES and other MODELS at work. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS of RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—Schools half-price.

THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, DEC 11, to Commence at Eight o'Clock, MR BRAHAM'S SIXTH CONCERT, when Mr Braham, Mr Charles Braham, and Mr Hamilton Braham will perform Selections from Hellen, Doherty, Gordon, Chesshire, Purcell, Braham, Lover, &c.—Stalls, 5s.; Boxes, 3 Pit, 2s 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d.; at the Box office. Private Boxes, £2 2s., £1 11s 6d, and £1 1s.; at MITCHELL'S, Sams's, the Theatre, and of Mr. BRAHAM, 2, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens.

Mr. BRAHAM'S and Mr. D. BRAHAM'S CONCERT, at the Philosophical Institution, Beaumont-square, DEC. 12.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 10th.—Second Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 11th.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
TUESDAY, 12th.—Lord Rend born, 1724.
WEDNESDAY, 13th.—St. Lucy
THURSDAY, 14th.—Day breaks 5h. 54m.
FRIDAY, 15th.—J. Wilkes died, 1083.
SATURDAY, 16th.—

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
4 31 4 48	5 8 5 21	5 52 6 5	6 40 7 5	7 34 8 4	8 38 9 14

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CENSUS.—"*B. D.*"—*The Government Census is only taken every ten years; the next enumeration will take place in* 1851; *our list contains the population of upwards of* 11,000 *parishes and places in England and Wales, and is the most complete work of the kind which has ever been published. It may be had of any bookseller or newsvender, with or without this paper, being a complete work of itself, and forming sixteen pages, size of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *price sixpence, stamped for circulation by post.*

CENSUS ERRATA.—"*The following parishes were omitted in their proper place:—Buckford, Cheshire, pop.* 559; *Denio, Carnarvon, pop.* 2367; *Greatham, Sussex, pop.* 64; *Kelsale, Suffolk, pop.* 1126.

"*John Macready.*"—*The casts may be obtained of any modeller in plaster of Paris.*

"*A. B.*" *should write to the manager of the theatre respecting the play in question.*

"*J. H.*" *Burlington Hotel.—The copy of the translation of Huber's work on the English universities has been received, and shall be noticed as soon as our arrangements will permit.*

"*A Provincial.*" "*An Old Reader.*" "*M. H.*," "*A Brighton Subscriber.*"—*Harding's Shorthand is now about half-a-crown.*

"*A. Z.*' *should consult the "Mechanic's Magazine," wherein he may find the information he requires.*

"*W. N. D.*"—*Lewis's Treatise on Chess.*

"*A Constant Reader and Admirer.*"—*Coleridge's fame principally rests upon his powers as a critic in poetry, in which he was, perhaps, superior to Southey, who ranked higher as a prose writer than a poet. Cowper was considered by Southey to have been "the most popular poet of his generation; while Thomson as a charming poet, and one whose works have ever been the delight of all classes.*

"*A Reader*" *is thanked for the extract from the "Patriarch."*

"*A Would-be-Demosthenes*" *should consult the "Stammerer's Hand-book," to be ordered of any bookseller.*

"*B. A. Clerk*"—*We know nothing of the parties named. The payment may be made by either address.*

"*Clifton,*" *Guernsey.*—*Who is the "good fellow" in Guernsey?*

"*T. E., Liverpool.*—*We believe the troop to be nomenclator the commander.*

"*R. G. Lakeman*"—*The secretary of the Croydon Railway Company would probably furnish the address of the inventor of the new carriage.*

"*H. K. B.*' *should write to the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine.*"

"*E. K., St. Leonard's-on-Sea*"—*Each numbers of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *may be had of the publisher, or, by order, of any newsman.*

"*H. W*" "*Barnstaple.*—*Will our correspondent forward the sketches?*

"*F. A. M., Portsea*"—*is thanked for the correction of our statement respecting the newly-discovered remains of the Dinornis. (See page* 359 *of our journal.*) *DINORNIS was a misprint.*

"*R. H., Bermondsey, will consider that we cannot proceed without the information*

"*J. S.,*" *Bristol, should consult Elmer's Treatise on the Law of Dilapidations.*

"*One of our Military Subscribers*" *should order the Saturday's edition of our journal.*

"*Amo,*" *Beckangley.*—*Certainly not.*

"*M. M. S.*" *Finchley.*—

"*Nauticus.*"—*We have not room for the long letter.*

"*J. W. B.*"—*Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.*

"*H. B. J.*"—*Bedford.—Our correspondent's solution of the conjecture is correct.*

"*J. G. R.,*" *Birmingham.—The respectability of signatures will add weight to the memorial.*

"*J. W. D.,*' *Liverpool -The Treatise on Huberdashery may be obtained by order of any bookseller.*

"*Domestic*" *—The omission last week was accidental. We usually devote as much space as our arrangements will allow.*

An effective lithograph of Luton Hoo, during the late fire, has been published at Dunstable, as a memorial of that event

"*An Old Subscriber*" *is thanked for the ticket of admission to the Islington Literary Institution.*

"*A Fellow Christian*" *is thanked for his sensible letter.*

"*T. B., Barnley-street, Clarendon-square.—We cannot avail ourselves of our correspondent's suggestion.*

Several correspondents are thanked for communications respecting Chatsworth, Belvoir, and other scenes of her Majesty's visit.

"*J. C.*"—*The account of the celestial phenomenon on the* 27*th inst. did not reach us in time for engraving.*

Intelligible.—Recollection of Sweete Musicke, by "X. X. S.;" Acrostic, by "Gawaxa;" Ode, by "H. M.," Dublin; A Lay for a Lake-side, by "Gamma;" Chirade, by "Sphinx;" On Love, by "I. L."

CHESS.—*A Tyro*"—*Solution to No* 43 *received.*

"*R. B.*"—*Black can castle after having been checked, provided he is not in check at the time, and that he has never moved his king nor the rook with which he castles*

"*F. O*"—*A pawn can be pushed two squares, but the adversary can take it en passant with a pawn. St. Amand, therefore, if he had thought proper, could have placed his P on the B 6th, and removed Mr. Staunton's pawn from the board.*

"*Philidor.*"—*The king cannot castle when the square over which he leaps is guarded by one of his adversary's pieces.*

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

Numerous engravings of this important event, which it has been found impossible to insert in the present number of our journal, shall appear next week. There are illustrations of Belvoir, Leicester, Wolverton, Rugby, Watford, Uxbridge, &c., all of which will be executed in a style of art superior even to the engravings in the present number.

DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

We are compelled to defer till next week a finely engraved group of portraits of the counsel for the prosecution. The conclusion of the inaugural address at the Historical Society is also unavoidably deferred

SMITHFIELD CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.

Next week we shall present to our readers spirited and faithful portraits of the principal prize-awarded by the Smithfield Club.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY AT CHELTENHAM

Four characteristic views of the grand spectacle, on occasion at Cheltenham Castle will appear next week.

*** Several communications shall be replied to in our next,

BRAHAM.—In our leader of last week on the Frauds in Trade, the passage "unites every principle of honour, &c.," should be "*violates every principle*, &c.

☞ *The Romance will be concluded next week.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843.

We are preparing for our winter festivities—we have entered upon the Christmas month. The annual cattle show—that great gathering of fatted beeves, and sheep, and pigs—that wonderous result of fodder, vegetables, oilcake, and linseed—the citizen's marvel and the farmer's pride—is now astonishing its thousands of holiday spectators; but soon they will pass from the show to the slaughter-house, and we shall see our butchers' portals straining under the weight of "flesh thick-ribbed with fat," and garnished with holly and Christmas berries to crown it for the feast. There will be broad staring signs of plenty—superabounding plenty, in every street—visions of savory roastings will fill the eyes of the comfortable; and those who have their Christmas dinner *sure*, will indulge in the anticipatory glory of having it *good* also!—But for those who will have no Christmas dinner. We direct the charities of the community to such. We do not enjoin good people to take their eyes away from the luscious temptation of their beef; but we tell them not to lose the Christian in the Epicure—but to go into the ranks of the starving, and look at *them* with their *hearts*. Now is the season when it behoves every being who can think and feel, to look into the wants of the poor; and private charity—large, liberal, and abounding—must in some measure atone for the errors of cruel and deficient legislation. Under God's providence, the season has been one of clemency and mildness hitherto and, even on the threshold of December, we have had sunshine instead of snow; but still, never was destitution more far spread in range, or more deep seated in its character, than at the present crisis of poverty and distress. The soul sickens—the heart bleeds at the dreadful pictures of want, wretchedness, and disease, which the faithful public press exhibits to a community which we hope will not allow its commiseration to exceed its relief. There have been this week two dreadful instances recorded of an excess of human affliction almost out-bounding belief—and a sad, sad shame to us that they could have existed in England in any age or time.

One of these is the case of a family named Holloway, whose shuddering story really makes blood curdle in the veins. In some dark region, known only to misery, were this wretched family existing, amid calamities that appal the heart. One son lay dead, and there was no burial for his wasted body. The survivors had no means to procure a funeral, so that the flesh tenement, whose spirit had departed, put on its corruption, and became a putrid and rotten corpse. The offensive odour of the body was as a plague within that desolate chamber; and yet the living brother of the dead lay beside it—in the suffering of typhus fever—until the noxious poison of the thing decayed, touched the breath and crept over the limbs of the enduring being whom it had once embraced in brotherhood and love. All the apartment was wretched—wretched, hopelessly—and toiling women were at hard-starving work although it was the Lord's day! They were at the slop-work of the advertising Jews!! So were the family discovered, and so, happily, relieved—but theirs was not an isolated woe. As the officer who had discovered their wretched abode was leaving it, he had his attention called to another case of overweighing affliction—and here is the terrible detail of what he saw:—

The dwelling to which Mr. Ross called the attention of Ellis was in a most dilapidated condition: when they knocked for admission there was some little delay in opening the door, which induced Ellis to peep in through the chinks, when he saw a gaunt meagre-looking figure preparing to put on a pair of trousers, which he had just been repairing with a few patches On gaining admission to the miserable abode, the first object which he beheld was a naivering child, in a state of almost complete nudity, the only covering it had being a pair of torn trousers—no coat, waistcoat, shoes, stockings, nor even a shirt. One broken chair formed the whole furniture of the place, except a few rags in one corner of the room, which composed the bedding of the whole family, consisting of Somerhinsell (a widower), and two children. Ellis said it was scarcely possible to conceive a human being more destitute and destitute. When questioned by the officer, Noonan, who is a hod-whipper, and that since the death of his wife, which occurred about two years ago, all had gone wrong with him. Even at full work, he could scarcely support his family, as the utmost he could earn was 15s. a-week, and out of that the habits of those engaged in the work compelled him to spend a considerable portion in beer. He, however, was only able to procure occasional employment, and having no wife to take care of his little earnings, they frequently found themselves on the point of starvation. When asked why he did not apply for parochial relief, the poor fellow said he was afraid they would compel him to go to the union, and he would rather endure anything than be separated from his children.

Another picture of this man's condition stated, that his room had no windows, and that it was marvellous on other accounts how existence in it could be either sustained or endured. But it made a far more dreadful disclosure. The two children from whom this affectionate pauper—with the human love strong in his bosom—would still not be separated—these children to whom, in his unselfishness, he clung through all the terrors of his dreadful destitution—were idiots—brainless idiots, through want! When his visitors entered their tenements, the wild young starvlings made a monkey chatter without sense—incoherent babblings—mad grimaces—and capered about their hovel floor with all the strange insanity of a savage fright! It was an animal terror—nothing more—at the sight of human beings who had flesh and clothes! -Horrible most horrible!

We need not say, that in both of the above cases, immediate relief was teadered—but we have to remind our readers that there are reported to be hundreds of families in parallel conditions of misery to that—at this moment there are thousands starving to death!

We confess that we cannot read of such discoveries of destitution, and figure to ourselves the frightful mass of it—if these be cance-findings—which never meets the eye, without a consciousness that there should be a sort of official commission established at this season of the year, in parishes, for the purpose of dragging dreary misery from its lurking places, and bringing it within charity's reach. This might be easily effected by a few humane persons undertaking, and relieving each other in the duty, and not only should they be helped by the magistrates and assisted by the parish officers, but they would have a whole flood of pity and private benevolence, following their path of research, and carrying consolation and relief into the most hopeless and unhappy of the city's saddest homes. God will prosper, and man bless all who at this season—in the plentitude of food and festivity—have a heart for the alleviation of sorrow, and a memory for the deplorable poor.

The royal progress is over, and the Court has returned to Windsor. Drayton Manor is restored to the ordinary quietude of the private life of the Premier, and Chatsworth and Belvoir are, as far as the royal party is concerned, "left alone in their glory." Change of scene—slight relaxation of the etiquette of the palace (which, we suppose, was unavoidable)—greetings from a loyal people, and courtesies from nobles who vie with each other in making the royal reception all that it should be—all this cannot but leave an agreeable impression behind; we sincerely trust that it has done so, and that the impression may be often renewed on future occasions.

All the accounts of the proceedings we have read speak of the warm welcome her Majesty has received wherever she has appeared. Triumphal arches spanned her course, and hearty cheers met and followed her upon it. Everywhere it seems to have been a sort of holiday; thus both the nobility and people were seen by her Majesty under the best and most favourable aspect. Still there must have been much that did not meet the eye of Royalty in its excursion from point to point; the utmost that the passing traveller can perceive is the surface of things; this is a necessity. And that the state of things may be far different from the indications that appear on the surface, we have too ample proof. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, during his meteor-like flights from one part of his empire to another, sometimes travels by roads made on purpose for him. In most of the remote districts, the officials "set their houses in order," and prepare for the imperial inspection. Roads are hastily repaired, bridges imperfectly mended, and all the labour required for these extraordinary exertions being forced, the hardships and sufferings of the peasantry are extreme, while everything being done in a hurry, is consequently done imperfectly. As soon as the Imperial eye is withdrawn, everything falls back into its old course, and so remains, till another Royal visit, at some indefinite time, may stir up the surface of the corrupt and stagnant waters. We believe it is Count Segur who relates some rather amusing instances of the manner in which "the nakedness of the land" in Russia was often embellished, to render it agreeable to the view of the Empress Catherine—sometimes with very indifferent success. But with us it is not the outward face of nature that requires embellishment. Nature has made it rich, and cultivation has rendered it beautiful. There is no attempt to disguise anything. That which cannot be seen, is that which is never visible without absolute search is made for it, for it does not appear on the surface. What does not meet the eye is destitution, poverty, suffering; things which are buried from the light in noisome habitations and stifling rooms, which come not forth in the market places and the highways to join its greetings with those of the more fortunate. The gladness of heart, without which such greetings are nothing worth, is not felt, and where all is bright and joyous, the presence of misery seems an unwelcome intrusion. But because it is not seen, and the less does it exist; we know that could a wish banish it at once from her realms, that wish would not long be unbreathed by the Royal lips, and therefore we are anxious that the mind of her Majesty should not be misled, to imagine, from an outward show of festivity and rejoicing, that the tales of national distress which have reached her are exaggerated, or that the dark picture of the sufferings of great masses of the people has been overdrawn.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Viscount Melbourne arrived in South-street, on Tuesday evening, from his visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intended, on their return from England, to land at Boulogne, but were driven by the wind into Dunkirk. On Tuesday they arrived at Boulogne, where they were received, with all due honours, by the sub prefect, the mayor, and several of the other public functionaries.

ILLNESS OF LADY BURDETT.—We regret to state that the above lady continues severely indisposed, at the mansion of Sir Francis, in St. James's-place. Dr. Ferguson is in attendance on her ladyship; and the answer to inquiries, on Tuesday, was, that she had passed a restless night, but, on the whole, she was rather better.

The Right. Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., and the Dowager Countess of Leicester, have arrived at Naples, from Florence and Rome, and they intend to pass the winter in that capital. Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice, are staying at Glenyrwich, Inverness-shire, until the middle of the month, when they leave for the south.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, arrived in town, on Saturday morning last, from honouring Sir Gore Ouseley with a visit at his seat, Hall Barne Park, Bucks. Shortly before eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness, attended by Baron Knesebeck, went from the Cambridge House, to the Euston-square terminus, and left town, by the Birmingham Railway, for Gopsal Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, to meet her Majesty the Queen Dowager

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—Belgrave-square continues to be thronged with visitors from France to the Duc de Bordeaux; but no arrivals have, it is said, been deeply affected his Royal Highness more than some equestrians from the working classes. Some of these loyal, spirited, although humble operatives, have actually come as far as from the shores of the Mediterranean to offer their homage to exiled Royalty. On Sunday the Duc de Bordeaux, attended by his suite, went to mass in George-street, Portman-square. The hour of ten o'clock was fixed for the service, and the chapel was filled with distinguished Frenchmen. It is affirmed that the stay of his Royal Highness in Belgrave-square, will be prolonged to the 15th inst, before his tour is resumed. The Duke of Beaufort has invited his Royal Highness to be present at one of the lawn meets at Badminton, which his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux, who is an excellent horseman, has, it is understood, accepted this invitation.

Earl Fitzwilliam is labouring under severe indisposition. His lordship attended the quarterly court of proprietors at Peterborough-house, on Saturday, but was unable to undertake the duties of the day as chairman, and after a brief stay, left some time before the public business commenced

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, on leaving Chatsworth, proceeded by railway to Darlington, and from thence went direct to Scotland. The noble Duke and Duchess intend to remain there until about the second week in the ensuing month. The Duke's birthday was celebrated last week, with many rejoicings at Dalkeith, Drumlanrig Castle, and at the several seats on his Grace, in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Dunmanon and the Hon Misses Ponsonby, who have been residing several months at Beaubrough, Lancashire, arrived in Cavendish-square on Monday last.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday morning, from Chatsworth, and left yesterday for Broadlands, near Romsey. The noble viscount, on his arrival in town, was informed of the accouchment of Viscountess Jocelyn, who was safely delivered of the above sent, on Saturday last, of a daughter. Her ladyship and infant are going on well

Earl Grey continues in the enjoyment of excellent health at Howick Hall. Viscount and Viscountess Howick and a family circle surround the venerable earl and countess at their seat in Northumberland.

The Earl of Devon is accompanied to Ireland by Mr. Edward Courtenay, nephew of the noble earl, who is to act as private secretary to his lordship on the commission appointed to inquire into the tenure of land in that country.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed; but the answer to inquiries is that the royal duchess is going on favourably.

THE DUKE DE BORDEAUX.—The departure of his Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux is fixed for the 15th inst, to continue his tour in Ireland by a visit to the southern and western counties. His Royal Highness on Tuesday visited Doctors' Commons, attended by Count Albert de Rodelscaval. His Royal Highness inspected with great interest Napoleon's will, written with his own hand, and afterwards the original will of Shakspeare, and the copy of Malone's.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Sunday week, 69 fishermen, who had been saved from shipwreck during the awful storm of the 16th ult., publicly returned thanks to Almighty God, in Cromer Church, for their preservation. They all row when sailed over by the officiating minister, and then, on their knees, joined in the beautiful form of thanksgiving in our church service.

The rectory of High Holyland, Yorkshire, which was recently vacated by the Rev. Dr. Wolff, is again vacant by the death of his successor, the Rev. Dr Fennell.

The senior canonry in the collegiate church of Manchester, and the rectory of St. Mary's Church, in that town, are vacant by the death of the Rev. Canon Gaskill, who died last week in his 81st year.

The rectory of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln, and valued at £1,800 a year, is vacant by the death of his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Fennell.

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GOVERNMENT CLERKS.—In several departments of the government a rule exists that clerks who take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act should be dismissed from their situation; and from a case which was heard in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday it seems that a somewhat similar rule will be adopted respecting the new Insolvent Debtors' Act.

CITY ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of the Poor in the City of London was held last evening at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. Alderman Wilson having been elected to the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, and confirmed. It appeared that the committee had supplied the poor of London in the interval between December and March last year, with 30,280 bushels of coals, and 844,0lbs. 2d. exclusive of the delivery of 1,000 tickets, from a series of 2782 bushels of coals and 39,144 lbs. of potatoes. The receipts of the society for the year were stated at £2557 10s. 7d., and the disbursements at £2336 4s. 1d., leaving a balance of £219 6s. 8d. in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. Donations were passed to Mr. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Phipps, the secretary, and other officers of the society. The meeting then adjourned until the first Wednesday in December, 844.

REGENT'S CANAL COMPANY.—The half yearly meeting of the members of this company was held on Wednesday, at the offices in the City-road. The report congratulates the members on the steady progress of the company's affairs.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—On Tuesday the members of this society held their December meeting at the house in Regent-street, Mr. W. Barchard, V.P., F.R.S., presiding, when his Grace the Earl of Zetland, Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., and John Stuart, Esq., M.P., were added to the list of members.

FUNERAL OF MR. BENJAMIN WEBBER.—The remains of this comedian were interred on Monday afternoon in the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, near his own residence, Pickett-place, Strand.

LONDON FARMERS' CLUB.—On Monday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the committee and members of the Farmers' Club, established for the use of farmers and others visiting London interested in the cultivation of the soil, and open to agriculturists and scientific men of all countries, was held at the house of the institution, York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. A series of propositions underwent considerable discussion relative to the internal arrangements of the club.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—HER Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle the latter end of next week, when Parliament will be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 19th inst., to a future day, then to meet for the despatch of business. We understand that there is no intention at present of calling the legislature together before the usual time of assembling.

THE PLANTAGENIC SCHOOL.—A quarterly court of the governors of this excellent institution was held on Tuesday at the London Coffee-house. The treasurer, Mr. R. S. Bosanquet, presided. The report read was highly satisfactory. The thanks of the court were voted to the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, chancellor of the diocese, for his sermon in behalf of the society, and some other formal resolutions having been adopted, the court adjourned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHTON.—The weavers of Ashton and Stalybridge have not yet returned to the mills, and during the past week their numbers have been augmented by a turn-out of other factory hands. The conduct of the turn-outs has been remarkably quiet, utterly devoid of threat or intimidation of any description. During some descriptions of cloth has resulted from the stopping of the mills. The operatives held various meetings during last week, but nothing occurred worthy of more particular notice.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—During the past week Bedfordshire has been visited with several incendiary fires, some of which have been of a most alarming character. Immediately after the destruction of a large farm, Limestead, at Colmworth, in this county, were blazing at Maunden, Felmersham, and Biddenham, then at Aspley, and almost at the same hour, on the same evening, this awful work of destruction was going on at Ridgmont and Tebworth. Scarcely breathing time was allowed before another fire broke out in the neighbourhood of Maulden, and on Saturday night no less than three very extensive fires were raging at the same time.

SUSPECTED MURDER AND INCENDIARISM TO CONCEAL IT.—On Friday morning week, a large barn full of wheat, standing on the Brickhill side of the Kimbolton-road, the property of Alderman Higgins, near the town of Bedford, was discovered to be in flames, by some men, who ran to the barn, and saw two young men, named Parkins, chair-menders, running from one end of it; one had on his trousers, and the other his shirt; they rather coolly said, "We have had a narrow escape of our lives." Alarm was given, and two engines were quickly on the spot. One of the men joined with the firemen to work the engine, and did not make any remarks on there being anybody in the barn, which burnt into flames at both ends, and in the middle, as the men were observed to come out of one end of it. The other man sat down on a bank side near, and remained there. The fire judiciously prevented from going any further, and the corn was taken into custody by Superintendent Jebbet. Foul play was now suspected, for on the fire being much suppressed, the body of a man much burnt was discovered, which at first was taken to be a sack of wheat; some sacks had been in the burnt substance. The body exhibited a fractured skull and injuries not produced by fire. A private examination of witnesses has been taken by the magistrates.

CAMBRIDGE.—We regret to state that the measles and hooping-cough are visited the neighbourhood of Cambridge, especially Barnwell, with terrible effect. In wards of 100 children have died of the measles in one parish: some families have been left quite childless. Of the small-pox, which commenced in Barnwell, so the inmates are "down," as it is called, with it. One poor woman has six children ill at the time with this dreadful disease. The ravages of these complaints, as might be expected, are confined principally to the poorer classes.

DURHAM.—THE COLLIERIES.—We regret to learn that the pitmen in several neighbouring collieries have evinced a disposition to "strike." In one or two, we are informed, one or two men actually turned out, and we understand that preparations are on foot for following their example in other quarters.

HULL.—As a proof of the growing necessity for an increase of dock accommodation, the Union flag of the Hamburg steamer has been flying since last Tuesday morning week, as an indication that no more vessels arriving need enter the Humber Dock-basin, and the arrivals have since been very numerous.

KENT.—PROSPECTS OF THE HOP CROPS.—On Tuesday evening information was received at the Watling-street, Southwark-bridge road, and other stations of the fire-brigade, that a most destructive fire had broken out upon a farm in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Stow, immediately opposite the Bull Inn, Farnborough, Kent, upwards of fifteen miles from town. Upon arriving at the scene of desolation, we gleaned the following particulars:—The fire was discovered by a policeman, named Hughes, at a little after two o'clock on the morning of the time. At that moment it was raging in a shed contiguous to an extensive barn, which was stored with between 80 and 90 loads of hay, the property of Sir J. Lubbock, the banker, opposite the Mansion-house. The shed, the barn and its contents, with several outbuildings, were all consumed. The occupier is uninsured. The fire is said to have originated in the act of an incendiary, and a person is in charge of the police for the commission of the act. Much credit is due to Inspector M'Gill for his promptitude.

ANOTHER FIRE AT FARNBOROUGH.—Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday night last, a mounted express arrived at the Brigade-station in Southwark-bridge-road, with intelligence of another fire raging in the village of Farnborough, in Kent. Similar to state, the fire was found to have broken out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Sowy, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last. On the arrival of the engines the fire was extinguished, but not before the destruction of the roof. The origin of the conflagration, which has caused considerable sensation in this part of the county, is very mysterious

LIVERPOOL.—THE MURDER AT KNOWSLEY.—On Friday week, the prisoners previously examined on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of a game-keeper at Knowsley were again brought up and fully committed for trial.

Owing, due to the railway carriages piping for hire, or to the high fares charged by the railways for short distances (or to all causes), coaches, which had been for some years almost extinct, are beginning to be again pretty frequent on the road between Liverpool and Warrington, and Liverpool and St. Helen's.

NORTHAMPTON.—AN ARC DE TRIOMPHE TO LORD HAMPTON CHRIST, Prince of Preston Pannell.—On Thursday last Mr. Christie visited this town, and he himself passed under the wooden monument in the north II, where the crowd stumbled and fell, and threw Mr. Christie with his leg on the iron side of the machine. It was ascertained that Mr. Christie had received several bruises, and that his leg was fractured.

NORWICH.—On Friday se'nnight, a barley stack, the property of Mr. Stephen Goode, of Horsham, was discovered to be on fire, and a reward of £20 has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders, as there is not the slightest doubt of its being the work of some incendiary.

MURDER OF A WIFE, BY HER HUSBAND.—An inquest was held on Monday last at Stockport, in the course of which it appeared that the deceased died on Friday morning, in consequence of injuries she had received on the preceding evening from her husband, George Fox, a bailiff attached to the Stockport Court of Requests. A verdict of wilful murder was returned.

YORKSHIRE.—REDUCTION OF RENTS.—Earl Beauchamp has returned 10 per cent. of the rental of his tenants in Worcestershire, and on May-day last a similar reduction was made by the noble earl. Earl Somers, at his rent-audit, last week, also returned 10 per cent. to his numerous tenantry in the same county. Mr. Saville Lane Fox, M.P., at his rent-audit at Bramham-park, Yorkshire, last week, returned 10 per cent. to his tenantry on the Orm estate.

IRELAND

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—FELON ALARM.—We give a paragraph on Saturday relating to the seizure of arms on board a steamer, on its arrival in Dublin on Thursday. An investigation into the matter was held before the magistrates of Henry-street police-office, on Friday week, when John Clements was brought forward, charged with "illegally importing fire-arms." It appeared by the sworn testimony of Mr. Edmonds, a merchant, residing on Kilkenny, that he was owner of a vessel about to sail for the coast of Africa, and on hiring some arms for her protection, such as are usually employed for that purpose, he went to the Castle to apply for a license to import just as much as the vessel required. The Privy Council not being sitting, nor likely to sit until it would be too late for his purpose, he wrote to Birmingham for the arms to be forwarded without any license. If he did not take this course, the vessel, which was under orders to sail, should have proceeded on her voyage without them. Mr. Duffy expressed himself satisfied with the truth of this statement, but he should retain the arms until he received orders to deliver them up from the Lord-Lieutenant. Clements was then discharged, and the parties left the office. It appears that the way the discovery took place was, the head fell out of the cask, and the pike-heads became exposed to view. The parties in charge of them went off at once, and gave information to the police, and hence all the alarm that followed.

The election for the county of Kilkenny took place on Friday week when Pierse Somerset Butler, Esq. (son of Colonel Butler, the present county member), was elected without opposition.

IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Timothy O'Brien, Esq., has been elected Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin for the ensuing year, on the motion of Alderman Meredith, seconded by Mr. Hamilton. In reply to Mr. Maunsell, one of the Council, the newly-elected Mayor said that he was an unconditional Repealer, and while presiding in the chair of the assembly, no man should know to what party he was attached. Alderman Meredith said, he presumed the elected Mayor of Kilkenny, as has also Alderman Shannon, a Repealer, of Limerick.

The gun-boats lately brought by her Majesty's steam-frigate Penelope, are intended for the Upper Shannon and the lower lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. A considerable number of persons were assembled on the banks of the canal on Friday, to witness their being towed to Portobello, from the basin at Ringsend. They are immense boats, with great beam, capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of troops. They are double banked and each pulled by twelve rowers. As floating batteries, they are most formidable.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, will make a general inspection of the Chelsea pensioners in the four provinces next January, when they are to be enrolled in local companies for active service. The pensioner department gets on admirably in the south of Ireland, and it expects to turn out a little army of veterans for service the first month of the new year.

A naval hospital, with twenty beds, is forthwith to be formed at Haulbowline Island, Cork, under the care of E. Hilditch, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.

The popular comedian, Mr. David Rees, was found dead in his bed, on Thursday morning week, at his lodgings, in the city of Cork.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—There was a very crowded meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Thomas Steele, Esq., who gave a solemn adjuration to continued peace in Ireland. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. John O'Connell, Mr. P. Barrett, Dr. Grey, and Mr. O'Neill Daunt. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be £964 11s. 6d.

It is said that the trial of the State traverses will be a monster trial. The defendants' solicitors have been allocated to different parts of the country, to get up evidence respecting the various allegations in the voluminous indictment.

Mr. O'Connell left Limerick for Darrynane Abbey on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Wednesday last the brig Nelson, from Demerara, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, wood, &c., struck on Mace Island, about twelve miles from Clifden, on the Galway coast, and became a complete wreck. The mate and three of the crew, the only survivors, were discovered on the island by the Lieutenant of the Coast Guard service. Not a vestige of the wreck, or any part of the valuable cargo, has been discovered.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE TRAVERSERS.—The Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, P.P., Lusk, and one of the indicted "conspirators" against the Queen, died on Saturday week, reign Lady the Queen, her crown, and dignity," departed this life on Monday evening, at five o'clock P.M., at the age of fifty-one years. The *Freeman* attributes his death to cold caught on the day of the intended Clontarf meeting, by his exertions during most inclement weather to prevent the people in various localities from attending it. We gave a portrait of the deceased reverend gentleman in our paper of Saturday week.)

REPEAL BANQUET IN LIMERICK.—The public dinner to Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. for Limerick, and a recent convert to the advocacy of a repeal of the Union, took place on Monday last. It had been for some time looked forward to with much interest by the repealers of Ireland. There was in the morning a procession of the usual character to meet Mr. O'Brien, and conduct him into the city of Limerick. Mr. O'Connell, who was accommodated in his carriage by Mr. J. O'Connell, jun., the Rev. Mr. Doyle, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, his daughter, arrived at Prince's Hotel at five o'clock, and was greeted by the people with loud cheers. The dinner was served in the Northumberland-buildings, when about 600 persons sat down. The room was tastefully decorated with banners and sevgreens. Mr. O'Connell presided. There was nothing remarkable in the majority of the speeches made on the occasion. Mr. O'Connell, in returning thanks when his health was drunk, said, with reference to the Attorney-General for Ireland: "The Attorney-General has been blamed for showing considerable ill-temper. Now, I am not at all surprised at it; indeed, I think him in a great measure excusable" (laughter)—for recollect, he had amongst the traversers persons against whom he exhausted all the bitterness of his nature, who in the House of Commons moved for an inquiry into the conduct of his father. The house did not comply with that motion, but it was not my fault. (Laughter.) I was as hostile when defeated as I was before, and consequently when a difficult affection is, it is not to be wondered at that he should be hostile to me. (Laughter.) [illegible] son John succeeded at the Youghall election, and Smith was defeated, [illegible] standing that he petitioned against my son; and no wonder he should not be overpleased at that defeat." (Laughter.) With reference to the result of the indictment, Mr. O'Connell, after disclaiming any intention of sedition or disloyalty, said:—"I am asked what is to become of the traversers? My answer is, that depends upon the jury. (Hear, hear.) It may take some time to trial, but the result must be an inevitable triumph to repeal, if we get a fair jury. (Hear, hear.) It is a good deal upon the dice—we may [illegible] [illegible] or we may be defeated." After requesting the people, in any event, to be guilty of no outrage, he said:—"It would, indeed, break my heart to think that there should be any disturbance. I would abandon the Repeal cause for the sake of an outbreak. Don't the people see that their enemies are perfectly prepared with troops, artillery, and ammunition? Let the people recollect that it was the unarmed rebellion of 1798 that carried the Union. (Cheers.) Give me a thousand men tranquillity which I conjured you to observe, and the Repeal is certain. (Cheers.) The present staff of army cannot last here two years. At present every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The assemblage was tremendously large, even beyond all expectation. The square and market-place, and the whole line of streets, extending more than two miles, was one mass of living beings. The order preserved was admirable.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Chesterfield by the regular train, after the special train which conveyed her Majesty; he rode in his open carriage, and did not alight whilst the carriage was taken off the track: as soon as the horses were attached, he drove off to Chatsworth.

In the evening, a large party of the gentry, manufacturers, and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood dined together at the Angel Inn, the Mayor in the chair. In the town beautiful illuminated devices were exhibited in the front of the houses, and at seven o'clock there was a grand display of fireworks as a *finale* to the day's rejoicings.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT CHATSWORTH.

At ten minutes to two o'clock, the state carriage of the Duke of Devonshire, with six horses, arrived at the grand lodge entrance to the demesne of Chatsworth at Baslow, and the approach of the royal cavalcade was announced by the discharge of ordnance from the hunting-tower, and the usual royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from nine guns placed on the stand at the tower by a party of the royal artillery, under the command of Major Jebb, R.E.

The grand scene at the moment of the arrival of her Majesty is represented upon our front page.

The Queen and Prince, escorted by a squadron of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and followed by the Earl of Jersey, Lady Portman, Hon. Miss Paget, Mr. G. Anson, Colonel Bouverie, and Major-General Wemyss, in two carriages, came along the drive to the grand arch, and passed through into the court-yard, amidst joyful and enthusiastic plaudits. As her Majesty arrived, the royal standard was hoisted on the flag-staff over the noble stone arch. The Duke of Devonshire, Hon. George Cavendish, M.P., Lady Louisa Cavendish, and Lady Catherine Cavendish, and the other branches of the duke's family, were in waiting to receive her Majesty and his Royal Highness on alighting from the state equipage of the noble host.

Her Majesty was received in the sub-hall by the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish, and led to his grace's private apartments in the west front, which were appropriated exclusively for her Majesty's use during her stay at this splendid ducal residence; the Queen occupying in the second story the billiard room as her private sitting room, superbly fitted up for the occasion, in which is that masterly production of Landseer—Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, a picture which reflects the highest credit on the English art. From this beautiful room, his grace conducted her Majesty to dinner along the gallery of cabinet paintings, &c., then into the music room, through the small drawing room, to the grand drawing room, where his grace's guests assembled to meet her Majesty. These three rooms are fitted up in the most magnificent manner, the walls are covered with Genoa velvet, and silk damasks; several superb Ottomans, on the centre of one of which is a beautiful sculptured group of cupids; and from the centre of another in the grand drawing room rises a copy by Bartolini, of that matchless statue the Venus de Medicis. These rooms comprise the most costly articles which wealth and the most exquisite taste could procure or design. Curtains of the richest silk damask, some of the finest pictures by the old masters, adorn the walls; mantel-pieces, of the purest statuary, ceilings richly gilt, with magnificent chandeliers suspended. These rooms have been seen by visitors, and described by tourists, but it is only on occasions like the present, that they appear in their full blaze of magnificence. From the grand drawing-room the illustrious party proceeded through the library, ante-library, &c., to the banqueting or grand dining-room, which was laid out with unusual splendour, his grace having ordered the whole of that unique and splendid suite of silver to be used upon the occasion, made expressly for the purpose of his embassy to St. Petersburgh, when appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Czar. The enrichments of the table, sideboards, &c., literally covered with a profusion of massive gold plate, exquisitely carved vases, urns, candelabra, in gold and silver, filled with the choicest flowers—the noble dimensions of the room itself, with a coved and paneled ceiling, richly gilt, the magnificent doorways, with costly columns supporting the cornice, the beautiful and unique mantel-pieces, with splendid figures as side accompaniments, together with the fine family portraits, all illumined with a glorious effulgence of lights judiciously disposed, presented a most imposing spectacle.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Immediately after her Majesty's arrival, the royal and noble party sat down to luncheon; at the termination of which, her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by the Prince and the whole of the guests, proceeded through the state rooms, the sketch gallery, (so called from its containing the rough sketches, rarities indeed, of some of the most remarkable works of the greatest artists,) the statue gallery a place crowded with living marble, and the orangery. Her Majesty then signified her wish to see the conservatory, a building and collection of plants so grand and so rare as to be deservedly ranked among the minor wonders of England. To this she was conducted by the Duke and attended by the guests.

The Grand Conservatory, engraved upon the annexed page, is 300 feet long, by 145 feet wide, and covers about *an acre of ground!* The elevation of the central coved roof is 67 feet, with a span of about 70 feet, resting upon two rows of elegant iron columns. Round the centre, at the base of the dome, is carried a gallery; and direct through the centre is a spacious carriage-drive. From an elevation of four feet from the ground is one mass of glass; each plate being 4 feet long, by 6 inches wide: the ascent to the gallery is by steps of rock-work, covered with rare plants. By means of tanks, a circulation of hot and cold water is kept up, through tubes occupying six miles in length. The sash-bars, if laid end to end, would reach forty miles in length; and they contain 70,000 square feet of glass. Mr. Paxton, F.L.S., is the sole contriver and architect of this wonderful conservatory. Such is its extent and convenient arrangement, that as many as three or four carriages have been driven in it at one time. Among the vegetable Titans are the *Arbutelon Stricturn*, 20 feet high; *Corypha Umbraculifera*, or gigantic palm; the dwarf plantain, or banana, one plant of which bore 300 fruit last year.

The Royal party had previously passed into the grounds to see the rockwork. From the conservatory they went on the west terrace, from which her Majesty came to a tree which was planted eleven years ago by herself, while still a child. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort stood some time contemplating this memento of earlier years, and it was then arranged that Prince Albert should plant another tree by the side of that which had already grown up. He selected an oak sapling, and planted it with all due formality.

As her Majesty appeared at those points of the grounds, of which a view could be obtained from without, she was cheered in the most enthusiastic manner by multitudes of people there assembled.

Leaving the terrace her Majesty ascended the steps of the south front to go to the west garden, returning towards the mansion by the "Fragment Lodge," and proceeding thence to the apartments enclosed from the mansion for her Majesty's use.

It was about five o'clock when her Majesty and the Prince returned to their apartments, where they remained until the dinner hour.

Immediately before the dinner hour, half-past seven, the distinguished guests invited to meet her Majesty assembled in the drawing room. On her Majesty's appearance, she took the arm of the Duke of Devonshire. The Prince escorted Lady Louisa Cavendish; and the Royal party followed. As her Majesty approached the dining room, the military band at the mansion played the National Anthem. The Rev. R. C. Wilmot, the Duke's private chaplain, who sat at the lower end of the table, said grace.

The Queen sat in the centre of the table, and on her right Prince Albert and Lady Louisa Cavendish; on her left, the Duke of Devonshire and the Duchess of Buccleuch; opposite to her Majesty, the Duchess of Bedford and the Duke of Wellington.

Along the middle were eight superb candelabras of innumerable lights, two splendid oval bottles with the Burlington Arms in alto relievo, two candelabras of three figures playing the flute, each angle finished by the heads and antlers of stags; down the sides were twelve magnificent wine coolers; everything of dead and burnished silver. Covers were laid for 47. The side board was covered with gold plate of exquisite design; in the centre was a beautiful salver, containing the devices and inscriptions of the different snuff boxes presented to his Grace. In the front of this lay a matchless chain of filagree balls, several feet in length, part of the trappings of an elephant from the East. There were four large salvers, with exquisite designs in bas relievo. The dinner comprised everything in season, or that could be forced into perfection, and the ornamental pastry was such as to elicit a remark that the Duke's confectioner had excelled himself. Nor can we refrain from expressing our gratification in finding that, instead of six French cooks being engaged on this occasion, as reported in the neighbourhood, we found Mr. Howard, the well-known Chatsworth cook, with seven hearty Englishmen, as his assistants, preparing a dinner for England's Ocean Queen. The fruits were of the most extraordinary description. The [illegible], especially those near where her Majesty sat, were of themselves sufficient to stamp Mr. Paxton's character as a first-rate gardener.

CHATSWORTH. "THE PALACE OF THE PEAK."

Immediately after dinner the Hon. George Cavendish rose, and proposed "The Queen," and the band immediately played the national anthem. The health of her Majesty having been drunk with the deepest respect, the Hon. Mr. Cavendish soon after gave the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, upon which the band played "The Coburg March." No other toasts were given.

After dessert had been served, her Majesty and the ladies present retired to the drawing-room, the band playing the national anthem. They were soon joined by the Duke of Devonshire and the gentlemen.

For the following additional details we are indebted to the courtesy of a correspondent, who was one of the guests:—The dinner party comprised all the nobility named in the enclosed list. About sixty of the leading gentry of Derbyshire were invited to a "*small* party," at a quarter before ten o'clock, and assembled in the music saloon, which had been most splendidly fitted up with hangings of puce-coloured velvet and amber-coloured silk, and a slightly raised platform at the upper end for her Majesty, who entered the saloon at the above hour, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Devonshire, followed by Prince Albert and Lady Louisa Cavendish. Dancing immediately commenced, and was kept up with great spirit till twelve o'clock, when her Majesty retired, and the company adjourned to the superb banqueting-room to supper. Her Majesty danced the first quadrille with the Duke of Devonshire, the second with Lord Morpeth, waltzed a few times with Prince Albert, and went *down and up* a country dance with Lord Leveson. She appeared to enjoy the "hands across, down the middle, up again, and pousette" *infinitely*; dancing with much spirit and grace. She wore lace over a pink satin dress, a wreath of pale roses in her hair, and earrings, necklace, and string of diamonds intertwined in the plait of the back hair. I have obtained as correct a list of the party as it was possible.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Duke of Wellington, Duke of Devonshire, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Morpeth, Lord and Lady Leveson, Earl Jersey,

Lord Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady Emlyn, Lady Mary Howard, Hon. Matilda Paget, Hon. George and Lady Louisa Cavendish, Sir Augustus and Miss Clifford, Mr and Lady Em is Cavendish, Mr. Charles and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Col Cavendish, Mr G. Anson, Mr Frederick Leveson, Mrs. and Miss Arkwright, Sir Wm. Boothby and Miss Boothby, Lord Waterpark, Mr C. Cavendish, M.P., Mr L. Strutt, M.P., Lord Newburgh; Mr., Mrs., and Misses 2 Palmer Morewood, Major and Mrs. E. P. Coke, Mr and Mrs. Brande, Sir Henry Huntley, Sir George and Lady and Misses 2 Stanley, Hon W. S. Cotton, 1st Life Guards, Captain Arkwright, 6th Dragoons; Hon. Mrs. Dundas, Captain Underwood and Mrs. Underwood, &c.

The company invited to the ball were received in the sub-hall, passed through the beautiful inlaid marble corridor into the great hall, which was lit by a superb gilt tripod, upon one of the largest marble slabs we have ever seen, which was supported by a magnificent gilt stand, up the oak staircase, along the oak gallery, through the orangery, to the ball-room; but what surprised us most, was the appearance of the flight of steps leading from the orangery to the ball-room; to every step alternately was attached a beautiful plant, of the Erica Gracilis, and Erica Caffra, in full bloom; the one being a crimson purple, and the other a white: the effect was perfectly unique. The orangery, the general beauty of which is unknown to our readers, and which contains some of the finest plants in the kingdom, was, on this occasion, illuminated with a series of Chinese globe lanterns, which threw out in bold relief the different plants. The celebrated model of the Borghese vase was illuminated by a powerful argand burner, which displayed the figures sculptured on the sides in bold relief.

About half-past eleven o'clock, her Majesty retired, and proceeded to her supper-room, where the most distinguished of the guests were invited. The number of those present in the supper-room was sixteen, inclusive of her Majesty and her immediate suite.

Refreshments were provided for the other visitors in the banqueting-room.

Her Majesty retired to rest soon after midnight.

On Saturday morning the park was thronged by visitors from the neighbouring districts. About twelve o'clock, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., and Mr. G. E. Anson, walked to the farm; after spending a short time at which, his Royal Highness returned to the house.

About half-past twelve a party, consisting of the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bedford, accompanied by Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Leveson, W. G. Cavendish, Esq., and several other distinguished persons went out on a shooting excursion, in the neighbourhood of Paisley. His Grace's guns were brought down by the train in which his Grace arrived at Chesterfield, but, by some strange mischance, they were lost or stolen between Chesterfield and Chatsworth. The party reached Edensor on their return to Chatsworth about half-past four o'clock. The noble and distinguished party enjoyed excellent sport, the total number of hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, &c., bagged by them being 200 head.

About half-past two o'clock her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and a distinguished party, left Chatsworth to pay a visit to Haddon Hall, the celebrated and picturesque seat of the Duke of Rutland, which is situated at about six miles from Chatsworth. The cavalcade consisted of three open carriages and four, preceded by four outriders. The Queen and the Prince went through the whole range of rooms, the chapel, and great hall, and spent about two hours with evident delight in this interesting and beautiful spot. The cavalcade then returned to Chatsworth, passing up the vale of Wye to Bakewell, when her Majesty and the Prince were greeted very enthusiastically by the inhabitants. A triumphal arch was thrown across the road leading into the town, and another over the centre of the bridge, and the fine old peal of bells rung out a merry welcome for the first time this eighteen years. About half-past four o'clock the royal party returned to Chatsworth by way of Edensor.

At six o'clock, her Majesty, the Prince, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, and other distinguished personages, visited the grand conservatory, which was brilliantly lighted with lamps, disposed along the ribs, by which the sides of this magnificent structure are divided, in a very tasteful manner. The effect of the scene was comparable to the fairy palace of some eastern tale.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered one of the duke's chariots: the Earl of Jersey and her Majesty's noble host seated themselves in

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

the dicky behind the carriage, and, followed by two pony phaetons, the party repassed from the entrance arch into the park, and proceeding up the winding carriage-road leading to the heights, and through the magnificent rockery now in progress of formation, entered the conservatory. The military band on the terrace played the national anthem. At the entrance her Majesty was received by Mr. Paxton, who had the honour of showing to the Queen and her royal consort the matchless collection of tropical, temperate, and aquatic plants contained therein. Her Majesty, before the carriage had reached the east end of the conservatory, alighted, and, accompanied by her suite, then minutely inspected the shrubs and plants, and in allusion to the artificial decoration by lamps, remarked that "It was indeed a fairy scene, and gave her the highest possible delight." The Prince also, upon entering, emphatically exclaimed, "This is most beautiful."

The dinner was served in the grand dining-room, at eight o'clock. The Duke of Devonshire entered the apartment, attired in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant. The Queen wore a light pink dress, and a tiara of sapphires. Prince Albert was attired in a plain evening dress, consisting of a blue dress coat and light vest. Covers were laid for 46 in the dining-room, and for 16 more in the noble oak-room, one of the finest apartments even in the magnificent "Palace of the Peak."

During the time that the royal party were dining the public were admitted (by ticket) to view the conservatory.

About ten o'clock, commenced a magnificent display of fireworks. The noble cascade was lit up with many coloured fires, and the whole extent of the gardens was a blaze of light. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the rest of the distinguished party enjoyed the magnificent scene from the windows of the south front. The Duke of Wellington, while contemplating the scene, is known to have remarked:—"I have travelled Europe through and through, and witnessed scenes of surpassing grandeur on many occasions, but never before did I see so magnificent a *coup d'œil* as that now extended before me." The display terminated about a quarter to eleven o'clock. In the large engraving annexed, our artist has endeavoured to convey to the reader an idea of this fairy scene.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and the Prince rose early, and breakfasted in the Queen's private apartments. The Duke of Wellington was up and out between six and seven o'clock.

At nine o'clock her Majesty and the Prince attended prayers in the chapel attached to the house, which were read by the Rev. R. C. Wilmot.

At twelve o'clock, the Royal pair attended Divine service in the private chapel, which was also performed by the Rev. R. C. Wilmot. The chapel is celebrated as possessing Verrio's *chef d'œuvre* "The Inspired Gifts of St. Thomas," as its altar-piece. The Scriptural paintings of Laguerre, with which the ceiling and other parts of the chapel are adorned, render it, perhaps, the most splendid private chapel in the kingdom. The statues of Hope and Faith, by Gibber, are among the best works of that eminent sculptor, and the carved cedar wainscotting and carved ornaments are unequalled.

The Royal party lunched in the Queen's private apartments.

At two o'clock the Queen and the Prince visited the gardens, and subsequently the farm at Edensor.

The dinner party in the evening comprised the same distinguished personages as on Saturday. Covers were laid for 47.

CHATSWORTH.

Chatsworth! thy stately mansion, and the pride
Of thy domain, strange contrast do present
To house and home in many a craggy rent
Of the wild Peak; where new-born waters glide
Through fields where thrifty occupants abide
As in a dear and chosen banishment,
With every semblance of entire content;
So kind is simple Nature, fairly tried!
Yet He, whose heart in childhood gave her troth
To pastoral dales, thin-set with modest farms,
May learn, if judgment strengthen with his growth,
That not for Fancy only, pomp hath charms;
And strenuous to protect from lawless harms
The extremes of favoured life, may honour both.—WORDSWORTH.

Chatsworth, one of the most magnificent private mansions in England, is one of the few seats in this country that deserves the name of a palace; but, neither of the abodes of the sovereign (Windsor ex-

cepted), approaches Chatsworth in extent, completeness, or splendour.

Chatsworth lies nine miles from Chesterfield, twenty-six miles from Derby, and ten from Matlock, and is popularly called one of the seven wonders of the Peak. The mansion stands in a park, nearly eleven miles in circumference, and beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water; the river Derwent flowing with a serpentine course through the valley. The house rises amid a noble amphitheatre of wood, connected with the remote hills by a succession of forest scenery, until it terminates in the rude and barren mountains of the Peak.

The original Chatsworth House was begun in 1687, and completed in 1706, by William Cavendish, first Duke of Devonshire, upon the site of a more ancient edifice, in which Mary Queen of Scots passed a considerable portion of her long captivity. Sir John Gell garrisoned it for the Parliament in 1643, but capitulated to the Earl of Newcastle, who placed in it Colonel Eyre, with a sufficient force, to hold it for the King. In 1646, it withstood the siege of 400 Parliamentarians, under Colonel Gell, who, at the expiration of fourteen days, raised the siege, and retired to Derby. After the battle of Blenheim, in 1704, Marshal Tallard, the French General, having been made prisoner on that occasion, was sent to reside here.

Among the artists employed in raising this sumptuous pile, were Talman and Wren, the architects; Verrio, Laguerre, Ricard, and Thornhill, painters; Cibber, sculptor; and Gibbons, reputed to have executed the carvings in wood, although there is better reason to believe them to be the work of two natives of Derbyshire.

The mansion, which stands on the east bank of the Derwent, is in the Ionic style, and consists of an immense quadrangle, with two principal fronts. The roof is flat, and crowned with a balustrade and vases. An elegant northern wing has been added, and will be a lasting memorial of the abilities of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, and the taste and magnificence of the sixth Duke of Devonshire. The length of this addition, with the old part from which it extends, is 267 feet. The pleasure-grounds are eight acres in extent, and among the artificial works is a copper tree, the branches of which produce a shower. The fruit and vegetable gardens extend over twelve acres; and the flower-gardens are in highly enriched architectural taste, and embellished with sculptured baskets, statues, &c. The Duke of Devonshire allows all persons whatever to see the mansion and grounds every day in the year, Sundays not excepted.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FROM CHATSWORTH.

On Monday, the weather was truly beautiful, and, for the time of

(Continued on page 379.)

SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE-SHOW.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

[*** The figures at the commencement of each description signify the judges' number, and those at the end of each animal the number of entry.]

CLASS I.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years of age, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

4. Mr. Robert Burgess, of Cosgrave-place, Nottinghamshire, a 3 years 8½ months old Durham ox, bred by himself, from the stock of Earl Spencer, and fed on grass, vetches, hay, clover, cabbages, turnips, oilcake, and boiled barley. 167.—The third prize of £10.

13. Mr. H. Mann, of Pigburn, near Doncaster, an under 5 years 6 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on hay, mangel, green clover, tares, white turnips, swedes, potatoes, and linseed cake. 168.—Commended.

19. Earl Spencer, of Althorp, near Northampton, a 4 year 6 months old Durham ox, bred by his lordship, and fed on swedes, mangold wurzel, cabbages, hay, oilcake, and beanmeal. 182.—The first prize of £20, and a silver medal.

23. Mr. J. Watson, of Thorney, near Peterborough, a 4 years 8½ months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. C. Blakesley, of Shelderton, near Ludlow, and fed on hay, cake, barley and beanmeal, linseed, tares, carrots, and cabbages. 178.—The second prize of £15.

CLASS II.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years of age, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of August, 1843.

24. Mr. John Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton, a 4 year 8 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, from a bull of Earl Spencer, and fed on mangold wurzel, turnips, hay, and 170lb. of oilcake. 177.—The first prize of £ 10, and a silver medal.

25. The Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, Bedford, a 4 years 7 months old Hereford ox, bred by his Grace, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, mangold-wurzel, 1000lb. of barleymeal, 240lb. of beanmeal, and 1000lb. of linseed. 176.—Highly commended.

31. Mr. A. Perkins, of Arnesby, near Leicester, a 4 years 11 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. Williams, of Kingsland, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, and 1200lb. of oilcake. 170.—The second prize of £20.

33. Earl Spencer, of Althorp, near Northampton, a 4 year 7 months old Durham ox, bred by his lordship, and fed on swedes, mangold wurzel, cabbages, hay, 1143lb. of cake, and 12 bushels of beanmeal. 168.—Commended.

34. The Earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle, a 4 years 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. W. Perry, of Monkland, near Leominster, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, potatoes, 95lb. of cake, 450lb. of barleymeal, and 360lb. of beanmeal. 167.—The third prize of £100.

CLASS III.—Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 5 years of age, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had oake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1843.

35. The Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a 4 years 3 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. T. Davis, of Dilwyn, near Weobly, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, mangold wurzel, clover chaff, 925lb. of cake, and 5 bushels of beanflour. 166.—Commended.

36. Mr. Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, a 4 years 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. J. King, of Colwall, near Ledbury, and fed on grass, hay, mangold wurzel, turnips, potatoes, 632lb. of cake, and 1 bushel of barleyflour. 165.—Commended.

43. Mr. J. T. Senior, of Broughton house, near Aylesbury, a 3 years 6 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. F. Stephens, of Hampton, near Kington, and fed on grass, hay and 730lb. of cake. 168.—The second prize of £10

45. Mr. G. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, a 3 years 7 months old North Devon steer, bred by Mr. R. Messenger, of Molland, South Molton, and fed on hay mangold wurzel, 360lb. of cake, and 4 bushels of barleymeal. 168.—Commended.

46. Mr. T. Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, a 3 years 7 months old North Devon steer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, 850lb. of cake, and 800lb. of barley and beanmeal. 148.—The first prize of £10 and a silver medal

55. Sir W. Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, Northampton, a 3 years 8 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. J. Williams, of Staunton-upon-Wye, and fed on grass, hay, mangold-wurzel, turnips, carrots, and 1,068lb. of cake. 147.—The second prize of £5.

CLASS V. Oxen or Steers, of any breed, under 4½ years of age, under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

56 Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Shenley-house, near Stoney Stratford, a 3 years 1 month old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Stubbs, of Wheatmore, and fed on grass, hay, and oilcake. 146.—Highly commended.

59 Mr. T. Bridge, of Bunsbury, near Ingatestone, a 3 year 11 month old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Arden, of the Ley, near Weobly, and fed on vegetable roots, grass, hay, oilcake, and beanmeal. 143.—The prize of £10 and a silver medal

63 Mr. J. Munnings, of Harpole, Northampton, a Scotch ox, fed on oilcake, beanmeal, grass, and hay. 139.—Highly commended.

64. Mr. J. Hulme, of Ballidon, Derby, a 3 year 8 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on turnips, potatoes, cut clover, tares, hay, oilcake, and beanmeal. 138.—Commended.

65. Mr. J. Tucker, of West Ham Abbey, Stratford, a 3 year 1 month old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Roberts, of Tvintonbury, and fed on cake, meal, hay, swedes, and parsnips. 137.—Commended.

66. Mr. Waters, of Felix-hall, Kelvedon, a 3 year 6 months old Devon steer, bred by his Lordship, and fed on turnips, cake, hay, mangold wurzel, and beanmeal. 136.—Highly commended.

COWS.

CLASS VI.—Fattened COWS or Heifers, under 5 years of age. Freemartins and spayed Heifers are not qualified.

68. Messrs. Fuddington and Kemp, of Nether Broughton, near Louth, a 4 yea 8 months old short-horned heifer, bred by themselves, and fed on grass, hay cake, turnips, and beanmeal. 134.—The second prize of £10.

69. The Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole, near Arrington, a 4 year 3 months old short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship, and fed on bean and barleymeal, mangold wurzel, and hay. 133.—Commended.

70. Mr. W. Ladds, of Ellington, near Huntingdon, a 4 year 1 month old Durham heifer, bred by himself, and fed on grass, swedes, cake, and beanmeal. 132.—Commended highly

71. The Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon, a 2 year 7 months old Hereford and short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship, and fed on hay, roots, corn, and cake. 131.—Highly commended.

73. Sir C. Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, near Skipton, a 4 years 9 months old short-horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, cake, and turnips. 129.—The first prize of £20, and a silver medal, and a gold medal

74. The Rev. H. W. Wilson, of Kenyon-hall, near Lancaster, a 2 years 11 months old short-horned and Ayrshire heifer, bred by himself, and fed on cake, barleymeal, beans, peas, hay, and vegetables. 128. Third prize of £5.

CLASS VII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards. Freemartins and Spayed Heifers are not qualified.

76. Mr. Barnett, of Stratton-park, near Biggleswade, a 5 years 6 months old Durham cow, had one calf, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, oilcake, linseed and beanmeal, and carrots. 126.—The first prize of £20, and a silver medal.

78. Mr. J. T. Smith, of Thornby Grange, near Northampton, a 6 years 3 months old short-horned heifer, bred by Mr. Cook, of Cunnington, and fed on cake, beanmeal, carrots, and hay. 124.—The second prize of £5.

CLASS VIII.—Fattened Cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves as amicable births.

80. The Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, a 7 years 2 months old Durham cow, had two calves, bred by himself, and fed on oilcake, barleymeal, and turnips. 122.—The second prize of £5.

81. Mr. E. Lakin, of Beauchamp Court, near Worcester, an 11 years 9 months old short-horned cow, had six calves, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, vetches, tares, cabbages, turnips, mangold wurzel, potatoes, oilcake, and beanmeal. 121.—The first prize of £20 and a silver medal.

SHEEP.

CLASS IX.—Long-woolled fat wether Sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

103. Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, Beds., a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr S. Bennett, of Bickerings-park, Woburn. 101.—The first prize of £20 and a silver medal.

105. Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, a pen of three 20 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr W. Umbers, jun., and Mr. J. Buckley. 100.—The second prize of £5.

CLASS X.—Long-woolled fat wether Sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

104. Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme-Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 20 months long-woolled wethers, bred by himself. 99.—The prize of £10, and a silver medal.

CLASS XI.—Long-woolled fat wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

108 Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme-Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself. 97.—Commended.

109. The Earl of Ellesmere, of Worsley New Manors, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself. 96.—Commended.

112. Mr. George Parkinson, of Lurkin, near Bedford, Yorkshire, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Sir T. Sykes, Bart. 91.

114. Mr. William Sandy, of Holme-Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, a pen of three 20 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself. 89.—The second prize of £5.

117. Mr. Thomas Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams, hired of Mr. S. Bennett. 86.—The first prize of £20, a silver medal, and a gold medal

CLASS XII.—Long and short-woolled cross bred fat wether Sheep, one year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

121. The Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, Kimbolton, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown and Leicester cross wethers, bred by Mr. G. Edie, Wytonhill-lodge, near Huntingdon, from rams of his grace. 82.—The second prize of £5.

122 Mr. Charles Tomson, of Sundon, near Luton, Bedfordshire, a pen of three 21 months old Down and Gloucester cross wethers, bred by himself. 81.—The first prize of £10, and a silver medal.

EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

129. Mr. Charles Large, of Broadwell, near Burford, a 56 months old long-woolled ewe, bred by himself. 74.—A silver medal.

CLASS XIII.—Short-woolled fat wether Sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

138. Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. 65.—The first prize of £20, and a silver medal and a gold medal

142. Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. 61.—The second prize of £5.

CLASS XIV.—Short-woolled fat wether Sheep, 2 years old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding

149. Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. 54.—The prize of £30, and a silver medal

CLASS XV.—Short-woolled fat wether Sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

152. The Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his Grace. 51.

153. Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. 50.—The first prize of £20 and a silver medal.

156. Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by Mr. H. J. Adeane, of Babraham. 47.—The second prize of £5

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

161. Mr. W. B. Harris, of Hinton-farm, Abingdon, a 7 years 9 months old Southdown ewe, bred by himself. 43.—A silver medal.

PIGS.

CLASS XVI.—Pigs of any breed above 13 and under 26 weeks old.

167. Mr. William Hobman, of Ewell-marsh Farm, near Epsom, a pen of three 24 weeks 5 days old Nonpareil pigs, bred by himself, and fed on peas, barleymeal, and middlings 58.—The first prize of £10 and a silver medal

CLASS XVII.—Pigs, of any breed, above 26 and under 52 weeks old.

168 Prince Albert, Windsor Castle, a pen of three 28 weeks old Suffolk and Berkshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on meal, milk, and peas. 1.—Highly commended.

171 Mr. W. F. Hobbs, of Marksheil, near Coggeshall, a pen of three 30 weeks 4 days old unproved Essex pigs, bred by himself, and fed on peas, barleymeal, and steamed potatoes, and pollard, and milk 35.

176 Lord Western, of Felix-hall, near Kelvedon, a pen of three 27 weeks 2 days old Essex pigs, bred by his lordship, and fed on barleymeal and beans. 20.—The second prize of £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

178 Mr. J. Crawther, of Isleworth, near Brentford, a 31 weeks old improved Middlesex pig, bred by himself, and fed on boiled potatoes, fine middlings, and skimmed milk. 26.—Commended.

182. Lord Western, of Felix-hall, near Kelvedon, a 27 weeks old improved Essex pig, bred by his lordship, and fed on barleymeal and beans. 24.—A silver medal.

HUNGARY GRASS, Hon. Secretary.

Among the unsuccessful competitors were the following :—

1. The Rev. C. A. F. Annesley, of Eydon-hall, Banbury, a 4 years 7 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, potatoes, turnips, cake and meal.

7. The Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley-park, near Stamford, a 4 years 3 months old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on oilcake, barleymeal and turnips. 104.

10. The Rev. C. James, of Evenlode, near Moreton-in-Marsh, a 4 years 8 months old Durham ox, bred by himself, and fed on hay, grass, turnips, linseed, barley and beanmeal. 191.

15 The Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon, a 4 years 9 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Moore, of Homme, near Weobly, and fed on cake, meal, hay and roots. 186.

20. Earl Talbot, of Ingestre, near Stafford, a 4 years 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by his Lordship, and fed on turnips, hay, cake, barleymeal, and oats. 181.

22. Earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle, near Warwick, a 4 years 9 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Perry of Monkland, near Leominster, from a bull of Mr. John Perry, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, potatoes, barley and beanmeal and cake. 179.

47. Prince Albert, Windsor Castle, an under 5 years old Scotch steer, fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, potatoes, 1120lb. of cake, 980lb of beanmeal, 280lb of barleymeal, and 70lb. of oats. 3.

77. Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a Scotch ox, fed on turnips, carrots, mangold wurzel, barley, and linseed-meal, grass, and hay. 145.

80. Prince Albert, of Windsor Castle, an under 5 years old Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, potatoes, beanmeal, cake, barleymeal and oats. 2.

113. The Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon, a pen of three 20 months old new Leicester wethers, bred by his lordship, from rams hired of Mr. John Beasley.

115. Lord Southampton of Whittlebury-lodge, near Towcester, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by his lordship; stock from Mr. Hewit's flock. 98.

118. The Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a pen of three 21 months old Leicester wethers, bred by his grace. 95.

124. The Duke of Bedford of Woburn Abbey, a 32 months old Leicester wether, bred by his grace. 79.

127. The Marquis of Exeter, of Burghley, a 21 months old long-woolled wether, bred by his lordship. 76.

135. Lord Braybrooke of Audley End, near Saffron Walden, a pen of three 21 months old short-woolled wethers, bred by his lordship. 66.

136 Lord Huntingfield of Heveningham, near Yarford, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his lordship. 67.

137. The Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his grace. 66.

139. The Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his grace. 63.

146. The Duke of Manchester, of Kimbolton Castle, a pen of three 21 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his grace. 57

147. The Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, a pen of three 20 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his grace. 56.

150. Mr. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, Halstead, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by himself. 53.

154. The Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, a pen of three 32 months old Southdown wethers, bred by his grace.

157. Mr. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, Halstead, a 44 months old Southdown wether, bred by himself. 46.

158. The Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a 32 months old short-woolled gross wether, bred by his grace. 45.

160. Lord Braybrooke, of Audley End, near Saffron Walden, a 20 months old short-woolled wether, bred by his lordship. 43.

162. The Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, a 44 months old Southdown wether, bred by his grace. 41.

164. Lord Western, of Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, a 45 months old Angle Merino wether, bred by his lordship. 39.

173. The Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Faringdon, a pen of three 39 weeks and 5 days old Coleshill pigs, bred by his lordship, and fed on meal, whey, and skimmed milk. 33.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH IN DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Jeyes, a solicitor, living in Harper street, Red Lion-square, accompanied by his daughter and two friends, a lady and gentleman, went about to enter Drury-lane theatre on Saturday night last, when Mr Jeyes, in the act of taking out his money to pay for his admission, was observed by his friend to stagger. Running forward he caught him in his arms, and with the assistance of Mr. Hooper, a retired naval surgeon, residing in Chandos-street, had him conveyed outside the theatre, where restoratives were applied, but without success.

ALARMING FIRE.—About ten o'clock on last Sunday forenoon, a fire broke out in the back part of the premises of Mr. J. Wmsor, victualler, Old King's Head, 15, Bear-street, Leicester-square. Five brigade engines, under the direction of Mr. Fegge, of the King-street station, having arrived shortly after the outbreak, and a powerful one from the County depôt, under the superintendence of Mr. Carter, the fury of the fire was soon subdued, but not before considerable damage was done. Mr. Winsor is insured in the County fire-offices.

On Monday morning, Mr. George Swan, a gentleman of respectability, who had long resided at Hoxton, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had for many years carried on an extensive business as a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in Paul-street, Finsbury, but having accumulated a handsome fortune, had retired.

ACCIDENT AT GRIFFIN'S WHARF, TOOLEY-STREET.—On Wednesday, whilst a labourer, named Timothy Crowley, was employed at Griffin's Wharf, Tooley street, in hoisting up a load of timber to the third floor of one of the warehouses, by some means it became disengaged from the sling, and fell upon him. He was extricated as speedily as possible, and conveyed, in an insensible state, covered with blood, to Guy's Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured in a shocking manner, and that his left leg and several of his ribs were broken. The operation of trepanning was immediately performed, but, from the nature of the injuries, little hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

ALARMING FIRE, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Thursday morning last, at a few minutes past one o clock, a fire was discovered to be raging on the premises of Mr. Chevalier, straw-bonnet manufacturer, at 186, High-street, Borough. An alarm was immediately raised, and in the course of a few seconds a female made her appearance at the first floor window, crying piteously for help, and, before a ladder could be procured, to render any assistance, she threw herself out. Fortunately, police constable, 137 M, caught her in his arms, otherwise it is probable she would have received some fatal injury. No sooner and this female been received by the officer than three other females presented themselves at the same part of the building. Ladders, in the interim, having been brought to the spot, they were all carried down, and without receiving any personal injury. On the arrival of the engines the fire was extinguished, but not before considerable damage was done.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

This theatre is in "full swing" of prosperity. Balfe's opera of the "Bohemian Girl," is increasing nightly in public favour, and the ballet improves upon every repetition. The indefatigable manager has a most splendid Pantomime in preparation, in which all the artistic resources of his establishment will be brought into full play.

HAYMARKET.

Want of space this week prevents us from discharging that pleasant task of noticing this true home of the English drama as we would wish; but we cannot altogether pass it over. Several new pieces have been successfully produced recently, and, as we learn from an announcement, several more are in preparation. For the spirited lessee's sake, we hope that every one of them will prove

"A tenth wave stronger than its predecessors."

ADELPHI

On Monday last a new piece (from the French, of course), entitled "Dominique, or The Possessed," was produced at this house, for the sole purpose, seemingly, of introducing a Mr. Foreman (from the York Theatre) to a London audience—for, in itself, it possesses no attraction whatever. Mr. Foreman is an actor of considerable ability, and, in connection with Wright, will ably fill up the many gaps that have lately taken place at this favourite house of "amusement and anon amazement!" To this succeeded a new farce, from the pen of Mr. Redwell, called, "Husbands, Lovers, and Wives," which is little more than a *farcical* version of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Its reception was rather equivocal, although Wright kept it afloat by his extraordinary buoyancy.

OLYMPIC.

The drollest *incident* which has taken place at this house of merriment is that of a new Piece of Illusion, in which the chief actors are the lessee and a *bona fide* cabman. The former hires a real horse and cab; but, owing to the stage dimensions, only drives it to imaginary distances—the latter being a matter-of-fact fellow, and not up to such deceptions, insists upon his "reg'lar fare" on hearing that his nag and vehicle were to proceed from Temple Bar to Blackwall. He accordingly cites the lessee before the magisterial bench, where an explanation takes place to the satisfaction of both parties. The Olympic continues to be highly attractive and well attended.

By the official returns published by the Customs the exports of the precious metals to foreign and colonial parts for the week ending Thursday last were as under, viz.:—

	Ounces.
Silver coin to Rotterdam	10,000
Silver coin to Hong Kong and Macao	12,000
Silver coin to New York	10,000
Silver bars to Hamburgh	4,000

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

(Continued from page 377.)

year, remarkably warm. About eight o'clock the Duke of Wellington left Chatsworth-house, for Chesterfield station, in his britchska. The Royal party breakfasted about half-past eight o'clock. At a few minutes after nine o'clock, her Majesty was conducted to the entrance-hall, and, taking a final leave of the guests there assembled, entered the Royal carriage. Her Majesty shook hands with Viscount Melbourne, Lord Morpeth, and several other noblemen, before taking her departure. Precisely at a quarter-past nine o'clock, the carriage drove off, preceded by six outriders, and escorted by the three troops of yeomanry cavalry.

A little before nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington arrived in Chesterfield, being loudly cheered all along the line of route. The bells, which had ceased for a short time, rung out again to greet his grace.

At a quarter to ten, an open carriage and four, containing the Duke of Devonshire, and G. H. Cavendish, Esq., M.P., drove up to the station.

One of the Royal carriages and four next reached the station, containing the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

At ten minutes to ten o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the station. The Queen was assisted from her carriage, and into the railway carriage, by the Duke of Devonshire.

One of the royal carriages received into it the statues immediately after that which contained the Queen and Prince, in which were the Earl of Jersey, Lady Portman, the Hon. Matilda Paget, Maid of Honour to the Queen; and Mr. G. E. Anson. Both the Queen and Prince seemed in high spirits. Her Majesty wore a straw bonnet with a blue feather, and a black lace veil. The bonnet was lined with blue velvet. Her Majesty was habited in a puce-coloured cashmere travelling pelisse, edged with grey fur. The Prince wore a blue military cloak.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock the train steamed off amid the prolonged cheers of the assemblage. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire accompanied the royal party to Derby, from whence he returned by special train.

The Duke has won golden opinions from all classes. His hospitality has been unbounded. Covers were laid for fifty-seven in the *salle-à-manger* on Friday. On the same day eighty-seven dined at the servants' table; one hundred and one servants in livery sat down, and about two hundred others dined at the mansion during the day. Six oxen and twenty sheep had been slaughtered for the occasion.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT DERBY.

Her Majesty arrived at the Derby station precisely at fifteen minutes to eleven. The approaches to the Railway were literally choked up by dense masses of people. All along the line, too, the crowds were immense—there must at least have been 30,000 to 40,000 persons present. Addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert were presented from the Mayor and Corporation of Derby, and from the clergy, headed by the Archdeacon.

Her Majesty did not alight, but she rose, as did the Prince, from her seat and acknowledged in the most condescending manner the repeated hearty cheers with which she was greeted. The stay of the royal party was about ten minutes. A new train was then backed in order to pass on the Nottingham line, and her Majesty departed for that town.

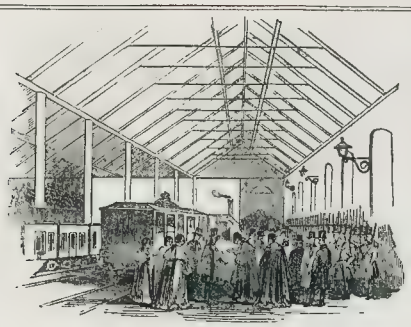
The Duke of Wellington followed her Majesty soon after. His Grace had a special carriage to the Derby station.

In the evening, about seventy gentlemen dined together at the Royal Hotel; one of the dishes provided for the occasion being a baron of beef, weighing upwards of 140lb.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT NOTTINGHAM.

The reception given to the Royal party at Nottingham was brilliant in the extreme; not only by the inhabitants, but by the directors of the Midland Counties Railway Company. The whole of the spacious station was enclosed, and magnificently decorated with evergreens and flowers. The platform on which her Majesty was expected to alight was covered with crimson cloth. For a few weeks previous fifty men had been employed in preparing festoons of evergreens, and these were suspended in perfect order, so as literally to form a grove from one end of the station to the other. The arrival terminus had been boarded over for the accommodation of spectators, and, along with the adjoining promenade, held, it was computed, about 3000 persons, each of whom was admitted by ticket only. The vestibule of the station-house, and the adjoining room, underwent enrichment; the former was lined with paintings, and the latter handsomely furnished. In front of the station-house, and communicating with the vestibule, an elegant portico was erected, lined with fluted rose and white-coloured furniture. The roof was an ornamented canopy, surmounted with a crown. On each side of the carriage-way a guard of honour was stationed. Galleries were erected at various places on the line of road, for the accommodation of the thousands anxious to catch a glimpse of Royalty. Eight triumphal arches were also erected: three on the new road in the Meadows, two together at the communication of the new road with the London road, and three others on the latter road, the last being at the end of the Trent-bridge. There was a number of large flags and banners displayed, on which were appropriate inscriptions, such as "Welcome, Victoria and Albert—Welcome to Nottingham—Prosperity to the House of Brunswick," &c. &c.

In addition to the Inniskilling Dragoons at the barracks, a detachment of the 64th foot, from Weedon, (where the regiment is stationed, under the command of Colonel Stretton), was in attendance; and the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry, under the command of Colonel Moore, and the Sherwood Rangers (who arrived in the town on the previous day), under Colonel Sir Thomas White, with their respective bands, added considerably to the animation of the scene.



DERBY STATION.

CHESTERFIELD RAILWAY STATION AND TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Precisely at twenty minutes past eleven, the discharge of cannon from the Castle announced the arrival of her Majesty. Immediately as the splendid carriage came up to the platform, the Dragoons presented arms, and the fine band played "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty was met at the carriage-door by the Earl of Scarborough (Lord-Lieutenant of the county), Lord Ranclifte, the Mayor, (who wore a white rosette), and by the Directors of the Railway Company; and was conducted to the waiting-room to which we have referred, where a collation was provided for the Royal visitors by Mrs. Ward, of the George the Fourth Inn.

The engine which drew the train, was the Basilisk, and was driven by Mr. Kearsley.

Her Majesty, after alighting from the carriage, leaned on Prince Albert's arm, and, as well as his Royal Highness, repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the applause of those assembled.

In about ten minutes after, the royal party appeared in front of the station, where the Duke of Rutland's carriage was in waiting. They immediately entered it, and proceeded, amidst the cheering of the assembled thousands, the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. We should say that there were at least 100,000 persons on the ground.

The military escorts which conducted the Queen to Belvoir, consisted of part of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

At Ratcliffe, which is six miles from Nottingham, there were three triumphal arches, besides the ornamental decorations of the houses in the road. The road was lined with people.

At Bingham there were three arches. Here her Majesty changed horses.

The Duke of Rutland met her Majesty three miles from Belvoir, near a village called Red Mile. His tenantry had previously formed, to the number of 200, in line, on each side of the road, and escorted her Majesty up to the Castle.

At about four miles from Belvoir, Mr. Norton Norton, of Elton Hall, and his tenantry, waited on either side of the road, and followed her Majesty to her destination, which her Majesty reached at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

At Nottingham, the day was a general holiday, and every shop was closed; and a public dinner took place in the Exchange Rooms, over which the Mayor presided. The inmates of the Poor-house were treated with roast beef and plum-pudding, in honour of the occasion.

Of the festal preparations at Nottingham, our engravings present the most striking scenes—as the interior of the railway station, with the arrival of her Majesty; the exterior of the station, with the elegant portico; and a sketch of the vast multitude of spectators, from one of the most commanding points. Lastly, is the triumphal arch, erected across the road, at the entrance of the Trent Bridge. This novel arch was raised by the "Nautilus Crew:" it consisted of their splendid eight-oared cutter, fifty-six feet long, and of Searle's best build, suspended across the road, at an elevation of forty feet. it was profusely decorated with evergreens, flowers, ribbons, and rosettes, and gold and silver ornaments: the eight oars were fixed in the rowlocks, and from each hung a silk banner; from the middle of the boat was hoisted a large union jack and streamer, and strings of national flags reached from its summit to the stem and stern of the boat; and the latter was adorned with its rich emblematic flag. The crew, in their full-dress uniform, with their friends, occupied a gallery to the left of the arch. This novel commemoration evidently attracted the attention of the Queen and Prince Albert, who graciously acknowledged the hearty salute of the loyal and gallant clubs of "good old Nottingham."

HER MAJESTY AT BELVOIR.

Belvoir is one of the most magnificent castellated structures in the kingdom, and is second only to "majestic Windsor." Camden derives its name from the fine prospect which it commands; standing as it does on the termination of a peninsular hill, "on the edge of Leicestershire," although "the Vale of Bever" lies in three shires—Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham. It has been the seat of the noble family of Manners for nearly three centuries and a half, previous to which the castle and lordship had been chiefly possessed by persons of considerable eminence, from the Norman Conquest. The adjoining village of Belvoir is eleven miles north of Melton Mowbray, seven miles west of Grantham. Very great alterations were made, and an entirely new arrangement was projected in the interior of the castle by the present Duke of Rutland, under the direction of the late James Wyatt, although it is to the taste of the late Duchess of Rutland that the castle is indebted for its present appearance. It is quadrangular in plan, and is ascended by superb stone steps. The view from the terraces and towers comprehends the whole vale of Belvoir and the adjoining country, as far as Lincoln, including twenty-two of the Duke of Rutland's manors. On the southern slope of the hill are gardens and shrubberies in terraces; and the park beneath contains some magnificent forest trees. Belvoir has one of the most superb interiors, and contains one of the most valuable collections of paintings in the kingdom. The last general repairs are stated to have cost the noble owner upwards of £60,000.

Upon her Majesty's arrival at Belvoir, on Monday, she was received by the Duke of Rutland and Lord John Manners, and proceeded, accompanied by the Prince, to her own private apartments.

Dinner was ordered for eight o'clock, precisely, and shortly before dinner the Rev. Dr. Staunton presented to her Majesty, on a velvet cushion, the key of Staunton Tower, the stronghold of the castle, according to custom, when any of the Royal Family have honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence. The Staunton Tower is an outwork of defence, and the family of that name have long held the manor of Staunton by tenure of castle-guard, by which they were required to appear with guards, for the defence of this strong part, when called upon by the Lord of the Castle.

The dinner party on Monday consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Lord and Lady Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Brownlow, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Howe, Lady Portman, Miss Paget, Miss Drummond, the Earl of Jersey, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Lord Forester, Mr. Anson, the Earl of Wilton, Sir W. M. Dixie, the Rev. Dr. Staunton, the Rev. Mr. Thornton, Sir Frederick Trench, Earl Jermyn and Lady Catherine Jermyn, Mr. and Lady Emily Drummond, Mr. Wortley and Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Charles Manners, Lord John Manners, Lord George Manners, Lady Adeliza Manners, and the Rev. Mr. Thornton, the Duke's chaplain who said grace.

Nearly the whole of the guests were attired in the Belvoir uniform, viz.—scarlet dress coats with white facings.

Her Majesty retired to rest at a quarter past eleven.

On Tuesday morning the Queen breakfasted at the usual hour, and at a quarter past nine, accompanied by most of the guests in the Castle, attended morning prayer in the chapel.

At eleven o'clock, two carriages arrived at the door; they were each drawn by four black horses, with outriders in the noble duke's livery, mounted on thorough-bred horses of the same colour.

The first carriage contained her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Rutland.

In the second were Lord Hardwicke, Lady Portman, Lady Brownlow, and Lady Adeliza Manners.

The Duke of Wellington, with Lord George Manners, entered a chariot belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

The bulk of the company left Belvoir Castle by the duke's private road, but the carriages were driven by a different and more public route. As the cavalcade passed along the road numerous horsemen joined it, and by the time Croxton Park was within sight, there could not have been less than 300 persons present. Arriving there, the procession was joined by about 500 more, among whom were nearly all

THE ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH CHESTERFIELD.

the gentlemen of the Melton Hunt, and many ladies, foremost among whom was Miss Manners, of Goadley-hall, a distant relative of the Rutland family. Miss Charlesworth and Miss Doyle, both well known in the Hunt, were also present.

At this point, Prince Albert left the carriage and mounted his hunter, (six of his horses have arrived here.) The crowd of horsemen here gave three cheers for the two Queens of England, and the Duke of Wellington having alighted from his carriage and mounted his hunter, the royal party moved on towards the village of Waltham, and the hounds proceeded to Melton Spinney, before they were laid on. After a short delay a fox was found, and went away in good style, but was soon run to ground, and killed. From Melton Spinney the party proceeded to Freeby-wood, where, however, they did not find: but at Waltham-pasture they did, and the fox was run to ground in three fields. They found again at Newman's-gorse, and from here there was a very hard run; the Prince in particular, by the remarkable speed of his horse Emancipation, attracted the attention of the multitudes who were at different points collected. The scene at the throwing off at Croxton, was extremely inspiring, owing to the numbers of horsemen, and lady equestrians, who thronged the place.

Her Majesty returned to lunch soon after two o'clock.

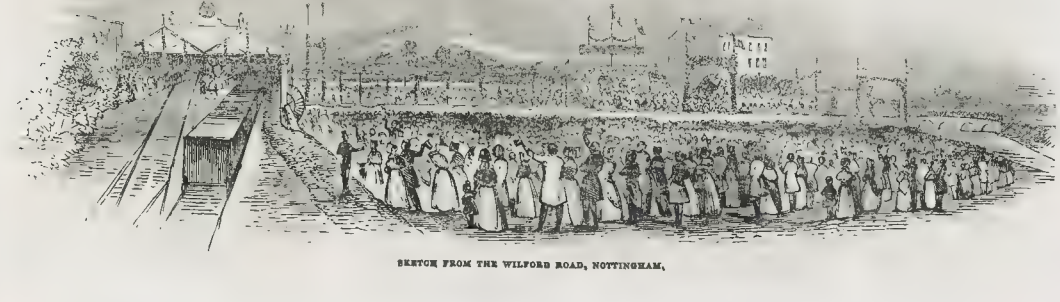
The whole of her Majesty's movements at Belvoir, partook more of the nature of a private visit than they did even at Chatsworth.

The hunting party returned to the Castle, at about five o'clock.

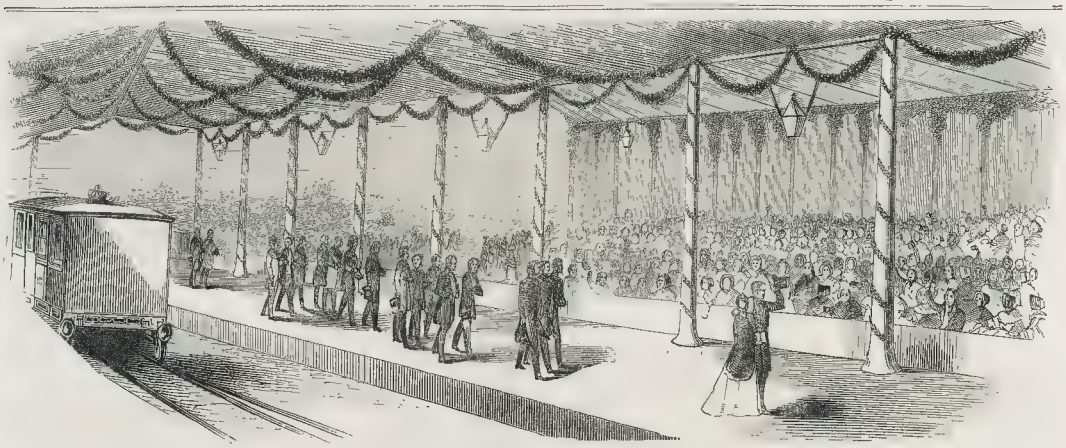
In the evening, before dinner, the Mayor of Grantham (Mr. Kewney), and the Mayor of Leicester (Mr. Harris), presented the addresses of the corporations of the respective towns. In addition there were also presental addresses from the freemen of Leicester, and from the "Odd-fellows" of Leicester.

Dinner took place at eight o'clock precisely. The Queen sat oppos te Prince Albert. The Duke of Rutland sat on her Majesty's left, and the Duke of Bedford on her right. Prince Albert had on his left the Queen Dowager, and on his right Lady Adeliza Manners. The Duke of Wellington sat on the left of the Queen Dowager. The rest of the guests were placed as on the previous day, with the addition of the presence of the two Mayors, and the Earl and Countess of Wilton.

After her Majesty and the guests had retired from the dining-room, they proceeded to the suite of drawing-rooms. In the "Regent's Gallery" there is some tapestry of a curious kind, representing a series of scenes from "Don Quixote." Belvoir Castle contains many very remarkable and valuable objects, the greater number of which were also seen by the Queen at different periods during her stay. Among them is the massive silver cistern, which is filled with punch



SKETCH FROM THE WILFORD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE RAILWAY STATION, NOTTINGHAM

whenever family christenings take place. It was made by Child.

Her Majesty retired to rest at a quarter past eleven.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty heard prayers at a quarter past nine o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince very shortly after went out to walk together in the grounds. Prince Albert was in shooting dress, and her Majesty wore a pelisse of blue velvet trimmed with white fur.

At a few minutes before eleven the Prince went out to shoot, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Wellington. The other gentlemen, with a few exceptions, went out hunting.

Her majesty, attended by the ladies of the party, and the Duke of Rutland, drove to see the hounds throw off. They were attended by a complete cavalcade of equestrians, and there were crowds of people waiting to welcome her. The effect of this procession (if it may be so called), as seen at different points of the road, and particularly opposite the inn at Belvoir, was very striking.

The Queen returned at five minutes past two o'clock to the Castle. Prince Albert returned at a quarter-past two from shooting. The Duke of Wellington returned just before her Majesty.

Annexed are a few additional particulars of the meet on Tuesday.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well, and even among the followers of the Duke of Rutland's hounds, acknowledged on all hands to be one of the first fields in the kingdom, his fine manly figure as he rode along in the front rank, was the admiration of every beholder. He was dressed in a scarlet hunting-coat, with white leather breeches, and top-boots, and looked from head to foot a sportsman.

THE "NAUTILUS" ARCH—THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM NOTTINGHAM.

The number of horsemen who joined the cavalcade rendered the due observance of etiquette a matter of some difficulty; but her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, who were seated with the Duke of Rutland in the first carriage, did not appear at all disconcerted by the near approach of horsemen to the carriage window. On the contrary, her Majesty seemed to enjoy the scene very much, and laughed heartily at those little incidents of flood and field which are the necessary accompaniments of a mountainous career.

The Duke of Wellington, when going to the meet, rode a horse of the Earl of Wilton's, but the cheering and excitement with which the Duke was received made the horse restiff, and he was obliged to dismount and resume his own horse, which, as may be supposed, is more accustomed to the noise occasioned by these demonstrations of respect. The noble Duke was attired in a scarlet coat and white leather smalls. Every eye was turned towards the hero as he rode up to Lord Jersey, with whom he remained in conversation some minutes, and the interest excited by his appearance in the field seemed scarcely second to that occasioned by royalty. His Grace rode among the thickest of the horsemen, and entered into conversation with several gentlemen belonging to the hunt.

The Court left Belvoir Castle at eight o'clock on Thursday morning, *en route* for Windsor. The Duke of Wellington returned to town by railway on Thursday; on reaching the Rugby station his Grace was vociferously cheered, and very kindly removed the window glasses of his carriage to acknowledge their applause.

EXTERIOR OF THE RAILWAY STATION NOTTINGHAM.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

Although in our journal of last week, we chronicled the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to this "Midland Metropolis," we are induced to return to the interesting event, for the sake of illustrating some of the most attractive scenes of our national ingenuity.

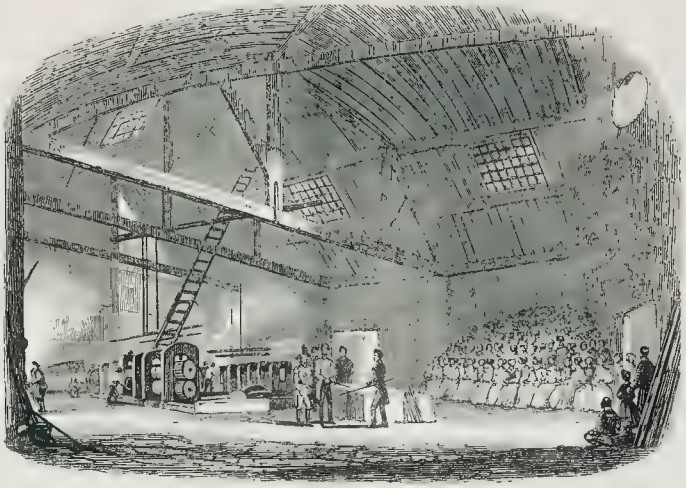
Taking the establishments in the order in which they were visited by the Prince, first are

THE GLASS-WORKS OF MESSRS. BACCHUS AND SON,

in Dartmouth-street, which were inspected twelve years since, by Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria. His Royal Highness having alighted in the principal area, where he was met by Mr. J. O. Bacchus and some of his managers, was immediately escorted into the glass-house. A platform had been erected for his Royal Highness to walk upon, on one side of which about 150 or 200 of the work men and their wives were accommodated, and on the other side was an elevated gallery for the use of the immediate friends of the proprietors of the establishment. In the glass-house, his Royal Highness witnessed the process of blowing and pressing glass; the latter, being a new operation, appeared to attract his attention—not less from the rapidity with which the articles are made with devices apparently ready cut, than from the beauty of the specimens thus produced under his eye. Indeed, the Prince was decidedly the most attentive spectator, and made numerous enquiries as the work was going on. The articles of which the Prince witnessed the manufacture were a cup, some glasses, and one of the pillars to a French pedestal lamp. Messrs. Bacchus and Son had also made arrangements for executing a splendid cup, from the heated metal, to the finishing touch in the cutting-room while his Royal Highness was present, so that the whole process only occupied about twelve or fifteen minutes. Mr. Bacchus presented this cup to his Royal Highness, after which it was delivered to the annealers, to be made ready for use.

From the glass house, his Royal Highness proceeded to the mixing room. The Prince inspected the process of making the raw material previous to fusing and forming what is termed the metal. His Royal Highness was then escorted across the area into the cutting room; here were a number of lathes at work upon articles exactly similar, so that his Royal Highness might see almost at one time the whole process of cutting, from its commencement to its close. From the cutting-room his Royal Highness proceeded into the show-room where the cup above named was delivered to him for inspection. We annex an engraving of this beautiful memorial of the royal visit. The Prince having expressed his admiration of the splendid display, then departed amidst the hearty cheers of the workmen. There are nearly 200 hands employed in these large works; and about 12,000lbs. of glass of every description are produced weekly.

His Royal Highness then proceeded to the



SARGANT'S SWORD-GRINDING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. MUNTZ'S ROLLING MILLS,

in Water-street, where he was received by Mr. Muntz, who conducted the Prince through the different departments of the mill, where the various operations of manufacturing the patent yellow metal were being carried on. He was first shown the metal in its liquid state, taken from the furnace, and cast in bars or pigs; next the process of heating the solid mass, which, while in this state, was subjected to the operation of powerful rollers, turned by not less powerful steam machinery; the latter operation being shown in our illustration. The flattened bar, after being taken from the rollers, was again subjected to the heat of the furnace, and once more passed under the rollers, and in this way, by four operations, the shapeless mass was converted into a fine sheet of metal, cut by circular shears into the required length, and prepared for coating the "wooden walls" of old England, for which it is found peculiarly fitted, and is fast superseding in the British navy and our mercantile marine, the more expensive process of copper sheathing.

Of the more ponderous apparatus to be seen in Birmingham, that of the Rolling Mills is the most interesting. In these, a vast force is necessary, in order, by simple compression, to dilate into a long and thin sheet, the bar or ingot of metal. The action of the steam-engine, the source of motion, the rapid revolution of the large and heavy fly, almost baffling the eye in its efforts to follow its course, and the perpetual whirl of the rollers elongating the hard material presented to them, altogether give to the stranger a striking example of the wonderful power and almost endless application of the force of steam.

MUNTZ'S ROLLING MILLS, BIRMINGHAM.

BACCHUS'S GLASS WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

From Mr. Muntz's mills his Royal Highness proceeded to Messrs. Jennens and Betridge's *Papier-maché* Manufactory; and thence to

MESSRS. SARGANT'S GUN AND SWORD-BLADE MANUFACTORY,

in Charlotte-street, where the new process of rolling gun barrels, and turning and boring them, by steam machinery, is very extensively carried on. The highly finished and perfect style with which the barrel was turned out excited the admiration of his Royal Highness, who very carefully examined a variety of guns which have just been completed by Messrs. Sargant for the Ordnance department, by order of Government. By the aid of their very extensive and complete machinery, the proprietors are enabled to manufacture about a thousand guns of various descriptions per week, and, if a necessity arose for the sudden arming of a large military force, this number could be doubled or quadrupled. Our engraving shows the machinery for grinding the sword blades. On his Royal Highness entering and leaving the yard of the manufactory, the workmen, amongst whom there are many old Waterloo heroes, fired a royal salute in honour of the occasion.

The Prince then proceeded to inspect the Electro-plating Establishment of Messrs. Elkington and Co.; and thence to the gilt and silver plated button manufactory of Mr. Armfield. His Royal Highness having gone his round of visits to the manufactories, passed Queen's College, engraved in No. 59 of our journal. The Prince next visited the splendid Town-hall, see No. 39 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. His Royal Highness, on leaving the hall, proceeded down New-street to

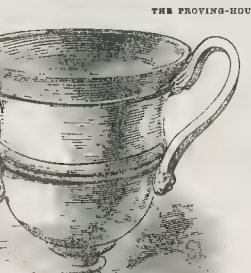
KING EDWARD'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

where he was received by the governors and the head master, the Rev. J. P. Lee, by whom his Royal Highness was escorted over the splendid edifice.—In the large school-room, the pupils, nearly 500 in number, vociferously and heartily received the Prince, who then crossed the court-yard to a large room, where upwards of 700 other boys were assembled, who also rapturously greeted him. His Royal Highness then paid a visit to the house of the head master, where he partook of a cold collation. The members of the corporation were also received with great courtesy by the governors of the school, for whom a cold collation was also provided. Two addresses were presented to his Royal Highness previous to his leaving King Edward's Grammar School; as were also two beautiful silver-gilt medals, struck at Mr. Collis's works. The medals were three-and-a half inches diameter. On the obverse of one medal is the likeness of his Royal Highness and the Queen, and on the reverse an inscription in commemoration of the first visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to Birmingham, November 30th, 1843. The other medal was the one struck to commemorate the coronation of her most gracious Majesty.

THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Free Grammar School, of which we subjoin a view, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in England. It occupies the site of the old Grammar School, enlarged considerably by purchasing some adjoining premises. The building was commenced about ten years since, from the design of Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament. It embodies an adaptation of the collegiate, and civil, and ecclesiastical pointed architecture of the third period of Gothic architecture, or more particularly of the time of the Tudor line of English sovereigns. Externally, it presents a regular quadrangular figure, 174 feet in front, and 125 feet in flank; and internally, two courts, or cloisters, of the same figure, are formed, around and between which the several parts of the building are arranged. It contains a very large school room, with cloisters under it; a large room for a library, and spacious accommodation for the head-master and

THE PROVING-HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.



GOBLET PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT.

ushers. The front elevation is shown in our engraving, and presents a harmonious composition; the rich tracery of its windows, its characteristic entrance-porch, its machicolated parapet, its turrets crowned with crockets and finials, and its ornamented gables—all present the best features of the style, and prove that novel and beautiful combinations may be made of classical materials, without either servile copying, or tame imitation. The structure is faced with a small stone, from a quarry at Warton, near Polesworth. The cost of this truly beautiful pile exceeded £30,000.

On leaving the Free Grammar School, Prince Albert proceeded to

THE PROOF-HOUSE,

where, on his arrival, the Prince was received by the wardens, and witnessed the mode of proving and stamping the gun-barrels, a process of the utmost importance to the trade of the town, and the character of this important branch of manufactures. While his Royal Highness was present, 136 gun-barrels were discharged at the same time; and the manner of testing the barrels was explained to the Prince. This Proof-house is under the control of a master, wardens, and trustees; it has been established by Act of Parliament; and here the fabric of all gun and pistol barrels is tried by a heavy charge: all those which sustain the explosion, receive a stamp, to counterfeit which is felony; and to sell such barrels without the stamp, is punishable by heavy fines. Such has been the extent of the manufacture of guns at Birmingham, that from its manufactories were supplied, between the years 1804 and 1818, inclusive, nearly 6,000,000 of fire-arms.

Prince Albert, on quitting the Proof-house, took his departure for the railway terminus, having completed the round of visits which he had proposed to himself, when he first notified his intention of seeing the "workshops and "workmen" of Birmingham. His Royal Highness was evidently much gratified with his morning visit; and could not fail to be impressed with the vastness of the processes he witnessed. The decommission of "the toy shop of Europe," given to Birmingham by Burke, was correct at the time; but the extensive application of powerful mechanical forces has now raised the character of the staple productions of the place. Altogether, the royal visit was an event, which the people of Birmingham will long cherish in grateful memory.

SIX Pounds of good sound TEA for Eighteen Shillings.—The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY announce a further reduction of from 4d. to 6d. per lb., and are resolved, while the Merchants continue to supply the market so liberally that the public shall reap the benefit.

No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

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THE CATTLE SHOW.

'Twas a high day at Smithfield—the "show of prize meat,"
And thousands had come for an oxular treat;
And the fav'rit exhibition had not long been open
When who should appear but E MOSES & SON.
And this was the signal (Oxford, Regent, and law)
For the prize ones commencing a general "row."
The market was full with the low of the ox,
The squeaking of pigs, and the bleating of flocks;
Tall as trees in a fat bull made the following speech:—
"Attend (said the corpulent one, I beseech),
And I'll tell you good ladies and gentlemen all,
Why each beast in my safety should feel small.
Said he (as he look'd towards MOSES & SON)
We wish to resent many injuries done;
Those tradesmen by whom we are most of you clad,
Are the worst of all foes that we ever have had.
It appears there are leaders more quarrelsome bleating,
In the present and year than in any preceding;
They each year in safety more sadly annoy us,
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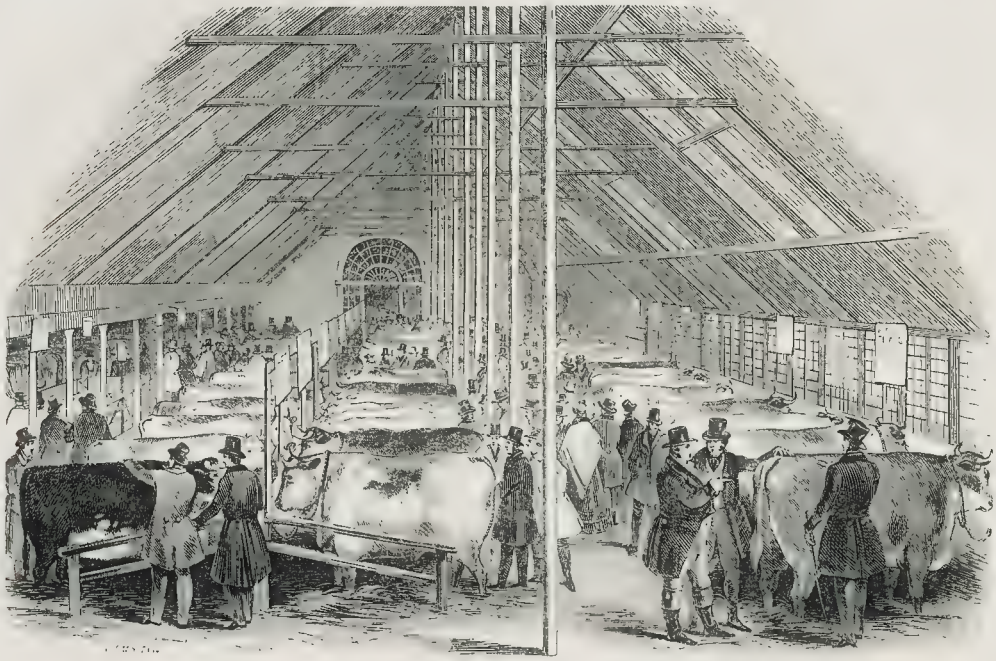
Said he (as he look'd towards MOSES & SON)
We wish to resent many injuries done;
Those tradesmen by whom we are most of you clad,
And the i put down as the plain simple reason,
That so many more cattle must suffer the season;
And now (as d the eloquent prize in conclusion),
I cease—and beg pardon for such an attempt."
Then the sheepish ones bleated, and stamp'd on the ground,
While the pigs with their grunts made the market resound!
And the cars, whose vocal attempts were more shrill,
Made Smithfield's confusion a rival for Babel
But the shouts of the crowd, when the cattle had done,
Plainly told how it was with E. MOSES & SON.

READY MADE.	MADE TO MEASURE.
Tagliona, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from £0 9 0	Winter Coats, of the most approved make and material, trimmed in the most fashionable style £1 5 0
Beaver Chesterfield, velvet collar, lined, from 0 14 0	Double-milled Tweed Wrappers, from 0 15 0
and cuffs, lined throughout, from 0 10 6	Trousers of the newest fabric 0 10 6
Coolringtons, Petisses, Tonk Wrappers, from 0 14 0	Or Three Pairs for 1 10 6
Any pattern Doeskins, do. from 0 9 0	Winter Waistcoats in endless variety of pattern and material, from 0 8 6
Double breasted Winter Vests, from 0 3 6	Dress Coats, from 1 12 0
Dress Coats, edged, &c., from 1 0 0	Frock do. 1 4 0
Frock do. 1 4 0	The best manufactured. 2 0 0
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices.	
Men's Mats, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from £1 16 0	
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from 0 18 0	

Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the unprincipled are taking the falsehood of being connected with them, or, it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment, and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHOW.

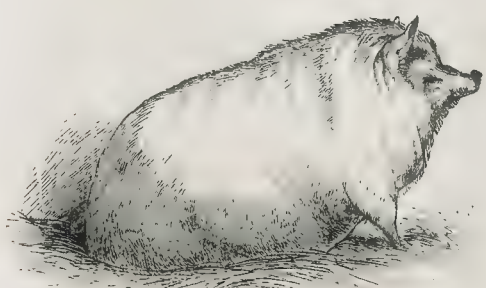


THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.—GENERAL VIEW.

On Tuesday, the judges awarded to the successful candidates the prizes offered for competition by this society; and on Wednesday, the show was opened at the Bazaar, King-street, Baker-street, Portman-square, as represented in the annexed engraving. The exhibition of the stock—oxen, sheep, and pigs—is this year better than we remember it to have been on most, if not on all, former occasions. The oxen are, for the most part, perfect as to breed, shape, and make. They are not, perhaps, so fat as some of the specimens exhibited on former occasions, but they are better bred animals, displaying better points, and proving that a great progress has been made in that branch of agricultural science in which the breeding, rearing, and feeding of farm stock is connected. In some of the classes, so nearly are the merits of the competing specimens produced by the breeders, that the judges have had great difficulty in coming to the decision as to which was most deserving. This has more particularly been the case in the classes of the oxen, amongst which are some of the most splendid animals ever bred in this country, many of them superior to what a few years ago was considered the very limit of excellence. Amongst the sheep, and particularly amongst the short wools, are many superior specimens, and many of them are so nearly matched in merit, that nothing but correct judgment, long practical experience, and a critical knowledge of their business, could enable those who gave the award to pronounce definitively on conflicting claims. The pigs this year are in fine condition. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has some first-rate specimens of these animals, and he has also two polled oxen, which are good. On the first day of opening the show to the public, the bazaar was well attended; almost all the noblemen and gentlemen now in town connected with agricultural pursuits were present, and there was a host of farmers and cattle-breeders. The arrangements, under the inspection of Mr. Bidmos, were very complete. The place is well lit and ventilated; all is cleanliness and comfort both for the animals and the visitors. In the evening the whole is lit with gas, and facility of examining and seeing the cattle and sheep afforded to all who choose to pay them a visit.

We have prefixed the list of prizes (see page 378), with portraits of three of them; and next week we shall present to our readers a few more specimens of the Society's awards.

MR. BEASLEY'S EIGHT MONTHS' OLD SHORT-HORNED OX—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.



MR. HOBMAN'S TWENTY-FOUR WEEKS AND FIVE DAYS' OLD NEAPOLITAN PIG—PRIZE £10, AND SILVER MEDAL.

MR. GRANTHAM'S TWENTY MONTHS' OLD SOUTH-DOWN WETHER—PRIZE £20, AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 55 —Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843. [SIXPENCE.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND HOME POVERTY.

Political questions do not just now force themselves upon the consideration of the public, in the forms in which to take strong cognizance of them becomes either a pleasure or a duty in a journal conducted upon the high tone of principle and impartiality adopted, and we humbly trust sustained, before the community, in the whole conduct of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Indeed, all the broad questions at issue, either foreign or domestic, have taken aspects the most unattractive, and perhaps repulsive, to the general mind—to that mental philosophy which, irrespective of party, fixes its eyes upon the progress of virtue and the advance of civilisation, and refuses to partake of the delusions engendered by particular strifes. Alas! abroad and at home, our political wars are wars of faction. Who does not turn his eye with disgust from the brutal conflict between various orders of self-interest—not of struggle after any public good—in too degraded Spain. Who does not pity the demoralised wretchedness of a country which, in the administration of its affairs, assumes either that its Queen is a liar, or its Prime Minister a mere brute traitor by the throne; either that Signor Olozaga committed violence against his sovereign to force the signing of a decree, or that that sovereign, scarcely past the bounds of weak and irresolute childhood, has meanly imagined a flagitious charge to wreak a pitiable revenge upon an obnoxious minister. Who does not feel a certain scorn in reading that the country of the Cid is just now discussing in its Chamber the question of "who is the liar?" the Minister or the Queen. French politics, too, if not so humiliated, at least display no large amount of scope or purpose. They discuss the fortification of Paris with an almost worn-out jealousy—or ever ready for some new chimera, they seize their telescopes, and stretch their gaze across the Channel to find a theme of new earnestness and indignation in the white flag that is floating over one of the mansions in Belgrave-square. The impossible topic of the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, and the accession of "Henry V." to the throne of France, is gravely agitated amid the foolish flutter of Parisian goose-quills;—and the ridiculous mummery of an *ancien regime* sally into the realms of Pimlico (by nobles in their dotage lending imaginary dignity to a mimic court), has made a bug-bear of the Duke of Bourbon, and is elevated into a question for grave discussion in the French Chambers, as though the peace of Europe were on the hazard, and Louis Philippe had no anchorage for his throne!—Bah!

At home there is something more of seriousness in impending questions—but, for the moment, even our storms are lulled. Ireland, indeed, is watched by the public eye, as being a theatre for the rehearsal of a rebellion—which men, however, have almost ceased to fear will be acted—and excitement pauses for the results of state trials which may yet, perhaps, be protracted until it shall have worn away. In the meanwhile, sensible politicians direct their attention to the true state of the poor in that unhappy country; and as to the condition of the Welsh malcontent population, look to see an early-assembled Parliament—under the vigorous direction of paternal government—exerting its energies on their behalf.

Thus, then—while the time for fresh and imperatively demanded legislation on the whole state of the country is earnestly awaited—we have only to take the events which are immediately passing around us as the *pabulum* of editorial remark, and to see that cases of domestic injustice, in the daily progress of affairs, do not escape the vigilance of our readers, who, we are persuaded, will never desert or refuse us sympathy while—without neglecting the rich—continuing our advocacy of the interests of the poor.

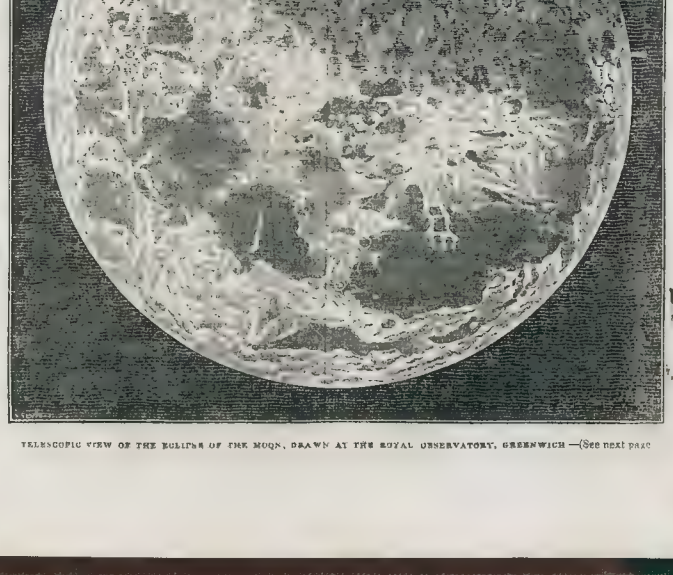
The journals of the week contain a few appropriate applications to this absorbing theme. One of these is found in a case of starvation to death at Sidcup, in which a coroner's jury have found a verdict of manslaughter against the husband of the miserable victim, although it has not included a parish functionary, whose conduct will at least admit of the strongest construction of neglect and inhumanity, though only a type of the heartlessness which, under the operation of the New Poor-Law, is too often evinced towards sufferers in the last climax of destitution and disease. The evidence of the inquest is pregnant with dreadful circumstances. That the woman was starved with cold and hunger is past doubt. That starvation brought disease, and that in such condition she was a houseless wanderer, is proved also. That she was taken in by one compassionating sister of prosperity is true—but the fear that in her dreadful condition she would die in the hovel that sheltered her killed the spark of charity in the bosom of her hostess, and she was cast out into her shelterless desolation again. That a humane medical practitioner gave her a letter to the relieving officer, and that she saw that relieving officer (who makes the unaccountable statement that the letter which she sought him expressly to present was not presented) is equally certain, with the fact that the officer did *not* relieve her, but only "went about her to the husband" who had deserted her and left her to starve. And so starve she *did*—and *die* under circumstances of horror; and when the inquest was held upon the dead emaciation of her corpse, nothing but the absence of the one ominous letter, and of proof in respect of its delivery, excluded the parish functionary from a share in the verdict of manslaughter under which the husband is now awaiting in prison the hour of his trial. But surely the proper authorities will punish the obvious delinquency of their unrelieving officer; and, although he has escaped a *criminal*, at least punish him with the severity of a just *moral* retribution.

In connexion with this subject, and with the protection of poor wretches from this sort of casual destitution, at least in London, we are glad to perceive that the Society for the Establishment of Metropolitan Asylums—which we so strongly advocated in a former paper—has united with an old practical association of long standing, and that the combined efforts of the two institutions will be consolidated to effect the stretching of the arm of charity "from the east unto the west:" and to the extension in London of appropriate sheltering places for the wandering poor. This fact is announced in the journals of Thursday.

We are sorry to have a second instance of sad disclosures made on another melancholy occasion of a pauper inquest, in a single week. We feel it a duty, however, to give the facts as they were elicited in evidence.

The first witness called to prove the death of the deceased, was a woman named Ann Benson, a respectable-looking elderly person, whom a juryman obanced to ask "How are you used in the workhouse?"—The witness replied, "Very well;" adding, after a pause, "but I work very hard for a farthing!"—"What," asked the Deputy-Coroner, "do you mean by that?"—Witness: I make a shirt for it.—Deputy-Coroner: What sort of a shirt?—Witness: Generally, striped shirts, but we pus good enough work in them for any gentleman to wear. They are obliged to be done with goodness and exactness, or we should not be allowed to earn the farthing.—Deputy-Coroner: Where does the material come from?—Witness: It is warehouse work, sir. They come to the workhouse by hundreds to be made.—Ann Voyce, another witness, being at the time in the room, said, "It is a farthing a piece, if we make only one, or two farthings, if we make two but if we make three of the same batch, then we get a penny."—Deputy-Coroner: How many can you make in a day?—Witness: Perhaps one, by working all day. Deputy-Coroner:—And what do you do with the money?—Witness: Buy tea and sugar with it.—Deputy-Coroner: But perhaps you have additional comforts in the workhouse, instead of more money?—Witness. We have a quarter of a pound of sugar a week, whether we make shirts or not; but no tea, nor any milk, unless we buy it, or friends bring it.—Deputy-Coroner. And do you get breakfast and tea out of six farthings?—Witness. We are obliged to make it do; for, if we don't earn it, however, we go without, and have water-gruel, which is very good.—Deputy-Coroner: Did the woman who is dead have tea?—Witness: Yes, because a friend brought it to her. We manage to make the money do, by only giving one another tea leaves some days. I had the woman's tea leaves when she had done with them, till she died; and, as she could not wait on herself, I attended on her for it.—Deputy Coroner: How long was she in the workhouse?—Witness: Three weeks.—Deputy Coroner: Why could she not attend to herself?—Witness. Because she was very bad in her breath, and had palpitations.—Deputy-Coroner: Did she see the doctor on that account?—Witness: No; but the assistant came to see her when she was dying. She did not wish to see the doctor before. All she wished for was a quiet place to be in.—Deputy-Coroner: Did she have it?—Witness: She could not, because the infirm ward was so full.—Deputy-Coroner. Did she have a room to herself? No, we lie four in a bed.—First witness: No, only three, because the fourth lies on the floor.—Deputy Coroner: Is that because the house is so full?—Witness: I suppose so.—Deputy Coroner: Are the beds of a good size?—Witness: Yes, there is every comfort for a poor woman, and every care is taken of invalids.—Deputy Coroner: Are you tasked in doing the shirts?—Witness: No; but I could not have tea if I did not make them.—Deputy Coroner: Would you miss that?—Witness. I am pretty hearty, and it would not signify to my health; but some are only fit for tea, and would be glad to earn it.—A juryman wished to know whether the farthing was paid by the dealers who sent in the cloth, or a higher sum, and if so, what sum; because, if it was lower in the workhouses than out of them, it was a wonder that so many poor women out of them were paid even three half-pence a shirt. One of the witnesses said she thought that two-pence out of every shilling received by the parish was paid to the women in the workhouse for the work of the kind that was done there.

Can anything be more heartrending than this evidence? First, that the labour of making a shirt—and making it well—should be re-



TELESCOPIC VIEW OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH —(See next page

warded with *one farthing!* Next, that aged, weak, decaying woman should be forced either to fulfil the wicked task, or to forego the "farthing comfort," the little luxury of tea, which seems so necessary to them that they undergo a frightful labour that it may not be denied. Next—and this is most horrible—the infamous workhouse profit the payment of twopence only out of the shilling to the old pauper female who has earned it by the miserable instalments of a farthing for a shirt! All this is cruelty that makes the blood boil, and it must be abandoned or this land will be cursed from on High. Nations have ever been levelled by their vices, and there is no prosperity or greatness so enduring but that crime may pull it down. Of all national crimes there is not one more detestable, unholy which turns the eye of pride away from destitution and burns the brand of cruelty upon the bosoms of the poor. These Poor Laws must be cancelled, or their hardy despotism drawn out—the press must no longer rink from day to day with these oppressions, which cry to Heaven for redress—the Parliament must bold out its mercy to the wretched—or, as they groan, and starve, and die in the dark corners of the land, the retribution of Providence will avenge them in high places—and the beauty of civilization and the lustre of christianity will die away from a degenerate country, and leave the grandeur of England a lesson of ruin to the world!

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, DECEMBER 6th.

(From a drawing made at the Royal Observatory.)

Oh! thou dread instance of Almighty Pow'r,
There's terror in the darkness of thy path—
The sunniest orb in his most golden hour
Must shrink away before thy gloomy wrath,
And be to Light—a nothing! Say, art thou
The shadow of that awful Angel's wing
Who hath Death written on his fearful brow?
Or art thou one of those mysterious things
By which the Parent Mercy tells mankind
In symbols, that his sometime destiny.
Like worlds eclipsed, will be one day to find
The dimness of the body, and next to be
In realms of sunshine and eternal day.
When earth's gross thickness hath all pass'd away.

W.

The eclipse of the moon, on the night of the 6th, presenting a favourable opportunity for watching the progress of the Earth's shadow over a very rugged portion of the lunar surface, we attended the Greenwich Observatory, and, by the help of the Astronomer Royal, were enabled to complete the drawing from which the subjoined very accurate engraving of the phenomenon was taken.

The night, though not in an observer's sense of the term, "a clean one," being, in its darkened azures, of a milky tone, was, nevertheless, sufficiently clear for a perfect view of the eclipse and its circumstances. At nine o'clock the wind was southerly and still, and the sky cloudless—a state of affairs which lasted through the night. At thirty-seven minutes past nine, the eclipse commenced, but it was not till about fifteen minutes after ten that any trace of shadow became discernible. A faint tint—a fancied warmth, rather than an ascertained shadow—was then observed to be spreading itself over the right side of the upper edge, or "limb" of the moon. This was the penumbra—the greater or light shadow projected by the earth from the earth. At eighteen minutes past eleven, the outline of the moon was struck by the true shadow—the smaller or darker one of the earth; and then, it was, the eclipse, in popular estimation, really commenced; the previous interval of one hundred and one minutes having been set down by many tired gazers to the discredit of their almanacks—a sore doubt, it may be remarked, and a grievous puzzle to those who, rightly enough, regard the predictions of an eclipse with the same unresisting confidence with which they regard declarations. However, at eighteen minutes past eleven they were gratified; and at the same instant, the eclipse, unlike one of the sun, was simultaneously visible to all within the compass of the moon's light. Marvellous accuracy! proclaiming the "handy work" of Him who "meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance." The shadow, after its contact, proceeded in a somewhat oblique direction to cover the face of the moon. At first it appeared to be perfectly black, and to obscure totally the objects over which it passed: this, however, was found to be an illusion, occasioned by the sudden darkness of the moon, and the consequent deadening of the retina to delicate impressions; for, after a few minutes read, during which a spectrum of the eclipse which had been found in the eye dispersed itself, the shadow was discovered to be of a dark neutral tint, perfectly uniform, and slightly differs in its intensity, by a large amount of refracted light. The advancing edge of the shadow, and the successive changes of its shape, now became a subject of paramount interest. The region over which it was passing is the already intimated, an extremely mountainous character. In its centre stood a stupendous conical and crater-like mountain, from which immense chains of hills, separated by vast valleys, radiated in every direction. In the transit of the shadow over this varied surface, it was distinctly seen to fill the valleys first, and then, climbing the sides of the hills, gradually to shut them from sight. Here and there a bright mountain top was visible, like a burning speck, raising its head for a few minutes against the advancing darkness; and then, by gradual diminution, fading to a point, and expiring. These appearances were varied in a thousand ways, according to the nature of the surface; but none struck us more forcibly than the effect produced by the shadow suddenly sheeting, as it were, a plain with its sable hues, and then running along a ridge at right angles with it, simply obscuring it, with a less amount of shadow than the totally eclipsed plain. The effect of these spectacles on the mind is confirmatory of those very obvious conclusions which point out the moon as the servant, not only of the human race, but as the residence of an intelligent, though it may be, a very different order of beings from ourselves.

At fifteen minutes past twelve the eclipse was at its height; at four minutes past one, the true shadow left the surface, and, at forty-two minutes past two the penumbra in like manner vanished. The effects following the retreat of the shadow were similar to those which characterized its advance, and need not be described.

The drawing, it should be observed, being a telescopic view, is reversed from the natural appearance; and for the purpose of making the proportions of the penumbra intelligible, the tint which represents it, has been a little deepened in colour.

S. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 12.

SPAIN

The important events which have taken place in Spain since my last merit the most serious attention. It will be seen that that unfortunate country is on the verge of a serious commotion, perhaps a desperate and sanguinary civil war; for do not for a moment believe that the Congress will be able to control the feelings of parties, or Ministers stop the strong current of a dissatisfied and justly indignant people. Olozaga, the idol of the mob, the chief of what the Liberals are pleased to call the Parliamentary party, is accused by those whom he assisted in regaining power with using violence towards his Queen, and forcing her to sign, I think, the dissolution of the Chambers. For this offence, by a majority in the Lower House of 91 votes against 60, he is to be impeached and sent to trial before the Senate. The statement given by the Queen is this: that on the evening of the 28th November M. Olozaga presented to her a decree for dissolving the Cortes: that she refused, declaring that she had confidence in the Chamber which proclaimed her majority, that Olozaga insisting, she attempted to retire, but this Saga drew the bolt of the door; that she then endeavoured to get away by another door, which he also bolted, and that ultimately he caught hold of her gown, sat her down, and, taking her forcibly by the hand, compelled her to sign the decree. To this grand accusation Olozaga gives a most positive denial, and to his speech in the Lower House he says, "that the Queen is surrounded in her palace by Carnarilla of intriguers, whose object it is to prevent the formation of a Ministry to remain long in power; that on entering office he found that an intrigue was being carried on for marrying the Queen to the eldest son of Don Carlos; and he, in a great measure, attributes his downfall to his determination to oppose it by every means in his power." M. Olozaga complained, and with justice, that many hours had passed away before the Queen made any complaint against him. He says—"Several hours of the night passed over, and the Ministers, who had been supposed guilty, was tranquilly in his office, in conference with foreign agents, without having any trace of the scandal and of the agitation which might be supposed to reign at the Palace." M. Olozaga clearly hinted that Narvaez was his persecuter, and not the Queen; and attributes to him the declaration made by her to the Chambers. "The words were not such," he observed, "as generally used by her Majesty, and he therefore concluded that the expressions were not her own, but had been suggested to her." He finished his speech by denouncing the audacious courtiers who compromised the throne and assuming themselves to be privileged classes, wished to dominate over and humiliate the other classes." This then is the state at the present moment of this most serious affair, which, in my opinion, never can be satisfactorily cleared up. The only evidence against Olozaga is that of the Queen. Olozaga durst not, in direct terms, accuse her of falsehood, and yet his defence rests on his simple declaration. She must be found guilty by the Senate, or the Queen be dishonoured for ever in the eyes of Europe. My firm belief is, and I know something of Spanish Palace Camarillas, that Olozaga is innocent. I have no doubt that he used strong terms, and insisted on the decree being signed, but I do not believe that he used violence. Sometimes the truth can be arrived at from the fear of the parties. Let us see what was the conduct of the Queen. She allows a certain term to elapse without making any complaint, she then has an interview with Narvaez and Madame Santa Cruz, the result of which was, that she sent for the principal officers of the two houses, and several grandees, and then, for the first time, the accusation was made. There must have been some hesitation on the part of the persons present, for the Queen observed, with great emotion, "Brave! now will become my Minister and receive my declaration. If thou dost not accept the appointment this evening, my declaration cannot be signed. Olozaga will declare me to-morrow to be a liar, without my having any person to rescue my word and take up my defence." Bravo's reply was, "Your Majesty has ... to my life and honour I owe them both to you; I willingly ... for you alone reach the person of your Majesty without passing over my body." The same evening Bravo, by Royal Ordonnance, was appointed Foreign Minister and Notary Royal, and the next morning the Queen's declaration was presented to the Congress. I cannot do better before drawing this subject than give you an extract from one of our papers, formerly the bitterest enemy to Espartero. It says, "If M. Olozaga be really guilty, still we cannot understand on what grounds the counsellors of the Queen can have been guilty of the imprudence of lowering her to the position of a complaisant in a court of law. To have this character is to challenge defence, to abide judgment, and to undergo personally, a terrible trial. If M. Olozaga clears himself, the Queen is then guilty! If he be condemned, will the Queen escape from the suspicion of having calumniated him? Whatever may be the issue of the case the innocence of Isabella has perished. The idol of the people has become their instrument and laughing-stock. Poor child of thirteen, martyr of royalty, in the midst of a reunion which hitherto struggled, at least, with a remnant of respect for the throne, and which has just cast on that throne the slime of its misery! What strikes us in the Madrid news is, the obligation which M. Olozaga's adversaries impose on him, of bowing his head in silence under the royal accusation! Is it not declaring too plainly the impudence of the accusation, to force the accused to be victim, and calling on him to immolate himself? Undoubtedly, appearances are against M. Olozaga—are they more favourable to his opponents? M. Olozaga has, perhaps, deceived the Queen, and the young Queen; the Moderates have, perhaps, put a lie in her mouth! All is probable. Behold, then, the Queen of Spain, alternately second to M. Olozaga, and M. Narvaez made the victim of the one! If England were to land from the Pyrenees, he would have a fine time."

The French Telegraphic despatches continue to announce that Madrid is tranquil. My private letters state differently. On the 3rd, several armed mobs presented themselves in the streets, crying out, "Death to the Queen." They fired on the soldiers, and several persons were killed and wounded

The new Ministry is formed; it is composed of M. Gonzalez Bravo, chief of the party known as "Young Spain, and formerly a violent Ultra Liberal—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Mazzarredo the creature of Narvaez—War Department, Marques de Pena Florida, a decided Ultra Liberal—Home Department, M. Mayans, a Moderate—Minister of Justice, and M. Portillo, Minister of Marine. The Minister of Finance is not yet announced.

Letters from Catalonia of the 5th state that General Sanz, on his arrival at Figueras, sent a flag of truce to Amette, and on the 3rd received for answer that there was no objection on his part to receive honourable propositions. The same day Sanz sent to the Insurgents the draft of a convention, of some honourable and advantageous to them. On the 4th, a conference took place between General Sanz and General Amette.

ITALY.

The last accounts from Italy state that the Sardinian Government had succeeded in dispersing the different bands of Insurgents, and compelled the greatest part of them to seek refuge in the mountainous districts of Genoa, but, however, been arrested, not only in Sardinia but in Modena. Symptoms of great discontent were manifest throughout Sicily. The Chevalier Kludber, Spanish Agent in Spiritual Relations at the Court of Rome, died in that capital on the 24th ult.

GERMANY.

Letters from Rastadt, of the 1st mention that the fortifications of that city were to be set constructions upon a new system. There are to be three detached forts connected by ramparts and ditches. Rastadt is to be fortified at the expense of South- and North-East

This morning I had placed in my hands a private letter from Darmstadt, dated the 10th. It gives a true account of the entry into that city, the previous day, of the Crown Prince of Prussia, accompanied by his wife, the Princess Marie, and about 50 noblemen. It is the intention of the Crown Prince to pass part of the winter in Darmstadt, and the object of the visit to that place is to introduce of the late Princess Elizabeth, is likely to become the fashionable resort of the invalids on the Rhine. Homburg has this great advantage—its Casino is the only establishment on the banks of the Rhine, which is not under the ban of the Pope. I lately saw an Italian nobleman, of high rank, who has just left Homberg, his account is most flaming. He says, he quitted Homberg with regret—the city being filled with visitors from all parts of Europe. The distance from Homberg to Frankfort is about seven miles.

SPAIN.

The Duke de Bordeaux and the Legitimist emigrations continue to occupy the attention of the Court and Ministers. I am, however, confidently informed, that it is not the intention of the Government to take any notice of the—to say the least—extraordinary proceedings of that party.

His Excellency H. L. Bulwer, Esq., British Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, is now in Paris. He has had several conferences for M. Guizot. Baron Brunnow has returned to our capital. Prince Polignac has left ... Mr. Ealegh, whom a recent decree from the Emperor Nicholas banished from Russia, is now in Paris. The two youngest sons of Sherif Pasha, President of the Privy Council of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Marseilles on the 9th, in the Eurotas steamer. They were to proceed to Paris to continue their education. They are accompanied by M. Granet, a physician in the viceroy's service.

The Prince de Joinville intends shortly to hoist his flag on board the Diadème of 74 guns, which is now in the basin of the Louvre (called "La Salle de Retour"). A large basin covered with handsome chasings, and stamped with "Reine de Ile." It is the first which was in the Salute Chappelle de Vincennes, and which was used at the baptisms of the Princes and the funerals of the Princesses.

Several trees have been cut down and planted in the Champs Elysees; amongst the former were several planted in 1756 and 1770.

Amongst the candidates for the vacant seat in the Royal Academy of Fines are Messrs. Alfred de Vigny, Edouard d'Anglement-Saint-Beuve, Emile Deschamps and Vatout.

Last week the bronze statue of Moliere was cast in the foundry of M. Soyez, and that of Duquesnes, intended for the town of Dunkirk, was cast a few days before. Marochetti has just finished the model of the equestrian statue of Napoleon. M. de Triquati is making several mosaic ornaments for the tomb of Napoleon

The Council General have decided that the Paris and Lyons railroad shall pass through the valley of Bievre, and not through that of Gif.

The following are the number of passengers and the amount of the receipts by the Paris railroad during the month of November:—

	Passengers.		Receipts.	
Saint Germain	57,894	.....	60,711	francs
Versailles (right bank)	64,263	.....	73,060	ditto.
——— (left bank)	41,243	.....	49,231	ditto
Corbeil	48,868	.....	79,693	ditto.
Orleans	43,604	.....	407,587	ditto.
Rouen	43,100	.....	380,500	ditto.

The passenger train, which left St. Etienne for Lyons, met with an accident on the 5th. The engine ran off the rails, and struck on the bank; the shock overturned it, and it fell across the road which M. Calre, the engineer, was killed on the spot. Several of the passengers were wounded

Our musical world has been thrown into a state of consternation by the death of M. and Mad. Janin, the former the directing manager of the Italian Theatre. It would appear that one of the persons employed in the Comptroller's Office was arrested on Sunday, the 26, on a charge of fraud, in issuing tickets. The alarm was given by the late cashier of the theatre, who still retains an interest in the new administration. He employed emissaries to purchase several tickets for him, and with this irrefragable proof he convicted the unfaithful clerk before the commissary of police. Search was then made in the house of M. and Mad. Janin, and a prey to the most terrible consternation. His features were distorted, his temper sombre and irritable; his absence of mind so apparent, that several of the persons engaged at the theatre, fearing they had done something to offend him, applied to him for an explanation. On Friday morning the house occupied by M. Janin was thrown into the utmost confusion, being filled with police officers. M. Janin and his wife were both severely affected by the event, fainting each when it came. The situation held by M. Janin was worth 12,000 francs a year. It is said that he committed the act with so much deliberation, that, in order to prevent the possibility of setting the room on fire, he removed the candle, and placed it on the floor, to bear the brazier.

Dr. Sebastiani, and "Marie de Rohan," monopolize the Grand and Italian Opera; the latter is the greatest favourite. We have had a rather successful début at the Opera Comique, in the person of M. Giraud, a young tenor of much promise.

The committee for erecting the statue of Rossini in marble, on the perpetyle of the Opera, is composed of Meyerbeer, Vavin, Vieti, Demercy, Pillet, Auber, Donizetti, Delapeleure, Sheffer and Dupres.

An English gentleman, Mr. H. Field, a pianist of great merit, has been much applauded in some of our most fashionable saloons

Estabo, a Spanish Composer, well known in the musical world, has returned to Madrid, to preside at the rehearsals of his two Operas. Lestwerk was performed in Alexandrie, the Italian opera, "Elvira de San Musicale."

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 6th, Cadiz of the 4th, and Gibraltar of the 3rd, have reached us. The people of Lisbon were much mortified at the failure of the tariff negociations in London. The wine districts of Portugal were in a state of great excitement. The Duke de Palmella had retired, it was said, into private life. The Governor of Gibraltar, accompanied by Captain Sir George Sarterius, of her Majesty's ship Malabar, had visited the Pasha Governor of Tetuan, this being the second visit which Sir Robert has paid him this autumn.

GREECE.

KING OTHO'S SPEECH.—"Gentlemen, Plenipotentiaries of the Nation,—I present myself in the midst of you, with the conviction that this Assembly will cause the happiness of our beloved Greece. From the first foundation of the monarchy, I have desired liberal institutions established, for the purpose of preparing the introduction of a definitive Constitution. A municipal organisation, based on liberal principles, provincial councils, and trial by jury, have been the first consolidations of a representative form of Government in Greece. The present object is to crown this edifice by the introduction and consecration of a Constitution. Let us, then, unite our efforts, under the protection of the Almighty, to the establishment of a fundamental law, which will put an end to the real wants and the state of our country, and calculated to assist and protect the legitimate interests of all. Yes, let wisdom and justice reign predominant, and let us all be united by the bonds of mutual affection. In drawing up the Constitution of our common country, let us not be sparing of mutual concessions, but let the desire to strengthen and consolidate the prosperity of the state animate us, and guide us, in our labours. Let us show, gentlemen, that we love the nation. This love has never contradicted itself, and it causes me to desire neither more nor less authority than is necessary for the safety and happiness of Greece. Let us make a mutual contract, gentlemen, tending to give full vigour and security and stability. The civilised world has its eyes fixed upon us, and history will judge of our work by its results. Convinced of your exalted patriotism, I open the present Assembly May God grant that it may be useful and salutary to Greece! The happiness of Greece is my only desire—is my only glory."

A correspondent at Athens informs us, under date of the 20th ult., that the opening of the Chamber of Representatives on that day, was attended with the strongest possible demonstrations of national pleasure. The King and Queen went in great state to the Chamber, and so great was the anxiety to see and cheer them, that the streets through which they had to pass were lined with the eager crowd, and the balconies were filled with elegantly dressed females. Sir E. Lyons and M. Pisatory, who are said to be very popular, were warmly greeted when they appeared in public on the 20th ult. M. de Katakazy, the Russian Ambassador, who, with his lady, were walking near the Chamber of Representatives just before the arrival of the King, met with no such manifestations of popular satisfaction. Our correspondent adds, that M. de Katakazy was preparing to quit Athens.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 22.—The last by Dr. Wolff sets out on his mission to Bokhara, by the Trebizond steamer, the day after to-morrow. He has been provided with two autograph letters from the Sultan, addressed to the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, one from the Grand Vizier, and three from the Sheikul Islam. The tenor of the Sultan's letter is, that the British Government, being the friend and ally of the Porte, its subjects were entitled to the protection and favour of his Majesty, wherever they might extend. The chiefs of Bokhara and Khiva are exhorted, therefore, to release any British officers that be detained there in captivity, and to receive with kindness and distinction the venerable person who should come to see them. These letters of the Sultan, the descendant of the Caliphs, who is held in great respect by all the followers of the Sunnee sect, will naturally create a very favourable impression for Dr. Wolff at Bokhara, and the evidence which he has succeeded in obtaining on the subject of his investigation at Constantinople is of the most encouraging nature, and tends to confirm the belief that Messrs. Stoddart and Conolly are still alive.

Our private advices of the same date announce the receipt of intelligence from Massoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of two hundred of the latter were behaved to have fallen under the Ottoman cimeter. Reschid Pasha, the newly appointed Ambassador of the Porte, in France, was to leave Constantinople for Paris, on the 7th inst. Count de Flahault was expected from Vienna, and would, it was said, replace Baronde Bourqueney, as Minister of France at the Porte.

THE BRAZILS.

On Monday morning the Swift packet arrived from Rio de Janeiro, with the Brazilian mails, from which she sailed on the 30th of October, and has brought on freight 240,000. Passengers: Mr. Meagher (Belgian charge d'affaires), Captain Tilly, and Mr. Plowes. British ships of war at Rio de Janeiro:—Frolic, Dolphin, Curlew, Viper, and Crescent (receiving ship). American corvette, John Adams, Commodore Morris. French frigate, La Charte. The Princess of Januaria had been dangerously ill, but was slowly recovering. Exchange, 29d.

The dates from Monte Video are to the 1st of October, when the contending armies remained in the same position. The blockade was acknowledged by the British Government, and it was stated that Commodore Purvis had received an intimation from England, that he must not interfere with the care of the rights of the British subjects—a broad hint not to act in opposition to the measures pursued by Mr. Mandeville. The Brazilian Government had also sent despatches to the Minister, by the steamer Imperatriz, consequently that the blockade might be considered at an end. Which measure appears to have been decided upon the moment intelligence was announced that the British had done so.

La Rie Grande the Government troops were increasing their successes against the insurgents, who were consequently retiring.

AMERICA.

The packet ship Roscius, under the command of Captain Collins, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, from New York after a very successful passage; and by her we have received advices from that city to the date of the 25th ultimo, being five days later than those received by the last arrival. The Royal Mail steam ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 19th ult.

The news from the United States, by the Roscius, is entirely devoid of interest, but that from Canada is highly important, inasmuch as we are informed that the new Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, was so very unfavourable as to induce him to relinquish the office of Governor, which he has so successfully filled. There had been so much excitement in Canada about the removal of the Executive Government, and so much discord and discussion in the Legislature in consequence, that it had been brought to a premature close. The Kingston papers now before us state that it would be proroqued on the 1st, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe would resign immediately after the 20th inst.

Advices from Hayti state that another conspiracy against the Government had been discovered amongst the blacks. This was on the 26th ult. On that day three of the conspirators were ordered to be executed to be shot. One of them only knew enough to make an unsuccessful attempt on his own life while in prison. The others appealed to a higher tribunal for trial. This was granted.

From Rio Janeiro, news to the 30th October has been received at New York. A friendly treaty, which had been entered into by the Brazilian Minister with the Monte Videans, had been negatived by the Emperor. The British Commodore had received orders from his Government to respect the blockade of Monte Video. The Brazilian Princess, Donna Januaria, was dangerously ill with putrid fever, and great excitement existed in consequence.

The commercial accounts by the Roscius are very favourable. Business was very brisk, and the value of the various kinds of stocks had a tendency to advance.

The following extract from the last *Madisonian* goes to confirm the rumours of a contemplated movement in favour of the admission of Texas into the Union —"A few months delay might render the peaceable annexation of Texas impossible, and for the same time prevent the possibility of it. It will be enough for the representatives of the people to be convinced of the intention of the British Government to interfere, through Texas, in our domestic concerns—of the favourable manner in which its overtures have been received by the government of Texas—and of the artful means employed, with great likelihood of success, to prejudice the people of that country against us, and in favour of England, a strong appeal to their best interests, as well as pride. Once satisfied on these points, as Congress will soon be, it will at once perceive that delay could serve only to strengthen the necessity while it added to the difficulties of the proposed measure to suppress the evil in a few months it could perhaps be accomplished only through a war with Great Britain."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday evening there was a numerous meeting of the members, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, F.R.S., in the chair, when a new fixed breakwater, supported by strong caissons, and furnished with light houses for coasting vessels, was described. The Daguerreotype process by M. Claudet was also explained to the audience, and experiments were performed, exemplifying the accuracy and ease with which likenesses may be produced by it at almost a moment's notice.

MR. ALDERMAN GIBBS AND THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—some correspondence has lately taken place between Mr. Day, the vestry clerk of this parish, and Mr. Alderman Gibbs, relative to the funds alleged to be owing to the parish, under Dickenson's Charity, and calling for the immediate application of its benefit. Mr. Alderman Gibbs has replied that there is at present no money owing to the parish under the will in question, but that owing to pending legal proceedings, the parish cannot benefit under the charity, until Midsummer, 1845. The vestry have resolved further to examine the churchwarden's books with reference to the matter

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—During the operations of the workmen employed in making excavations for new sewers in the parish of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, several relics of the Roman occupation of ancient London have been found, as well as a great quantity of human bones. On Wednesday last a skeleton, apparently perfect prior to its removal, was discovered under the foot pavement in the front of the *Times* newspaper office, Printing-house square, at the depth of seven feet from the surface. No vestige of coffin, or any description of covering, could be traced. There is but little doubt that these remains of mortality were deposited where they were found at a period when Christianity was first introduced into the country, and under the consent and church of the order of Black Friars, of which this neighbourhood was the site.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—On Monday last Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, on the body of Thomas Smith, aged 75 years. It appeared by the evidence that many years ago the deceased carried on an extensive business as a general merchant, in the city of Hamburg. Having realised a fortune of upwards of £ 20,000 sterling, he determined to return to his native land and spend his days in ease and comfort. He accordingly embarked the whole of his property on board one ship, whilst he came to England in another, but without taking the necessary precaution to insure. On his arrival he learned that the vessel in which he had intrusted the entire of his fortune, had been wrecked and totally lost; thus, in one short week, he found himself nearly penniless. During the last twelve years of his life he had derived a subsistence by acting as an occasional conductor, and otherwise, to the different omnibuses which ply on the Mile-end road, and from his boasted knowledge of the law, and

his frequent attendance at the various Police Courts on behalf of his brethren who had got into trouble, he had obtained for himself the *sobriquet* of the "Attorney-General." On Thursday night last he accompanied a man named Hart, a conductor to one of Hendrick's omnibuses, as far as Oxford street, and on their return at one o'clock in the morning, went into several public-houses, where they partook of gin, ale, &c., until, deemed became quite stupified, and was obliged to be taken to his lodgings, at No. 109, Mile-end road, in a cab. Soon after his arrival at home he became quite insensible, which alarmed his wife, and a surgeon was sent for, but before he could arrive he had expired. Mr. Annington, surgeon, attributed his death to a rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart. Verdict accordingly

THE ESCAPE OF CONVICTS IN PENTONVILLE PRISON.—For some time past a good deal of excitement and alarm have pervaded the public mind with regard to the apparently mysterious manner in which convict prisoners are treated in what is called the Model System at Pentonville, and the rigid system of exclusion observed towards the general public in the gratification of those parties who are desirous of the discipline adopted amongst the inmates. We are exceedingly gratified at this general watchfulness, for it denotes a healthy tone as regards the liberty of the subject; and notwithstanding the high character which may be given of the system up to time of the public officers in every department of the state for humanity and benevolence, yet it is proper that the public should reserve to itself the right of making inquiry into the management of all penal establishments, and obtain from an account of every fellow creature surrendered to incarceration within their walls. We observe that a very interesting inquiry took place a few days since at the prison above-mentioned, before Mr. Wakley, the coroner of the district, touching the death of a prisoner named Brenner, who was under sentence of transportation on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Russell, one of the commissioners of the prison, was in attendance, and explained the regulations of the prison, the nature of which were rather startling, and elicited a good deal of observation from the Coroner. Amongst other things, he said that the prisoners never came in contact, that they were unknown by name to either the warders or officers of the prison, and were distinguished only by numbers; and that no prisoner could ever give the slightest evidence with respect to the treatment of another. He could not, by any possibility, be aware of the other's death, and could know nothing of what was done in any other cell than his own.—The coroner said he thought, under these circumstances, that a prisoner's relatives should have free access to him. He then requested that the prisoners on either side of the deceased should be produced. Commissioner Russell: But they do not know even that they had a prisoner on either side.—Coroner: Never mind. Out of doors there is a strong feeling against this place, and some persons can hardly find terms vehement enough to use in speaking of it. In a case of this kind it is but right any person should have the fullest opportunity of seeing to the death for want of testimony; therefore, if anything is wrong, let us ascertain it at once. I shall ask the prisoners questions in their own cases, such as whether they are told to do cells, whether they have sufficient exercise, &c. They shall not be depressed by hearing of the death, as I shall vary the oath, and not refer to the cause of any person.—The prisoners from the cells next to that of the deceased were then brought in separately, the officers and warders being first requested to withdraw. Their account of the dietary was exceedingly complimentary to the establishment, but one man said he thought the allowance of the quantity of bread in proportion to the quantity of beef they had, and, on the whole, were comparatively contented with their situation. One man had learned to make shoes in the short space of three months, and another had obtained the art of apprenticeship), and another had learned to weave showy hearth rugs since he had become an inmate, although he had never seen a loom in all his life before. A day's food was then brought in, for inspection, by the coroner. The breakfast a pint of cocoa and a five-ounce loaf; the dinner, half a pint of soup, containing fragments of meat, a six-ounce loaf, a quarter of a pound of beef, and two potatoes and a half; supper, half a pint of gruel, and a five-ounce loaf of bread.—Mr. Russell (to Mr. Gallot, the steward of the prison): You were governor of the workhouse of St. Marylebone for three years: did the inmates there live as well as the prisoners do here?—Mr. Gallot: I should say not. Certainly not. The paupers had twelve ounces of bread a day, and meat twice a week, when at work. Here the prisoners have sixteen ounces a day, and only, and meat five times a week.—Commissioner Russell: Whatever the public may now think of the system, it is much more afraid that by and by they will say that the inmates are too well treated here, rather than not well enough.—Mr. Russell is not far from the mark. Humanity, in this country, is the worst species of misnomer we have. The inquiry finally. *A post mortem* examination of the body having been made, the medical witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHTON.—THE TURN OUT.—The above extensive turn-out has most unexpectedly terminated much sooner than most parties could possibly have anticipated. All the hands resumed their employment on Thursday morning, in lieu of the old rate of wages. Thus is most happy and timely cessation of hostilities to may be innocent individuals and families.

BISHOP STORTFORD.—The following incendiary fires have occurred in this neighbourhood within the last week:—On Monday morning about six o'clock, the farmyard of Mr. Rogers, of Shorley Hall, was discovered to be in flames. Express was immediately sent to this town for engines, and assistance being speedily procured, a plentiful supply of water was obtained, when the cow-shed filled with agricultural implements, a haulm stack, and other small, buildings. Sunday evening another large fire was observed to break out north of the town. Two barns were speedily in flames, and the whole of the corn they contained was found to be the Parsonage Farm, Maunden, in the occupation of Mr. Smith. Water being short, the dwelling house was with difficulty saved; but the remainder of the premises were speedily in flames. On Tuesday night two more were the only live stock destroyed; the rest were saved. Letters have been picked up in the town in which other property is threatened. The greatest alarms prevails, this fourth fire having taken place in the morning.

DOVER, DEC. 13.—The second experimental trial of the Princess Alice, steamspacket, came off as successfully as the first, and every one here is even more astonished with her great speed. To-day the four hours and a half were taken to the first previous performance. The mail was landed at one o'clock, P.M., fully an hour and a half earlier than ever was remembered. The passengers that came by the Princess alone were in time for the train, which would enable them to be in London from Ostend (and Dover and the South Eastern Railway) in nine hours! Captain Smithett takes the Princess Alice to Woolwich early to-morrow morning for the purpose of having her compasses adjusted.

HARWICH.—There is a rumour that the Board of Ordnance have it in contemplation to remove their establishment at this place to the opposite shore of Landguard Fort; and that the magazine is also to be removed further, as from its proximity to the town, in the event of a railway coming it will not be considered any longer eligible; and considering the great increase of the point of Landguard beach, to which has lately grown, up to the extent of several acres, it is highly probable that this removal will eventually take place. The land on the Harwich side, belonging to the Board of Ordnance, has been, for many years, totally abandoned to the ravages of the sea, by which many acres of very valuable land have been lost to the Crown; and more particularly of late years, since the quarrying up and carrying away of the foundation has been let for an insignificant sum by the Board of Ordnance.

HASTINGS.—SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to say that the Rev. Mr. Richards, the rector of Icklesham, dropped down in George-street, Hastings, on Wednesday afternoon. He was carried into the Albion Hotel, and a surgeon instantly being held, they brought in a verdict that he "Died by the visitation of God." The body was conveyed to Icklesham, at night, where it arrived at 10 o'clock; the bell tolling at that late hour, half a solemn effect. The deceased, who is much respected, was ab. 52 years of age, and had only within a few weeks lost his sister-in-law, Miss Hollingsbery, who also died very suddenly at Hastings.

LEICESTER.—A meeting was held at Leicester last week, to consider the propriety of establishing a Dissenting College in the Midland Counties, and also for the institution of young men destined for secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature in the foundation is to be especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to afford an economic aid from a knowledge of medicine and simple surgery as may qualify them to subserve the physical interests of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may serve to promote the use and commercial as well as the spiritual interests of the people whom they may visit. Leicester has been named as the seat of the projected college

LIVERPOOL—SCANDALOUS FRAUD.—On Thursday last a very unusual fraud took place in the District Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. A few days ago Mr. Skirrow, the commissioner, related, from his place on the bench, that he never saw anything come the court with an insolvent estate so much surrounded of the story of the fox and the goose. The Talleyrand of the manumalia family had once entered into a compact with the least discreet of the ornithological tribe, the fox pledging to prefer children's scallops, on condition that the goose undertook to supply him with food. One day, however, the goose failed in her commissariat department, upon which reynard dined sumptuously on the contractor for the day. Reynard, the following morning, Mr. Skirrow continued, from an attorney of the court, accompanied by a client, entered; and, believing that the fable was intended for him, he quietly observed, "I understand the allusion, sir." —"I did not allude to you, sir," said Mr. Commissioner Skirrow—"I am not beneath my dignity to allude to you."—"I understand you, sir," observed the solicitor." "Silence, sir," exclaimed the functionary—"I will commit you. Mr. Gaskill, are you ready?"—"Ready, your honour," said Mr. Gaskill—"but there is no hurry," observed Mr. Green, "I will wait till the commitment is made out"—The matter dropped here, but it is necessary to state these preliminaries, in order to a right understanding of what followed.—On Thursday Mr. Green, attended again, and required the registrar to make out a certificate of allotment, pursuant to the first of Sections and orders. The Registrar consulted for some time with the Commissioner, and blank certificate was then filled up, and the usual signature was annexed? Mr. Green said the case was not properly before him hence until the allotment was made, on which latter another proceeding was had with Registrar Mr. Thomson, he directed him to make out the certificate, but not to sign it.—Mr. Gaskill—"That Registrar was bound to sign it, and he required him to do so.—The Commissioner asked if the Registrar was bound to sign on any nonsensical document being brought to him?—Mr. Green said he put it to the good sense and practical knowledge of the Registrar whether his papers were nonsensical. He said there was a petition and schedule, &c., and newspapers, and an affidavit of the service of the notice, and the signature of the petitioner and the schedule, which were in the required form.—During this time the Registrar was preparing the certificate, and completed it with his signature.—Mr. Green then said, "Now I am regularly before your honour," and he tendered the bargain order for the Commissioner's signature.—The Commissioner appeared annoyed at the Registrar having completed the a lotment paper, and, said his honour, "Give me the paper—I'll tear it in pieces."—"Surely not, sir," said Mr. Green. "It's a legal document of the court.—"Silence, sir, or I'll commit——" "Good God!" ejaculated Mr. Green, "Surely we do not live in the reign of James II., when judges made law."—"Mr. Gaskill, do your duty," cried his honour. "Remove him."—Mr Gaskill, the messenger, and his officers obeyed.—Mr. Green remonstrated; the officers pulled away; the Court looked astonished; and, as Mr. Green's commotion, when it ceased, is not very distinct, the noise and the commotion were rather inflorous for a court of justice in the presence of a judge.

NORWICH.—INCENDIARISM.—It is most deplorable to mark the progress of incendiarism throughout every part of the country, and the great immunity whist the daring depredators maintain in the execution of their diabolical outrages. On Sunday night, last, a fire of so ordinary character took place at the village of Stockton, Norfolk, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. Robert Grimmer; and in a short space of time a large barn, filled with the produce of twenty acres of barley, was entirely consumed. The unusual circumstance of no one sleeping on the property, but entirely without effect. Mr. Grimmer, we understand, is insured.

ST. MARY'S CRAY, KENT.—A fire was discovered shortly after nine o'clock on Tuesday night, raging with fearful violence in the out-premises of the extensive premises in the occupation of Mr. J. Snelling, miller and farmer, of St. Mary's Cray, Kent, about twelve miles from town. The premises consisted of a large barn, in which were stored upwards of a thousand sheaves of wheat and a considerable quantity of straw, a stable excellently fitted up, and several sheds for the stowage of carts and implements of agriculture. The cattle and some of the articles were rescued in the early part of the fire; but before the arrival of the police and the fire-engine had obtained great hold, extending with frightful rapidity, burning successively the building after another until the whole were consumed and their valuable contents destroyed, causing a loss of property to the amount of several hundred pounds. Shortly after midnight the fire was got under.

POLITICAL MURDER.—A most atrocious murder has been perpetrated in this neighbourhood, which has occasioned much excitement and alarm here. About five or six miles from Taunton, approached from a lane diverging from the Bridgewater road, is situate a small and quiet village, known as Pitminy, in the parish of Kingston. In one of the few houses which constitute the village resided an old woman named Hugh Sare, who was the reputed owner of a small property consisting of two cottages. Hough Sare appeared to have always been of a quiet and inoffensive disposition, and had never given offence to any one, as far as was known, but was generally respected. It appears that for some years past she has been in the habit of letting one of her cottages to a single man named Hugh Sare, who was also reputed to be a relation

SCENE IN SMITHFIELD MARKET, LAST MONDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—THE GREAT CHRISTMAS MARKET

Monday being appointed for the great Christmas show of cattle, Smithfield presented a bustling and animated scene. The attendance of graziers and agricultural visitors was much larger than on any former occasion, and the competition amongst the London and country butchers was carried on with more than usual spirit and decision, although the prices were not considered sufficiently remunerative. The exhibition was said, by those who may be considered qualified judges, to be the best ever seen. Mr Senior, of Broughton, near Aylesbury, exhibited twenty-five pure Hereford and Sussex beasts, that were the objects of general admiration. These wonderful creatures, five years old, were estimated to weigh on the average 230 stones each. For weight of fat and symmetry those, it was said, were never before excelled by any grazier in the world. dom. The primest Scots, Devons, and Herefords were disposed of at 4s 6d. per 8lb.; the highest general figure for beef did not exceed 4s. 4d. per 8lb. In comparing the rates of beef obtained on Monday with those of the same market in 1842, a decline in value must be observed of nearly 6d per 8lbs.; some of the Scots and Herefords last year producing as much as 5s. per 8lbs, and that, too, at a period when the supply was not taken as a whole, so good. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, &c., consisted of bout 1000 short horns, &c.; from the Western and Midland districts, 600 Herefords, Devons, Durhams, &c. were received; while from other parts of England the numbers were rather over 800—those from Scotland amounting to 250. Scots arrived by steamers. There was a slight falling off in the quality of the Pigs, and Porkers, being scarce, were taken off somewhat freely at currencies fully equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, or from 4s to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.; but with polled and other breeds the trade was in a very depressed state, at barely stationary prices. The numbers of calves were seasonably good, yet the sale for them was tolerably steady, and the late improvement in their quotations was well supported. The show of pigs was good, but not quite equal to that of some former years. Neat small porkers sold firmly; other kinds of pigs slowly at late rates.

MR. HIBBERT'S GIANT HORSE.

THE GIANT HORSE.

In a yard adjoining the Bazaar, in King street, Baker street, is now exhibited the celebrated cart-horse, bred by Mr. J. Bacon, of Draughton, in Northamptonshire, and now the property of Mr. T. Hibbert, of Hillingdon. This horse is five years old, 19 hands high, and is admitted to combine in his colossal figure the pure English breed with perfect symmetry.

On Saturday, Prince Albert, after his visit to the cattle show, examined this gigantic animal with great attention, and expressed his admiration of his extraordinary size and beauty.

THE WEATHER.—THICK FOG.—The weather for some time past has been soft and unseasonable mild, the temperature during the night having seldom fallen below 37 degrees and during the day the thermometer has frequently stood at 45. Early on Tuesday morning, the metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog, which gave the day the appearance of night, all the shops and warehouses, and numerous dwelling houses being lighted. All the law courts and police offices were also lighted for the transaction of business. Navigation on the river was almost wholly suspended, and several vessels in the docks and at the wharfs, laden and ready for sea, were prevented taking their departure. On Wednesday the fog was considerable, but not equal in density to that of the previous day.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTER HOUSE.—Tuesday last being the 250th anniversary since the foundation of this ancient school and charity, by its munificent founder, Thomas Sutton, in the reign of King James the First, the brethren, clergy, and scholars, together with a large number of old Carthusians and their friends, assembled to commemorate the occasion. The ceremony commenced at four P.M., in the ancient chapel of the Charter House, which has been lately enlarged and beautified, at considerable expense. The services and lessons appointed for the day were read by the Rev. C. R. Dickens, and towards the conclusion an impressive prayer was introduced, "for the memorable founder of the institution, by whose great bounty the inmates were maintained, for the promotion of piety and of good literature." The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell. After the preacher had closed his address, the audience, preceded by the brethren and principal, left the chapel and ascended the grand staircase to the governor's house, where the annual oration, couched in very elegant Latin, and addressed *Ad Carthusianos*, was delivered by Mr. Herbert William Fisher, referring principally to the prosperity of the institution, and to the manner in which two of the scholars, Messrs. Palmer and Walford, had signalised themselves at Oxford—the former in having gained the Ireland scholarship; and the latter the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. During the day a dinner was given to the pensioners, who now amount to eighty, and likewise to the scholars. There was a dinner of the governors and visitors in the evening, at which the Rev. Archdeacon Hale presided.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZES.

The Cattle Show, in King-street, Baker-street, has been honoured with visits from Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and has altogether proved the most popular sight of the season. We annex portraits of the principal prizes.

CLASS X. 117. MR. TWOGHILL'S TWENTY MONTHS' OLD LEICESTER WETHER.—PRIZE £30, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

CLASS I.

19. Earl Spencer, of Althorp, near Northampton, a 4 years and 6 months old Durham ox, bred by his Lordship and fed on swedes, mangold-wurtzel, cabbages, hay, oil-cake, and bean-meal.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS III.

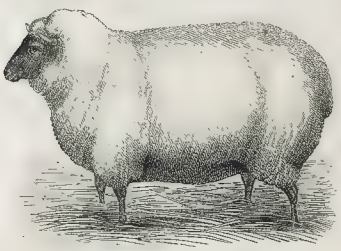
46. Mr. T. Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Royal Leamington Spa, a 3 years and 7 months old North Devon steer, breed by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips

CLASS XVIII. 168.—PRINCE ALBERT'S TWENTY-EIGHT WEEKS OLD SUFFOLK AND BEDFORDSHIRE PIG.—HIGHLY COMMENDED.

...lb of cake, and 900lb. of ba ley and bean-meal .Prize £15, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS VI.

73. Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., o Broughton Hall, near Skipton, a 4 years and 9 months old short horned heifer, bred by himself, and fed on hay, cake, and ...nips .Prize £20, or a silver medal as the breeder and gold medal as the best ... ...ed on hay, c... ...nips.



CLASS XV. 153.—MR. GRANTHAM'S THIRTY-TWO MONTHS' OLD SOUTHDOWN WETHER. PRIZE £20, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS X.

101. Mr. J. S. Burgess, of [illegible] near Nottingham, ... pen of three 21 months old long-woolled wethers, bred by himself.—Prize £10, and silver medal as the breeder.

EXTRA STOCK. 182.—LORD WESTERN'S TWENTY-SEVEN WEEKS' OLD ESSEX PIG.—SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS XI.

117. Mr. Thos. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford, a pen of three 20 months old Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from rams hired of Mr. S. Bennett.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder, and gold medal as the best pen of long-woolled sheep in Classes IX., X., and XI.

CLASS XX.

153. Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of three 32 months old South-down wethers, bred by himself.—Prize £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS XVIII.

168. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Windsor Castle, a pen of three 28 weeks old Suffolk and Bedfordshire pigs, bred by his Royal Highness, and fed on meal, milk, and peas.—Highly commended.

EXTRA STOCK.

180. Lord Western, of Felix Hall, near Kelvedon, a 27 weeks old improved Essex pig, bred by his lordship, and fed on barley-meal and beans.—Silver medal.

CLASS X. NO. 101.—MR. J. S. BURGESS' TWENTY MONTHS' OLD LONG-WOOLLED WETHER.—PRIZE £10, AND SILVER MEDAL.

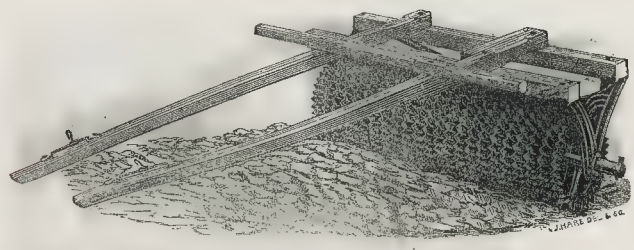
PRIZE IMPLEMENTS

Among the improved apparatus exhibited at the Show, the following

CLASS. I NO. 19.—EARL SPENCER'S FOUR YEARS AND SIX MONTHS' OLD DURHAM OX.—FIRST PRIZE, £20, AND SILVER MEDAL

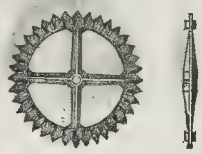
CLASS II. NO. 46.—MR. T. TURNER'S THREE YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS' OLD NORTH DEVON STEER.—FIRST PRIZE, £15, AND SILVER MEDAL.

CLASS VI. NO. 73.—SIR C. TEMPEST'S FOUR YEARS AND NINE MONTHS' OLD SHORT-HORNED HEIFER.—FIRST PRIZE £20, AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.



PATENT CLOD-CRUSHER ROLLER.

are entitled to special notice. They are the inventions of Mr. W. Crosskill, Beverley Iron-works, Hull.



PATENT CLOD-CRUSHER ROLLER.

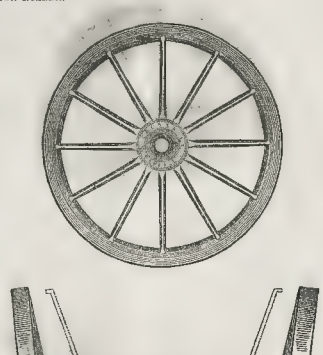
This was the Prize Implement of the Great Yorkshire Agricultural Society 1843. Its efficacy has been ascertained from practical experience; it is now in general use in the best cultivated districts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The Clod-crushing Roller consists of 20 roller parts, placed upon a round axle, six feet wide, and two and a half feet diameter. The rolls parts act independently of each other: thus producing a self-cleaning motion in rolling the land. It is much used for rolling strong fallow lands, and for crushing the hardest clods it is indispensable; by its peculiar mechanical action and weight, it pulverises the clods into a fine mould, for the reception of the finest seeds. Upon light land it is invaluable for rolling wheats, &c., soon as sown; and in the spring, after frost. It gives a peculiar closeness to the soil, which enables it to retain moisture, in the same time it leaves a fine uneven surface, far surpassing anything produced by other implements.

PATENT WHEELS.

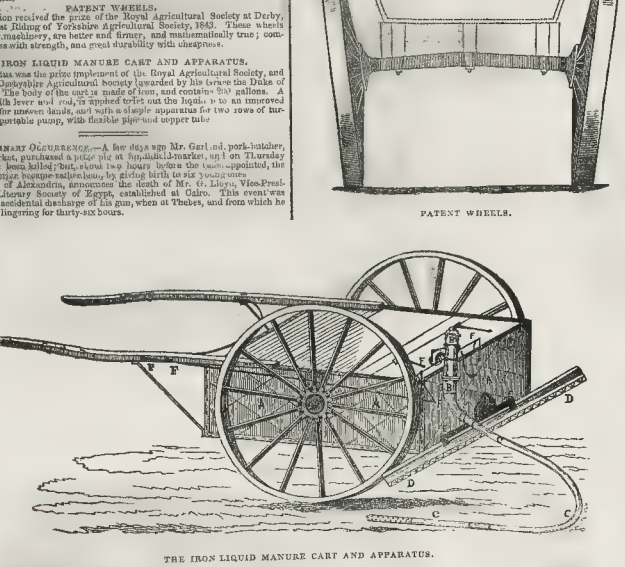
This invention received the prize of the Royal Agricultural Society at Derby, and of the East Riding of Yorkshire Agricultural Society, 1843. These wheels being made by machinery, are better and firmer, and mathematically true; combining lightness with strength, and great durability with cheapness.

THE IRON LIQUID MANURE CART AND APPARATUS.

This apparatus was the prize implement of the Royal Agricultural Society, and of the North Derbyshire Agricultural Society (awarded by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire). The body of the cart is made of iron, and contains 250 gallons. A brass valve, with lever and rod, is applied to it, and the liquid is to an improved spreadboard, for uneven lands, and with a simple apparatus for two rows of turnips. Also a portable pump, with flexible pipe and copper tube.



PATENT WHEELS.



THE IRON LIQUID MANURE CART AND APPARATUS.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A few days ago Mr. Garland, pork-butcher, of Oxford-market, purchased a pig at Smithfield-market, and on Thursday it was to have been killed; but, about two hours before the time appointed, the supposed fat pig became rather lean, by giving birth to six young ones.

The *Pharos*, of Alexandria, announces the death of Mr. G. Lloyd, Vice-President of the Literary Society of Egypt, established at Cairo. This event was caused by the accidental discharge of his gun, when at Thebes, and from which he expired, after lingering for thirty-six hours.

When her Majesty appeared in the Regent's gallery and took leave of her noble host's family at Belvoir Castle, the Queen presented Lady Adelina Manners with a gorgeous bracelet set in pearls and diamonds, as a mark of her Majesty's esteem and friendship, and to Miss Victoria Worthy (her Majesty's god-daughter, the lovely child of Lady Emmeline Worthy) a splendid ruby brooch. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort expressing personally expressed to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, their high satisfaction at the princely manner in which they had been entertained.

Viscount Combermere's birthday was celebrated by a public dinner of the gentry and principal tenants on the noble and gallant Viscount's estate in Cheshire, on Wednesday last, at Wrenbury, and the next day a large party were present.

Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., who since leaving Scotland has been on a tour of visits in Ireland, has arrived at Baron's Court, county Tyrone, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

Viscount Newport, eldest son of the Earl of Bradford will shortly be married to the Hon. Selina Forrester, sister of the present Lord Forrester, and Countess of Carnarvon.

Miss Gore, daughter of the well-known authoress, is shortly to be united to Harvey Farquhar, Esq.

Last week, two boys, perceiving the train on the St. Etienne Railroad passing at a slow pace near St. Priest, set the between two of the waggons. Immediately afterwards, a moveable of increased speed gave a shock to the train, which shook off the two boys, and threw them right in the way of the advancing carriages. One was killed on the spot, and the other died in the evening, in great torture the wheels having passed over his body.

The annually circular of Mr. S. Tripp, of Bristol, for December, states that with an increasing population, railway property also must improve. Under the old coaching system, an increased traffic was generally met by an increased competition; but far so with railways, where there is a fixed given circle to meet an increasing unwieldy traffic. The trafficupon most of the leading railways has been considerably greater than half year than any preceding half year.

It appears from a parliamentary return, that in January last there were 79,200 officers and men employed in the public service in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the colonies (exclusive of India), of which number 33,172 were in Great Britain and Ireland, and 40,798 in the colonies. In Ireland alone there were 15,521. The return in question shows the army stationed from the year 1793 to 1843. In 1793, the number of officers and men in Ireland was 11,351; in 1822, 28,780; in 1828, 24,018; in 1835, 18,431; in 1835, 19,872; and in 1843, 15,000. In December last, in Ireland, there were 1 080 officers and men of the Royal Artillery, &c., making nearly 17,000 soldiers to a population in Ireland (according to the census of 1841) of 8,175,238.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On and after the 5th of January next, all letters passing between the United Kingdom and any place in Jamaica, when conveyed by packet, will be subjected to the uniform rate of one shillings and two-pence the half ounce, and so on in proportion, in accordance with the scale now in operation in the United Kingdom. Letters, however, addressed to and posted at Kingston, the packet-port in Jamaica, will only be chargeable with the packet rate of one shilling per half-ounce as at present; and letters not being liable to internal postage.—W. L. MAHERLY, Secretary.

THE CASTLES LIBERTY FUND.—We find from the Yorkshire papers, that the movement begun in Huddersfield, on the 22nd ult., in favour of the liberation of Mr. Oastler, and for providing an annuity for him and his wife, is progressing more favourably than his most sanguine friends could have anticipated.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY OF PLATE.—Information has been received of an extensive robbery of plate from the residence of Josiah Stansfield, Esq., a magistrate, at New Cross, Deptford. It appeared that in August last the family left the house, with the servants, except the gardener, who was left in charge of the house. Several workmen have been employed on the premises since the absence of the family. A few days ago the family returned, and on opening the plate chest, upwards of £300 worth had been extracted. The chest was found locked and corded, as it was left. Two active officers have been making inquiries, but without any clue to the receivers.

MURDER.—Information has been received at Bow-street of the murder of a child four weeks old, at Gelly gaer, in the county of Glamorgan. A man named Thomas Thomas, *alias* Henry Farmer, has absconded, and a reward is offered for his apprehension.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—The Bow street police officers have received information of the absconding of a young man named Henry Jessop, clerk to Mr Hubbard, 4, New Market, Newgate-street, City, with £130 in cash, the property of his employers.

CONVICTS.—Grace, the step-son of John Frost, the Chartist chief in the attack upon Newport in 1839, who is a solicitor, and was about two years since transported for 20 years for forgery, has been, after working 20 months up in the roads, allowed a "ticket of leave," and has been hired as a free servant to his wife, who followed him out. Frost, who, as has been already stated, is released from the penal gang, and is in a situation as clerk, has sent a letter to Mrs. Frost and his daughters, desiring them to go out also, in the hope that Mrs. Frost will be allowed to hire him as a free servant. The Governor having informed Frost, Williams, and Jones, that the Home-office has finally determined never to allow them to return to their native land, they have resigned themselves to their fate, with a determination to secure to themselves kind treatment by their future good conduct.

THEATRE ROYAL, ENGLISH OPERA.—POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS. M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, the present week will terminate this series of Concerts, the last of which will take place on Saturday, December 23rd, when the Theatre will most positively close.

CHRISTMAS EVE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

MR. BRAHAM has the honour to announce a GRAND SACRED CONCERT, assisted by the whole of the Band and Chorus of the Metropolitan Society besides. The established favourite Airs from Handel's Oratorios, given by Misses Count, Ward, Lockey, Ley, and Messrs. Braham, Charles, and Hamilton Braham, and others, the following, from Neukum's "David" first time in London; Air, "My Flocks are Friend's Saviour, Mr Braham; and "The Challenge Duet," David, Mr. Braham and Mr. Hamilton Braham.

Stalls 5s., Boxes 4s., Pit 3s. 6d., Gallery Stalls 2s., Gallery 1s. 6d. Places to be taken at the theatre, private Boxes of Mr. Muchell, and of Mr. Braham, 5, Gloucester-road, Hyde Park Gardens. The Concert commences at eight o'clock.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—For nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert—of the chief part of our Nobility, and the distinguished foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the public press. The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of this most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission.

TO ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON.

Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the CHINESE COLLECTION, which will be open daily, during the Christmas holidays, from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night.—ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—BRILLIANT EFFECTS are produced by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE at three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evenings (except Saturday Evenings). By LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE the magnified Optical Illusion of converting a Maimoth into the appearance of being a Cast on hole wheel is exhibited, with a variety of other curious effects. Portraits of the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES, which are delivered daily, are suspended in the Hall of Manufactures. DISSOLVING VIEWS. DIVER and DIVING BELL. Numerous STEAM ENGINES and other MODELS at work. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS of RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—Schools, half price.

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Louien Lucien which, Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid £501; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Coat of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Isabey Marie Louise, the Grand, his secretaries, the King of Rome, from Life; Eugene, by Lefevre; the celebrated Military Carriage purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for £3500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at £2,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, in which rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 17th.—Third Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 18th.—
TUESDAY, 19th.—Henry II. crowned, 1144.
WEDNESDAY, 20th.—T. Grey born, 1716.
THURSDAY 21st.—St. Thomas Apostle.
FRIDAY, 22nd.—
SATURDAY, 23rd.—Sir R. Arkwright born, 1732.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending December 23.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11 2	11 25	0 0	0 26	0 50	1 14	1 39	2 2	2 51	3 14	3 36	

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
Half-year	0	13	0
One Year	1	6	0

May be had of all Newsmen and Booksellers, or at the Office, 198, Strand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CENSUS.—"*A. B., W.*," *Edinburgh.*—*We shall attend to the suggestion of our correspondent, which has already been urged upon us by numerous parties.*

"*S. W.*"—*The population of the chapelry of Hoghfield, in the county of Derby, is given in our list, as stated in the Government returns; the clergyman, however, informs us that it is incorrect, and that the chapelry comprises various other townships the entire population being 3787.*

"*W. M. W.*," *Great Yarmouth.*—*The population of the several parishes in Norfolk, mentioned by our correspondent, is included in our list precisely as they are given in the Government returns; the errors, therefore, if any, do not rest with us. Any further information will be thankfully received.*

"*A Man of Kent.*"—*All the populations of counts separately given in our list, are of course included in the population of the parishes in which they are situate, for the purpose of giving the entire population of each parish. These double returns do not, however, affect the total of the counties, which are given correctly.*

CENSUS ERRATA.—*Omitted in our last:*—*Mawdby, parish, Norfolk, pop. 66; Stutterby, Lincoln, pop. 526.*

Arms given, Cheltenham.—*The lion and the unicorn were first used as the supporters of the royal arms by James I., who adopted the unicorn as his sinister supporter, displacing the dragon of the Tudors, but maintaining the lion for the dexter as first used by Henry VIII.; and these two have ever since been continued as supporters of the national escutcheon. Richard II. was the first English sovereign who bore supporters; he wore angels. Different sovereigns have varied their supporters at pleasure, but neither of them has adopted leopards. See a clever little book entitled "Genealogy Simplified," showing the changes in the armorial bearings of the sovereigns of England, with a chart. By Archibald Barrington, M.D. (Just published.)*

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Woolwich.*—*We do not decide wagers.*

"*J. T. T.*"—*The engravings shall appear.*

"*A. G.*" *is thanked for his communication, which shall, if possible, appear next week.*

"*Caddicot.*" *Chepstow.*—*Our charge for advertisements is 7s. for the first five lines, and 1s. for each line after.*

"*A Subscriber*" *should state more explicitly the information he seeks on taking the altitude of monuments the use of level, &c.*

"*G. M.*"—*The lines on Chantrey's monument are unadmirable.*

"*B. B.*"—*We cannot interfere.*

"*E. T. S.*"—*The suggestion is as impracticable.*

"*J. M.*" *Aberystwith.*—*The postmaster must declare.*

"*A Subscriber, Hackney, and "W. B.," Haverfordwest, should apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*T. L.*" *Normanton.*—*The charge for the postage of a newspaper to France is a half-penny.*

"*Scripter*" *can recover the sum as a common debt.*

"*M. H. S.*" *Finchley.*—*Twenty-one years. The tale of "England and France has been written expressly for the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *and will be completed in the present volume.*

"*J. P.*" *should apply at our office.*

"*P. J.*" *can only claim the amount administered to.*

"*Z. O.*"—*We should think it unmaterial from what fund the mortgagee is paid.*

"*E. M.*" *Walton, should apply at the chapel where the birth was registered.*

"*Xmas.*"—*Christmas-eve is the vigil, or fast, to be observed in the church the day before Christmas-day.*

'*A Barrister of Ireland.*'—*The counsel for the prosecution shall appear in a future number.*

"*G. de C.*," *Reading.*—*Our explanation is correct.*

"*T. N.*," *Thanet, can recover the debt, provided it has been applied for during the six years.*

"*Alpha*" *should read and study the Bible.*

"*J. G. R.*"—*The Postmaster-General has the appointment, to whom our correspondent should better apply.* [*with testimonials, &c.*

"*J. S.*," *Langton, Yorkshire.*—*The engraving is on wood.*

"*Simplex*" *should avoid low advertising furniture dealers; he has had a lesson which, we should think, he will not soon forget. We are sorry the horse is no remedy.*

"*Omega,*" *Christ's College.*—*1. Some of the games will appear. 2. The concert season has commenced. 3. Bishop is foremost as an organ-builder.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The payment of the prize money will, doubtless, be duly advertised.*

"*Anon.*"—*We have not room for the "Legend of Edenson."*

"*A. R.*"—*Your friend should forward the petition to the Lord Chamberlain.*

"*W. R.*," *Edinburgh.*—*The lines on "Hope scarcely reach our standard. The same reply to "G. R." "Other Days.*"

"*W. G.*"—*We shall complete the volumes and bindings half yearly, as heretofore. Vols. I. and II. may be had of our publisher.*

"*M. C.*"—*The subject shall appear shortly.*

"*Cupid.*"—*Our correspondent, 3, Bury is foremost as an organ-builder.*

"*A. Z.*"—*The payment of the prize money will, doubtless, be duly advertised.*

"*Anon.*"—*We have not room for the "Legend of Edenson."*

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"*Scripter

fully what is to be [illegible] *no duty to control over the costume or wardrobe departments of any theatre. When an interesting group is presented to our artist's eye, he seizes it by his graphic skill, and transmits it to our columns with truth and accuracy. If our complainants be offended at the managers' exhibition of anachronical dresses, properties, &c., we are not to blame for it. After all, there is a vast deal of nonsensical conventionalism as to the precise period that a certain cut of coat should have been in fashion; and it is a matter of very little importance whether even Shakspeare had any coat at all. Our correspondents may say that "they manage these things better in France;" but we fearlessly for we have the testimonials of all artists on our side—assert, that a greater or more correct stage costumier (Hazi licence verbi) than G. Smith never existed in the recollection of man.*

The subsequent questions of our correspondents can be more briefly answered. We never make invidious contrasts between professors in any art. The world is grand, as applied to an opera, and would not, in our thinking, preclude the permission of spoken dialogue or soliloquy.

We have already expressed our opinion as to the judicious transfer of the scene of the Vespers from Scotland to Hungary.

The orchestra of Drury-lane, on a recent occasion, were certainly incorrect, as were the characters too, but we cannot insert names; it would be partialism, as to which we do not indulge.

As to the rest of our correspondents long communication, we shall shortly answer their many valid inquiries and opinions in an article entitled "Music in England."

" *F. F.*" *is informed that our "editorial cowring" has been extended to him in our reviewing columns. Would that we could make men "wise in their generation."*

" *An English Song*" *exhibits, on the part of the joint producers (Natell, we presume, such a total ignorance of what "English song" not only is, but was, as to be quite obvious that it was meant for as a compliment, but rather the reverse. There is nothing of English melody or knowledge of English counterpoint about it; and, moreover, the words are scarcely coherent. Does are not, stanzas of such an English song can be produced.*

" *An Artist*" *may rest assured that we shall always employ fit people to write.*

" *A Spectator, Piccadilly.*—*We must decline answering the questions sent by our correspondent, more to do so would be disagreeable to the parties.*

Prince Albert's Visit to Birmingham.—*Messrs. Hardman and Hyde request us to state that Prince Albert wore buttons of their manufacture, and not of Mr. Aryshall's, as stated in the report of the Royal visit.*

" *Elegantia.*"—*Chatsworth is considered to be the most magnificent seat in England.*

" *A. B. C.*" *may send a specimen, if he pleases.*

" *H. W., Barnstaple, is thanked for the sketches. Should any event of general interest occur in our correspondent's neighbourhood, we shall be glad to hear from him.*

" *Enterpe.*"—*We have no control over the proprietors of the work in question.*

" *J. D., Ipswich.*—*Yes.*

" *A Person,*" *Grosvenor-place.*—*The poet referred to is Wordsworth, who resides at Rydal Mount.*

The Wales Account, by "H. E.," The Music of Nature, by "J. F. C.," On the Queen's Visit, by "Beta.—*We have not room*

" *R. S. T.*"—*The edition of our journal for Saturday night's post contains the latest news.*

" *A Subscriber,*" *Diddington.*—*We do not know.*

" *Anthony Jollands,*" *News-agent, Grantham.*—*We have not room for the subject suggested.*

" *Algebra*" *should forward his request to some gravely scientific journal.*

" *C. T.*" *Nailsworth, should advertise.*

" *A. O. L., Exeter, will find some good information on ventriloquism in "Brewster's Natural Magic," or in a little volume entitled "Parlour Magic."*

" *I. T. J.*" *is thanked for the sketch of the farm-house in Gloucestershire, which the great press of engravings of the recent Royal visit has prevented our inserting.*

" *Demosthenes*" *should order the work of any bookseller.*

" *K. L. W.*"—*It is a popular error that fat persons may marry and second may not. The marriage our correspondent speaks of is perfectly legal.*

" *A. S.*" *should write to the Secretary at War.*

" *G. P.*"—*If the newspaper be posted regularly as it appears, all the members will reach India or the colonies as addressed.*

Thompson's Patent Fire-Escape.—*We have not room to enter into the merits of this invention.*

" *Philo-Chess,*" *Bury.*—*Lewis's "First and Second Lessons in Chess."*

" *Melton.*—*It would be invidious to engrave the portrait sent; as we believe that her Majesty was received throughout her journey with universal enthusiasm.*

" *C. W. M.*"—*The building is liable to duty.*

" *J. E.*"—*The countenance would be rated at a window.*

" *W. B.,*" *Charing-cross.*—*What our correspondent suggests shall appear.*

" *Q.,*" *Nottingham, states that the spire of Chesterfield Church, although it appears crooked, is not so in reality; and that this apparent leaning is produced by the spiral form of the structure.*

CHESS.—"*A*" *is bound to take the pawn.*

Will the secretary of the Moor Green Club forward us his address.

" *F. R. M.,*" " *H. F. C.,*" " *Automaton,*" " *A Subscriber,*" " *M. F. W.,*" " *Palamedes.*"—*See our chess article this week.*

" *Sigma,*" " *J. E. C.*"—*Received.*

" *Edward.*"—*We shall be glad to hear again.*

In answer to numerous correspondents who intend to give two or three games of the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant every week, until the whole are published.

DRAUGHTS.—" *J. Knight.*"—*To the first query, certainly not; to the second, we should say it has the option of letting the move remain as played or having it retracted and played properly.*

CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.—At the request of many of our subscribers, in a few weeks we shall present our readers with a splendid large engraving of the Grand Conservatory at Chatsworth.

IRELAND.—We have again this week, with feelings of the utmost regret, to request our numerous Irish readers to accept our heartfelt apology for being compelled to postpone the remaining articles and illustrations of the Queen's Visit and solicitors connected with the State prosecutions. A moment's recollection on the part of our good-natured friends and loyal fellow subjects, will remind them of the difficulties we have had to contend with to give the first clear and largest space to the records and illustrations of her royal progresses; and a single glance at our columns to-day will convince them that other matter of great importance, which would lose much of their interest if postponed, claimed our utmost attention this week. The Irish matters to which we have alluded can well afford to stand over a number or two during the present cessation of legal hostilities, and will be read with as much interest a week or two before the trials come on as they would be this week, or would have been the last. We may venture to say the same thing of our report of the inaugural address of the Dublin University Historical Society, and a sketch which our correspondent, the Irish Barrister, has favoured us with of a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, with portraits and biographical notices of Lis Excellency Earl De Grey and Lord Rosse, who were present. All these matters can afford to stand over, and we have every reason to hope that Mr. Jones's portraits, with which our engravers have taken unusual pains, will please, and that the latter from the sketch of the long-robed friend, the wigs the hall of the Four Courts will well repay perusal.

PHOSPHOR FOR THE BLIND.—We have received a copy of Mr. Hughes's work upon this important invention, as well as a specimen of his "New Embossed Alphabet for the Blind," and we think both works especially deserving the attention of those employed in the education of the blind.

FERAE.—In the illustrated print by Smallwell, prize cattle in our last number, Mr. Beasley's ox should be 4 years 8 months old, and not 8 months, as there described. The other lines are correct from the *Prize List*.

In a small portion of our last week's impression, the line "Proving House, Birmingham," was placed beneath the view of "Bacchus's Glass works," at p. 381, instead of the first engraving upon p. 382, and vice versâ.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843.

England has afforded an asylum to unfortunate greatness more frequently than any other country in the world. Greatness of all kinds —the empires of thrones—the heirs of those thrones destined never to occupy them—regents, fallen from political power—generals, deserted by the armies that once obeyed their nod—all seem, at some time or other, to have turned to England as the only safe refuge, either from the storm of popular fury, or the vengeance of despotic hatred. The confidence felt in the temper of our people and the honour of our Government is a gratifying tribute to both. There is a dislike of needless harshness or cruelty, and an inherent love of fair play in the English character, that lead Englishmen—in the hour of triumph over a political, personal, or national enemy—not to press their advantage to the verge of cruelty. For the last century and a half our political struggles have been often fierce, sometimes accompanied with public violence, but they have never been stained by judicial cruelty—the laws have never been perverted or outraged for the sake of ensuring personal or party vengeance on a personal or party enemy. The same principle has made this country a secure "City of Refuge," from the political storms and convulsions that have from time to time torn asunder society in the continents of both the old and new worlds. In the first French revolution, such of the *noblesse* as were fortunate enough to escape with their lives from their own country, found safety and sympathy in this. Louis XVIII. was long a sojourner here. His brother, Charles X., was unfortunately so advised as to incur the hatred of his subjects, and could not keep in security the throne he mounted in peace, but was forced to seek repose for his "grey, discrowned head" in the deserted halls of Holyrood. Hither fled Theodore of Corsica, and Iturbide, the Mexican chief; and hither flocked the proscribed patriots of Poland. Even Ferdinand; and the more numerous and more unfortunate Poles, exiled by the despot Nicholas. So naturally do men involved in the political struggles of the Continent look towards England as their probable harbour of refuge, that one of the adherents of General Narvaez is reputed, by the Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, to have said, in reference to the utter confusion of parties that seems to prevail in Spain "The end of all this will be, that Isabell soon have to be teaching Spanish in London." England is, in fact, compared with the despotic governments of the Continent, an America at a few hours sail from the coast of France—and its advantages are prized accordingly. Here, at the present moment, are—Espartero, the ex-Regent of Spain, and the Duke of Bordeaux, the scion of the Bourbon stock, whom the Legitimists hold up as the rightful heir to the throne of France, and on whom they bestow the empty title of Henry the Fifth. He is not recognised by our Court as a political personage, and he resides here in a sort of incognito as the Comte de Chambord. But the veil is worn with considerable difficulty, and there seems every disposition to throw it aside. The unreasoning zeal of his adherents—the purity of whom Talleyrand said that they learn and forget nothing—has made him the centre of a little faction, whose only bond of union is a vain regret for the past, without any repentance for the unwise part they played in it, and anticipations for the future at variance with all the visible tendencies of society. As far as the unfortunate young Prince is concerned, this is to be regretted; this kind of homage makes him prominent, without procuring him respect, and draws a sort of attention towards his personal and mental qualities, which might otherwise pass unnoticed and unchallenged. The receptions in Belgrave-square have excited some notice in Paris, but here they attract but very little, and have been very far from raising any sympathies among us for the elder branch of the Bourbons, which has outlived as it has also outraged the toleration of mankind. As the Pope has refused no public recognition or his rights, and has made no public assertion of his pretensions, our Government could not interfere to prevent his receiving his friends, nor to hinder them from presenting their congratulations in what form they pleased. Political agitation is here so ordinary a characteristic of society, that things which would cause dismay at Paris or Vienna scarcely excite among us a passing notice. The utter indifference with which the Duke of Bordeaux and his partizans have been regarded by the English people, will, we hope, teach them something of the little estimation in which they are held. They have returned to their native land, where we hope they will obey the laws, as enforced by the able *de facto* monarch, and not compromise themselves and the Prince by any attempt as mad as that which has lodged Louis Napoleon in a prison. Society will not go back for the scion of any race, or for any name—whether it be a Bonaparte or a Bourbon.

The season of mirth and light-heartedness—the yearly festival on which the brow of care is smoothed, and the heart even of sorrow is made glad—when the joyous circle of young mirthmakers, with their gay prattle, and lively evolutions, and innocent playfulness, make sweet music to the spirits of the aged and world hackneyed—when the cloudless rejoicing of youth removes the mists from and infuses a like serenity into the darkened hearts of the afflicted when Christianity exults in its Saturnalia, not like the Saturnalia of the ancients, profaned by vice and sullied by sensuality, but a Saturnalia characteristic and typical of the purity of christianity itself, and the revel of the heart is an homage to Heaven -when it knits closer the ties of charity, and makes more dear the bonds of affection, and the wildest outpourings of the spirit disenthralled from care are still controlled by the sense that they are the licence of religion, and that in their enjoyment its behests must not be violated. This season of pure and consecrated joy is approaching, and many hearts throughout the Christian world are exulting in its anticipation. And are there none to whom Christmas is no festival—are there none to whom, unless some kindly aid interposes, individual misery will be rendered more bleak and heart-chilling by the contrast of surrounding gladness—are there none who at the dreariness of their cheerless and cheerless hearths, viewing through the medium of their own despair the joy which illumines the world about them, feel it but a lurid light of encircling mockery and persecution, placing them in the position and awakening in them the impulses of—

The scorpion girt with fire—

are there not many such world-forsaken wretches in the busy haunts of our cities, in the almost choked-up alleys, which seem shrunk into infinitesimal space, to make way for the gorgeo is mansions of the wealthy and the thronged avenues of commerce—are there no young families who, in the season of Christian festivity, will endure, if unassisted, the pangs of hunger, while others, more fortunate, aresated—will cry with famine almost within the hearing of the merry outbursts of happier juvenile rejoicers—who, in looking for consolation to the parental countenance, will read there the scowl of hopeless wretchedness and agony, but darkening their own gloom, and completing their desolation?

Who, with the consciousness that such things are, and that he has done nothing to remove them, can sit down to his Christmas banquet, and, however sumptuous may be his feast, feel that he has enjoyed it, with those appliances which render the season and the hour so delightful? Can he feel that religion sanctions his revelry, or that he has prepared himself for it by obedience to its mandates? Is Charity no accompaniment of—no duty preparatory to—the Christian feast? Is a world-excluding selfishness, gloating in lonely or domestic sensuality, or heartless levity, consonant with, or worthy of, the season, or the source whence its characteristic observances originate? No. The person who neglects to relieve some misery—to enable some family to be, if not merrier, at least less wretched, at this season, deprives himself of an appliance—though but a mental one—to his own comfort, in comparison to which the richest condiment at his varied board is worthless—the zest of having, in the spirit of Christianity and kindly feeling, enabled others as well as himself to exult in doing homage to Heaven on the sacred periodical occasion of Christian joy.

We trust that our remarks may remind, even though it be but a few, of a duty which all must feel; and that, where there is so wide a field for Charity to exert itself in its consecrated and heart-remunerated labour, the labourers will not be few or unenergetic, but that at the ensuing Christmas a light of consolation and hope may be thrown by kind visitants on the dwellings of those to whom privation has been long familiar—to whom misery has been long a handmaid, and who have long experienced painfully the world's disregard.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and household, attended divine service in the Castle The Bishop of Oxford preached. He remained from 5th to 10th, 30th v. Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort took their usual walk on the terrace and in the grounds around the Castle.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the neighbourhood of the Castle The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken in a carriage airing, attended by Lady Lyttelton. The Princess Royal was taken her customary morning's walk on the Castle and in the grounds about the Castle Prince Albert went to day to enjoy some sport in the royal preserves. He was attended by Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bouverie, and Sir F. Stovin. The returned to the Castle to lunch. The Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay, joined the royal dinner circle

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle. In the forenoon her Majesty and Prince went to Eton, where the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, [illegible] Sir Robert Peel, Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. At the Council, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 19th instant until Thursday the 1st of February next, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning Parliament to meet, for the dispatch of business, on the 1st of February. Her Majesty was also pleased to appoint [illegible] Mr. Pemberton Leigh, and R. C. Lowe, Esq., to be Commissioners of the Caps of Good Hope. Sir Robert Peel, and the usual oath appointed to be taken by the governors of her Majesty's [illegible]. Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen remained at Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty. During the forenoon the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle Prince Albert afterwards hunted with his harriers They threw off at Ankerwycke, and after pretty good sport, his Royal Highness returned to the Castle to lunch. The Prince was attended by the Earl of Morton, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. C. F. Anson.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER [illegible] answer given yesterday to inquiries at Gloucester House on the part of the nobility and gentry was: "The Duchess is pretty well"

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, attended by Baron Knesebeck, left town on Wednesday morning for his seat at the Hon. Colonel Howard's, Harewood-park, near Ripon, where his Royal Highness passed the remainder of the day shooting, returning in the evening to Cumberland House

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—Monsieur le Duc de Bordeaux returned to 55, Belgrave-square on Wednesday from his visit to the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton. His Grace received the illustrious Prince with every honour, and a large party was assembled on the occasion. The Seventh Regiment of Hussars, His Grace's regiment, [illegible] the Prince was attended by the Earl of Morton, Major-General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. C. F. Anson.

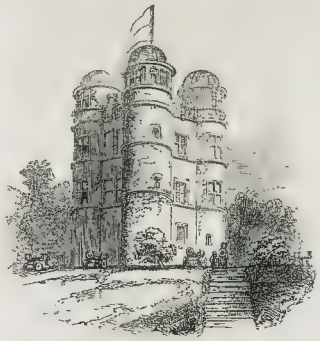
THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—The

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING TOWER, CHATSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE.

Among the wonders of the Peak, Chatsworth House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, has always been enumerated. Behind Chatsworth, nearly at the summit of a steep, rocky, and thickly-wooded hill, stands the building which is represented in the cut. It is a square tower, having at each angle a round turret, which rises above the tower itself, and is surmounted by a small dome. There is nothing otherwise remarkable in the architecture of this building. The windows are most of them blocked up with masonry. The door is approached by a flight of low steps. Its use, at present, is to bear the flag of the Duke of Devonshire, as lord lieutenant of the county. It is built on a level spot of ground, and from its elevated situation affords an extensive view over the park and the surrounding hills.

Hunting towers were, in former times, frequently built in the neighbourhood of the residences of the great, for the purpose, we are told, of "giving the ladies of those days an opportunity of enjoying the sport of hunting." This at Chatsworth, probably, is as old as the first house. Stukeley, in his "Itinerary," gives a view of a hunting tower at Audley End, in Essex, which in his time (1722) was in ruins. "Not far off," he says, "by Audlenhouse, upon an eminence, is a great Roman camp: a hunting tower of brick now stands upon it."



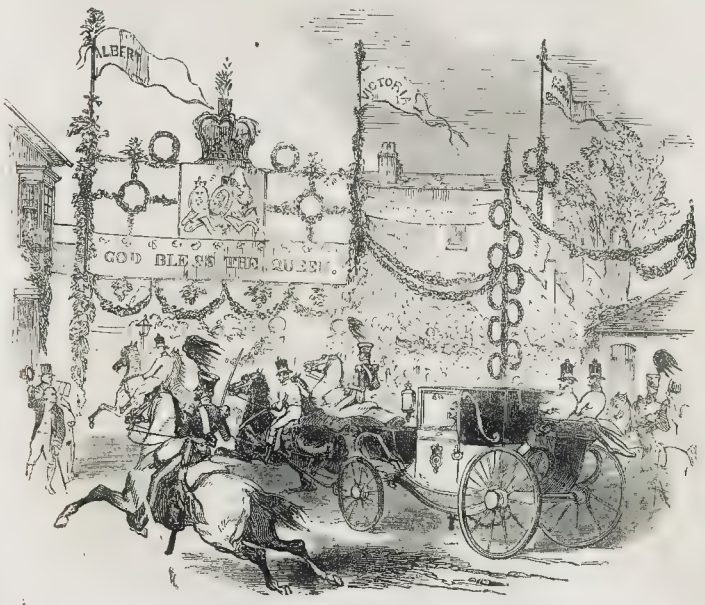
THE HUNTING TOWER, CHATSWORTH.

This is a square tower; and, like that at Chatsworth, is situated upon an elevated spot, overlooking much of the surrounding country. The hunting tower at Chatsworth is now called *The Stand*. It is mentioned in Bray's "Tour," in 1783, and he says that it was then called "The Hunting Tower." It seems, however, to have long had its present name, as it is called "The Stand" in the map in Speed's "Description of Britain," made in 1666. In the traditions of the place it is connected with the name of Queen Mary of Scotland, who was confined for some time at Chatsworth. Similar traditions are connected with an old building near the river (the Derwent), surrounded by a moat, and including a garden, which is now called "Mary's Bower."

(*From a Correspondent.*)

One of the *prettiest* designs of an evergreen arch I have ever seen was on the high-road from Chesterfield to Chatsworth, and about four miles from the latter. The road lies over a mountainous tract of country, for two or three miles, and upon entering the Hundred of the High Peak, it winds down the sides of the hills, with lofty and precipitous rocks on either side, and a strong mountain torrent beneath. In this wild spot, where there is not a tree or a house in view, an arch of evergreens and roses sprang across the road, with the following inscription in large characters: "Welcome Queen Victoria and her Royal Consort to the High Peak, where they will be surrounded by loyal and affectionate subjects:" and upon two flags which surmounted the side arches were inscribed, "Long live our Gracious Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, her Royal Consort;" and "Long live his Grace, the noble owner of the Palace of the Peak."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—HER MAJESTY GOING TO THE BELVOIR HUNT.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE EARL OF WILTON'S [illegible]

Although in our late editions of last week's paper, we reported the return of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Windsor Castle, our *illustrated* chronicle of this most interesting event left the Royal party in the enjoyment of the splendid hospitalities of Belvoir. We now resume this picturesque record with a view of the

STAUNTON TOWER.

This noble outwork, which forms so prominent a part of Belvoir Castle, was successfully defended by Sir Manger Staunton, Lord of Staunton, against William, the Norman, who when firmly seated on

THE STAUNTON TOWER, BELVOIR CASTLE.

the throne he had won, allowed the Lord of Staunton to keep possession of the lands he had so nobly defended; and he afterwards held the lordship of Staunton by tenure of "Castle Guard." The tower has ever since been called "Staunton Tower." The lordship of Staunton is situated seven miles from Newark and five from Belvoir, and has been in possession of a family of the name of Staunton for nearly 1300 years. The Rev. Dr. Staunton presented the key of Staunton Tower to George the Fourth, when Prince Regent, during his visit to the Duke of Rutland, on the occasion of the christening of the Marquis of Granby, who died an infant; and on the first evening of Her Majesty's visit this ancient ceremonial was also observed

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE RAILWAY STATION, RUGBY.

by Dr. Staunton, who, having presented the key to the Queen, her Majesty was graciously pleased to return it.

Our next illustration represents her Majesty going to

THE MEET, AT BELVOIR.

On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Bedford, and Colonel Bouverie, went out to shoot, their place of destination being kept as private as possible. The spot chosen was Barkstone-wood, a short distance from the castle, where they had some good sport. Between eleven and a quarter to two o'clock, thirty-eight pheasants, two woodcocks, and a rabbit, were shot by Prince Albert, who had three guns, which were loaded by one of his Yagers (Lawley), and occasionally by Col Bouverie. Neither the Duke of Wellington nor the Duke of Bedford shot with the same keenness as his Royal Highness, (who once brought down a cock and a hen pheasant, twenty yards from each other, with one shot), but on more than one occasion, the Duke of Wellington and the Prince had friendly rivalry, one bringing down a bird the other had missed. The Duke of Wellington shot a "mule" pheasant in this way, and when the birds were laid aside after the conclusion of the sport, his Royal Highness told the attendants to put the afore-named "mule" between the cock and hen he had shot—as it would then be in its proper place, "between both." Very few persons were present to witness the shooting, and they were cautioned once by the Duke of Wellington to keep back, or they would be "hurt by one of Prince Albert's long shots."

At a quarter to twelve o'clock precisely, her Majesty, accompanied by the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Rutland, and one of her ladies in waiting, went in the same manner as on the preceding day, to witness the "meet," which was to take place at the Salt Pecks.

It would be almost impossible to describe the animating appearance of the whole scene such were the crowds of horsemen, so numerous were the vehicles of every description from every part of the country, some of the horsemen having come from beyond Nottingham and from other parts of the country, quite in an opposite direction, and from an equal distance—and so gaily were the red coats of the huntsmen mingled with the immense moving mass There must have been several thousand persons present.

Of the picturesque scene in the avenue, immediately beneath the magnificent castle, our engraving conveys a spirited representation.

The Hunt proceeded to Harlaxton, whither they were followed by an immense company, and where they "found" immediately—her Majesty being one of the first to see the fox as he broke cover. He made his first point for School-plats Gorse; then turned short to the left by Strawson, and crossed Harlaxton-wood, and the park, in the presence of the royal carriage—indeed, her Majesty had a good sight of it three times: he then made for Harlaxton, where he was headed and turned short to the right. After this, the fox made for the Grantham-road, crossing that and the canal, leaving Barrowby to the left, and going on for Great Gonerby, crossing the village and the gardens there—across the old North-road and the Witham, into Belton-park, where the hounds were brought to a check in consequence of the very numerous "field." The dogs then went into Jericho Plantations, and soon "found" again; but after a run of twenty minutes, they were obliged to be stopped, in consequence of the evening drawing on. The dogs were in the kennels again by six o'clock. A correspondent, writing from Melton, mentions "how very generally it was remarked by all our best sportsmen here, how admirably Prince

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, THORPE ARNOLD.

Albert rode, and took his fences, with the Belvoir hounds." Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered upon her return to the castle.

Next is one of the most superb appointments at the castle,

THE STATE BED,

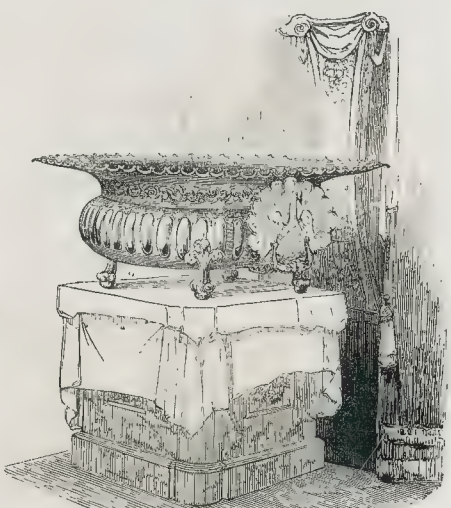
fitted up expressly for her Majesty, and here after to be preserved at Belvoir, as a magnificent memorial of the distinguished honour conferred upon the noble house of Rutland by the royal visit. The state bed is unique for its gorgeous embellishments, and the splendour and taste evinced in its structure and hangings. In form, the bedstead is in the style of the period of Queen Anne; the canopy being surmounted by the regal crown of burnished gold, resting on a cushion elaborately carved. The hangings and draperies are of the richest

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, MELTON MOWBRAY.

silk damask, colour *eau de Nile*, trimmed with exquisitely finished fringe, in accordance with the draperies. The colour of the interior is in harmony; and the canopy terminates at the centre with the heraldic roses of the houses of York and Lancaster. The walls of the bedroom are hung with a most costly pearl-coloured silk fabric, finished by a gold moulding; and the window draperies, and covers for ottomans, chairs, &c., are of a splendid white figured satin of British manufacture; the carpeting is also the finest our domestic frames could supply, and so designed as to blend harmoniously with the general style of the apartment. Altogether, this is a most splendidly appointed apartment; but the excellent taste displayed here can scarcely be imagined by those who have seen only the tawdry and *fade* "state beds" in our palaces and olden "show-houses." The counterpane is of white satin, embroidered with pink roses.

Continued on page 396.)

THE STATE BED, BELVOIR CASTLE.



THE SILVER CISTERN, BELVIOR CASTLE.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 46.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 8th	K moves
2. Q to Q Kt 7th ch	K moves
3. R to K 8th ch	K moves
4. R to K sq	K moves
5. Q to Q Kt sq	K moves
6. Q to K B 5th ch	K moves
7. Q to K B 2nd	K takes P
8. R to K B sq	K moves
9. P mates	

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH AT PARIS

Subjoined will be found the moves of the second game of the match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant. The former gentleman had the move and played the white. The game will be found particularly worthy of study, as an example of vigorous and well-combined attack, and of the great importance of lure in defending a position. The victory on this occasion also remains with the English champion:—

Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.
1. Q P two	Q B P two	17. Q Kt to K 4th	K R to K B sq
2. Q Q P one	K B P two	18. R one	R takes R ch
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	19. Kt takes Q P ch	K to Q sq
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	20. R takes Kt	Q takes Kt
5. Q B to K t 5th	K P two	21. R to K 3rd	K to Q B 2nd (f)
6. K P two	Q R P one (a)	22. R to Q Kt 3rd	Q R P one (g)
7. K P takes P	Q B takes P	23. Kt to K B 3rd (g)	Kt to K B 3rd
8. K Kt to K 4th	Q B to place (b)	24. Q B P two	Q Kt P one
9. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt P one	25. Kt to K 5th	Q R P one
10. Castles	K B to K 2nd	26. B to Q B 2nd (r)	Q R P one
11. h B P two	Q H P one	27. Kt to K B 7th	Q to Q B 4th
12. K B takes P	K P takes K B P	28. Q to K B 6th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd
13. K R takes P	Q Kt to Q 2nd	29. Q R P two (i)	Kt to K R 4th
14. Q to her 4th (d)	Q Kt to K 4th	30. Kt to Q 8th ch	K to R 3rd
15. Q R to K sq (e)	K Kt to Q 2nd	31. P takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. Q B takes B	Q takes B	32. R takes Q R P	and mates (k)

(a) It would be better to take K P, as by his adversary's taking the Pawn with it, next move Black loses two moves in bringing out his Q B, and carrying it home again.

(b) The Bishop cannot stop on his Q 2nd, as he would then expose his Kt from coming out. He therefore returns to his square, and from the extreme vigour of the attack, never has an opportunity of moving for the rest of the game. In fact, the Q B and Q R are completely useless to the Black to the end.

(c) This Pawn is sacrificed to draw the B from his line of attack.

(d) An excellent move, and long great strength to the attack.

(e) The attack is now irresistible.

(f) The poor King tries to creep to a place of refuge.

(g) Black, seeing the game all but gone, endeavours to try a diversion, by an attack on his side, and, accordingly, makes a dash with his Pawn.

(h) It will be subsequently perceived that the bringing up of this piece is essential to the mate.

(i) The B should have retired, even if not attacked, to allow the Q Kt P to be moved forward.

(j) If the Q takes this Pawn, White will force the King to his Q R 3rd, and give check with Knight to K and Q together from Black Queen's square, as will be seen hereafter.

(k) This game is highly creditable to Mr Staunton's powers of combination. Had Black at the 6th move taken the King's Pawn, brought out the King's Bishop, and castled, he would have had an excellent game, but not anticipating the strength of the attack, he let the opportunity pass, and never had a moment's peace to the end of the setting. M. Saint Amant fought most gallantly, but the fact of two principal pieces being tied up, and altogether out of play, was alone sufficient to ensure the defeat. He remained during the play of Sindbad the Sailor moving about with the Old Man of the Sea always on his shoulders.

The third game, which we give below, remained undecided after lasting seven hours. After some very admirable play, Mr. Staunton proposed to M. Saint Amant to make it a draw, which was consented to. The latter gentleman had the move, and played the black:—

M St A.	Mr. S.	M. St. A.	Mr. S.
1. K P two	Q B P two	30. P takes P	Q takes P
2. K B P two	K P one	31. K B P one	K P takes P
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	32. P takes P	P takes P
4. Q B P one	Q P two	33. Q B to his sq	Q to her h 8th (r
5. K P one	Q B to Q 3rd	34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to his 3rd sq
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	35. Kt to B 3rd sq	Kt to K R 5th ch
7. Q Kt to Q B 2nd	K Kt to his 3rd sq	36. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
8. Q P two	Q R to B sq. (a)	37. K B takes P	B takes B
9. Q B P one	K B to K 2nd	38. Q takes B	Q takes P
10. K B to Q 3rd	Castles	39. B to K Kt 5th	Q to her Kt 7th ch
11. Castles	K B P two (b)	40. K to his R sq	Q to her R 8th ch
12. Q K P one	Q B P takes P	41. K to Kt 2nd	Q to her R 7th ch
13. Q Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	42. K to his R sq	Q takes P
14. P takes Kt	Q to her Kt 3rd	43. B to his 6th ch	B takes B
15. K Kt P one	Q R to K 3rd	44. Q takes B ch	K to his sq
16. Q to K 2nd	K R to Q B sq	45. Q to K Kt 5th ch	K to B 2nd
17. Q B to K 3rd	Q B to K sq	46. Q to K R 6th ch	K to his sq
18. K Kt P one	Q B to K Kt 2nd	47. Q to her R 6th ch	Q to K 2nd
19. P takes P (c)	Kt to K B sq	48. Q to K R 6th ch	Q to Q 2nd
20. K to his Kt 2nd	K Kt P one	49. Q takes P ch	K to Q sq
21. Q R to Q B sq	Q takes R	50. Q to K Kt 8th ch	K to Q 2nd
22. R takes R	R takes R	51. Q to her Kt 4th ch	K to Q 3rd
23. B takes R	Q to her sq	52. Q to her R 3rd ch	K to Q B 3rd
24. K to his R P one	Q to her R 3rd	53. Q to her R 3rd ch	K to Q B 3rd
25. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	54. Q to her B 4th ch	Q to her B 4th
26. Q B to K 3rd	K to R sq	55. Q to her K 6th ch	K to Q B 2nd
27. Kt to B 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	56. Q to K B 7th ch	K to Q B 3rd
28. Q to her B 2nd	K to Kt 2nd	57. Q to her K 6th ch	K to Q B 2nd
29. Q Kt P two (d)	Q R P one	58. Q to K B 7th ch	Drawn (s)

(a) This move is well played. When the White shall have made the exchange of his Q B P the Rook will enter the adversary's game.

(b) It would, perhaps, be better to move this Pawn only one square

(c) The object of the Black, in thus uncovering his King, appears to be to make an attack on his opponent's King. It seems a hazardous proceeding.

(d) This move has the disadvantage of allowing the opposite party's Queen to enter his game, should a favourable opportunity present itself.

(e) A weak move, because exceedingly doubtful in its results. Had the Pawn been pushed on, and check discovered, it is demonstrable that White must have won the game.

(f) Mr. Staunton here proposed to draw the game, which his adversary agreed to. It must be allowed that M. Saint Amant played the latter part of the game with great ability. Lavish contrivance with a Queen and Pawn to make a drawn game against a Queen and three Pawns. It may be asked if Mr. Staunton would not have done better to sacrifice one Pawn and push on the other to Queen; but, taking into consideration that his opponent's Pawn was farther advanced, and that the issue of the attempt was exceedingly doubtful, we think that he acted prudently in not making the attempt

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—This spirited club gave an assembly for dancing, chess, and cards, to their friends, on Thursday, Dec. 7, at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock. The amusements were kept up with great spirit, and the company separated at a late hour, having spent a most delightful evening.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. T. Reid, the leader of the orchestra and composer to this theatre, and, moreover, a highly clever but unobtrusive artist, took his benefit on Wednesday evening, and, however well attended, could not be better than we would wish it. It is an *oasis in the desert* to see in these days a Vaudeville quite so decently like "The Provoked Husband," and see it acted with such spirit. It is a "green spot on memory's waste." Mrs. Nisbett as *Lady Townly* was extremely *piquante*, and Miss Julia Bennett as the rompish *Jenny* was very effective without being coarse. We are sure, would attract some lovers of the real drama, if repeated.

BRAHAM'S CONCERTS.

There has been no end to these concerts either in town or country, and we heartily wish that it will be a long time yet before such a sad termination may take place, as must unequivocally deprive us of the greatest singer, "take him for all in all," that any country has ever produced. We have formerly paid our small tribute of praise to this great *artiste*, both as composer and vocalist—we now speak of him as a veteran of an art in which no recruit can vie with him, and which he will command to the day of his death. *Proud depend!* be that *finale*, Braham. Mr. Hamilton Braham, has extraordinary physical powers, but his style is as yet raw and inexperienced. It is well known that parents cannot teach their children, or else Mr. Hamilton Braham would have been (if instructed by his father), the finest barytone singer in the world. Mr. Charles Braham is rapidly improving. Some of the duets on Tuesday last, with the sire of song, were charmingly sung.

What a treat it would be to hear Braham again in a round of those characters with which, by the joint music of his mind and voice, he rendered so delightful!

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sus enique voluptas

We have had a new division of the year since autumn—a sort of hyemal spring, in which those rural engagements and pleasures that are dependent on the weather are as capable of pursuit and enjoyment as when "the painted populace" were abroad. Nevertheless, the training stables have made no sign, nor is it possible a single trial will come off on this side Christmas in any racing establishment of account. The past week was a high festival of Diana—such huntings as those in the vale of Belvoir being of themselves their own parallels. Their record shall live for ever—the only cause for regret in the brilliant narrative being that portion of it which relates to the death of the age. It is to be lamented their historian hands down to posterity the Duke of Wellington as setting about them "in white leather *smalls*." Among the flower of English chivalry none went better—he assures us—than the Prince Consort. "Even *he* was to be seen—may it mend, if possible," *vires acquirit eundo*." Talking of *pace* naturally brings us to Steeple-chasing: a sport in which there has not been much doing lately. Neither are its prospects good, at least till the 29th, when the medical students—piped and quadruped—have an encounter at Leatherhead. This promises well: the pharmacopolists of the present age are the most adventurous youths of their generation, and with bone-setters and knackers for its *dramatis personæ*, if a steeple-chase don't come off with *éclat*, we should like to know what combination of circumstances might ensure it success.

The great feature with the cultivators of pace, however, has been in the matter of the long tails. Some of the best coursing meetings in the annals of the Sporting Magazine have been on the *carpet*—an appropriate figure of speech. The Champion, at Newmarket, was an eminently sporting affair—better running ground there is not in England—neither better hares nor dogs to try their mettle. The destruction of that article of food for powder was prodigious, however, the "Links," adjoining Mr. Crockford's farm, was found a great discouragement to the game; your hare never goes in earnest unless when she has a point where to all her hopes and, consequently, her nerves she goes carry her. A considerable crowd of people graced the popularity with the patrons of coursing was passed at this meeting. It was to the effect that in future the system of committees to decide whether the courses should stand or not, should be abolished, and all the management left to the judge. No doubt this will become the general practice at all public runnings with greyhounds.

In pedestrianism there was a meritorious display recently, the more valuable because the actor was one of those whose business it is to set examples of sobriety and manliness. Lord Langford (with some of *Sir Hercules'* blood in him), a young Irishman in the 55th Foot, walked from Newbridge Barracks to the Castle of Dublin, about 27½ English miles, in 7½ hours, in a soldier's full marching order, that is, to say carrying *impedimenta* weighing 4st 2lb. He won his match with ease, over a terrible rough road—a fact worthy the profession whereof he has proved himself so active a member. Shooting being a solitary (vice, we had almost said) amusement, its records are rarely written and if written would be of small interest. The season is unpropitious to the lovers of gladiatorial sports—nevertheless, they have occasionally a treat in the marshes of Essex, just now the locality honoured by the especial patronage of "Captain Fancy." The last day there "with a kill," was Tuesday the 5th inst. On the occasion two cavaliers from the neighbourhood of Somers-town, had a joust, of which one George Gray got the worst, being shin "in a trench." The practice now is to make it *Gravesend*," the rendezvous of the ring and probably a fitter place could not be chosen. In gratitude for the honour thus conferred on their town, the corporation and inhabitants generally should provide a cemetery for the exclusive use of those champions of manhood who fall in the noble effort to uphold the character of their country's courage. Snug lying might be provided for them in the crown lands east of the town, which might be laid out on the plan of Rosherville Gardens—the entrance gates bearing a posy thus—

Sleep well—in glory a sense your lives were just -
Yo heroes—who in glory's cause were "grassed."

Such was about the amount of fun available since our last bulletin—save the quotations from Tattersall's—which, however, will turn out no fun to the takers.

THE DERBY.—18 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Forth's lot; 7 to 1 agst Ratter; 7 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 18 to 1 agst Louisiana; 20 to 1 agst Tantalus Squire; 33 to 1 agst Mr. A. Wood's Running Rein, 35 to 1 agst Camp; agst 35 to 1 agst Folgh-a-Ballagh, 40 to 1 agst Mr. Thornhill's colt; 40 to 1 agst Cockamaroo; 50 to 1 agst Leander; 50 to 1 agst Sandlebow; 1000 to 1 agst King of the Gipsies; 2000 to 20 agst Red Rover, 2000 to 30 agst Serpent; 300 to 100 agst the Ugly Buck and Ratter.

FRAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—PRINCE ALBERT'S HARRIERS.—During the past week much inquiry has been made among the sporting circles of the neighbourhood of Windsor relative to the appearance of a pack of hounds in the park, which it was stated, that when Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, was hunting with his harriers in the neighbourhood of Stanton (her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent being present) a sporting gentleman, to see the sport), Mr. Bulkeley (brother to Captain Bulkeley, of the Life Guards), the lord of the manor, made his appearance, and, addressing Mr. Quarton, the Prince's huntsman, informed him of his coming, and the same time, that he rented the same, and would not allow any one to trespass thereon. The explanation now given is, that Mr. Bulkeley had been forced to this procedure, not from any disrespect to Prince Albert, but in consequence of that act of sportsmanship being paid him which has been paid to other sporting gentlemen, in informing them of the intention to hunt on their manors, as he and his friends were thereby deprived of joining in the sport.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT AT PEDESTRIANISM.—An extraordinary feat of this kind came off on Thursday, the 7th instant, and is the more remarkable from the rank of the noble performer. The match was made for a wager of 5 guineas —Lord Langford, an officer of the 55th depot, stationed at Newbridge, in Ireland, backed himself to walk from Newbridge Barracks to the Castle of Dublin, (his soldier's full marching order, with musket, &c., on his back) carrying 4 stone 2 lb. in the space of 7½ hours. He started from Newbridge at a quarter past nine o'clock, and succeeded in performing his arduous undertaking in 20 minutes less than the prescribed time. The distance is 31 Irish miles; and, considering the state of the roads, the weight his lordship carried, and his youth, we think it is a feat unexampled in pedestrian performances. Large wagers were pending on the result. We understand his lordship is a winner to a considerable amount. The crowds that accompanied his lordship were immense, and the cheering with which he was greeted on winning was tremendous.

THE SQUIRE AND HIS HOUNDS IN HAMPSHIRE.—One of the longest and severest runs this season with the royal stag hounds took place on Monday last, the fixture having been appointed at Winkfield row, about nine or four miles from Ascot, at 8 o'clock. The field consisted of about one hundred, including Lord William Beresford, and several officers of the 1st Life Guards. Captain Vyse, Messrs. Wortley, Stisfield, &c. The deer, Sulky, a gallant animal, after having afforded some splendid runs during the two past seasons, was turned out near Wick old church, and went away in beautiful style, through Miss Farrand's park, shaping his course to Winkfield row on to the Kennel-piece, so famous as a cover, then bearing away for Mr. Taylor's plantations near Swinley, crossed the Bagshot road, by the Tower hill, into the great plantations, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert's farm at Ralphy. Then away across the plantations to the Jolly Farmer, on the Bagshot road, by Sir Blackwater, skirting the village, where he doubled to the left, making for Farnborough and Cove, and then bore away by the Fleet-pond for Elvetham, near Hartfield-bridge, in Hampshire, into Dogmersfield park (three miles below Hartley-row), the seat of Lady Mildmay, where the gallant stag, after going over between thirty and forty miles of heavy country, a tremendous pace, was literally dead beat and died before the pack and the select few whose horses managed to continue the chase had got up. Only fifteen (including Mr. C. Davis, the hunts man, and the whips) were up at the last. The run occupied a little more than three hours. The distance from point to point, as the crow flies, was upwards of twenty miles; but from the doublings, headings, and diversions, the actual ground gone over, first and last, could not have been much less than forty miles.

Wednesday last was a bye day with her Majesty's Stag Hounds. The meet was at Hillingdon, where there was a large field of sportsmen. The noted deer Headley was uncarted at Pole Hill, and made for the more open country to Iver Heath, where it was taken after a tremendous run of two hours and three-quarters, very few being in at the take.

METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Permit me to thank you for your powerful advocacy of the cause of the destitute poor of this metropolis.

You will, doubtless, be glad to know what progress the committee, appointed at the public meeting on the 20th ult., have made; and I have great pleasure in stating that they have joined the committee of the City Asylum, which already has invested capital of £10,000, so that in a few days houses will be opened in various parts of the metropolis, to afford a *nightly shelter* and *food to all those whose destitute condition compels them to request such aid.*

I am confident that such asylums will receive the support of all charitable individuals; and in addition to this perfected scheme a committee is appointed to report on a plan by which destitution may be averted, through timely pecuniary assistance.

I consider this letter private. You will, however, convey to the public so much of its contents as may be sufficient to keep up the interest of the subject until the report of the committee is ready for advertising.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours, THOMAS ARBER.

29, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Dec. 6th, 1843.

A deaf and dumb man, named Charles Stephens, was apprehended last week at Tor Point on a charge of highway robbery. The accused admitted his guilt and pleaded drunkenness in extenuation, but he was fully committed for trial

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT

CHELMSFORD

The commission for the county of Essex was opened on Saturday, by Mr. Justice Erskine. The calendar contained the names of thirty prisoners, some of them being charged with offences of a very serious character. The criminal court was opened on Monday, at half-past ten o'clock, for the despatch of business.

Elizabeth Hammond, 48, a married woman, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, three weeks old, by nearly severing its head from the body with a razor.—The prisoner, who appeared in a very dejected and miserable condition, was allowed to sit during the trial.—Mr. Ryland, who conducted the prosecution, called a number of witnesses, who deposed to the truth of the facts alleged against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Erskine having summed up, the jury returned a verdict, finding the prisoner Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity The court gave directions that the prisoner should be kept in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting her.

William Osborne, aged 30, a shoemaker, was charged upon a capital indictment with having feloniously shot at and wounded his wife, Anne Osborne, with the intent to murder her. In other counts the prisoner was also said to be to maim and disable the prosecutrix, or to do her some grievous bodily harm.—Mr. Rodwell conducted the prosecution. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and prosecutrix were married in January of the present year, and very soon afterwards differences arose between them, and they eventually separated, and the prosecutrix got her living by working for a tailor at Colchester, at which town both parties resided. After the separation took place the prisoner was very desirous that his wife should come to live with him again, and he wrote several letters to her, entreating her to do so, but she always refused. The prisoner had been observed loitering about the shop where his wife was employed on several occasions, and on the 10th of July, when she left work, accompanied by two other women, he followed her and wished her to stop, saying that he desired to speak to her. She refused, and threatened to inform the police with him if he persisted in annoying her. The prisoner, upon this, drew a pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at the upper part of the person of his wife, and the ball lodged in her neck, and has not yet been extracted. At the moment the prisoner fired the pistol he ran off, but was pursued and taken into custody, and on his being searched, the pistol with which he had shot his wife, and also some gunpowder and bullets, were found in his possession.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty of wounding the prosecutrix with intent to do her grievous bodily harm; and Mr. Justice Erskine sentenced him to be transported for life.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

OXFORD.

Mr. Baron Rolfe arrived on Saturday last, and opened the commission on the evening of that day. His lordship attended divine service at St. Mary's Church upon which occasion the assize sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Stoddart, of St. John's College. At ten o'clock on Monday morning the learned judge entered the Crown Court, and charged the grand jury.

Thomas Wilkinson, aged 23, *Harding Price*, 19, and *William Brangstead*, 18, were indicted for having, in company, alleged to have been actuated on the enemies of Mr. Payne, at Chipping hurst, in the parish of Cuddesdon, on the 6th of October last. In their defence the prisoners each made a different statement, to no part of which, however, did the jury feel disposed to attach credit, as they immediately convicted the trio, who were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, with hard labour.

Two lads of the name of *Cropper*, the eldest only 14 years of age, were placed at the bar charged with having committed a burglary in a house in the High street, Oxford, in the occupation of Mr. Hitchcock, a druggist. The eldest boy, it appeared, effected an entrance by cutting a pane of glass out of a back stanchion window, and then assisted the younger prisoner in following him; both were detected upon the premises and secured. They were convicted, and a previous conviction for felony having been proved against the younger, he, as well as his brother, was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

NEWPORT.

The commission for this county was opened at the early hour of nine on Monday morning, before Mr. Baron Parke, who, in addressing the grand jury, said he was truly sensible that the gentlemen of the grand inquest might be put to some degree of inconvenience by being called upon to meet at a time certainly unusual, but he felt they would cheerfully abide by such inconveniences if they did but feel they were rendering public justice

Benjamin Hoast, aged 26, was charged with having, at Birmingham, on the 11th of September, corruptly and feloniously received from one Thomas Marshall certain moneys under pretence that he would help the said Thomas Marshall to the recovery of a stolen watch, and bring the offenders to justice, he not having done the same. The prisoner was indicted under the statute of 7 and 8 George 4, c. 29, s. 58, which enacts "That whosoever shall *corruptly* take any money or reward, directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of helping any person to any chattel, money, or valuable security, or other property whatsoever, which shall by any felony or misdemeanour have been stolen, taken, obtained, or converted as aforesaid, shall (unless he cause the offender to be apprehended and brought to trial for the same) be guilty of felony." There was another count in the above, 4th Geo. I., which, it appears, is under which it had been held that it was an offence under 4th Geo. I., chap. 11 (since repealed) to take money under pretence of helping a man to goods stolen from him. Evidence of the prosecution having been given, the jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, the judge observing, he very likely was not at the time aware of the serious offence he was committing

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Cresswell arrived at Exeter on Saturday last, and attended divine service. A very unpardonable blunder has been committed with reference to the commission for this city, which, after all that has been said about it, has been so prepared as not to include within its operation the city of Exeter, which, of all others, stands most in need of it. The consequence is, that we have given great dissatisfaction to all parties. Very few magistrates have attended, so few that the Learned Judge has complained of it, saying, he should like to have seen a little more respect paid to her Majesty's Commission.

After a few cases of petty larceny had been tried on Monday,

Thomas Barrymore Palmer was then arraigned, and charged with horse steal ing.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but contended that he was not prepared to take his trial, as he had had no time to get his witnesses. He had been given to understand, that the assizes were not to be held till the 30th of this month, and he had only heard of the 11th as the day on the last of the month. He had immediately sent for his witnesses, but could not procure them, as they had left their homes for a short time.—His lordship told the prisoner, he must have an affidavit of these facts, or he could not attend to them.—The affidavit was prepared, and the trial postponed to the next assize.

This done there was no more business to go on with, the parties not having given information for their bills; no doubt, from a mistaken notion that business would not commence till next day

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

The second session of the present mayoralty was opened on Monday morning, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, &c. The grand jury, having been sworn, were charged by the Recorder His lordship made a few general observations as to the nature of their duties, and dismissed them to their rooms.

James Maunton, aged 18, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury, after some consideration, acquitted the prisoner.—His lordship told the Recorder, that they acquitted he of the wilful and corrupt perjury, but that they had no doubt of the total falsehood of her deposition. They merely gave their verdict on the ground that she acted under the influence of a confused mind.

NEW COURT.

[Before the Common Sergeant, Alderman Sir G. Carroll, J. Hooper, &c.]

Two well-dressed young men, named *Edward Moore*, described as a job master, and *Henry Clare*, a dealer, were indicted for stealing a purse, containing six shillings, and three gold Danish ducats, the property of Martha Vartes, from her person in the Strand.—Mr. Bodkin defended Clare, and Mr. Ballantine Moore The prosecutrix, an old lady, stated that she lives in Edmund-square, Kensington, and on the day of the month she was riding in an omnibus. When near Temple bar she was told she had been robbed, and on searching her pocket she found it had been cut in two places, and her money taken out. The property was here produced and the old lady said she had left the Danish coins pay for cakes, and knew them right well Carbonelle Clark stated that he is part proprietor of an omnibus from Pimlico to Blackwall. On the 2nd inst., the prisoner Moore got into the "bus," and soon after Clare and a lady got in. Moore, who wore a cloak, was next to the prosecutrix. He saw him hand more towards Clare, and they got out. Witness gave information, and the prisoners were pursued and taken By Mr Clarkson.—Five pounds had been awarded to witness for the active part he took in the business. Messrs. Clarkson and Ballantine addressed the court for the respective prisoners. The latter gentleman contended that Clare was a stranger to the other prisoner, and was charged wrongfully. A respectable witness was examined, who proved the character of Clare. Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury on behalf of Moore. The Common Sergeant summed up rather longer than he is wont, and said he thought there could be no doubt in respect of Moore. The jury would then say whether the other prisoner was guilty. The jury consulted for a short time, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners. The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoners to to transported for 10 years

George Wilkins and *Richard Davis*, persons of respectable appearance were indicted for stealing, on the 3rd of October last, a £5 Bank of England note and three sovereigns, the property of Edward Sharp. Mr. Wilkins appeared for Wilkins, and Mr. Ballantine for Davis, the prosecutor, on being sworn, stated that he is a Swede, and has spent all his life in sailing between Stockholm and London. On the day in question he was going from Shadwell to the Admiralty, and he met the prisoner Wilkins near Temple-bar. They entered into conversation, and witness (though a stranger to him) was induced to say where he was going. They went into a public-house in the Strand, and there met Davis, who appeared to be a stranger to Wilkins. The conversation turned upon money matters, and Davis said, that he had lately had £700 left to him by an uncle, and had been very nearly done out of it. He also said that he had a fortune of £14,000 He then asked Wilkins and witness if they had any money about them. Wilkins replied in the affirmative, and witness said, he had a £5 note and three sovereigns in his trousers pocket at Shadwell. Davis then said, if they would produce such a sum, he would give them £5. They then went about from place to place, and at last stopped at a house at Whitechapel, and witness went and fetched his note

and cash. Wilkins first showed his £5 note, and Davis gave him another. Witness then produced his money, and we dealed by Davis to run into a caravan bag, which he gave to him. Witness did so, and Davistook it, and put a £5 note into it. Witness took up the bag, supposing it to be the one containing his money, and went away; and, after going a short distance from the house, he drew out the bag, to see if the note given to him was a good one, when he found that the bag contained only two pieces of blank tissue paper, and a three-halfpence Watch-wire run loose, and sent to the landlord, that he had been done. The two prisoners had gone when he returned. Witness was positive as to their identity.—Other witnesses having corroborated this evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Wilkins, and acquitted Davis, in consequence of the uncertainty as to his person on the part of the witnesses.—The Common Sergeant then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for the term of ten years.

On Wednesday, *William Jones*, 20, *Sarah Chapman*, 20, and *Mary Ann Jones* (her daughter) 16, were indicted for stealing, on Saturday last, divers articles of linen and muslin apparel, the properties of G. Ryan and J. Simpson. Both the female prisoners pleaded guilty at the opening of the Court. When they were recalled to the bar at noon, the Common-Sergeant said he had carefully looked over the depositions, and could not find a trace of evidence against Jones. He wished to know if any of the witnesses could identify the girl as the party to the theft. The prosecutors and three or four pawnbrokers answered in the negative. They only knew the females as passed up in the transaction; he was seen in their company. Common-Sergeant—Why, I am sorry you pleaded guilty, for I cannot see why he is sent here. His lordship told the Jury that there was no case, and they were bound to acquit the male prisoner. Verdict, "Not Guilty." He then sentenced Sarah Chapman (the elder to 12 months' hard labour, and Jones to six months in the same gaol.

BURGLARY.—*William Biggs*, aged 37, coachman, *Frederick Barnett*, aged 21, sompuncker, *Joseph Cordwell*, aged 20, labourer, and *Mary Vitteridge*, aged 22, spinster, were indicted. B ggs, Barnett, and Cordwell, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of George Veale, and stealing an umbrella, two pairs of boots, a tablecloth, and a comforter, his property, and two waistcoats, the property of William Hall; and Vitteridge for feloniously receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. William, assisted by Mr. E. Platt, conducted the prosecution. The prisoners Barnett was defended by Mr. Ballantine. The other prisoners were undefended by counsel. It appeared from the evidence that the house of the prosecutor, the Montague Arms public-house, was broken and entered through a skylight during the night of the 10th of November, and the articles named in the indictment stolen. To connect the prisoners with the robbery, a man named Ross was produced. He was an accomplice, and had made information against the prisoners in this case, and against some other persons in some other robberies. He deposed that all the male prisoners were connected with himself in the burglary, and the female had received the property with full knowledge of the manner in which they had been obtained. His evidence, however, was corroborated only with regard to Biggs and the female, the articles having been found in the possession of Vitteridge, and Biggs and she having been with Ross, who he asserted was the actual burglar. The jury found Biggs and Vitteridge guilty, and acquitted the other prisoners. Evidence was then given of a previous conviction against Biggs for felony, for which he had undergone sentence of eight months imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Baron Alderson then addressed the prisoners, and sentenced Biggs to transportation for life, and Vitteridge to transportation for seven years. His lordship also directed that having been acquitted, Barnett and Cordwell, to be placed at the bar, and admonished them as to their future conduct, desiring them to take warning by the extremely narrow escape they had just experienced, and commenting upon the fact which was known to the court, that they had been both convicted of felony previously. They were then discharged.

George Jones, aged 23, *Charles Davis*, his brother, aged 21, and *Eliza Trigg*, spinster, aged 33, were indicted for stealing, in the month of October last, an immense quantity of furniture and certain deeds, papers, and writings, formerly the property of Captain Livingston, deceased, but stated to be the property of Mr. Samuel Cooke, Esq.; secondly, of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in the third count, the property of "The Ordinary." Captain Livingston having died intestate. The trial was put off from last session, and the value of the property was alleged to be £600 and upwards. The trial commenced at noon and lasted until five o'clock. Messrs. Clarkson and Cormack defended the prisoners. It will be remembered that the female prisoner was in attendance on Captain Livingston at the time of his death, alleged that the deceased had bequeathed the entire of the furniture and everything in the house to Charles Davis. Several witnesses for the defence were called to support this allegation, but the evidence was equivocating and contradictory. The jury immediately pronounced Charles Davis and Eliza Trigg "guilty," and "acquitted" George. The Common Sergeant sentenced them up for 12 months each, and this was a most important prosecution, and it was the bounden duty of the court to throw the mantle of protection over the property of persons dying intestate, and at the same time let servants and persons in their house that they must not to stamp authority, and that they must abhield themselves by wilful and corrupt perjury. The sentence of the court was, that they be transported beyond the seas for seven years.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.—A man, named *Robinson*, was brought up, on Thursday, for the second time, charged with having obtained, till Thursday next, on several charges of forgery. His method was to go to private individuals, and ask for charitable bequests from various friends and tradesmen in the neighbourhood. After receiving the money, he went into the next shop he had dealt at before, and bought some trifling article, to deceive those who had paid the forged cheques. It is thought upwards of fifty cases will be found against him, as six or seven have been found since the last examination.

UNION-HALL.—The whole of Wednesday morning was occupied by Mr. Cottingham in hearing charges of picking pockets during the dense fog that prevailed over the metropolis the previous day. The greater part of the cases, and their evidence against the prisoners, who were chiefly young lads, stated that the offence of picking pockets was as frequent between London-bridge and St George's-in-the-East, that the vans (hackney coaches) usually employed were compelled to walk along with their hands in their pockets. The darkness in which the town was enveloped the preceding day gave the light-fingered gentry a general opportunity of following their vocations unobserved; and many accounts of that which was verified by the number of charges of that description entered on the police sheets. The prisoners, against whom the offence was proved, were all committed.

The prisoners attended, were committed for trial; and the remanded of the prisoners were summarily convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment each.

John Dunstan and *William Shepherd*, the drivers of two rival Minerva omnibuses, were charged with racing against each other, to the danger of the public.

Mr. Hewett, a gentleman residing at Cheltenham, came forward and from his account it appeared that he was an outside passenger on one of the omnibuses, and that when they got abreast of one another they whipped their horses, and endeavoured to see to get by one another. They drove about in a reckless pace, quite regardless of the mischief they might have occasioned; and it was only astonishing that some accident had not happened before they eventually pulled up —The magistrate inflicted penalties of 40s each on the defendants.

CHARITY FOR THE BLIND.—A general court of the governors of this charity established 1791, for granting pensions to blind persons, being upwards of sixty years of age, was held on Wednesday, at the institution, adjoining Hall, Doctors' Commons, Mr. Drew, one of the governors, presiding, when twenty-one permanent pensioners and three supernumeraries were elected on to the fund.

DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Several meetings have been held at Lothbury-house in the course of the last few days, for the purpose of maturing some comprehensive plan for relieving the destitute poor of the metropolis, and at the same time improving their moral and social condition. Numerous meetings have been attended by several noblemen and gentlemen and incumbents of metropolitan parishes; and after much deliberation it has been resolved to form "a voluntary association for the relief of the poor and for the improvement of the condition of the poor in the metropolis by means of parochial and district visitors." The Lord Bishop of London will be president of the committee, and his secretary, Mr. Tyler, will be honorary secretary. The whole of the funds should be directly applied to the relief of the indigent after all proper inquiries have been made by gratuitous visitors. The rules and regulations will shortly be announced to the public.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last the tenth annual meeting of this society took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, to elect new members, and on other business. A large number of the trade, who take an active part in its welfare, attended on the occasion. Mr. Hook, the chairman of the society, presided. From the report and balance sheet read by Mr. Smith, the secretary, it appeared that, including the balance in hand from last year, and the donations and subscriptions for the present year, the income of the society amounted to £1889 10s. 7d.; the disbursements for the year ending the 31st ult. 1843, £1718 3s. 7d., balance in favour of the society of £177 11s. 0d. This announcement was received with much applause.

SUNDAY INCENDIARISM AT CAMBERWELL.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, an extensive fire took place on the premises of Messrs. Hey wood and Co., floor-cloth manufacturers, Albany-road, Camberwell. It appears that a policeman, No. 101, of the R division, was on duty near the premises at the isolated one, when he discovered flames issuing from the boiling room. By half-past one o'clock the West of England Company's engines, with those from Waterloo-road, Southwark Bridge-road, and Kent-street, arrived, but the interval had unfortunately took place with regard to a supply of water, which was the occasion of the destruction of the whole of the premises, which was almost entirely consumed. The property is insured in the Sun Fire Office to the amount of £2,000.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE CITY AT CAMBERWELL.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, an extensive fire took place on the premises of Messrs. Heywood and Co., floor-cloth manufacturers, Albany-road, Camberwell. It appears that a policeman, No. 101, of the R division, was on duty near the premises at the isolated one, when he discovered flames issuing from the boiling room. By half-past one o'clock the West of England Company's engines, with those from Waterloo-road, Southwark Bridge-road, and Kent-street, arrived, but the interval had unfortunately took place with regard to a supply of water, which was the occasion of the destruction of the whole of the premises, which was almost entirely consumed. The property is insured in the Sun Fire Office to the amount of £2,000.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

An epidemic disease, somewhat similar to the influenza, is very prevalent in many parts of Herefordshire. To old and infirm persons, and those of weakly constitution, it has in many instances proved fatal.

We are informed, from authority, that the Prickley Hall estate has been bought for W. Alsum, jun., Esq., the member for Leeds, who is still absent on his tour to America. The purchase money was £93,000.

A Canadian paper mentions the exhibition at the great annual fair of the American Institute in New York, of a "life-preserving coffin," the invention of Mr. Elsenbrant, of Baltimore. The object is to prevent the terrible burial of persons a person alive; and for this purpose the coffin is fitted with springs and levers inside, which on the slightest motion of the person within, will instantly throw up the coffin lid

The number of beggars in Belgium increases in such a manner in the environs that nobody is safe in the country To remedy this state of things as much as possible, several burgomasters have established a night patrol, which has been found to have a salutary effect in checking the evil.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, acting upon a requisition most respectably signed, has convened a meeting of the citizens, to promote the project for giving increased facilities to the communication between Dublin and the British metropolis.

Four of the native breed of sheep from Afghanistan have been lately brought to Scotland by Captain Mackenzie, of the Queen's 4th Regiment Only three four, two males and two females, survived the long travel and change of climate, and were presented to Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Bart. The Iskalif sheep are singular looking animals, with pendulous ears, mop-shaped tails, and silky wool.

It is stated that a bill will be introduced early in the next session of Parliament to remede, and place the matter on a more efficient footing, with a view to cheap postage and free delivery of letters in the rural districts.

We learn, from the papers lately received from the West Indies, that the planters have begun with success to apply guano as a manure to the cultivation of the sugar cane.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a great number of addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the occasion of their late visit to the midland counties. It also contains an order in council uniting a district to the chapel of Lothiones, in the parish of Rothwell, in the county of York.

A full ordinary meeting of the Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, R. I. Mercuman, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair, when the Earl of Rosse and the Earl of Dartmouth were elected members. A long and interesting paper was read by Dr. Beke on these parts of Abyssinia south of Gondar, the country of the Galles, which is very little known to Europeans, whose mouth rately sent over several valuable and rare presents to her Majesty.

The Duke of Devonshire's annual sale of fat stock at Chatsworth, on Wednesday, realised the sum of £1,701.

The *Dover Chronicle* mentions a report that Sir John Rae Reid, M.P., has resigned his seat as member for Dover.

It is said that plans have been made, and estimates given, for a railway between Margate and Ramsgate, by atmospheric locomotion, upon the same principle as that between Dublin and Kingstown. Any line, whether of steam or atmosphere or otherwise, which would connect Margate and Ramsgate as being in the direct line from the South Eastern to Ramsgate, would be most desirable for the town.

It is now generally understood that Lieut. Munro will leave the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and go on half-pay.

The Lords of the Treasury have instructed Colonel Jones, of the Shannon commission, to make a survey of the river Blackwater, with a view to its improvement and navigation.

The Bank of England has, we hear, taken premises at Leicester.

When Alexander Dumas heard of the violence committed towards the Queen of Spain a few days ago, he exclaimed, "Decidedly this is the turned side of my Henri Trois." Yes, but also of Gustave de Grandma to her neigh bour, "and M. Dumas had published it from a rather well-known novel—Walter Scott's Abbot."

We understand that six of the Rosolis rioters, and six of the Cromarty poon-breakers, are to be tried before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh during the Christmas recess. These persons being all out on bail, will refuse to regard to Bigbee, and the Lord Advocate.

The most influential farmers and tradesmen of Mersthan, Sussex, have formed a society, to carry out a plan of employing the whole of the able bodied pauper belonging to the parish throughout the winter.

The unprecedented number of 58 writs of *certiorari* were issued on Tuesday from the Crown Office. These writs are all from Wales, in cases arising out of the late disturbances, and they are issued by the Crown on the presumption that in the present excited state of local feeling and strong prejudice impartial trials are not to be had in the principality. We understand that before returning the writs of *certiorari*, a few cases will be tried in Wales, in order to test the impartiality of the juries, and if these cases prove satisfactory the writs of *certiorari* will not be carried out.

On Monday evening last a barn, containing unthrashed wheat, was fired on the premises of John Hindley, being part of Hurst Hale farm, near Chat Moss, and on the line of the Liverpool Railway. A man named Hyeas is suspected on suspicion.

The Prussian Government, who have always most strenuously encouraged railroad enterprises, have just now conferred on the owners of the various railroad companies in the Prussian dominions the important privilege of free postage for their correspondence, and also exemption from stamp duties on all deeds and documents they may have to execute.

We regret to learn, that the reports which were current about twelve months ago, to the effect that Sir Henry Pottinger had solicited his recal from China, on account of ill health, are now confirmed, with the additional fact, that his request has at length been complied with by the government; and we understand that a successor to Sir Henry in the important command which he now occupies, and which he has filled so much to his own credit, and to the honour and advantage of the country, will leave England in the course of a few weeks.

Ali Pacha has lately refused the demand made by the Consul of the King of Sardinia, to expel from Egypt seven refugees who had taken refuge in that country on account of the late disturbances in the Romagna. One of them, who had been already arrested under a fictitious charge preferred by the above Consul, has been set at liberty.

It is stated that the Cunard steamers will run to Halifax only early next spring, each steamers conveying the passengers thence to Boston and New York

An extensive plot has just been discovered at Barcelona by which it was in contemplated to blow up the Cathedral and the troops in the event of a attempt to take the City by assault. A number of hand-grenades under were found at the house of Geraldo, the owner of the Fonda de Villa, the results of a search expected, which was instituted to discharge them by means of electricity, according to the news is formed plan employed in France and England to blow up the hills which stand in the way of the railroads they are constructing.

A Mr. Dominic Von Malden, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, received information last week that he had become entitled to a fortune of £17 000, by reason of a deceased relation in Europe. He travelled from Halifax to employed in unravelling a heap of coals into his cellar. Mr Von Malden had been in that city for many years, and earned a livelihood as a journeyman printer.

His Excellency H. L. Bulwer, Esq., has arrived in Paris *en route* to Madrid, and had an interview with M. Guizot, on Monday, at the Foreign office.

An immense block of stone, already sculptured, and forming part of the statue of her Majesty, destined for the Royal Exchange in Edinburgh is to days ago from the quarry at Binnie. The stone weighed between 11 and 12 tons, and was drawn on a truck by six horses. It was late in the evening before the immense mass was elevated in its proper place on the site of the institution.

Earl Fitzwilliam is again convalescent, and able to attend the guardians meeting, and preside as chairman, and also to participate in the pleasures of the table.

The Emperor of Russia has banished the Jews from all those parts of Russia which border on Austria and Prussia. They have been compelled to change their quarters, and they were discovered to be engaged in smuggling transactions on a very large scale

On Saturday morning three pitmen from Backwell had a narrow escape with their lives. They had gone into a pit, which had been sunk for coals, when a strong tide, rushing out of the Type, swept them on the most dangerous part of the Herd Sand, called the Wield. The pilots at the beacon, seeing their perilous situation, got their lifeboat ready, and proceeded to their assistance, and were just in time to save their lives; they were hauled into the lifeboat in an exhausted condition. A minute more, and they would have sunk to rise no more.

The Iron trade is still retrograding, and bars are sold at £4 2s. 6d net, at Newport and Cardiff on which is much over at that

The Board of Customs have decided by their order of the 8th inst., that "Free Currants," mentioned in the English language, shall be charged with the duty of four pence halfpenny per lb.; "Free Currants in the Greek language," and if the parcel does not exceed one pound in weight, to be delivered free of duty. A similar rate of duty has been ordered to be charged on "Bills of Lading," printed in Greek and English language.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat to our market have been very moderate, and we had only a small supply of foreign, but arrivals on shore to-day. Fine qualities were quite as dear, but the value of other kinds had a downward tendency. In foreign wheat, both free and in bond, next no nothing was done Malting barley sold freely. Other kinds of any quality dull. Fine oats made no inquiry, but qualities of consumers Beans, peas, and flour, as last noted.

ENGLISH.—English Wheat, 45s to 50s; Barley, 28s to 30s; Malting, 32s to 34s; Beans, 32s to 34s; Peas, 32s to 34s; Oats, 16s to 18s; Flour, 30s to 32s per sack. Foreign.—Wheat, 40s to 42s; Barley, 20s to 22s; Beans, 30s to 32s; Peas, 30s to 32s; Oats, 14s to 16s; Flour, 28s to 30s per sack.

IRISH.—Wheat, 40s to 42s; Barley, 20s to 22s; Beans, 30s to 32s; Peas, 30s to 32s; Oats, 14s to 16s; Flour, 28s to 30s per sack.

Average prices of the week ending December 9.—Wheat, 47s 6d; Barley, 28s 6d; Oats, 15s 6d; Rye, 30s 6d; Beans, 30s 6d; Peas, 30s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 6s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d

Ireland.—Very little has been doing in this market since our last, yet the holders are firm and will not sell, except at full prices. The quantity of tea on which home consumption duty has been paid this year, up to the 7th inst., was 28,122,000lbs., against 30,000,000 at the same time in 1842

Sugar.—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for all kinds of sugar the week, and prices, in some instances, have had an upward tendency.

Coffee.—West Indies kinds are in a sluggish demand, at late rates; but in Ceylon a fair business is doing. Mocha and other kinds remain without any variation.

Rice.—The market is flat, at barely previous rates. Nearly the whole of the quantities have been taken out.

Hops.—Comparatively speaking, very little business has been transacted in any kind of hops during the present week, yet holders are firm, and prices are well supported. Present rates as follows. Prime pocket—Sussex, £6 15s. to £7 7s; Weald of Kent, £5 15s to £6 6s. Ditto Choice, £6 7s to £6 15s; Mid Kent, £7 to £8 8s; East Kent, £7 to £8 8s. Farnham's, £8 to £11 10s

Potatoes.—Adair's, 154; Chester Maun, 15s 6d; Holywell Main, 15s 6d; Ord's Redhugh, 14s; Tanfield Moor, Bitchin, 14s; Tuwaley, 14s 6d; Tanfield Moor, Wylam, 15s; Hetton Hewitt and Co., 18s; Wylam, 15s; Northumberland, 17s; Haswell, 20s 6d; Hilton, 20s; Kerr, 19s; Lambton, —; Stobart's dry per ton.

Smithfield.—The number of beasts on offer on Friday's market was reasonably large—viz., 1534 head; but the general quality was not quite equal to what we have observed to be in demand during the previous part of the year. Although the attendance of dealers was numerous, the beast trade was in a depressed state, at a decline on Monday's quotations, 8s 6d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected on sheep, the supply of which was moderate, only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. Although we were abundantly supplied with calves, the veal trade was active at an improvement of 2d per 8lbs. Pigs moved off steadily at late rates. Much cows sold slowly at £15 to £19 10s, including four small cows. Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ores, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 2d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very large supply of meat on sale here to-day, yet the trade ruled steady at full prices.—per 8lbs. by the carcase—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 0d; small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Although this week generally a very dull time of the year, yet it is most satisfactory to repeat again to our readers, that the accounts received in the course of this week from the many provincial towns, and from the country generally, describe the aspect of business as being in a healthy state, as receiving good wages, and consequently as continuing in a state of perfect contentment with their present position. The harvest has been abundant, the weather favourable, and the manufactured articles purchased with much activity by the tradesmen, chiefly for foreign markets and the stocks, both of cotton and of woollen goods, in the hands of the manufacturers themselves, are very moderate. This account is full corroborated by the fact that several many months to come, and that prosperity must naturally penetrate all other departments of industry throughout the United Kingdom before any months are past.

In the money market, in London, there is, notwithstanding the prosperous state of our manufacturing interests, a most unusual superabundance of capital, and as a consequence, interesting their attention chiefly to the shares of Joint Stock Associations. In this channel much attention has prevailed throughout the week, and prices generally of the great lead ing lines of Railway companies are again dearer. New undertakings of the same description are in progress, and confidence in their eventual stability is nearly gaining ground to the same extent as that of consequence, likewise, continues to be done in various descriptions of foreign bonds, but in the value of none of them can any material alteration be noted

On the English Stock Exchange, the business and jobbers have enjoyed nearly a week of holiday, for very little business has been done in any description of British public securities since our last publication. The Consols being closed until January, at large Limits to the Sold for money transactions and at the present high price of 97, the week has been a most dull one, and the Bulls have little temptation to operate extensively, whilst the continued pressure of non-employed money produces the same effect on the Bears

Before the conclusion of the transactions of the week, however, on the Foreign Stock Exchange, the previous inactivity in the money market was succeeded by a most decided excitement in Portuguese Purchases, to some extent, were made in the Consols for the opening, and they advanced to 97¾ the half-yearly dividend payable in January included, and the hopes of the Bulls for a further advance, but the Bears were not to be thus hurriedly intercepted. Spanish bonds have declined one per cent, and fears of the January dividend on the Three per Cents are becoming more general, and undermine the value of these securities.

BRITISH FUNDS.—3 per Cent. Consols, shut; 3 per Cent. Reduced, 98½ Bank Stock, 181 to 182; Indian Stock, 270 to 274; 3½ per Cents. Reduced, 102½; Long Annuities, 15 3-16; New 3½ per Cents, 99¾ premium; Exchequer Bills, 72s. to 75s. Consols for the Opening, 98⅛; London and Westminster Bank, 22¾, Union Bank of London, 10½; London Joint Stock, 12¾; 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 1854, 99¾.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Austrian Bonds, 114 to 116; Russian, 115 to 116; Belgian, 101; Buenos Ayres, 78; Chilian, 100 to 101; Dutch 2½ per Cents, 61; Dutch 5 per Cents, 103; Mexican Bonds, 31¾; Peruvian, 23; Portuguese Converted, 44; Spanish Five per Cents, 29¾ Spanish Threes, 20¾; Colombian Bonds, ex. Venezuela, 12; Venezuela, 3¼ to 3½; Mexican, 23 to 24; French Five per Cent Rentes, 120f. ex. Div.; French Three per Cent, 84f. 50c.

RAILWAY SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 54 to 55; Birmingham and Gloucester, 105; Bristol and Exeter, 63 to 64; Eastern Counties, 9¾ to 10; Eastern Union, 7¾ premium; Edinburgh, 55 to 56; Hull and Selby, 53 to 54; London and Birmingham, 218½ to 219; South Western, 69 to 70, Brighton, 41½ to 42; Manchester and Birmingham, 34 to 35; Midland Counties, 66 to 67; North Midland, 88 to 90, South Eastern and Dover, 21 to 22; York and North Midland, 20 to 21; Blackwall, 7 to 8; Croydon, 15 to 16; Great North of England, 82 to 83; Great Western, 65; Northern and Eastern, 9; Scottish Central, 7 premium; Scottish Midland Junction, 30 to 31; Paris and Rouen, 30½ to ; Rouen and Havre, 20½ to 30½; Norwich and Yarmouth, 14½.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 1.—1st Foot: T. P. Matthew to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Clarke.—2d: H. Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes, who exchanges.—3d: J. Lewis to be Adjutant, vice Birch. 8th: Lieut. J. E. West to be Captain, vice Ogilby, Ensign G. B. Reeves to be Lieutenant, vice West.—11: Major to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Sayers.—11th: Lieut. A. H. Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes.—13th: Lieut. J. Hall to be Adjutant, vice Hodgetts.—16th: Lieut. W. Hutt to be Lieutenant, vice Halpin.—17th: Lieutenant to be Adjutant, vice Bagnall.—18th: Lieut. R. Newport to be Captain, vice Brownlow.—19th: Ensign H. H. Oxley to be Lieutenant, vice Scott; Lieut. C. H. M. Smith to be Adjutant, vice Young.—20th: Capt. C. Tourville to be Captain, vice J. B. Creagh; Lieut. P. L. C. Pasley to be Captain, vice Tourville; Ensign F. Pasley to be Lieutenant, vice Pasley.—23d: Lieut. Sayers, vice Pasley.—24th: Lieut. W. M. de Butts to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major C. Campbell; Lieut. G. Plumridge to be Lieutenant, vice de Butts.—27th: Major H. Ballard to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice P. Grove, Brevet Major J. H. England to be Major, vice Ballard; Lieut. R. B. Brown to be Captain, vice England.—Ensign W. T. Lee to be Lieutenant, vice C. B. Brown.—Ensign C. Tyrrell to be Ensign, vice Lee.—33d: J. Haney to be Ensign, vice [illegible].—34th: [illegible] D. R. M'Kinnon to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tuthill.—[illegible]: T. Singues, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tuthill.—[illegible]: Ensign [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice [illegible].—[illegible]: [illegible] to be Ensign, vice [illegible].—[illegible]:

TRIUMPHAL ARCH, BELGRAVE-GATE, LEICESTER.

THE SILVER CISTERN,

next engraved, was briefly noticed in our last journal, and was much admired by the royal visitors. It stands in the grand dining-room of the castle, within a circular recess, between two windows, with handsome draperies, and before a tripod of classic design. The height, from the floor to the top of the cistern, is four feet; and its massiveness may be imagined, when it is stated, that this superb vessel contains 2000 ounces of silver, and holds fifty gallons. It is stated to have been made in 1672; and its chasing is remarkably well executed, whilst the design is bold and appropriate. The cistern rests upon four massive eagle's claws; each of the two handles is a peacock, with wings and tail extended; and all round the upper part, and between the volutes in the lower, is carried scroll-work of chaste pattern. Probably, in size only, is the Belvoir Cistern eclipsed by the immense wine-cooler, manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for King George the Fourth. A "choice spirit," after inspecting the Belvoir Cistern, penned the following lively apostrophe:—

Drink of this fount—for oh! there is a spell in
Its every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality,
Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen,
Her cup was a fiction, *but this is reality!*

Yes, and a costly reality, too! Only think, courteous reader, of some thousands of ounces of silver shaped into the bacchanalian form of a wassail bowl, to be used on the merry occasions of christenings and other festivities, when PUNCH is the presiding deity—who, instead of using the trident of Neptune, flourished a ladle that has more power to make us take a hop, step, and a leap over the globe in quicker time than even the Son of Saturn and Ops himself could ever have effected, according to Homer. We know not how many baptismal immersions have taken place in this argentine font, but, few or many, they must have produced

Some sons of spirit, in whose breasts are mixt
The opposite elements of union —
Sweet—sour—strong—weak—and else component things,
Which, like conflicting discords of the organ,
Make up a tuneful diapason when
They rightly are attempered!

On the side of the dinner-table this superb cistern was placed opposite her Majesty: it stands on a marble table, the sculpture of which is so beautifully executed, that the spectator at first imagines the table cloth has been rumpled in the putting on. This splendid piece of workmanship in silver, was filled with punch on the occasion of the Marquis of Granby attaining his majority.

As we are now about to take leave of Belvoir, we may here chronicle a few of the arrangements made for the Royal visit. The castle, however, is always in such good repair and order, that but little alteration or addition was required. The staircases were, on this occasion, newly covered with scarlet cloth, the bright hues of which blended beautifully with the softened light of the lamps, which are plentifully distributed in all parts of this magnificent abode. The Chinese rooms were set apart for her Majesty and Prince Albert, the whole having been expressly refitted for the occasion by some eminent London upholsterers.—The Queen Dowager was accommodated in what are called the King's rooms. The total number of beds made up in the castle, was 150; and, in addition to these, some forty or fifty were made up for the attendants of the distinguished guests, in the extensive range of stables, and some of the adjoining houses; while nearly every disposable bed in the neighbouring village hostelries, as well as private houses, had been engaged for several days beforehand.

Rather a novelty in the setting out of the dinner-table was observed on this occasion of her Majesty's visit—viz. the dessert (which was superintended by one of Mr. Gunter's chief *artistes*), being placed on beforehand. This is the Russian fashion, and is found to be very convenient, since immediately the last course is removed, there is the dessert all ready. The table was ornamented with all the Duke of Rutland's gorgeous gold and silver service—the various cups his horses have gained for him at Newmarket, Leicester, and elsewhere the grand candelabrum was ornamented with small but beautifully emblazoned flags, on which were the armorial bearings of her Majesty, the Prince, the Queen Dowager, and his Grace.

For the information of our fair readers, the following particulars respecting her Majesty's dinner-dresses here find a place:—one dress was of pink satin, edged with lace, and ornamented with turquoises and diamonds. One evening her Majesty wore a beautiful bird-of-paradise feather in her hair, fastened by a splendid stone; and on another, a wreath of flowers was her only head-dress—her hair being dressed plainly on both occasions.

Previous to the departure of her Majesty from this splendid seat, the Queen presented Lady Adeliza Manners with a gorgeous bracelet, set in pearls and diamonds, as a mark of her Majesty's esteem and friendship, and to Miss Victoria Wortley, (her Majesty's goddaughter, the lovely child of Lady Emmeline Wortley), a splendid ruby brooch.

Among the minor hospitalities on the occasion, are the following:—At least 800 of the Duke's tenantry and their friends were served with refreshments in the Granary. Eight hogsheads of prime old ale were set down for their refreshment, and due justice was done to this good cheer. In addition to this plenteous provision, between 200 and 250 of the tenantry were taken care of in the Servants' Hall: and a large miscellaneous party was entertained in the Steward's room; three different dinners being served up in each place.

It is stated, that about twenty-three hundred-weight of meat was consumed at the castle during the Royal visit—of fish and fowl, the quantity could not be calculated.—Every day, twenty-four different dishes were served up at each of the three courses of which the Royal dinner was composed.

THE NEWS-ROOMS, LEICESTER.

Before leaving Belvoir, the noble Duke gave directions that one hundred good stuff gowns should be distributed among as many poor women of good character residing in the adjoining parishes. The poor have already been feasted at his Lordship's charge, and many a heart has been made glad in honour of her Majesty's visit to this locality. The guns upon the bastion at Belvoir Castle, with which her Majesty was saluted upon her arrival, are very curious, and have an historical interest—they were captured by Napoleon in Egypt, and afterwards retaken by the English from the Emperor during the continental campaign.

We should acknowledge that some of the preceding details of the Belvoir festivities have been derived from the *Leicestershire Chronicle*, wherein the Royal visit has been excellently reported.

THE RETURN.

Before six o'clock on Thursday morning, lights were to be seen in nearly every apartment in the castle, and active preparations for her Majesty's departure where everywhere being made.

Her Majesty could not have had a finer morning than this of her departure, for witnessing the fine picture of feudal magnificence presented by Belvoir Castle, with all the glow of an unclouded morning sun shining full upon it, and the finely-varied landscape of hill and wood and dale by which it is surrounded.

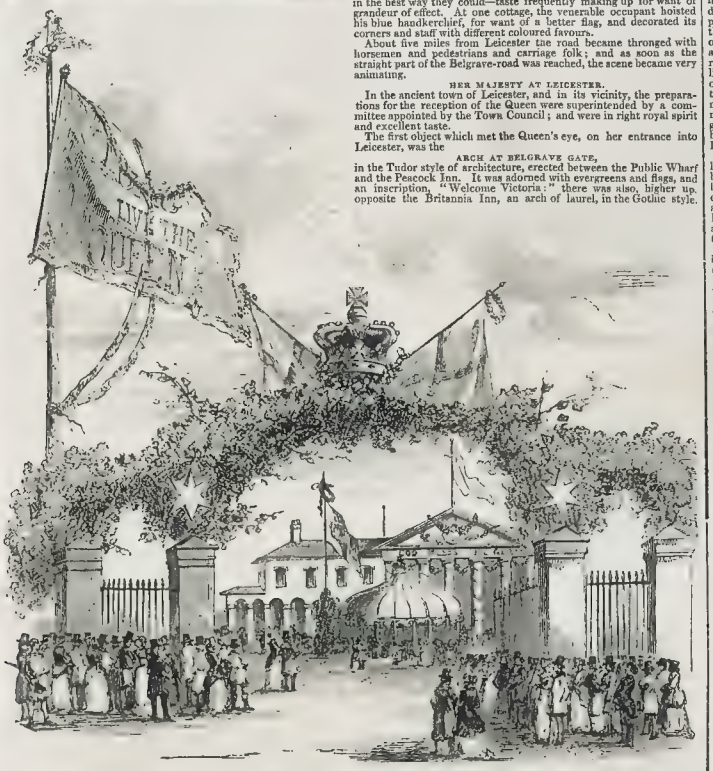
TRIUMPHAL ARCHES AT MELTON AND THORPE ARNOLD.

At Waltham and elsewhere there were rustic arches, with flags and inscriptions; and at the entrance to Melton a truly fox-hunting testimonial had been erected—consisting of a very grand rustic arch, with a crown and flags and "welcomes" to the Queen and Prince, and last, but not least, in the estimation of a Meltonian, two *stuffed foxes*, perched up aloft, their heads being so turned (if recollection serves aright), that one was looking to the Queen's side of the carriage and the other to where the Prince would sit! Every house was decorated, and with taste; but the centre of attraction was in the neighbourhood of the George Inn; and a little below this a temporary platform had been erected, on which some hundreds of neatly-dressed and happy-faced children were stationed, ready to raise their "sweet voices" as their Queen passed by. It would take too long to enter into details as to the designs and mottoes here; suffice it to say that Melton Mowbray fully sustained the reputation of Leicestershire for loyalty; and her Majesty was pleased to express to the Marquis of Granby her approbation of her reception.

For the sketch of the first Meltonian arch, our acknowledgments are due to Mr. F. S. Halpen. In this "fox-hunting testimonial," to the right and left, is a fox; in the centre is a flag, bearing the figure of a setter, the pole being surmounted with a fox's "brush." The large arch at the Earl of Wilton's hunting seat, and the light and graceful arch at Thorpe Arnold, near Melton, were much admired.

The villages between Melton and Leicester all showed their loyalty

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, LEICESTER.



ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION, LEICESTER.

Many of the private houses, too, were festooned with laurel, and banners floated from the windows. Temporary wooden galleries were erected in front of several houses, to accommodate the multitude of spectators. The houses in Gallowtree-gate were nearly all ornamented, in front, with laurel garlands, flags projecting from the windows, and inscriptions.

The grand feature, however, of the whole, was formed by the three

ARCHES AT THE THREE CROWNS HOTEL, AND THE NEWS ROOM,

near the bottom of Belvoir-street: they were lofty, varied in construction, and so framed, as to produce a fresh, imposing, and beautiful effect. Viewed from a short distance in front, they had the appearance of a continuous vista of laurel, intermingled with flowers, ribbons, &c. The first arch was surmounted on each side by flags; and a crown occupied the centre: underneath these were the royal arms, and various inscriptions. On each of the arches were placed numbers of pennons, which fluttered gaily in the breeze. The second arch was erected opposite Mr. Wheatley's; and the third, in front of the General News Room.

Proceeding onward, were large galleries in front of the Swan-with-two-Necks, Mr. Hull's, stonemason, and in various other parts. Next come the arch, at the beginning of Campbell-street, surmounted by two flags; and passing beyond this, there was the gallery for the school children, seven thousand in number. Leaving this gallery on the left hand, the next object was the arch of laurel over the Station-gateway, which was very tastefully devised: the flags on the sides, and an immense crown in the centre, completed the *tout ensemble*.

ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

The façade, fronting the yard, was classically ornamented, its columns being twined with laurel wreaths, and its entablature festooned with the same. The station itself was splendidly decorated. The iron pillars which support the roof were enwreathed with evergreens, on a pink ground; and festoons and garlands were suspended from the cross-beams of the roof. About sixteen flags were elevated along the line of the platform roof; and above all, floated the Standard of England. The two principal flags were cleverly painted and gilt by Mr. M. Mowbray, of King-street.

About half-past ten o'clock the royal *cortège* entered the town, which event was announced by the firing of cannon. The whole distance, from the bottom of Belgrave-gate to the Station-entrance—nearly a mile in extent—was densely crowded with people, who gave expression to their loyalty by cheering, &c.

On arriving in front of Mr. Nedham's Prince Albert drew her Majesty's attention to the body of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, who were situated there; also to the arches of evergreen near the crowns; and her Majesty was overheard to say that they looked uncommonly beautiful, and that it was surprising to witness them.

About ten minutes to eleven, the royal pair entered upon the platform. The Mayor and Magistrates, and the Railway Directors, received the Queen and the Prince, who were immediately ushered into the refreshment-room, accompanied by some of the attendants. When the door was closed, the Earl of Jersey having returned throughout, a mixed group presented itself.

The royal pair took refreshment in the small room adjoining the ante-room. The table was most elegantly set out, every article being served up on silver plate. Two chairs, in the style of Louis XIV., were provided; one, with a seat and back of damask, and the frame-work burnished with gold, a crown being fixed on the top of it, was for the Queen; the other, a lower one, tastefully worked with figures and a escutcheon in German wool.

When the royal pair re-appeared, the soldiers presented arms, the standard-bearer lowered the colours, and the cheering was renewed on all sides. Her Majesty's dress was of shot silk, with green and purple plaid pattern, and covered with a velvet tunic of a puce colour, trimmed with sable; the bonnet was of straw, encircled with a wreath of crimson flowers.

DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

The band of the 64th played the National Anthem, and the artillery fired a royal salute. The royal carriage was in waiting at the end of the pathway of scarlet cloth, along which the royal couple proceeded In a few moments, at about twenty minutes past eleven, the train being ready, moved slowly forward, drawn by the Basilisk engine. Her Majesty and Prince Albert again acknowledged the greetings from the ladies and gentlemen on the platform, and in the adjoining carriages. In a brief space, the truck, on which was the carriage containing the Duke of Wellington passed by: a good hearty cheer was then given for the great captain, who acknowledged the same politely in military fashion.

The Directors and other railway officers accompanied the royal party to Rugby: the journey was made in forty-two minutes. An assemblage of the boys of the school took place, and they cheered under the royal carriage very loudly.

The evening of the day of her Majesty's visit was celebrated by dinners at the Three Crows and Bell Hotels, and also by many private parties, as well as entertainments by employers.

LEICESTER.

After the accession of the house of Lancaster to the throne, this antique town was frequently visited by the sovereigns of that family A parliament was held here by Henry V., and another by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, during the minority of Henry VI. In the conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle suffered severely; and in the reign of Richard III. it had become so dilapidated that when that monarch was at Leicester a few evenings prior to the battle of Bosworth Field, he preferred to sleep at an inn in the town; the bedstead upon which he slept is now in the possession of T. Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple. During the Parliamentary war the town suffered materially; it was taken by storm by the royal army, in May, 1645, but was retaken by the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, in June following, prior to which orders had been issued by Charles I. to pull down what remained of the castle, and to dispose of the materials. The remains are intermixed with the various buildings that have been erected on or near the site; the most complete portion of them is a beautiful arched gateway tower, called the magazine, from its having been purchased by the county as a depôt for the ammunition of the trained bands in 1682.

At Rugby, a vast crowd of persons were assembled; and while the locomotive of the Midland Counties line was being detached, the boys of the Rugby school, who had occupied a platform on the down line, suddenly rushed across the road, and, by permission, advanced close under the windows of the Queen's carriage, waving their hats, and cheering in the most vociferous manner. The Queen and the Prince both rose to acknowledge this outburst of youthful loyalty, and the Prince lowered one of the door windows and contemplated the curious scene the boys afforded with much apparent interest.

The Grammar School, which is the distinguishing feature in Rugby, is a noble and magnificent establishment, and has for many years maintained a high degree of reputation. It was founded in the 9th of Elizabeth, by Lawrence, Sheriff of London, grocer, who endowed it with a house and land, and with eight acres of land called the Conduit Close, near the Foundling Hospital, London. In 1730, the income did not exceed £116 per annum; but from the subsequent improvement of the estate, the revenue has increased to upwards of £5000 per annum. Belonging to this establishment there are twenty-one exhibitions of £60 per annum, for seven years, at either of the universities; also several fellowships, varying in value from £100 to £300 per annum, which are given exclusively to the head master and share, who may retire after having been ten years in the school. The premises were rebuilt in 1808. They form a splendid range of building in the Elizabethan style. The principal entrance is under a square gateway tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, through a richly groined archway, above which is a beautiful oriel window, embellished with stained glass, leading into a spacious quadrangle, of which two sides are cloistered.

The chapel is a detached edifice, in the later style of English architecture. The interior is fitted up like the choir of a cathedral. The roof, which is flat, and painted to resemble oak, is panelled, and ribbed with diagonal intersections. The east window is enriched with tracery, and embellished with painted glass, representing the offering of the Magi, and at the west end are two canopied seats for the head master and the chaplain, over which is the organ gallery.

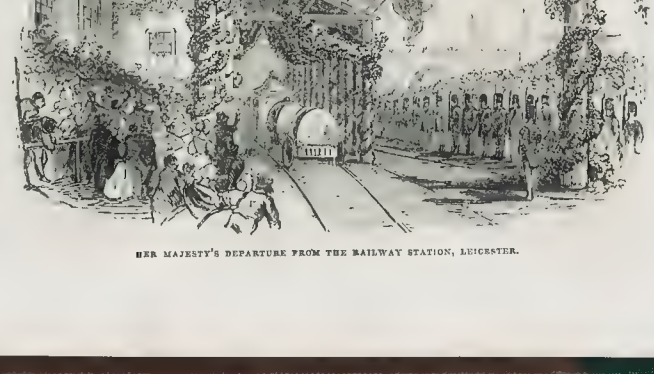
On the south side, near the altar, is a white monument of marble, by Chantrey, erected to the memory of the late Dr. James, head master, in which he is represented in a sitting posture, reading, with several volumes at his feet.

At Weedon, the military were stationed on either side the line, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem.

At Wolverton a scene presented itself, calling for something like a detailed notice. When the train drew up, the platform was found to be lined with the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, commander of the regiment, at their head. Among the other officers were Lord Chandos (the Duke's eldest son), Major Lucas, Captain Talbot, Captain Cloud, Captain Garrett, and Lieutenant Bailey. The uniform, dark green and silver, and the perfect appearance of the men, altogether contributed to give a very striking effect to the scene. A battery of six guns, stationed at a short distance from the hotel, fired a royal salute as the train stopped. It had been arranged that her Majesty should alight and partake of refreshment here; but on Mr. Glyn, with his brother directors, Mr. Ledsam and Mr. Cooke, advancing to the carriage for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the saloon prepared for her reception, her Majesty inquired if it was absolutely necessary to stop for any time, and on being informed that it was not, and that her own wishes would alone be considered in the matter, her Majesty at once determined on remaining in the carriage, and proceeding forthwith. This was a grievous disappointment to many hundred persons, and not the least so to a bevy of young damsels arrayed in white and silver, at the entrance door of the saloon, through which the Queen must have passed had she alighted. The saloon carriage stopped exactly opposite the Duke of Buckingham, and her Majesty and Prince Albert, at once recognising his Grace, entered into conversation at the door of the carriage, and continued into conversation with the noble Duke for some minutes.

At twenty minutes after one the train was again in motion, and at twenty-nine minutes past two o'clock (within a minute of the time appointed, her Majesty stepped out of the railway carriage at the Watford station. There was erected a handsome pavilion fronting the line, and a temporary portico, beneath which her Majesty entered the royal carriage in waiting; the Queen remarking to Mr. Glyn—"I have had a very pleasant journey, and I feel that you have done everything possible to secure my comfort and convenience throughout." Her Majesty's horses had been stabled in Watford, at the Essex Arms Inn.

The weather continued remarkably fine throughout the whole of the journey, until a short time before her Majesty's arrival at Watford, when there was a slight shower. On Mr. Glyn expressing his regret that there should be rain, the Prince, pointing to the state



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION, LEICESTER.

carriage, observed, "Oh, Mr. Glyn, we can never know inconvenience from the weather while we are in that cuirass."

At Uxbridge the corps of Volunteer Yeomanry had assembled and proceeded to Rickmansworth, to escort her Majesty. A detachment under the command of Lieutenant Cox escorted her Majesty to Harefield, where they were relieved by another detachment, under the command of Cornet Newdegate, who escorted the royal *cortège* to Uxbridge, where it was relieved by a guard of honour, under the command of Adjutant Corbet, who escorted it to the confines of the county. The fine brass band of the corps were stationed at the White Horse, and received her Majesty with the National Anthem.

In feudal times Uxbridge was an important station as a frontier town, and was fortified at an early period. It afterwards had a regular garrison; and during the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was the scene of the memorable but unsuccessful negotiation between the King and his Parliament. Sixteen commissioners on each side held a conference here, which commenced on the 30th of January, 1645, and continued about three weeks, in an ancient brick mansion, situated at the west end of the town, still designated as the Treaty House, which has undergone various alterations, and is now the Crown-inn. Two of the principal rooms used on this occasion still present specimens of the ancient and curious wainscot, in a fine state of preservation. This edifice was occupied by the Earl of Northumberland, and a mansion in its vicinity by the temporary residence of the Earl of Pembroke. The royal commissioners selected the Crown-inn, which formerly stood opposite the present White Horse; and the parliamentary commissioners the George, which, although materially diminished in size, yet remains. In 1647, the head quarters of the parliamentary army were fixed here, and there was a garrison so late as 1689.

The royal party and suite arrived at Windsor at a quarter before five o'clock. The streets, from the bridge up Thames-street and Castle-hill, to the very gates of the royal residence, were crowded by all the respectable inhabitants of the town, to receive her Majesty with their loyal and affectionate greetings upon the return of the Queen and the Prince Consort from their visit to the midland counties.

PAVILION AT THE RAILWAY STATION, WATFORD.

Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of most excellent health, having experienced but little fatigue from the eighteen journeys of nearly 120 miles from Belvoir. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort dined alone this evening in their private apartment.

The rate of travelling by the railway has averaged twenty-five miles an hour with remarkable precision throughout the route. The posting speed, too, always bore out the previous calculation. The latter department was under the immediate direction of Mr. Cocum, of Lord Jersey's department.

The royal carriages formed the train throughout the route her Majesty travelled by rail.

In order to add to the precautions against chances, when her Majesty travels on the railway, a pilot engine always precedes the train at a distance of a mile.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT THE RAILWAY STATION, RUGBY.

The large engraving, upon page 393, is a characteristic portrait of "the duke," returning the salutation of the assembled crowd, at the Rugby station, where his grace was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

A MARRIED Clergyman, late Scholar on an open foundation of the College Oxford, receives Eight Pupils. He has used for some years on the Continent (actually in Paris) and is assisted, by a resident German, a member of the University of France. He is well acquainted with the system of the Military Schools, having had relatives at each, and two of his present pupils are destined for Woolwich. Terms for 15 entirely guineas, of that age, eighty. References to heads of houses in Oxford, for Address Rev. Q. Q., care of Mr. Painter, 342, Strand. A pupil can be received for the vacancy.

PUTNEY COLLEGE.—Established for General and Scientific Education, including every Branch of Civil Engineering.
President—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G., K.T.
The Course embraces Mathematics—Mechanics Physics—Chemistry—Geology—Civil Engineering—Machinery—Drawing in all its Branches—French and German Languages, and Literature.
Application for admission to be addressed to the Committee of Management, College Putney, where every information may be obtained.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Berners-street, Golden square. Private Lessons at all hours to ladies and gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and expedition. An evening academy on Mondays and Fridays. A juvenile academy on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lessons in the Valse à Deux Temps every day.—A card of terms may be had, on application as above. The ROOMS may be ENGAGED for PRIVATE PARTIES.

HOTEL BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, (SURREY SIDE).
FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN visiting the Metropolis will find THE OLD LEAPING BAR, in BLACKFRIARS ROAD, decidedly the most economical, central, and pleasantly situated in London.
Observe—the very moderate charges for Bed and Breakfast, only 1s. 6d. per week. Dinners from the Joint, as near as may be, 1s. 6d.: Choicest Wines, Spirits, &c., equally moderate.
Handsomely Furnished Private Rooms, a Suite of Apartments. GOOD STALING

W. S. HALE'S IMPROVED COMPOSITE CANDLES.—From the great experience he has attained in the manufacture of these Candles, and the constant attention he gives to every improvement, has brought them to a perfection not to be surpassed by those produced by any process at the expense of WAX and Sperm Candles, at less than half the price. They give a brilliant light. Do not require snuffing. They are less affected by heat, and may be put out without an extinguisher and without smell, the cotton not requiring cutting, and when so lighted do not gutter. All Candles made by W. S. HALE neither contain stearine or any other deleterious ingredient. Manufactory of IMPERIAL WAX CANDLES NIGHT MOCRAS, &c. Sold by nearly all dealers in Town and Country.
Office for Patents, 65, Chancery-lane, Dec. 7th, 1843.
Sir—In reply to your inquiry, as to whether there be any Patent for the making "COMPOSITE CANDLES," we beg to inform you that we have carefully examined the list of Patents granted since the year 1620, and do not find in the list of any patent for manufacturing Candles the words 'COMPOSITE CANDLES" mentioned
We remain, sir, your obedient servants,
To Mr. W. S. Hale NEWTON and SON.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bunnes-street). They are stocked in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 85, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry, and others about to set up a table, is respectfully invited to the above establishment, where are offered, at WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH only, the largest Assortment of General Furnishing IRONMONGERY, Tinned Copper, Iron, and best Tin Cooking Vessels, Stove Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons, Paper and Iron Tea trays, Tea-urns, Tea-pot Stands, Hot and Cold water and Shower Baths, Patent Lamps for Candles or Oil, &c., Table Cutlery, Sheffield Plate, &c., each article being marked in plain figures.

COFFEE.

	s.	d.
Good Common	0	9
Good Ceylon	1	0
Fine ditto	1	2
Finest ditto	1	4
Finest Java	1	6
Finest Cuba	1	8
Finest Mocha	2	0

G. T. MANSELL and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

TABLE CUTLERY at the Manufacturing Prices.—Be not deceived by parties selling Cast-iron Goods, as genuine, as they are GEORGE'S CUTLERY MANUFACTORY, 2, 3, Cheapside corner, Hosiers Lane, or 1, Park-terrace, Camden-town.
Ivory Table Knives, 7s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, 5s. per doz.; Carvers, per pair, 6s. 6d.
N.B. Several thousand Second-hand Knives for sale or hire on very low terms.

"On ait ordonné de la rhubarbe et du séne
Mais mon, j'ai la pour nous
Moyen plus doux."—SCARRON.

IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE: but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff is better. All you that cannot take all medicine; all mothers with sick children, who will not be scared to take what is to do them good: look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1½d.) of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS, which are a vegetable purgative without calomel, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Venders.

BRIGHT'S VEGETABLE CUSTARD COMPOUND, is now known for the table, patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry—the only article ever brought before the public for making custards without eggs. It has been received in the higher circles, and has been favoured with flattering testimony from the Mansion-house and the best taverns in the metropolis for its excellence, ease of preparation and varied usefulness.
Reform Club, 8th Dec. 1843.
Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that I have tried your newly invented "Custard Compound" with success on different days. In my work now in progress I shall give some of those receipts which will be very beneficial to society. I am, Your Obedient Servant,
A. SOYER.
John Bright, Esq., F. L. S., Brixton Hill.
Sold in canisters at 1s. and 2s. each, and in packets, each to make a pint, at 6d. per dozen. Manufactory, 9, Holland-street, North Brixton, and may be had of druggists, Italian warehousemen, confectioners, grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom, as well as of all agents appointed for the sale of Bright's Nutritious Farina for infants and invalids, and Bright's Sesame Breakfast Bar (eggs for persons of weak digestive power. Name are genuine unless signed by the proprietor, "John Bright." A specimen packet, to make two pints, will be forwarded free to any address, on the receipt of 1s., post-free, at the manufactory.

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1 do.	Crusted Port	1 do.
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Good delivered in all parts of town daily.		Country Orders, amounting to 40s, sent free to all parts of Great Britain.	

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GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.—STORMING OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

THE BESIEGERS ATTACKING THE OUTPOSTS

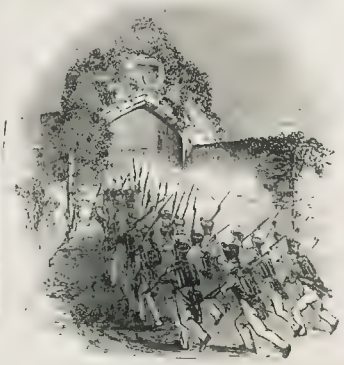
ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE OF CARISBROOKE

STORMING OF CARISBROOKE CASTLE

The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight and neighbouring towns have just witnessed one of the finest military displays that has taken place in the island for upwards of forty years—and it was then only excelled by the number of troops at that period, quartered in the island; at the time we allude to there were then 40,000, but on the present occasion there were only about 1200, consisting of the whole of the officers and soldiers of the several depôts stationed at Albany barracks, or, perhaps, better known by the name of Parkhurst, viz., of the 12th, 20th, 23d, 42d Highlanders, 71st, 91st, and 97th, together with the Rifle Brigade. In our 39th No. of the second volume, page 56, we gave a brief account of this relic of antiquity, also two engravings, being more particularly in reference to its having been the abode of the ill-fated monarch, King Charles I., who had been for some time confined a prisoner within the castle walls. We purpose now presenting our readers with a description of the building and the scene which animated those who were fortunate enough to be eye witnesses of the storming of the castle on the 28th ult.

Carisbrooke Castle is situate about a mile south-west of the town of Newport, and about six miles from Cowes, upon a lofty eminence overlooking the village of Carisbrooke. The most ancient part of the castle is that which stands on the west side, next the grand entrance, and forms an almost parallelogram, with the corners rounded off. Much of the buildings, undoubtedly, is the Norman era, and a small part on of it is probably Saxon. The "Keep" is situate on the north side of the fortress, and was built in 1262; this is upon the summit of an artificial mound, and is 60 feet in height, the ascent to which being by a flight of 81 steps. In the reign of Elizabeth, the castle, together with the whole of the buildings, was enclosed by a wall faced with stone, and defended by a deep moat, both of which still remain, though the former is much dilapidated. The whole space with in the centre occupies about twenty acres, and the entire circuit of the walls about three-quarters of a mile.

The site and locality were admirably adapted for a splendid display of military science, the approaches being very numerous, and consequently gave an excellent idea of the method of concentrating the forces at one given point. Accordingly, every arrangement was made for the storming of the castle, or rather to take it by assault, and that a sham fight, by the whole of the depôts, to the number of about 1200, should take place, and the country, to the extent of two miles, adjoining the castle, should be occupied by the troops.



THE BESIEGERS ENTERING THE CASTLE.

The day was peculiarly fine for the spectacle, being cool and dry. Every commanding hill or situation was occupied by splendid equipages containing the *élite* of the island, and many thousand spectators, clad in their gay costume, particularly the high road to Clatterford, as well as the lane above Mount Joy, the seat of the Misses Gunter.

About noon, the forces intended for the defence of the castle arrived on the ground. They consisted of the 12th and 20th depôts, with that of the 42nd Highlanders, whose tartans and plumes had a most superb effect. Having fetta borrah about half-past eleven o'clock, they marched up the way at New Village and halted at "Castle View," and were then told off into divisions to occupy the various defensive positions. A company of Highlanders were placed on the keep, which now displayed a white flag, while other troops were placed in various parts of the parapets of the castle. A reserve was formed in line on the brow of the hill, under cover of the south-west bastion and the round towers, forming the grand entrance to the castle. The outposts and reconnoitring party were also thrown out, and scouts and skirmishers were posted in all directions for defence. Everything being now prepared, the besiegers, or enemy, consisting of the 23rd, under the command of Captain Seymour, the 91st, under Captain Melvin, the 71st, under Captain Spiers, and the 97th, under Captain Campbell, together with the Rifle Brigade, were observed advancing in two divisions—one from the Newport-road, and the other from the Forest-road—the Sappers and Miners and the Rifle Brigade severally carrying with them scaling-ladders, planks for pontoons, &c. The attack commenced with the outposts; the first being made by a company of the 71st, on that occupied by a division of the 12th, at the corner of Gatcombe-road, and a smart fire was kept up for a considerable time. The firing on the outposts now became general, the besiegers having advanced in different points, and the first outpost being taken, a company of the 12th, at the sound of the bugle, retreated, under the protection of the fire of another defending party, who were secreted in an adjoining plantation placed there for the additional purpose of checking the advance of the enemy up a narrow defile, leading to the castle, which appeared to be stoutly defended during the greater part of the engagement; the Rifles forming a left wing, and firing with precision upon the flanks of the Highlanders, who were obliged to make a flank movement. Here they closed, and the 23rd were signally successful; the 42nd Highlanders, however, covering their retreat in gallant style; and, continuing to do so, were closely pursued by the 23rd—the latter being aided by some Rifles, and some skirmishers of the 97th—till they were ultimately driven from the hill into the highway, under a heavy fire from the left gabion of the castle. The 23rd continued to advance close upon the defenders in their retreat within the grand entrance, and, before the gates could be closed upon the besiegers, the gallant 23rd entered, and took possession of the portcullis. The rapid advance which followed was decisive.

The ammunition of the defenders being nearly expended, they were under the necessity of abandoning their posts to the enemy, who were now under the very walls of the castle. This attack was by far the most brilliant of the operations; but while all this was going on, an attack was simultaneously made at the north buttress by the 71st, who were then scaling the walls; this part was defended by a company of the 20th, who kept up an incessant fire under cover of the gallant 42nd from the keep. After a severe struggle, the 71st routed the outposts, and entered the castle by this route. At the same time the 97th and 71st attacked the east gate, which they stormed, after an apparently strong resistance by the defensive on the ramparts, and a most effective shower of musketry from the watch tower and embattlements. The rapidity and accuracy with which these movements were effected, attracted general admiration. Other movements now came up, and the besiegers made their way de[illegible] the keep, [illegible] of the castle; in the course of a few minutes the above flag was hauled down, and the "Union" hoisted in its stead. Peace being now proclaimed, they sent

[illegible]

whilst those who remained as the occupants of the castle, with their guests, upwards of 300 nobility and gentry, shortly afterwards sat down to a most sumptuous *déjeuné à la fourchette*, embracing every delicacy that heart could wish for, and which was served up in the banqueting-room of the castle, in splendid style, by the messman of the depôt battalion. In the evening the whole company tripped it on the light fantastic toe, to the tunes afforded them by the "Highland piper," aided by the assistance of a quadrille band.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 16, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 86.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

OUR CHRISTMAS GREETING.

The close of another year draws us into the good old custom of greeting our kind and tried friends with warm wishes for their happiness—with grateful thanks, too, for their proved goodwill towards ourselves.

When, upon the first page of the first number of this journal, we sanguinely mapped out to the public the plan which we had prepared for their approval, we used words of ambitious import and strong signification—words which told that we burned ardently to accomplish much good to promote improving impulses—to stimulate the whole frame, being, and genius of Art-Literature, and to make it plain, potent, and practical in the stirring world of news. We did not seek to out-bound the fair decorum of modesty, nor to found claims of presumption upon the generosity of public indulgence; but, still we ventured much in promise—for we had before us a broad and tempting field—and we did indicate how much might be sown in it by our own industry and enterprise, and how much might be gathered at the harvest, if the public would but come to reap. And come they did. The seed we dared to sow sprang up into lofty crops, which (witness our two splendid volumes of the world's history) were gathered into noble granaries. But the ground was tilled by society, and our large army of readers ploughed the furrows and farmed the soil. The public set its fiat of approval upon our project—emigrated into our new colony with simultaneous voice—laid the axe manfully to our forests of difficulties—cleared away the brushwood—raised structures of hope and promise joyously and fast—and anon the new settlement (for the Illustrated London News is now a permanent settlement beyond dispute) was not only populated, but cultivated, and dispensing its crops of produce to all quarters of the world.

And we are now plunged into the cordialities and congratulations of our second Christmas. Let us confess that we do not, cannot, meet the occasion without strong and earnest feelings of abounding joy—without heart-exultation, which we hope has no alloy of selfishness, nor any taint of the meanness of mere vanity in its pride. We do hope our thousands of ready friends will estimate fairly the honourable gladness which we really feel as we open our hearts to them at the close of another year, and in our old English anniversary of festivity and smiles; for, in proportion to our present honest and unrepressed elation would our disappointment have been bitter and grieving, if we did not think that the welcome awarded to us in thousands of happy homes was in some measure the reward of sound good achieved by us throughout the land. We will not, with any squeamish hypocrisy, throw away from us the glorious consciousness that, besides promoting the progress of literature and art, and elevating the whole character of public intelligence, we have defended religion, advocated poverty, and upheld the cause of virtue, charity, and love. In the early part of our career, we addressed the clergy of the empire—we told them one and all—in forwarding to each of them a copy of this journal—that there was a genuine and sincere ambition on the part of its proprietors and conductors to produce (aided on its march to popularity by the lure and fascination of illustrative attraction) a newspaper that, for the mature and the reasoning, should fulfil all the purposes of such an organ without partiality or prejudice; that for the young and thoughtless should fix landmarks of instruction, and sow germs of knowledge; that to the wealthy should administer with the *pabulum* of curiosity the richer luxuries of art; that to the poor should proudly award the undeviating earnestness of a solemn and sympathizing friendship; but that to all, and for all, and above all, should implant the purest principles of an enlightened morality in the universal breast—opposing all the bad elements which in some quarters have tended to deprave the press of the country, and seeking to displace them from the sanctuary of families by the advocacy of a holier philosophy, and a more untarnished creed. It was to such professions—not we trust all unfulfilled—that the clergy responded with a generous patronage, so that not only more than one-half of their entire body subscribed to the paper, but their recommendations and example in towns, villages, and hamlets, all over the land, fixed it in the English home—crowned it with domestic favour, and made it what it now assumes to be—for its respectability, its circulation, and its influences—*par excellence*, the Family Paper of the Week.

That clergy of all denominations should so have promoted the success of the Illustrated London News, is a practical security for its moral conduct, and the fair purity of its pictured page—that politicians of all parties should have awarded it an equal amount of patronage, destroys nothing of its influence, and should imply nothing of indecision in its tone. To assail the bad, and to promote the good, among all classes of our fellow subjects, has been our steady aim, and in that—which is the true secret of our strength and influence—we falter not a jot. If we uphold sound institutions—espouse order and respect the laws—do we therefore anchor in the bosom of aristocracy, and wink at the corruptions of the rich? No! but we have sounded the voice of independence in their mansions and palaces, and we have dragged the miserable poor within their gates; we have bade them grasp the hand of Charity, and pour out blessings and bounty from her lap. We have sought—for the poor man's sake—to strike at the root of every oppression, and nobles and judges and magistrates have met from us equally the censure which we deemed to be just. But, on the other hand, we have sought carefully to preserve the social balance, and to let no man fall. We have employed no levelling principles—no strength to pull down power that is good. Nobles, judges, magistrates, have had our praise (as well as blame), whenever their acts have been surrounded by the dignity of virtue; and none have honoured the position, and admired the graces of a lofty station, more than we. Nor have our advocacy of the interests of the poor, and our sincere desire to alleviate their misery, ever led us into false sympathies, or initiated a tone of revenge. We have never incited to disaffection, and our doctrine has been, not "the poor *against* the rich," but "the poor *for* the rich," and "the rich for the poor," and all for honesty, charity, religion, loyalty, love of country, and the brotherhood that binds mankind.

We are here only speaking of principles, and although we have laboured industriously, we are humbly conscious of the poor share which we have taken in working them out—against the vicious tendencies of party warfare and political strife.

But in our sphere we have succeeded, and although we must ever be ambitious to grow more powerful for good, yet we are well content and humbly grateful for the measure of prosperity which crowns the Illustrated London News; and we return heartily to the expression of that flowing happiness which fertilizes all the spirit with its sparkling joy, as we meet the smiles and kindness of uncounted thousands of readers, and bid them "Merry Christmas" with the familiarity of a growing friendship, and the sincerity of a confirmed esteem.

To all we say "God bless you," and believe that the wish which is here only recorded in our paper has an echo and emphasis in the hearts of those who direct the destinies of the Illustrated London News.

FAMILY OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, PRESENTED TO HER QUEEN, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

THE OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.

A party of nine natives of the wildernesses of America, are now in London, from the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, well illustrating the modes, costumes, and personal appearance of these wild denizens of the forest. The party consists of two aged chiefs, four young men (reputed warriors), two women, and one girl, ten years old.

A few days since Mr. Catlin, who seems to have taken charge of the party since their arrival, had the honour to present them to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Baron Knesebeck, and the Hon. C. A. Murray; all of whom seemed highly pleased with their wild appearance, and also with the several dances which they then gave; and his Royal Highness transmitted to them several valuable and appropriate presents.

On Wednesday last, by her Majesty's desire, they were conducted by Mr. Catlin, to Windsor Castle, where they were received into the presence of her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Household.

After his Royal Highness had shaken the hands of the chiefs and warriors, the old chief, who is 75 years old, advanced and addressed her Majesty in the following manner, as interpreted by Mr. Catlin:—

Great Mother—I have been very sorrowful since I left my home, but the Great Spirit has brought us all safe over the great waters, and my heart will now be glad that we can see your face. We are now happy.

These are all the words I have to say. My words are few, for I am not very well to-day. The other chief will tell you what I intended to say.

The war-chief then rose, and in a very energetic manner made the following speech, which was also literally interpreted to her Majesty.

Great Mother—The Great Spirit has been kind to us, your children, in protecting us on our long journey here. And we are now happy that we are allowed to see your face. It makes our hearts glad to see the faces of so many Saganashes (English) in this country, and all wearing such pleasant looks. We think the people here must be very happy.

Mother—We have been often told that there was a great fire in this country—that its light shone across the great water; and we see now where this great light arises. And we believe that it shines from this great wigwam to all the world.

Mother—We have seen many strange things since we came to this country. We see that your wigwams are large, and the light that is in them is bright. Our wigwams are small, and our light is not strong. We are not rich, but yet we have plenty of food to eat.

Mother—Myself and my friends here are your friends your children. We have used our weapons against your enemies. And for many years we have received liberal presents from this country, which have made us quite happy and comfortable in our wigwams.

Mother—The chief who has just spoken and myself have fought and bled by the side of the greatest warrior who ever lived—Tecumseh.

Mother—Our hearts are glad at what we have this day seen—that we have been allowed to see your face. And when we get home our words will be listened to in the councils of our nation.

This is all I have to say.

After this the war chief took into his hand his drum, or tambour, on which he commenced beating, and singing at the same time, which called his warriors on to their feet; and they then performed in succession, with all their wild and startling effect, the Medicine Dance, the Pipe Dance, and the War Dance, much to the apparent surprise as well as amazement of her Majesty. After which, through the Hon. Mr. Murray, Prince Albert "assured the chiefs of her Majesty's great gratification at the interview, also of her Majesty's friend-

ship for the Indians, and desire that they may have a safe and pleasant journey home to their native land, to their families and friends."

After this, the party of Indians partook of the refreshments prepared in an adjoining apartment, and returned in good cheer to London.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 19.

SPAIN.

The disgraceful affair of M. Olozaga has assumed a new feature, and it is more than probable that it will be hushed up. The Ministers, acting—so it is reported—under the advice of Count Bresson, the new French Ambassador, and who reached Madrid on the 7th, have made overtures to the Progressist party, to the effect that should they consent to the return of Christina to Spain, the accusation against M Olozaga would be abandoned. The Progressists refused: the Ministers now became alarmed, and their vacillating conduct caused many of their friends to waver against them. Espartero, it is said, is now on the frontiers of Portugal, the Queen at Barcelona. The committee is now formed and is composed of Messrs. Madoz, Lopez, Aylion, Moreno Lopez, and Cortezon, Progressists; and Mestre, Pasada and Pasey Oder, Moderates. Thus the Progressists have a great majority decidedly favourable to Olozaga. As a *contre coup*, the Ministers, on the 11th, sent M. Antonio Cortes to Paris, requesting Christina to cross the frontier without loss of time. Cortes is the gentleman who made a private interview with Christina, which does not take by the Ministers, contrary to their will. Her conduct, however, continues a secret—physicians are not let out—and even the Hotel de Castille remains in statu quo. Spain for the present, at least, presents a most melancholy picture of the times.

A very warm debate took place in the Congress on the 12th M Mendizabal de la Rua spoke against and M Olozaga in favour of the report. The latter, in part, very successfully refuted the charges brought against him. He said he had been forced into the step he had taken, and that he was ready to leave the Secretariat at the slightest intimation. He concluded, by stating, that he could not be considered responsible for the acts of the Regent, as he was not consulted on them. He was ready to submit to the decision of the Chamber, and to the trial, but he must protest against the report, as it was not in accordance with the Constitution. The debate was adjourned to the 13th, when M Olozaga commenced a long speech in support of the report

POLICE.

LOW STREET.—On Thursday, a highly-respectably dressed young woman, named *Jane Thornberry*, weeping bitterly, was charged, before Mr. Jardine, with robbing her aunt, Miss Jane Thornberry, a maiden lady, living at No. 186, High Holborn. The prisoner, while on a visit to her aunt, in November last, took away with her, on her return home to Manchester, a hundred yards of silk, a diamond ring, and a dress belonging to another lady. Sergeant Weston F 6 gave the charge at Manchester, and apprehended her; and at Messrs. Hall and Goodwin's, pawnbrokers, Derby, found the property pledged. The prisoner fainted away in the dock, on being committed to take her trial.

John Robinson, the man charged with uttering fictitious cheques, pretending they were from tradesmen who wished to be accommodated with change, was brought up, and fully committed for trial. We gave the particulars in our paper of last week.

CLERKENWELL.—*Joseph Pearson*, a half-starved miserable-looking man, who appeared to be suffering from bodily pain, was charged with shoplifting. It appeared from the evidence that, between two and three o'clock on the previous day, the prisoner went up to the window of Mr Lindner, a respectable pawnbroker, in North-place, Gray's Inn-lane, and suddenly snatched his hand through the centre pane of glass and pulled out a watch which was hanging on a rod. Mr. Lindner immediately ran out, the prisoner never attempted to slir, but as soon as Mr. Lindner made his appearance, he put the watch into his hand, saying, "I am starving, I want to be punished. I want to be made an example of, and to go to prison."—Mr Combe (to the prisoner): Where do you come from?—Prisoner: I am a native of Woolwich, and have been wandering about for several days looking for work, but could find none.—Mr. Combe: What do you say to the charge?—Prisoner: I did it on purpose: I was starving.—Mr. Lindner said the prisoner did not evince the least wish to escape, and he wished to have him summarily disposed of.—Mr. Combe said he had no power to dispose of it summarily, and should send him for trial.—Mr. Mallet (the clerk) humanely suggested that the prisoner should have some food, as he seemed to be in a state of ill. To this suggestion the worthy magistrate at once acceded

WORSHIP-STREET.—*John Lewis* and *William Fitch*, two dirty-looking men were charged, at this office, with the commission of a ruffianly assault on two police constables, and the latter with attempting to rescue a prisoner, and with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. The charge was fully proved, and they were sent to the House of Correction for one month.

LYMON-HALL.—Six medical students belonging to one of the Borough hospitals were charged with creating a disturbance, and assaulting the police.—Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning the defendants were apprehended to have walked into Three Crane-court, leading out of the Borough High-street, and created shouting and making use of most discordant noises. A witness living in the court, whose wife was very ill, went down and requested them to desist, but they paid no regard to him, and still continued hallooing and hoot ing. Serjeant Durrep, hearing the uproar, went into the court, and on remonstrating with the defendants, he was immediately attacked by one of the students who struck him in the face, and made his mouth and nose bleed. The serjeant was compelled to use his staff, and while he was being struck his assailant, whose face and head exhibited marks of punishment. The serjeant was then attacked by others of the defendants, and more policemen coming up, a general row took place, during which the defendants were all secured, and taken into custody. The charge was fully proved, and they were sent to the House of Correction for one month.

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MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor said, he wished it to be known to his fellow-citizens, that he had received several anonymous letters, informing him that, in consequence of the carelessness of many of the inhabitants, the footways were in a very slippery condition He had no doubt whatever upon the subject, and was most desirous of seeing the ordinance which the law enjoined done. If, therefore, his anonymous correspondents, instead of making written communications to him, would summon those who caused the nuisance to the Mansion-house, he should take care to inflict such penalties as would be likely to keep the streets in a safer state of things. He expected that, as the Lord Mayor himself could not personally interfere to cure the evil, the mint thus thrown out would be taken with all possible expedition.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—*Thomas Hester* was brought before Mr. Maltby, for final examination, on numerous charges of swindling. In addition to the cases on which the prisoner has been fully committed, the particulars of which we have already appeared, the following charges was brought forward:—Mr. Webber, saddle and harness-maker, Soho, said, the prisoner entered his shop a short time ago, and asked him if he knew Mr. Frederick Hodgson, of Wellington-street. He said, he did. Hickman had been a customer for some time; upon which prisoner replied, "Ah, Harry's a good sort of fellow. He found fault with my saddle the last time I went a hunting with him, and he gave me a new one, and I promised to call and get it furnish me with just such a one as I want." The prisoner ultimately fixed upon a bridle and saddle; but, on putting his hand in his pocket, said, he had no money, and proposed to sell prosecutor some potatoes, provender, &c. At the same time, a sample, saying that his carts came three times a week to Covent-garden market. Witness was ultimately induced by his plausible manner, to let him have the saddle and bridle, and very shortly afterwards he learned the prisoner was a swindler. Mr. Hickman said, he knew nothing to the prisoner's advantage. He had never hunted with the prisoner, nor had he given him the recommendation he spoken of.—The prisoner declined saying anything, and was then fully committed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH WHALER, AND MASSACRE OF THREE OF THE CREW.

For some time past much interest has been created at the east end of the metropolis, in consequence of the reported capture of the Sarah and Elizabeth by pirates and the partial massacre of the crew in Coffin's Bay, which we allude to state turns out to be too well founded, as appears by a statement furnished by Captain Billingham, the owner of the ill-fated ship, who has just arrived in this country.—The Sarah and Elizabeth was the property of Mr. Thomas Wyld, of Ratcliffe, and was about 300 tons. She sailed from Gravesend on the 24th April, 1841, and reached the bay on the 19th of May, when her cargo of sperm oil was 850 barrels. On the morning of the 22nd two boats, manned by eight men of the crew, were sent ashore for a supply of firewood and water, and shortly afterwards the captain espied five large prows bearing down upon his vessel; but the rest of the narrative we must give in his own words:—"Perceiving they were pirates, I directed the remainder of the crew to arm themselves. The muskets were got up and two boats' crew on the deck got ready, but, unfortunately, the men were unable to find the ball cartridges, and we were all placed in the greatest jeopardy for most of the pirates were armed with spears, guns, and other weapons. By this time the watering party were attacked by about thirty pirates, who were in two smaller prows. Seeing the approach of the pirates, some of the men commenced running along the beach, while the remainder were scuffling with their opponents. Observing the imminent danger in which those on board were placed, as the five prows, containing between 400 and 500 men, were fast closing on the ship, I ordered my men to launch the whale boats, and pull for their lives. Before many seconds had elapsed we left the ship. The natives pushed on their prows to overtake us, but luckily our whale boats were too swift a craft to be captured; still they showed some disposition to continue the chase, and fired a shot, which passed my mate's distance of boats length or feel. Seeing the utter impossibility of saving some of my crew who were on shore, I put in and succeeded in rescuing several of them, but the remainder were nowhere to be seen. There was no time to search for them, the pirates' boats being close on us, and we had not a moment to be putting out to sea, in the hope of gaining some assistance. In this we were exceedingly fortunate, for in less than half an hour we perceived a sail a few miles distant, and succeeded in coming up with her, and found her to be the Victoria, Captain Hardie, who immediately sent boats to communicate the intelligence to Captain Mathews, the Alert, and Captain Blake of the Pilot, which vessels were lying a short distance from the Victoria. The boats took place on the 24th, and the mode of retaking the Sarah and Elizabeth. It was determined to send all the men that could be spared from the three ships, and accordingly three boats in the charge of Captain Hardie, three under the charge of Captain Blake, followed by a cutter of the Alert, under the command of Mr. Grossmith, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Mardinson (Captain Martinson being ill), with two more boats in my charge (eleven in number, pressed into the mission. The three above-named ships lay sixteen miles from the unfortunate whaler: the weather, however, being fine, they gained rapidly towards the spot, smoke rising apparently from her deck. On arriving within a few miles of her we noticed a tremendous blaze, followed by a terrific explosion. This was conjectured to be the powder magazine which had blown up, which proved to be the case, for upon coming up to her we discovered that she was a wreck. On coming to search the unfortunate vessel, the

The events of the later years of his life must be tolerably familiar to every reader, but that life was a long one, and the incidents of the earlier portion of it may not be so well remembered. He arrived at the age of manhood when the outburst of military ardour that followed the attempts of the sovereigns of Europe to destroy the Republican Government of France was beginning to shake the thrones of the Old World; and he was destined to see his own country overwhelmed by the stream that

Rolled down empires in its flood.

France declared war against the Low Countries in 1793—the struggle of the prince and the people was unavailing; a Marshal of the Republican Army, the fierce Davoust, overran Holland—England made a vain, and, for herself, disastrous effort to expel the French from part of it; and, finally, a brother of the "setter up and puller down of kings" Louis Napoleon—wore the crown which was the inheritance of the House of Orange. Nothing is more certainly proved by history than the fact of how little either of individual skill or energy will make a reputation for a legitimate sovereign, yet William Frederick did not manifest even that little. In the years which elapsed between the failure of the struggle against France, till the contest was again renewed against Napoleon when Emperor, nothing was heard of him—it is true he was not then king, but he was the heir of a crown that might have been worth some effort; but he took no part in the great contest; he was the passive waiter upon those events which the alliance of the sovereigns, the diplomacy of Metternich, the almost insane personal ambition of Napoleon, and the utter prostration and exhaustion of France, worn out by feeding the war of twenty years, all brought about in his favour. We believe he was present at the battles of Jena and Wagram, but he never gave any proof of skill as a leader. The fall of Napoleon restored him to his kingdom; he was proclaimed on the 16th of March, 1815, and entered Brussels as Sovereign on the 5th of April following. From that time till 1830, he governed Holland and Belgium, and so ruled as to produce the utmost dissatisfaction among his Catholic subjects;—the Belgian provinces always had more attachment to France than to Holland, and the feeling was increased by

PORTRAIT OF THE EX-KING OF HOLLAND.

the somewhat intolerant measures of the Dutch King and Ministers. Dutch officers were alone employed and promoted in the army and the state; Dutch laws were imposed on a people that preferred their own; the use of the Dutch language enforced in the courts of law, among a people who did not understand it;—all measures marked by a combination of pride, weakness, and folly. Add to these causes of discontent, the fact that the King was also the greatest merchant of his kingdom, having a share in almost every manufacture, and a part in nearly all great commercial enterprises, promoting the commerce of the country, but doing it in such a manner that whoever might suffer, the coffers of the King were replenished, and we have a tolerable list of evils that might be tolerated for a long while, but would certainly not be borne for ever. The crisis came; the mine so ready to explode was fired by the musquetry of the "three days," that drove the Bourbons from Paris. In the same year William Frederick ceased to be the sovereign of Belgium; his sceptre passed from him, and "his heritage did another take." A far abler head than that of William Frederick now wears the crown once possessed by the line of Nassau.

Thenceforth he ruled Holland alone, and ruled it as he had done before, according to Dutch prejudices and modes of thinking and acting, so that the years passed in political quietude, if not in domestic peace. But it is said that love, the great master passion—the tenant of all hearts, and the leveller of all ranks—had found its way to the bosom of the phlegmatic king; the dreams of the money-making monarch were disturbed, and he thought less than of old of guilders and florins, of the price of the funds, and of ships to the east and west. He had become enamoured of the Countess d'Oultremont, and various rumours were circulated with respect to their connection. The most credible seemed to be that she was united to him by what is not uncommon among the royalties of the continent—a left-handed marriage. After a time, however, it was stated that his Majesty intended to make her legally his wife; this intention on his part excited the greatest dissatisfaction among his family and his people. But William Frederick was endowed with a considerable share of obstinacy, and took the extreme step, as some would consider it, of abdicating the throne, and retiring to a private station, rather than resign the lady to whom he had given his affections. This purpose he carried out in 1840, ten years after his expulsion from Belgium, and his son, known in England as the Prince of Orange, when an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the Princess Charlotte, succeeded him. From that time he lived in the most complete privacy, and perhaps with more happiness than he ever experienced on the throne His disposition was that of a quiet, worthy, plodding, money-making merchant, able to deal well enough with the details of business, but incapable of comprehending or giving effect to the more enlarged principles required in the ruler of a kingdom, and more especially of a kingdom in which the people are divided by different habits, languages and religions. He never ceased to consider the Belgians as rebels, and was as obstinate in this respect as in insisting on the offensive measures that made them so. He did not in any respect support the reputation of the house of Orange, which has given to Europe good diplomatists and generals in abundance, our William the Third was born. He died enormously rich, possessing a larger private fortune than any crowned head in Europe, with the exception perhaps of Louis Philippe; and the half of this mass of wealth he has left to the lady for whom he sacrificed a crown. Marc Anthony lost the world for Cleopatra, and was content to lose it; the sacrifice made by William Frederick was not so great, yet it was greater than most men would consent to. Who would have thought that the eloquent, the handsome, the passionate and profligate Triumvir of Rome would find an imitation on a small scale in the king of the most methodical, most dull, and most money-making of nations?

NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

As many of our readers, and, indeed, a majority of the public, must feel an interest in our colonies, and especially in that most interesting one of New South Wales, we are induced to place before them a view of the new Government House at Sydney, received by the last arrival from thence. How extraordinary has been the origin and progress of the truly English colony of New South Wales, is evinced by the mere fact that its foundation dates only from the year 1788, when some thousand British colonists or adventurers, with five head of horned cattle, seven horses, and twenty-nine sheep, settled there; and that, although 15,000 miles distant from the mother country, it has so vastly increased up to this present time, as to possess a chief city and suburbs containing nearly 30,000 people, besides large and small settlements throughout the country, 8,000,000 sheep; 1,000,000 cattle; 30,000 horses, and a very extensive import and export trade, chiefly with the mother country. It is to be regretted that this interesting colony has been for some time past, and continued to be by the last accounts, in a very depressed state, and for which various reasons have been assigned, but as the parent state has happily during the present year, been progressively emerging from the commercial and financial difficulties which had oppressed her for so long a period, it may reasonably be hoped that the improvement will extend to her colonies.

The foundation of the new Government House at Sydney was commenced in 1837, during the administration of Sir Richard Bourke. The plan and designs were furnished by E. Blore, Esq., architect, of London, and this magnificent structure has been brought to a satisfactory completion by the colonial architect, M. W. Lewis, Esq.

The main body of the building is 170 feet long, and 40 feet high; it is surmounted by a tower 20 feet square, and 20 feet high from its base, which carries a flag-staff of 50 feet in height. The interior of the walls is of brick, the exterior being of rubbed sandstone. The suite of reception rooms, when the folding-doors are thrown open, extend 105 feet, are 20 feet high, and elegantly furnished. The chimney-pieces are splendid specimens of colonial marble.

On the 24th of May last, the present governor, Sir George Gipps, opened this magnificent building with a ball and supper, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

JOCKOSOT.

...ned societies and literary circles of the metropolis and its ...ood are at present much interested in the private exhibi... ...nique member of that ill-fated section of the human ... "Indians" of North America. This individual, who ... the name of Jockosot—or the Walking Bear—has been brought to this country by William Wallace, an attaché of the American Embassy, and himself no ordinary subject of interest, as "a distinguished speaker and poet"—to endeavour to obtain, through the mediation of the United States Minister, the restitution of some territorial privileges to which the Indian considers his tribe to be entitled. We feel a pleasure, therefore, in giving him a wider publicity than he is likely to obtain through the exclusive media of scientific parties.

Jockosot, of the tribe of the Sacks and Foxes, was born in the state of Mississippi, and is now 35 years of age. His mother's name was Jocharna—the She Fox—while his father, who earned a bloody chieftainship by his successful wars against the Osages, was known by the more terrible appellative of Katuchasha THE BEAR. Their hopeful son—noble in gait and fleet of foot—was, from those regal qualities, dignified by the title of WALKING BEAR, a name by which he is still well known in his native haunts. On the death of the royal "Bear," Jockosot—having taken several scalps from the Pawnees—was deemed to possess sufficient cunning and prowess to permit his inheritance of the vacant tomahawk, and he was accordingly inaugurated chief of his martial tribe. In this savage pre-eminence he passed several seasons with credit to his skill as a hunter, and to his patriotism as a ruler of the people, who, notwithstanding centuries of oppression, have never yet in a single instance submitted to the yoke of slavery. About ten years since he removed with his tribe to an advantageous locality in the state of Missouri, and there the Sacks and Foxes still reside. In that and the adjacent states they are celebrated for strategie and valour, and for being the tribe to which the dreaded "Black Hawk" belonged. At present, in consequence of the battles with the white and hostile tribes, they are much reduced, and are so fast decreasing, that, from once numbering eight thousand, they may be expected in a few years to become extinct. We have learned that Mr. Wallace, after showing Jockosot to the Ethnological Society, will introduce him to the London public in the first of a series of lectures, which he intends to deliver on the United States of America. Our engraving exhibits two portraits of Jockosot—one as he sang to us a "death song," and the other in the performance of the war dance. When our sketches were shown to him, and it was explained they were for the "big paper," he, for the first time in his life, broke through the reserve and self possession of the Indian spirit, and expressed—*surprise*.

JOCKOSOT, THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEF.

NEWSPAPER LONDON NEWS

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY FETE AT CREWE.—THE TEA-ROOM.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—FETE AT CREWE.

The Crewe works of this important railway are situate at the angle of the junction of the three lines from Chester, Manchester, and Liverpool. About two years ago only the site could boast of but a few detached farm houses. The Company (and a few others) have imparted to it a very different aspect. Their own land—including the site of the works—is about 30 acres; and the whole is laid out in streets, and nearly covered with comfortable cottages in varied and distinctive styles uniform in the several streets. About twelve months ago the population was about 1000; it now amounts to double that number, of which about 1150 are families supported by the employment given by the Company, who own 250 of the cottages. The station-houses adjacent are handsome and commodious, and there are three fine bridges over the respective lines here meeting—the Chester-bridge (of three arches), the Liverpool-bridge, and the Crewe-bridge, over the general line southward, at the station. There are, also, schools, an assembly-room, committee-room for magistrates, &c. The Company have fitted up a portion of their buildings as a temporary Church of England, and have appointed their own chaplain. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the premises when we state that, including the interior yards, they have a frontage to the Liverpool line of 730 feet, and a width, at the broadest end (the form of the ground being in its general outline nearly a rectangled triangle), of about 500 feet. They cover, in fact, about seven acres. The whole of the buildings are of substantial brick work, with stone facings, and lay a claim to a degree of architectural neatness rarely found in structures of this class. The main rooms are of amazing extent. The "carriage manufactory" is 241 feet long by 74 feet wide. The "Engine, and Carriage, and under Repair Room," or "hospital," is 300 feet by 100 feet; the "Engine, in Steam Room," 140 by 84. The establishment, indeed (the Company having removed their works from Edge-hill and elsewhere to it, as the grand manufactory for the whole line), may, be said to be "the finest and most extensive railway workshop in the world."

Certain factories having been recently completed, the directors determined to give the superintendents, clerks, and workmen, as well as their wives, families, and acquaintances, a grand dinner, tea, and ball; and having fixed the most convenient day, preparations were made on a most extensive and liberal scale. The workmen received each four tickets of admission, so that they might invite their friends and acquaintances, (the females being admitted free to the tea and ball), the attendance was consequently very numerous—including not only the "beauty" of the village, but many of the farmers and their families for miles round the rapidly improving locality.

One of our engravings shows a general view of the railway station. The other illustration represents the tea and ball room. The latter was adorned with evergreens, some of them almost trees. Here, at one end, were seven rows of tables, handsomely laid out. The windows were filled in between with evergreens and roses. About one half was left open for the dance. At that end there was a painting of an immense landscape, representing a water-mill at work, with trees that assimilated with the green and tall *real* trees placed near them. There was also on one side a dense arbour, and a large orchestra covered with green cloth, 300 feet in length by 100 in breadth.

The dining room was 250 feet in length by 100 in breadth, and was profusely decorated with evergreens, drapery, and the Royal, and Liverpool, and Birmingham arms; there were spread five tables and two cross tables, at which about 500 of the workmen, their families, and friends, sat down to a substantial dinner at two o'clock.

The directors partook of refreshments in another part of the works, but immediately afterwards joined the general assemblage, and several of them addressed them.

The usual loyal toasts were given, and drank with enthusiastic demonstrations. "Prosperity and perpetuity to the Grand Junction Railway," was then proposed and received with thunders of applause. There were several other toasts given—as "The Chairman and Directors," "The Engineer," "Captain Huish and the other officers," "The Workmen," &c.

Towards five o'clock, the company retired to the tea-room, in which many of their friends from the neighbourhood had assembled. The spacious room was brilliantly lighted with gas, and large coloured railway lamps amongst the TREES and festoons of evergreens. The tea-tables were provided for the accommodation of 1200. Negus was also plentifully served. The tables scarcely occupied half of the room, the remaining space—an amazing extent—being left for the dance and promenade. There was a glorious concourse of "honest men and bonny lasses." The band, meantime, played a number of choice airs. Although there might be at times upwards of 1500 persons present, there was ample space for all throughout the whole evening. Several of the Directors and their families joined in the merry dance; and the Highland bagpipes finished off the ball with "The Campbells are Coming," and played in front of the assemblage when they retired.

While the dance was going on, the villagers and neighbours were entertained with a splendid exhibition of fire-works, provided at the expense of the Railway Company. Altogether, this was a joyful day. It was, in truth, a fascinating spectacle:—the young women—of whom there were large numbers—looked charmingly, and tripped admirably in country dances and quadrilles. All appeared to be delighted, and the whole *fête* will be long remembered; and, doubtless, stand recorded as one of the first remarkable events in the annals of the "juvenile city of Crewe."

THE RAILWAY STATION, CREWE.

DEATH OF LORD LYNEDOCH.

The month of December, 1843, proved fatal to one of the illustrious men who led our armies during the Peninsular war, and in the corresponding period of the present winter, another, and scarcely less distinguished, soldier has been "gathered to his fathers." Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, has paid the debt of nature. But though the corporeal portion of these great leaders must perish and disappear, the fame of their heroic deeds will be preserved and transmitted to the admiration of a remote posterity. When the existence of England as a nation shall cease to be remembered, their public services may be forgotten, but not until then. Amongst the most distinguished of the able and scientific soldiers who led the conquering armies of England from the Tagus to the Seine, was the venerable man whose death it is now our duty to record. His lordship expired on Monday night, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, at his town residence, Stratton-street, having for several days been very seriously and alarmingly indisposed.

The early life of this eminent man was that of a private country gentleman, but one whose mind had been cultivated in no ordinary degree. The classical attainments of his father, and the many elegant accomplishments of his mother were directed to the education of their son, who, owning to the death of both his elder brothers had become heir to the family estate. The judicious and careful education which he received, produced in him an extraordinary aptitude for study, and in his mind faculties early developed were fully matured by an extensive and long tour. He was born at Balgowan, Perthshire, in the year 1750. In 1774 his father died, and in the same year he married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, one of the three daughters of the ninth Lord Cathcart; and it is a remarkable fact that two other daughters of the same noble lord were married on the same day. Thus we find Mr. Graham apparently settled down for life in the quiet, unobtrusive, happy, condition of an independent country gentleman; and thus he continued in the enjoyment of great domestic felicity, surrounded by many estimable and attached friends, for a period of nearly twenty years. He had by this time attained the mature age of two and forty, and to all external seeming was one of the last men in the world likely to enter upon a military life.

In the year 1792, however, his domestic happiness was brought to a termination by the death of his wife, to whom he was most tenderly attached. The effect of this melancholy event proved sufficient almost to unsettle the mind of Mr. Graham, and his case adds one to the many instances that might be adduced, in which domestic calamities have procured for the state services of the highest order in the field and the cabinet. It may be said, that this change in his condition and prospects imparted almost a romantic character to the tenour of his life. His grief was so deep and lasting as greatly to injure his health, and he was recommended to travel, with a view of alleviating the one and restoring the other by change of scene and variety of objects. At Gibraltar, he fell into military society, and there he first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms.

Lord Hood was then about to sail for the south of France, and Mr. Graham had recently been a traveller in that country. He therefore gladly acceded to his proposition to accompany him as a volunteer. We accordingly find him, in the year 1793, landing with the British troops at Toulon, and serving as extra aide-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave (father to the present Marquis of Normanby), who was the general officer commanding-in-chief, and who marked by his particular thanks the zeal and able services of the elderly gentleman who had thus volunteered to be his aide-de-camp. He was always foremost in the attack, and on one occasion, at the head of a column, when a private soldier fell, Mr. Graham took up his musket and supplied his place in the front rank.

On returning to this country, he raised the first battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel Commandant on the 10th of February, 1794. This regiment formed part of the army under the command of Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings). It passed the summer of 1795 at Isle Dieu whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. On the 22nd of July, 1795, the rank of colonel in the army was conferred upon Mr. Graham.

PORTRAIT OF LORD LYNEDOCH.

At Gibraltar, he endured for a short time the idleness inseparable from garrison duty in so strong a place; but a continuance of such a life proved intolerable to him, and he therefore obtained permission to join the Austrian army. His connexion with that service continued during the summer of 1796, taking the opportunities which his position presented him of sending to the British government intelligence of the military operations and diplomatic measures adopted by the commanders and sovereigns of the continent. It is well known that his despatches at this period evinced, in a remarkable degree, the great talents and characteristic energy of the writer.

During the investment of the city of Mantua he was shut up there for some time with General Wurmser; but, incapable of continuing unemployed, he effected his escape under cover of night, though not without encountering great difficulties and imminent hazard.

Early in the year 1797, he returned to England; but, in the following autumn, joined his regiment at Gibraltar, whence he proceeded to the attack of Minorca with Sir Charles Stuart, who bestowed the warmest eulogiums on the skill and valour displayed by Colonel Graham.

Not long after this, the Colonel, with the local rank of Brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th Regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Brigadier-General Graham, aware of the prodigious strength of the place, resorted to a blockade, and the French held out till September, 1800, when after a resistance of two years' duration, the place surrendered. On the completion of this service, General Graham came home for a few months, and, again anxious for active service, proceeded to Egypt, but before his arrival that country had been completely conquered. He returned through Turkey, making some stay at Constantinople, and during the peace of Amiens resided for a short time at Paris. His active and enterprising spirit had now to endure a period of repose. In 1808, however, he proceeded with Sir John Moore to Sweden, where he availed himself of that opportunity to traverse the country in all directions. Shortly afterwards Sir John Moore was ordered to Spain, and General Graham served there during the whole campaign of 1808. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and appointed to command a division in the expedition to Malta, but having been attacked with fever, he was obliged to come home. In February, 1811, having been previously raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, he took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was then blockading Cadiz, an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa, the military details of which would much exceed the limits assignable to such an outline of Lord Lynedoch's brilliant career as it is now intended to present. The thanks of Parliament were voted to Lieutenant-General Graham and the brave force under his command, and never were thanks more nobly earned or bestowed in a manner more honourable to those who offered and those who received them. He was at that time a Member of the House of Commons, and in his place in Parliament he received the thanks of a nation's gratitude. In acknowledging the honour thus conferred on him General Graham spoke as follows:—"I have formerly often heard you, Sir, eloquently and impressively deliver the thanks of the house to officers present, and never without an anxious wish that I might one day receive this most enviable mark of my country's regard. This honest ambition is now fully gratified, and I am more than ever bound to try to merit the good opinion of the house."

Barossa was to Lord Lynedoch what Almarez was to Lord Hill, and Albuera to Lord Beresford. Eclipsed and out-numbered as these victories had been by those which the great Duke achieved, they still were to the commanders who led our forces on those memorable occasions the greatest events of their lives, and the sources of their most signal triumphs.

After this series of events, General Graham joined the army under the Duke of Wellington, but from ill-health was obliged to revisit England for a short period. Early in 1813, however, he returned to the Peninsula, and commanded the left wing of the British army at the ever-memorable battle of Vittoria. Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Lord Colchester, in alluding to General Graham's distinguished career at this period, stated that it was "[illegible]

never to be mentioned in our military annals without the strongest expression of respect and admiration;" and Mr. Sheridan, speaking of the various encomiums, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said, "I have known him, in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Allusion to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna—in which, Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed—he continued, "In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser, in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation."

Very little more now remains to be said concerning our subject of his career. He commanded the army employed in the memorable siege of the town and Baltic of St. Sebastian. His commission also the left wing of the British army at the passage of the Bidassoa, and soon after, in consequence of ill health, he was obliged to resign his command to Sir John Hope. In 1811 he was appointed to a command in Holland, and on the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom the same year he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage, having previously been created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and subsequently a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was likewise a Knight of the Tower and Sword in Portugal.

For many years he represented his native county in Parliament; and he had, therefore, the gratification, as already stated, of seeing several Dukes of the House of Commons in his place as a member. In 1841, he received the rank of General; and the Government of Barbadoes Lines.

As we observed that the habitudes of age began to accumulate, he left London round the climate of Italy better calculated to sustain his declining energies than the atmosphere and temperature of his own country; he, therefore, spent much time on the Continent; but, on a recent occasion, no anxious was he to manifest his sense of loyalty and his personal attachment to the Queen, that, when her Majesty visited Scotland, he came home from Switzerland, for the express purpose of paying his duty to her Majesty in the metropolis of his native land.

There are few pursuits which so much demand the enterprise, energy, and valour of youth, as the profession of arms; and few commanders attain eminence except those who have the good fortune to do so at an early period of life. With respect to Lord Lynedoch, however, it is a curious fact that the Duke of Wellington fought his last battle at an earlier period of his than that in which Lord Lynedoch finished his maiden sword. It is also not unworthy of remark, that we are now accustomed to regard our noble subject as presenting his figure to a surprisingly advanced age, when, in fact, the subject of this memoir was old enough to have been the father of his sire.

We regret to state that the illustrious old soldier is extinct. He leaves behind him no descendants to be emulators of his example, or to derive honour from his name.

The family from which he is descended is known of that from which the Dukes of Montrose trace their origin. His father was Thomas Graham, of Balgowan, and his mother was Christian Stirling, daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun. He was born, as already stated, in the year 1748, consequently he has survived several sovereigns, commanded in battle those who will be held in honoured remembrance, when loyalty is considered to be a virtue or military renown a passport to fame.—*Abridged from the Times.*

The annexed portrait is from the celebrated painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, Dec. 24th.—Fourth Sunday in Advent.
MONDAY, 25th.—Christmas Day.
TUESDAY, 26th.—St. Stephen
WEDNESDAY, 27th.—St. John the Evangelist.
THURSDAY, 28th.—Innocents.
FRIDAY, 29th.—St. Thomas à Becket
SATURDAY, 30th.—Boyd died, 1601

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending December 30.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
1 50 2 15	2 40 3 5	3 30 3 55	4 20 4 45	5 10 5 35	6 0 6 25

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. R. S.*—*Our correspondent may remit in the manner he proposes, and the papers will be forwarded in one cover by return of post to whatever address he desires. The population of the parish of East Retford is correctly stated in our list, according to the Parliamentary Return. The parish of Faskerton, in the county of Lincoln, is correctly given in our list: there is another place called Faskerton, a township containing 402 inhabitants, in the county of Nottingham, the population of which is included with Bolleston parish, in which it is situate. Leyenstone hamlet, in Essex, contains 1484 inhabitants, as in like manner included in the return for the parish of Low Leyton.*

"*Miss H. C.*"—*Our best thanks are due to this lady for her attentive communication, which we have noticed under its proper head.*

"*R. R.*," *Sunderland.*—*The compiler of the Census will answer our correspondent specially by letter.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin.*—*The population of the city of Glasgow and suburbs in 1831 was 202,426, and in 1841 274,933. The city of Dublin in 1831 contained 204,155 inhabitants, and in 1841, within the same limits, 232,331 inhabitants. The population of Dublin city and suburbs, within the district of the Metropolitan Police, in 1841, was 287,749.*

CENSUS LITERATI.—*The population of the parish of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, should have been stated in our list 6064 inhabitants. Omitted in list:—Amberley, Sussex, pop. 723: Retford, Notts. pop. 3c.; Tamworth, Gloucester, pop. 362, Helston, town, Cornwall, pop. 3381.*

The Kirkwhan Temperance Institute shall appear.

"*B. F. H.*" *may probably obtain the information he requires of Mr. Bagster, Paternoster-row.*

"*W. D.*"—*Due announcement will be given.*

"*A Young Reader,*" *Cumberland, should apply to the editor of the "Mechanics' Magazine."*

"*R. D., Matlock.*—*We have not room at present for the engraving.*

"*H. S., Norwich.*—*We shall peruse the London magistrates from time to time.*

"*V. V. X.*"—*The "new edition" shall appear*

"*Latimer.*—*Notheb*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hull.*—*2000 per cent on the 3s*

"*W. E.*," *Barnstaple.*—*I [illegible] secretary of the New Royal Exchange is Mr. Tite; the builders, Messrs. Peto and Grissel.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin.*—*[illegible] Dublin, to assist*

"*A Friend to the Poor.*"—*We shall [illegible] the case the*

"*J. B.,*" *Maberdy-road.*—*You did write to the Admiralty, Charing-cross.*

"*R. H. C.,*" *City, is thanked for the suggestion, which shall be attended to.*

"*Odd-Fellow.*"—*Thanks.*

"*Parlez Cork.*"—*We have not room.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Castlebar, Connaught.*—*The season is over*

"*J. M.,*" *Aberystwith.*—*The Grand has been twice forwarded.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Richmond Harbour.*—*We do not know any artist with the initials H. K. H.*

"*Josephus W.,*" *Kingsland-road, is one of several subscribers who have approved of our announcement of the silent system of imprisonment.*

"*S. L.*—*We will endeavour to profit by his suggestions.*

"*Constant Reader*"—*the error was restored in transferring.*

"*N. R.*"—*The subject suggested will not suit.*

"*Gathering.*"—*The subject was drawn by an artist who has several times witnessed the spectacle*

"*A British Sportsman.*"—*We have ever denounced the brutal exhibition called cock-fighting, and shall continue to do so*

"*G. R.,*" *Pentonville.*—*We agree with our correspondent that the Gresham lectures are delivered at an inconvenient hour.*

"*A. Z.,*" *Chippenham, is thanked; but we have no room.*

The Elm Arch reached us too late; but the sketcher is thanked

"*Countries*" *should recollect that the event is worthy of historical record.*

"*J. K.*"—*See future numbers.*

"*W. H.,*" *Macclesfield.*—*To reply to our correspondent's questions is inconsistent in a newspaper.*

"*W. F. H.,*" *Essex.*—*The sketches of the pigs arrived too late, the interest has passed.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The prizes are awarded at the King-street Bazaar.*

"*A Magistrate,*" *Weymouth.*—*We consider that the publication of our correspondent's letter would serve the cause he attacks*

"*A. J. S.*"—*The fineness of the season is against our correspondent's hints.*—"*Zero.*"

"*Allan.*"—"*The Poet's Adieu*" *will not suit*

"*H. B. W.*"—*Whitworth's sweeping cart, which we have already engraved, is, we think, far superior to that by our correspondent.*

"*H. A.*"—*Compliance with his wish would bring too many applications from establishments similar to our correspondent's.*

"*H. P. C.*"—*We do not answer questions as to the age of ladies.*

"*G. L. B.,*" *Birmingham.*—*The song does not reach our standard.*

"*E. B.*"—*Any back numbers may be had of the publisher. We have no time to look over acts of Parliament.*

"*A Politician*" *has overlooked.*—"*We do not remember to have seen the work in question.*

"*J. C.,*" *Leek.*—*Inaccurate*

"*L. W., Ruthen.*—*We cannot recommend any society of the description referred to.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Derby.*—*The opportunity has passed.*

"*J. K.,*" *121, New Bond-street.*—*The same reply as the preceding.*

"*Annette.*"—*We scarcely know. From the report of the 7th game, we perceive that M. St. Amant had won five games to Mr. Staunton's ten.*

"*F. F.*"—*See any good work on angling.*

"*E. M. N.*"—*Write to the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry, London. The Long Annuities are annual payments by Government, which will expire in 1860.*

The same reply to another communication without a signature.

"*J. H. L.,*" *Manchester.*—*The address is 16, Wellington-terrace, St. John's Wood.*

"*A. V.,*" *Northam.*—*The letter will not suit.*

"*An Admirer,*" *Monmouth.*—*The crew will appear in connexion with the next match.*

"*Alpheus Tar*" *shall not [illegible] again.*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The Fashions will in future appear on the last Saturday of each month, and present the costumes for the ensuing month.*

"*A New Subscriber,*" *Leighton, may deduct the expenses he mentions from his account.*

"*J. O.*"—*The engraving of the new Welsh church shall appear.*

"*H. E.*"—"*W. C. H.*"—*Delightful*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Leeds, is thanked for the hint.*

"*J. G.,*" *Sheerness.*—*Any original sketches will be acceptable.*

"*A Subscriber's letter is too complimentary to ourselves for insertion.*

"*W. C. S.,*" *Kirriemuir.*—*Your correspondent favour us with a sketch!*

"*L. P. D.*"—*The back numbers are the same price as the current one.*

"*H. C.,*" *Watton, Norfolk.*—*Norwich.*

"*F. R.*"—*We cannot undertake to receive the subscription liberally proferred by our correspondent*

"*Cuca*" *should consult the Oxford and Cambridge University calendars.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Dublin.*—*No; the Unsworth engraving will be given in due course.*

Chesterfield Spire.—A correspondent sends the following extract from "Ford's History of Chesterfield, 1839:"—"By measurement, in January, 1816, the ball on which the weathercock is fixed was found to lean towards the south six feet from the perpendicular of its base, and four feet four inches out of perpendicular towards the west. Nearly at the top of this spire are leaden doors, which open to a vast prospect. On a bright sunny morning in 1839, I was looking out of the door which opens to the north, and the bulging of the spire about midway was as great as to hide the tower on which it was erected; and on the south side I could count the layers of lead to the bottom, besides appearing to be suspended over a precipice, which a plumb-line would prove was over the roof of the body of the church."

CHESS.—"*Clericus*" *and* "*A. B.*"—*Received.*

"*A. B.*" *will be happy to play a friendly game at chess, by correspondence. Address A. B., Post-Office, Mahill, Ireland.*

"*A Chessite.*"—*We cannot take upon ourselves to say.*

"*H. Hinchliff.*"—*Will you send the solution.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.

CHRISTMAS.

I.

A Christmas song—a Christmas song
That shall not be sung alone,
For rich and poor—for the Altar pure,
The good Church and the Throne!
For the Judge's Court and the College hall,
And the Bar with burly brow,
Noble and Peasant—Man and Child,
The sail—the loom the plough!
For the soldier brave—for the son of the wave,
With the British flag unfurl'd,
A Christmas song—a Christmas song
For all the living world!

II.

A Christmas song for the beautiful Queen,
Star of a loyal love,
A priceless Crown and a peerless brow
And a heart warmed from above!
Daughter, and mother, and wife,
With the flowers of virtue fair,
That garland the bosoms of common life
Royally blooming there!
Happiness cling to her soul!
Joy laugh out in her tone!
And ring loud and long a Christmas song
For the Lady of the Throne!

III

A hymn for the glorious Church!
A sacred strain and slow,
Whose music there, with the breath of prayer,
Shall Heavenward seem to go!
The incense of hope and faith
From the Christian's spirit-shrine,
Rising on holy wings above
With a melody divine!
A hymn for the Christmas-day,
A blessing amid its mirth,
And pæans of praise let myriads raise
In the song of the Saviour's birth.

IV

A Christmas song for the judge
With justice in his soul,
That hath ever a thought of God above
As he wieldeth his Earth-controul;
That looketh nor left nor right,
But still to the truth inclines,
And marketh his course with a wisdom bright
That chasteneth while it shines!
A holiday song for the Bench and Bar,
When duty is o'er and done.
And may Christmas be a time of glee
To gladden them every one!

V.

A Christmas song for the Peer—
With joy may his castles ring,
Giving away with a generous cheer
Whatever his lands may bring!
Food that hath wax-ed fat
Wine that hath long grown old—
With glowing ale from a wassail vat,
And wool for the poor and cold!
A Christmas carol for all such Lords—
And may good warm hearts be gay:
Be blessings spread on the path they tread
On every Christmas-day!

VI.

A Christmas song from the Peasant's lip,
To tell of a happy lot—
And that labour has won, by snow and by sun,
Peace for his lowly cot.
That his wife is glad within,
His children there break bread—
That logs are ablaze on his rugged hearth
And the fire is not dead!
The Peasant's Christmas song,
Merry, and clear, and shrill—
Oh I love to hear it, wild and sweet,
Come trillingly o'er the hill!

VII.

A Christmas song for the rich
Of every thriving trade;
Oh! blessings round bring every pound
That honesty hath made!
If once they wanted lest the tide
Of Fate should change again—
May they remember those who now
Are poor as they were then!
Charity warmeth the heart,
And maketh it leap and bound.
Then a Christmas song for the wealthy throng
Who still in her train are found.

VIII.

A Christmas song for the poor—
May light fall on their life,
And Want lose all its bitterness
And Sorrow all its strife!
May Hunger go with Cold and Woe,
Food bid starvation die!
Clothes warm—and beds grow under them
Where resting limbs may lie!
A Christmas song from every voice,
With music that can *pray*;
God, Man and Mercy to relieve
Their wretchedness away!

IX.

A Christmas song for the loom—
Oh! work it not all for gain,
But set it to spinning of mortal joys,
And not to the woof of pain!
A Christmas song for the plough,
Gladfully be it sped,
Furrowing well in the hill and dell
The furrows that bring us bread!
A song for the commerce-wing,
That fluttereth to the gale.
Ay! a Christmas song while the lungs are strong,
For the loom, the plough, and the sail.

X.

A Christmas song for the gallant troops
Who wield our country's glaive,
Brothers in arms of hero tars,
Whose home is on the wave.
A Christmas toast from England's soul
To music warm and wild—
"The Nelsons and the Wellingtons,"
Who made Her Victory's child!
A Christmas song for all the lads
Who on her missions roam;
God bless them, be they where they will,
God speed them safely home!

XI.

A Christmas song—a Christmas song
That shall not be sung alone,
For rich and poor—for the Altar pure,
The good Church and the Throne!
For the Judge's Court and the College hall
And the Bar with burly brow,
Noble and Peasant—Man and Child,
The sail—the loom—the plough.
For the soldier brave—for the son of the wave,
With his British flag unfurl'd,
A Christmas song—a Christmas song
For all the living world!

We often hear of the "strong arm of the law;" we sometimes see it in operation, especially against the crime of poverty, in the "move on" of the burly policeman to the famine stricken wretch who has no alternative but punishment in a prison or starvation out of it. But the strength that resides in the "arm of the law" is something like the "equality" which all men are said to possess in its "eye;" it is greatly modified by circumstances; it is strong only in the inverse ratio to the resistance that can be offered to it. Exceedingly powerful against the weak it is exceedingly weak against the powerful.

Ever since the lamentable tragedy of the Camden Town duel, the community has been kept in a state of uncertainty by the conflicting reports as to whether Lieutenant Munro would surrender to take his trial for murder or not, the verdict of a coroner's jury being registered against him. He fled from justice; that was to be expected; most men in his dreadful position do so. But the remarkable feature is that justice took no steps to follow him. As a soldier, twenty-four hours absence without leave was sufficient to subject him to punishment; yet months passed and there appeared to be no notice taken of it; he defied both the criminal and military law at once, and both with impunity! At last came a report that he would surrender, that he had landed at Hull for that purpose,—that he had paid a visit to his father on his way to the metropolis—and various other rumours, which proved that he was both in the country and that his movements were known to somebody. The days fixed the Attorney-General prepared—the jury summoned—and then it was announced that a fever had supervened and necessarily stopped the Majesty of British justice in its enquiry. No sort of proof was given, offered, or, which is rather strange, even asked for; all were satisfied with the assurance of a counsel.

Another session has passed, and there is "no surrender." But the person implicated is living and moving; apparently some of the papers are in his confidence, for they intimate one day that he certainly will take his trial; another day, that he probably will not, but that he will prefer going abroad again and entering, as a volunteer we presume, in the Prussian service. This was followed up by an announcement of the sale of his furniture and effects, as a preparatory step it is to be supposed to his departure. This has re-opened the whole question, for on Monday the Coroner of Middlesex formally interfered, and forbad the sale. But still the great question remains unsettled; will the object of the coroner's warrant condescend to be tried or will he not? The unaccountable part of the affair is, that it should be left to his free will and pleasure at all; what is the "strong arm of the law" about? Does not the warrant exist, and are there not abundance of policemen—detective and other—besides officers of old Bow-street experience, who, if reports are true, have hunted down criminals who exhausted the skill acquired by years of knavery in expedients for concealment? For the sake of the moral influence of the law generally, this farce—for it is absolutely becoming one—ought to be put an end to. Lieutenant Munro either is guilty or he is not; if public opinion will not condemn a man for murder who has deprived another of life, according to all the forms prescribed by the Code of Honour—let the acquittal be given, let the prisoner be discharged from the bar, and left with the crime on his conscience, to be expiated we trust by a life of Christian repentance. We are not vindictive, nor do we clamour for a punishment that the general feeling of society will not sanction. But we contend that this continued, almost insolent, defiance of the law, by an individual, ought to be stopped; it has a bad effect; there is a conviction widely felt that such forbearance would not be exercised for a moment towards a man in humble life, or of limited means. The glaring difference in the operation of the law towards the poor and weak, and the rich and

privileged classes of society, is placed in a still more glaring light. When a man in a sudden fit of uncontrollable passion slays his fellow—a crime which the law itself distinguishes from murder—or when he deprives another of his life by accident, such a defiance and contempt of the law is never heard of; in either case the criminal is subjected to the trial that justice demands. Why should that trial be suffered to be evaded now? Why should the laws of the land be made the playthings of an individual will? Why should the public be continually offended by announcements that are a disgrace to a country calling itself civilised, and boasting an expensive legal machinery? Is not one of all this tenderness and forbearance mean? Is it to be an understood thing that any man is to control the operation of the criminal code by his *ipse dixit*—I will be tried, or I will not? We have always thought that there was a way of enforcing obedience to the laws against any one, no matter what his station. Let Lieut. Munro leave the country—there seems no disposition to stop him—and become an exile, thus openly defeating the law; or let him be compelled to appear and abide the verdict of a jury of his countrymen; but at all events let there be an end to this trifling, from day to day and session to session, for it is producing a bad effect, and if permitted by the authorities will go far to sap the foundation of the laws, and bring the administration of justice into contempt.

THE MESMERIC MANIA.

It has been truly said that "man is an imitative animal, and makes strange use of his nature," and never was this fact more strikingly developed than during the past week, by a number of mesmeric exhibitions in various quarters of the metropolis, which in some of the cases have led to almost fatal results. What inducement people can have for indulging in epileptic fits we are quite at a loss to conjecture, but it appears that several pot-boys (a race of persons who, whether the objects be reticide or suicide, are equally ardent in the pursuit, and *au general*) have been making experiments which have led to consequences of a most dangerous nature. In one case, at Dunhill-row, the victim, an intelligent boy of 10 years, lost his eyesight, which has only finally returned by giving him a permanent squint. For some time not only his vision but his faculties were much obscured, and it was feared that complete mental fatuity would ensue. The unhappy youth was visited by Dr. Elliotson, who pronounced it a case of cross-mesmerism.

Another case occurred at the Royal Oak, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green-road, on Tuesday last. The circumstances related upon the subject of "mesmerism," when a gentleman present (Mr. Elisha Harvey, of no. 7, Ramsay-street), who has attended several lectures upon that *science*, offered for a trifling wager to send any person then present into a "mesmeric sleep;" upon which the pot-boy, a fine active intelligent youth, about 18 years of age, expressed a wish to be "mesmerised," and his wish was complied with. After a few minutes the lad's legs and arms began to stiffen, the muscles of the throat to be peared swell, and he gave expression to a low moaning noise expressive of great pain. After a lapse of about an hour the party became alarmed, and a medical gentleman (Mr. Vandenberg) was sent for; but notwithstanding every attention has been paid to him up to the present time, he has remained in the same state. Several other medical gentlemen have since seen the lad, but none seem to be aware what course to pursue with respect to him.

A third case occurred at Hertford, in which an apprentice named Cook was "mesmerised" by his master's son, and remained in a state of torpor for several days. It is remarkable that during the influence of the coma, this boy appeared gifted with the faculty generally denominated *clear-sentience*. Although he never had visited the Female Hall, at Greenwich, nor the exhibition of Madame Tussaud, in Baker-street, Portman-square, during the time he was mesmerised he accurately described the interior of both these exhibitions; and the accuracy of his detail of them was truly surprising. On Tuesday last several medical gentlemen called to see him. One looked fixedly at the lad, and after conversing for a few minutes with him, the symptoms of sleep returned, and he fell upon the sofa in a paroxysmic manner, and remained in that state without rigidity. In this state he did not long continue, his natural state returning directly after the surgeon had left the room. He expresses a strong desire to be mesmerised again by Mr. Taylor, the inventor of this mesmerism, at Deptford, and his master, acting upon the advice of Dr. Elliotson, will permit the lad's wishes in this respect to be gratified, if the police do not interfere in the meantime. What is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals about?

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the whole of the Court, attended divine service within the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Courtenay officiated, and preached from the 1st chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, the 28th verse. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the parish church. On Saturday his Royal Highness Prince Albert was riding out, when he terminated to present to his Royal Highness a petition. The Prince directed it to be given to his Equerry in attendance.

MONDAY.—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather the royal family were not taken out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert hunted with his harriers, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Bouverie, Mr Brand, and Mr. Anson. The royal party met at Sake-park, belonging to Mr. Granville Penn. Lord Melbourne, and Lord and Lady Beauvale took their departure from the Castle.

TUESDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their accustomed walking exercise in the royal pleasure grounds, and afterwards took exercise in the riding-school. The royal family did not leave the Castle to-day, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—After the usual walking exercise, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Lord Rivers, Mr. G. E. Anson, Mr. Brand, and Colonel Bouverie, went to enjoy the sport of shooting in the royal preserves. After good sport, the royal party returned to the Castle to lunch. The party of Ojibbeway Indians arrived at Windsor, conducted by Mr Catlin, and were presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The chief made a speech, in which he described the loyalty of his tribe, and the great gratification himself and his countrymen felt in beholding her Majesty. The party then performed several of their national dances, after whim they partook of some refreshment, and returned to town. Their costume was the grotesque dress of their country. The party consisted of seven—four men and three women. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, and many of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge.

Her Majesty's royal charities of 3s. each to upwards of 800 persons, aged from 60 to 100 years—many of whom are blind, disabled, paralysed, and lame; also, the Royal Gate Alms, of 13s. each, to 168 poor persons, so called from its having formerly been distributed at the gate of the Royal Palace at Whitehall, were paid on merly been distributed at the gate of the Royal Palace at Whitehall, were paid on Monday and Tuesday last, under the immediate orders of his Grace the Archbishop of York, as Lord High Almoner in the Sovereign, by Joseph Hanby, Esq., secretary and yeoman of the Almonry.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Her Royal Highness is so far recovered from her recent inspassition that no more bulletins of her Royal Highness's health will be issued, the Royal Duchess being considered convalescent.

BELVOIR CASTLE.—The accounts of the health of the Duke of Rutland are very unfavourable. His Grace's sufferings are principally in the right arm.

A large party of supporters of the Church will assemble this week at Woburn Abbey, for the purpose of settling turf matters

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.—His Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux, accompanied by his suite, arrived in Birmingham on Monday afternoon by the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway. His Royal Highness's arrival did not appear to have excited any popular interest. Dr. Wiseman, the Catholic bishop of the diocese, the Rev Dr. Weedall, and several Catholic priests were in attendance to receive the distinguished party, who, on their arrival, proceeded in carriages which were in waiting to Gaunt College. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the principal manufactories at Birmingham, and among others, the manufactory of Messrs. Gillott, pen-manufacturers; Mr. Winfield; the Messrs Elkington; Mr Gillott, the celebrated steel pen manufacturer; the Messrs. Sergeant; the Messrs. Mount; the Messrs. Bacchus; and the Proofhouse. He afterwards returned to Dudley House.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The contemplated matrimonial alliance between Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of Earl Delaware, and Mr. Francis Hastings Russell, eldest son of Lord George William Russell, is not expected to be solemnised until the second week in January. Lord Newport's marriage with the Hon. Miss Fermor-Hesketh will take place early in the new year.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—Monday being the *fête* day of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia his Excellency Baron Brunow and Baroness Brunow gave a sumptuous entertainment at Ashburnham-house to a circle of the leading Russian nobility, now sojourning in this capital, in celebration of the auspicious day.

M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister, arrived in Willington-crescent, from the Hague, on Sunday. His Excellency left on the day that the news of the death at Berlin, of his Majesty William Frederick, the late King of the Netherlands, was received at the Hague

The Queen Dowager was in danger of a serious accident last week, in driving from Gopsall-hall to Leicester. When the carriage containing Her Majesty was near Newbold-bridge two of the four horses were thrown upon their knees, and the post boy was precipitated several yards forward. One of the horses was so much wounded in the shoulder by the pole of the carriage, as to be unfit to proceed; and the post-boy's head was cut so severely that the blood flowed from it in large quantities.

The Earl of Cardigan arrived in Portman-square on Monday from the Cavalry Barracks, Dublin, and will remain in town until after the approaching trial, in which the noble earl is defendant.

APPROPRIATE REBUKE.—A Paris letter states, that at Lady Cowley's *soirée*, on Wednesday night last, occurred an incident which will make all the guests there laugh for months. The guests were a Mr. L——, who believing that none but a friend whom he addressed, was within hearing, said, 'and they call this a party! Why I never saw anything so dull in my life. It is not even as fashionable as one of those fine old-fashioned routs where the grooms are so intolerably hot.' Unfortunately, the noble hostess was standing near, and overheard them, and immediately said—'Mr. Lewis, there, [pointing to the ante-room] has a cooler room and beyond (the hall) one still cooler.' This prompt and significant rebuke and hint was felt, understood, and taken.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. CAPTAIN ROUS, M.P.—Intelligence was received in town during the week from Herdlesham Hall, Suffolk, that the Hon. Captain Rous, the hon. member for Westminster, met with a severe accident while out shooting with Lord Rendlesham in the morning of Tuesday, by the capsize of a gun of his lordship at the above seat. It appears, the hon. gentleman's gun burst, and that one of his hands was lacerated to a very considerable extent, so as to cause apprehension that it would be necessary to have it amputated. By the latest accounts we learn that the hon and gal ant gentleman has had his finger amputated, and in that respect is going on well; but we regret to add that it is feared he will lose the sight of one of his eyes.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Tuesday being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, the Lords and Commons met in the House, *pro formâ*, to hear the Royal Commission read for its further prorogation to Thursday, 1st of February, when, according to the Queen's proclamation, it will meet for the despatch of public business.

LIEUT. MUNRO AND THE CORONER FOR MIDDLESEX.—Some interest has been recently excited by an announcement that the furniture and effects belonging to Lieutenant Munro would be sold by auction, at his late residence in Brompton-square, on Monday, and the following days. At twelve o'clock, on Monday, the drawing-rooms of the house were filled by a very numerous and highly respectable assemblage of company, when considerable disappointment was occasioned by the entry of Mr. Wakley, the coroner for West Middlesex, accompanied by his son, and supported by Mr. Superintendent Lowry and Mr. Inspector Bardsley, with a body of officers of the D division of police. Mr. Wakley, it appeared, had not arrived at this time, but, from a few hurried remarks made by Mr Wakley, the company soon became aware that to his official capacity he forbade the auctioneer to proceed with the sale. Mr. Kirke's apparent having been explained to the coroner, that functionary left the house, and proceeded towards the residence of the auctioneer, in Brompton-row. The parties, however, overtook Mr. Kirke with which he had been served; but, in deference to the office which the party who had signed it held, he felt it most desirable to delay the intended auction until the highest legal opinion on the subject could be taken. Mr. Kirke subsequently had a conference with the brother of Lieutenant Munro, who accompanied Mr. Kirke to a solicitor; and it was understood that a notice will be shortly served on Mr Wakley of the intention of the parties to hold the sale, notwithstanding the coroner's

DISTRESS AT GRAVESEND.—On Friday night the Dublin Steam Navigation Company's steamer packet Royal William, Captain Swainson, arrived at her moorings off the Alderman-stairs, Lower Gravesend, having on board a full complement of the Alderman-stairs, Lower Gravesend, having on board a full complement of the London-bridge, with cargoes of various kinds. The Royal William left Dublin on Saturday morning in the metropolis on Tuesday and during the week brought very large quantities of geese, turkeys, hares, &c.

ST PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The reopening of what is called the speeches, by which the breaking-up of this seaool is preceded, took place on Tuesday. The senior pupils of the establishment pronounced them to an audience not numerous though it might be select. The principal scholars, as usual, were chiefly the sons of the parents and relations of those who play the principal parts, but are very dull times to mere au itors and to those who go to hear good specimens of elocution.

RESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, one of the Canons of Dauas have formed themselves into committees to visit and help such of the poor as are in distress from want of work. The reports of these committees are most harrowing. They discribe the families as unable to attend to divine worship, or look or work, in consequence of their not having clothes to cover their emaciated forms. About £100 has been already subscribed in aid of those objects of charity.

THE LUMLEY TROOP.—On Tuesday evening the annual winter dinner of this ancient and honourable body took place at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, when about seventy gentlemen, members of the Troop, sat down to a very recherché banquet, which was served up in a manner that did great credit to the taste and style of Mr Ireland, the cutter to the Troop. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed Sir J. Key, Bart., M.P., Alderman Wire, M.P., Mr. Moxon, of Broadstairs, Mr. Charles, My Harding, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Williams, Common Councilmen of the ward of Farringdon Without, &c. Col. Goodman presided, and on the occasion, and great, promoted the hilarity of the evening by his affability and close their shops at eight o clock during the winter months.

CORPORATION REFORM.—On Monday last a Court of Common Council was held for the purpose of proceeding to the adoption of a petition upon the report from the Committee on the Election Act of the 11th of George I., delivered in on the 9th of November, 1843, for the introduction of a bill into parliament for amending the said Act. The court was crowded from the commencement by aldermen and commoners, and the greatest interest was excited. Alderman Brown proposed an amendment (the original motion being, "That this Court do agree with the report delivered in their presence"—That it is the bounden duty of this Court to protect the freemen of the City of London in the full enjoyment of their elective franchise, as secured to them by law; and that to accomplish that object this Court do proceed to the adoption of a petition in the franchise without becoming free, would be a dereliction of such duty, and an act of great and manifest injustice to our constituents and fellow citizens; and that this Court do therefore resolve to apply to Parliament for a reform of evils, whether real or supp sed, in the municipal institutions of this City, unless it shall hereafter appear that the powers of the corporation are insufficient to effect all such reforms as are deemed necessary." Sir Peter Laurie seconded the amendment, and after a long discussion, in which Mr. Wise, at great length, defended the report, a division took place, when there appeared 113 in favour of the amendment, and fifty-seven against it, 54. This decision has the effect of throwing out the bill.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a quarterly general court of the proprietors of stock in this corporation was held at the India House pursuant to the terms of the charter. The chair was taken at the usual time by Mr. John Cotton, and the minutes of the last court were read. The Chairman acquainted the court that a letter had been received from the Board of Control, and the Earl of Ripon had replied that "additional papers relating to Scinde will be laid before the Court of Directors at the earliest period at which, in the judgment of the Governor-General, they can be prepared without inconvenience to the public interest." Mr. Poynder's motion, with regard to the annual payment of £9000 to the Temple of Juggernaut, was postponed until March, and the court adjourned.

CHEMISTRY TO ITALIAN BOYS IN LONDON.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the residence of the Rev. Dr J. D. Morris, Bedford-street, Bedford-row, in furtherance of a plan for establishing an institution for the care and protection of destitute Italian boys. The meeting was numerously attended by Italian and English gentlemen of influence, and several affecting statements were made, detailing various acts of gross cruelty, alleged to have been committed on young boys by their "masters." A committee was formed, and a resolution was adopted that a deputation should wait on Lords Ashley and Dudley Stuart, to solicit their patronage of the institution; and Lord Ashley has consented to preside on the occasion. A liberal subscription was then entered into, and the meeting separated.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL is, probably, the most ancient in the metropolis, having been founded towards the close of the eleventh century. The school-room is one of the most ancient portions of the precincts of the Abbey, in the Saxon style, and such as have been built by the Confessor is still to be seen in Rochester, and here Dunstar, and is there beneath is kept the standard-money. The school-room upper story; in the room beneath is kept the standard-money. The schoolroom was restored by Elizabeth; among its most illustrious scholars were Camden, Ben Jonson, Dr. Busby (pupils of the master), Dryden, Lord Rosebery, the actor Ben Jonson, Dr. Busby (pupils of the master), Dryden, Lord Rosebery, the actor Lord Mansfield, and Cowper. The walls of the school-room bear many autographs of eminent "boys;" and, in the library, is Dryden's autograph, on vellum, a piece of a form, glazed and ornamented with gold and diamonds! Every year, in December, classic plays are acted here by the scholars; last year, in No. 3 of our journal, we illustrated the performance of the *Adelphi* of Terence. Next year, we shall engrave the subject more in detail.

YOUNG IRELAND.—Mr. William Bridges, of the *New Zealand Journal*, lectured at the Egyptian Hall on Monday evening, proposing a scheme for establishing the relation of landlord and tenant on a wiser and more permanent basis, principally with the view of improving Ireland.

Braham gives a grand sacred concert this evening at the St. James's Theatre.

FIRE IN ST. JOHN-STREET ROAD.—On Thursday night last, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr Turner's floor-cloth manufactory, in St. John-street road, which, for a time, threatened the whole of the surrounding buildings the premises being completely enclosed by small tenements. The premises are entirely consumed, and indeed the same was the case about four years ago; we under stand they are insured, but whether for the full amount or not we could not ascertain.

ST. THOMAS'S DAY.—MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.—At a meeting of Farringdon Without, held at Farringdon Hall, in New Bridge-street, Old Bailey, for the election of Common Councilmen for the year ensuing. Sir James Duke, the Alderman of the Ward, who presided on the occasion, took his seat on the bench as a few minutes after eleven o'clock. The attendance of inhabitants was unusually thin The annual address from the Lord Mayor to the Aldermen, several acts of Common Council, and the returns of several free nets having been read by Mr Deputy Leaver, Sir James Duke, said, he hoped that he should have the support of the Christmas; but he now believed there would be a contest, and that all should have to sit there three days. (Laughter.)—He then begged to call upon all gentlemen present to give each other an impartial hearing, and in their speeches to confine themselves, as much as possible, to the business before them. (Hear) Mr. Harding, Mr. Prendergrast, Mr Samuel Wells, and Mr. Charles Wells were then proposed in addition to the seven names submitted by the various parochial authorities within the ward. After which, a poll was demanded, and appointed to take place on the following day. During yesterday the polling was carried on briskly, and at four o'clock the four lowest were Messrs. Burn, Skinner, Walker, and Wells.

LIME-STREET WARD.—A wardmote was held on Thursday morning for the election of a member of the Court of Common Council. The following were returned above ward, Alderman O Farrebrother presided. The following were returned members of the Court of Common Council for the ensuing year.—Messrs. Thomas Mitchell, R Corser, D. Cork, T. B. Simpson; the latter gentleman was elected in the room of Mr. Deputy Bate, resigned.

CORNHILL WARD.—A wardmote held on Thursday morning for the vestry [illegible] Peter Laurie, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Samuel Wells, and Mr. Charles Were returned for the ensuing year:—Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. Edward Harrison, Mr. Thomas Lund, Mr. John Carter, Mr. Richard Rundall, Mr. James Wardlow

Thus marked are new members

BISHOPSGATE WARD.—The same Common Councilmen are returned who filled the office last year.

QUEENHITHE.—The following are the gentlemen who have been returned members of the Court of Common Council for the year ensuing:—Mr. Deputy Lewis, Mr. Peter, Upton, Sykes, Acocks and Curtis.

PORTSOKEN WARD.—A wardmote was held same day in the school-room, Cock and Hoop-yard, Houndsditch.—Alderman Thomas Wood in the chair. The following gentlemen were proposed to serve as members for the ensuing year:—Mr. George Wright (deputy) Mr. William Christie, Mr. John Parker, Mr. Thomas Lowe, Mr. Samuel Jutsen, Mr. John Dowell, Mr. George M'Ensale, [illegible] Mr. George Parker. The first eight gentlemen were returned

WALBROOK WARD.—Thursday being St. Thomas's Day, a wardmote was held in the School Room, Walbrook, to elect Common Councilmen for the ward, for the year ensuing. At eleven o'clock Mr. Alderman Gibbs took the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting The usual preliminaries having been gone through, Mr. Alderman Gibbs said, their first duty was to elect six gentlemen to represent the ward in the Court of Common Council. A parishioner complained that the old members should join in the nomination, stating the votes of the inhabitants. Mr. Deputy Lake said, he was in a position. Mr. Wire: I did not know of that circular until one was put into my hands this morning. (Hear). The other candidates made a similar declaration. Mr. Woodward: I did it without the knowledge of any one [Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and hisses].—A Voice: It almost amounts to a fog gery. (Hear, hear). The names of Mr. I. Watkins, Mr. Ford Hall, Mr. David Wire, Mr. Edward Corder, Mr. William Dawson, and Mr. Thomas Rowley, the five new men, having been put in nomination, Mr. Wilson proposed Mr. W. Frederick Rock as a fit and proper person to represent the ward in the Court of Common Council. Mr. John Travers seconded the nomination of Mr Rock Mr. Alderman Gibbs then put the names of the candidates *seriatim*. Mr. Rock. Mr. Alderman Gibbs then put the names of the candidates *seriatim*. Mr. Rock. was elected by a show of hands. He said, he was it from his work to attend to address a few words to the meeting. He said, he was it from his work to attend to address a few words to the meeting. He said, he was it from his work to attend to address a few words to the meeting

HER MAJESTY'S POULTRY HOUSE, HOME PARK, WINDSOR

THE QUEEN'S POULTRY, WINDSOR.

A "good capon" and a "fatted cock" are, proverbially, the "graces" of the Christmas table; and, accordingly, the London markets have through the week teemed with the products of the country poultry-yards, and in many cases, such has been the demand, they have been overwhelmed with consignments from the French markets. The skins and hides of Leadenhall have fled before the "favourite article;" and even the umbrageous stalls of Covent-garden have, in one instance, assumed the *alias* of a poultry shop. The subject, since we are taught, "with reason," "to eat" as well as "to admire," is, therefore, a popular one. The ready-to-be-roasted chicken forms an apt prelude, and by forethought a very savoury one, to the profitable mysteries of the POULTRY-YARD; and, as we were some time since favoured by her Majesty with an inspection of her elegant new poultry-house and its unique collection of fowls, and were at the same time honoured with permission to make such sketches as might be necessary for their adequate illustration, we are tempted to anticipate the vernal season, when we had intended to publish them, and now, at a season when the "thrice crowing cock" himself is wearied in summoning his family to daylight, we have resolved to show to our readers a fair and seasonable picture of our gracious and nature-loving Queen, and of

The habitations and the little jo. s

of her winged favourites in the royal poultry yards of Windsor.

In a secluded nook on the boundaries of the Home Park, sheltered from the prevailing winds by stately clumps of elm trees, stands the HOME FARM—or the farm attached to Windsor Castle—the private farm of her Majesty. In this establishment, which was founded by George III., is situated the royal owl-house and poultry-yards, which we have engraved at the head of this article, but of which, notwithstanding their great interest, the public know nothing, save the mere fact of their existence. Here her Majesty, retiring from the fatigues of state, finds a grateful relief in the simple pursuits of a country life; and here, too, it may be, like Louis XVI. in the Jardin Anglaise of the Petite Trianon, she seeks the renovation of those higher powers which find their best, if not their only home, in nature, or its God. In cultivating the homely recreations of a farm, her Majesty has exhibited great industry and much good taste. The buildings and the farm routine which sufficed for the clumsy management of 1793, have been discovered by her Majesty to be totally unsuited to the more enlightened system of 1843, and hence, under the direction of her Majesty and Prince Albert, assisted by Major-General

HER MAJESTY'S COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.

Wemyss, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Rugall, her Majesty's intelligent and respected bailiff, an entire re-organization of the establishment has been determined, and is now in progress. In these pursuits, and in her continued prosecution of them, the Queen has, in our opinion, exhibited sound judgment and a healthy taste. There are some, we know, who would have the Queen to be "every inch a Queen"—even to the forsaking of her humanity. But, no! the Queen both thinks and acts after a very different fashion; and it has resulted that in all the royal arrangements of the present reign, there is to be found that love of neighbourhood, and that affectionate interest in the every day furniture of life, which is so truthfully depicted in the following lines of a Scottish poet; and in which, we may be allowed to say, we most heartily acquiesce:—

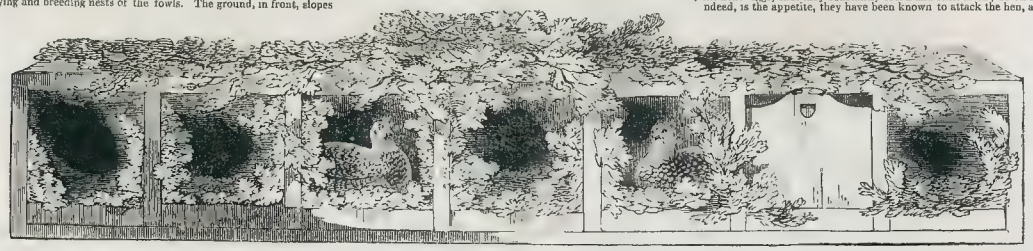
> I love the neighbourhood of man and beast:
> I would not place my stable out of sight.
> No! close behind my dwelling, it should form
> A fence, on one side, to my garden plot.
> What beauty equals shelter, in a clime
> Where wintry blasts with summer breezes blend,
> Chilling the day? How pleasant 'tis to hear
> Dreamier winds, amid surrounding trees,
> Raging aloud! How grateful 'tis to wake
> While raves the midnight storm, and hear the sound
> Of busy grinders at the well-filled rack;
> Or flapping wing and crow of chanticleer,
> Long ere the lingering morn; or bouncing flails,
> That tell the dawn is near! Pleasant the path
> By sunny garden wall, when all the fields
> Are chill and comfortless; or barn-yard spur,
> Where flocking birds, of various plume, and chirp
> Discordant, cluster on the leaning stack,
> From whence the thresher draws the rustling sheaves.

We may be allowed, then, to agree with her Majesty in thinking that the farm, the dairy, and even the kennel of the Home Park, are amongst the best embellishments of the royal domain of Windsor.

The fowl-house, designed and built by Messrs. Bedborough and Jenner, of Sheet-street, Windsor, is a semi-gothic building of simple and appropriate beauty. It consists, as our engraving shows, of a central pavilion, used for inspecting the fowls—crowned on the top by an elegant dove-cot, and on the sides, of wings capable of symmetric extension, in which are placed the model roosting houses, and laying and breeding nests of the fowls. The ground, in front, slopes

HER MAJESTY'S WHITE JAVA BANTAMS.

towards the park, and is enclosed and divided by light wire fences, into separate wards, for the "run" or daily exercise of the birds.



TIER OF NESTS IN HER MAJESTY'S FOWL-HOUSE.

by repeated pecks, to tear open the ovarium, and eat the shelles eggs. To subdue this extraordinary propensity, her Majesty's keeper gave the cocks, first a hard-boiled egg, and then a marble one to fight with, taking care at the same time to keep them from any access to a real egg. No sooner was this done, than an attack on the false egg was commenced, which lasted for weeks, till at last, wearied with their fruitless labour, they gradually gave up all notice of them, and with that abandonment, as was anticipated, they ceased from their accustomed destruction of the eggs, and have never been known to attack them since. Another remarkable propensity is found in their love of each other's blood. This exhibits itself during the moult, at which time they have been known to peck each other naked, and by plucking out the bulbs of the new-made feathers, to gratify their thirst, in squeezing the blood from the vessels at their base. But this destructive habit being a source of annoyance to her Majesty, has likewise been cured. The keeper, noticing that these birds were subject to great heat of skin, and that occasionally its surface became hard and tightened, bethought himself, that in such cases, the hard roots of the feather, being drawn by the tension into a situation more at right angles with the body than at other times, the action of them on the superficial muscles would become of an irritating and painful nature; and that perhaps the habit of the bird in pecking out the feathers was, after all, nothing more than a provision of nature to save the race from greater evils likely to accrue from a feverish action of the integuments. It then occurred to him, that if these birds were regularly washed in warm water, and their skins well moistened with pomatum, the trouble and its rough treatment would altogether cease. The experiment was tried, and their plumage has never since been disturbed.

It may have been inferred by a zoological reader, that these habits would be associated with a custom of *secret* laying on the part of the hen. The case is so. No hen is more secluded in her maternal instincts than the Java bantam. In the hour of her solicitude, she seeks the deepest retirement, and frequently, in her nest, covers herself entirely from sight. This habit has led to the accidental discovery of another very useful regulation in the management of the poultry-house. The laying nests at Windsor are composed of dry twigs of heather—the Erica tetralix of *our* heaths—and small brambles of hawthorn, covered over with the lichen ramiferinus—the white lichen of our hedges, barn-doors, and park palings. These materials, rubbed together by the motion and pressure of the hen, emitted a light powder, the produce of the crushed leaves; and this, finding its way, between the feathers, to the skin, was found to have the immediate effect of discharging the bird of every description of parasite. The Java bantam, which, in a greater degree than other fowl, used the conveniences of the nest, being then found to be the cleanest bird, the cause was, in a short while, attributed to the dust of the nest; and from that time forward all her Majesty's fowls were accommodated with the bed furniture we have described.

The Java bantams are wonderful layers; and in proper season their fondness for offspring is so strong, that on a trial of its capacity, a hen in her Majesty's possession, sat a period of nine weeks on three successive sets of eggs.

The remainder of her Majesty's fancy fowls consist chiefly of some splendid bantams of Sir John Sebright's breed, a cock of which—remarkable for his martial bearing—is a great favourite with Prince Albert; a fine collection of Scotch bantams, including some curious "crosses" with grouse birds; and several frizzle fowl, remarkable for their white, silky, hair-like feather, and their black skins.

JAMES WALTER, AND HER MAJESTY'S FAVOURITE PIGEONS.

The pigeons in her Majesty's dovecot call for no remark, save one of admiration at the cleanliness and very social disposition which they every one exhibit. They comprise the usual varieties of the Columbia livia; the C. tremula latecanda, of which there are several magnificent examples; the C. cucullata Jacobina; the black-hooded monk, one of which—a most graceful creature—is much attached to her Majesty, and is accustomed to acknowledge her gratuities by many elegant gambols: the C. gutturosa sububicunda; the C. turcira; and numerous beautiful specimens of the Roman crested, narrow-tailed shaker, tumbler, smiter, and tambour varieties.

The dove-cot, beyond the beauty of its form and situation, and the completeness of its fittings, is only remarkable for its linings of looking-glass. This is, we believe, a very novel addition to the comforts of a pigeon-house, but being found a very useful one, its permanent adoption has been determined. The pigeons stand for hours at the glass panels bowing and cooing to the reciprocating compliments of their own images, and seem to be vastly pleased with the extreme *polish* of their manners.

The feeder of this heterogeneous family—honest James Walter—demands a passing notice. To the chickens he is a most important personage; he is their vigilant guardian, protecting them from all enemies, their constant friend, supplying them with every necessary of life, and their faithful arbitrator, settling their quarrels, and in due accordance with gallinaceous law, adjudicating their disputes. He understands their language, their dispositions, their diseases; he knows their appetites, their hours of laying, and the little assistances required by the hens in the season of domestic anxiety. He knows, also, the difference between a red comb and a purple one—a fat fowl and a lean one, and he accordingly becomes, in due time, their unsparing executioner. Cleanly, careful, mild, patient, clever and attentive, his example commends itself to the emulation of the fowl-keepers of Britain. Our engraving represents him in the act of feeding her Majesty's favourites.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about to make considerable additions to this very interesting establishment.

Inside these wards, gravel walks, bordered by grass plats, lead to the entrances of the fowl house. In the proportions, distribution, and fittings of the apartments of this house, considerable knowledge of the habits, with a corresponding and most commendable regard to the conveniences of their graminivorous tenants, has been displayed; the chambers are spacious, airy, and of an equal and rather warm temperature, which accords with their original habits, and their nests are made as far as possible to resemble the dark bramble covered recesses of their original jungles. In this particular her Majesty has set a good example to the farmers of this country, who too often follow the false routine of their fathers, rather than consult the habits and obey the natural instincts of the animals about them.

Her Majesty's collection of fowls is very considerable, occupying half-a-dozen very extensive yards, several small fields, and numerous feeding-houses, laying-sheds, hospitals, winter courts, &c. It is, however, in the new fowl-house that the more rare and curious birds are kept, and to these—as the common sorts are well known—we shall confine our attention. The Cochin-China fowls claim the first consideration. These extraordinary birds are, as our group shows, of gigantic size, and in their proportions very nearly allied to the family of bustards, to which, in all probability, they are proximately related in fact, they have already acquired the name of the "ostrich fowl." In general colour they are of a rich glossy brown; tail black, and on the breast a horse-shoe marking of black: the comb cleanly and neatly formed, with shallow serrations; the wattles double. Two characters appear to be peculiar to them—one, the arrangement of the feathers on the back of the cock's neck, which are *turned upwards*; and the other, the form of the wing, which is jointed, to fold together, so that, on occasion, the bird may double up its posterior half and bring it forward between the anterior half and the body. The eggs are of a deep mahogany colour, and of a delicious flavour. These birds are very healthy, quiet, attached to home, and in every respect suited to the English climate. They are fed, like most of the other fowls, on a mixture of boiled rice, potatoes, and milk.

Next in interest are the Java bantams, of which her Majesty has twenty-eight beautiful specimens. These birds are perfectly white, but present no popular peculiarities of form or structure to call for description; their habits, however, are in some respects so singular as to demand especial notice. The cocks are so extremely fond of the hens' eggs, that they constantly break and suck them; so strong indeed, is the appetite, they have been known to attack the hen, and

THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.

THE CHRISTMAS WAITS.

The name waits is now applied only to those itinerant musicians who, in most of the large towns of England, go through the principal streets at night, for some time before Christmas, play two or three tunes, call the hour, then remove to a distance, where they go through the same ceremony, and so on, till four or five o'clock in the morning. For this nocturnal concert, the players expect a trifling gratuity from those whom they have serenaded.

Would-be-wits have often said these modern minstrels ought to be termed *waites*, from their disturbing many a midnight slumber; and with this, without knowing it, they panned "like truth." The word, which was formerly spelled *waighte* or *waighte*, is common to all the Teutonic languages (German, *wacht*; Dutch, *wagt*; Danish, *vagt*; Swedish, *vakt*;) and the root is the same as the Anglo-Saxon *wecgan*, to wake, and *wecian* (pronounced wakian), to watch, and the English *wake* and *watch*.

Others, however, derive the term from *waughtes*, or bauthoys; the signification being, after a time, transferred from the instrument to the performers themselves. Todd derives the name from *waits* nocturnal itinerant musicians. Beaumont and Fletcher, Bayles, on account of their waiting on masquerades, &c., or of *gait*, a watch; or from the French *guetter*, to watch; because, anciently, they kept a sort of watch all night. We give the several derivations, as the origin of the term has been much disputed. However this may be, the waighte, or wayte, was originally a minstrel watchman; and the Kings of England, as well as the mayors of large corporate cities and towns, seem to have employed them in preference to common watchmen. They were generally furnished with superb dresses, or splendid cloaks, for festivals. They were in the service of the court in the reign of Edward IV., and had their regular allowance of coals, candles bread, ale, &c. It is not improbable that the office of the king's cock-crower took its rise from these early watchmen, and formed a regular system of watching. At Exeter, waites were set up with a regular salary, in 1400; and although suppressed by the Puritans, were reinstated in 1660.

The Waits seem to have been always distinct from the common watch, which was confined the Dutch Watch, and never, we believe, the Waits. At later period, the term Waits seems to have been restricted to the band of minstrels kept by the city of London, and other large cities and towns. We read of the City Waits frequently, from their attendance on the city pageants, and of the Waits of Southwark and other places. In the *Tritler*, No 222, a writer from Nottingham complains that the young men of fashion there "make love with the tenor music;" and that "the Waits often help him through his courtship." The Waits, or stipendiary town musicians, have for many years, we believe, ceased to exist in every corporate city and town in England We have referred to the mode by which the Waits of our days, or rather nights, are remunerated for their minstrelsy.

LITERATURE.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL, in Prose. Being a GHOST STORY of CHRISTMAS. By CHARLES DICKENS.

How shall we convey to our readers the surpassing beauty with which the accomplished author of this remarkable little volume has worked out, as he sportively terms it, raised—"the Ghost of an Idea?" By selecting some of its *wertliest* yet substantial truths—its impressive eloquence, or its unfeigned lightness of heart—its playful and sparkling humour, or its under currents of thought—its gems of world knowledge, or its gentle spirit of humanity—all which light up every page, and, of a truth, put us in good humour with ourselves, with each other, with the season, and with the author?

The framework of the book is simple enough. Marley, a miser, is "dead as a door nail." Scrooge, his partner, in liberality as in ledger, is not so dreadfully cut up by the sad event but that he is an excellent man of business on the very day of the funeral, and solemnizes it with an undoubted bargain: he is "a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone"—a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! He lives his office in the dog-days, and does not thaw it one degree at Christmas. But here is a scene:—

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Once upon a time—of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve—old Scrooge sat busy in his counting house. It was cold, bleak, biting weather: foggy withal: and he could hear the people in the court outside go wheezing up and down, beating their hands upon their breasts, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already: it had not been light all day: and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighbouring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was driving wirbout that although the court was of immense extent, it could also scarce see the opposite houses, which were mere phantoms. To see the dreary cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale. The door of Scrooge's counting house was open that he might keep his eye upon his clerk, who, in a dismal little cell beyond, was copying letters. Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a strong imagination, he failed.

"A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!" cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach. "Bah!" said Scrooge, "Humbug!" He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled and his breath smoked again. "Christmas a humbug, uncle!" said Scrooge's nephew. "You don't mean that, I'm sure."

"I do," said Scrooge. "Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough." "Come, then," returned the nephew gaily. "What right have you to be dismal? what reason have you to be morose? You're rich enough."

Scrooge having no better answer ready on the spur of the moment, said "Bah!" again; and followed it up with "Humbug." "Don't be cross, uncle," said the nephew.

"What else can I be," returned the uncle, "when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, and not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presenting itself before you? If I had my will, every idiot who goes about with 'Merry Christmas' on his lips should be boiled with his own pudding, and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. He should."

"Uncle," pleaded the nephew.

"Nephew," returned the uncle, sternly, "keep Christmas in your own way, and let me keep it in mine." "Keep it!" repeated Scrooge's nephew. "But you don't keep it."

"Let me leave it alone, then," said Scrooge. "Much good may it do you! Much good it has ever done you!" "There are many things from which I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say," returned the nephew: "Christmas among the rest. But I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures, bound on other journeys. And therefore, uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it *has* done me good, and *will* do me good; and I say, God bless it!"

The clerk in the tank involuntarily applauded: becoming immediately sensible of the impropriety, he poked the fire, and extinguished the last frail spark for ever.

* * * * *

Meanwhile the fog and darkness thickened so that people ran about with flaring links and carried their way with linkmen before it. It crept into the mouth of the yawning old gateway, and its old cannon, into its deepest gloom, and brooded on the iron spikes of the wall, became more and more dense, until the brawny gentleman in the chains, was heard to rattle his fetters in the cold. Implacable fog, as dense without as within, it made fast and warm the houses of the poor. In the main street, at the corner of the court, some labourers were repairing the gas-pipes, and had lighted a great fire in a brazier round which a party of ragged men and boys were gathered: warming their hands and winking their eyes before the blaze in rapture. The water-plug being left in solitude, its overflowings sullenly congealed, and turned to misanthropic ice. The brightness of the shops where holly sprigs and berries crackled in the lamp-heat of the windows, made pale faces ruddy as they passed. Poulterers' and grocers' trades became a splendid joke: a glorious pageant, with which it was next to impossible to believe that such dull principles as bargain and sale had anything to do. The Lord Mayor, in the stronghold of the mighty Mansion-house, gave orders to his fifty cooks and butlers to keep Christmas as a Lord Mayor's house should; and even the little tailor, whom he had fined five shillings on the previous Monday for being drunk and blood-thirsty in the streets, stirred up tomorrow's pudding in his garret, while his lean wife and the baby sallied out to buy the beef.

* * * * *

Scrooge took his melancholy dinner in his usual melancholy tavern; and having read all the newspapers, and begulled the rest of the evening with his banker's book, went home to bed. He lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. They were a gloomy suite of rooms, in a dreadful pile of building up a yard, where it had so little business to be that one fancied it must have run there when it was young house, playing at hide-and-seek with other houses, and have forgotten the way out again. It was old enough now, and drearily enough, for Scrooge had no relish for anything which was not money. The yard was as dark that even Scrooge, who knew its every stone, was fain to grope with his hands. The fog and frost so hung about the black old gateway of the house, that it seemed as if the Genius of the Weather sat in mournful meditation on the threshold.

On his return home, Scrooge sees Marley's ghost in the knocker; but he goes up stairs, double locks himself in, and we come to—

THE MISER'S FIRESIDE.

It was a very low fire indeed; nothing on such a bitter night. He was obliged to sit close to it, and hood over it, before he could extract the least sensation of warmth from such a handful of fuel. The fire place was an old one, built by some Dutch merchant long ago, and paved all round with quaint Dutch tiles, designed to illustrate the Scriptures. There were Cains and Abels; Pharaoh's daughters, Queens of Sheba, Angelic Messengers descending through the air on clouds like feather-beds, Abrahams, Belshazzars, Apostles putting off to sea in butter-boats, hundreds of figures, to attract his thoughts; and yet that face of Marley, seven years dead, came like the ancient Prophet's rod, and swallowed up the whole. If each smooth tile had been a blank at first, with power to shape some picture on its surface from the dreary mind fragments of his thoughts, there would have been a copy of old Marley's head on every one.

The phantom, however, pursues him through the heavy door, and enter

MARLEY'S GHOST.

Upon its coming in, the dying flame leaped up, as though it cried, "I know him; Marley's Ghost!" and fell again. The same face: the very same. Marley in his pigtail, usual waistcoat, tights and boots; the tassels on the latter bristling, like his pigtail, and his coat-skirts, and the hair upon his head. The chain he drew was clasped about his middle. It was long, and wound about him like a tail; and it was made (for Scrooge observed it closely) of cash-boxes, keys, padlocks, ledgers, deeds, and heavy purses wrought in steel. His body was transparent: so that Scrooge, observing him, and looking through his waistcoat, could see the two buttons on his coat behind. Scrooge had often heard it said that Marley had no bowels, but he had never believed it until now.

A colloquy ensues, and here is

THE PHANTOM'S REBUKE.

"Oh! captive, bound, and double-ironed," cried the phantom, "not to know, that ages of incessant labour by immortal creatures, for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed. Not to know that any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness. Not to know that no space of regret can make amends for one life opportunity misused! Yet such was I! Oh! such was I!" "But you were always a good man of business, Jacob," faltered Scrooge, who now began to apply this to himself. "Business!" cried the Ghost, wringing its hands again. "Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence, were all my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business!"

The narrative then resolves itself into Scrooge's visitations from three spirits—the Ghosts of Christmas Past—Christmas Present—and Christmas yet to Come. The wretched miser is led about by the phantoms through many a joyous scene; and, rather than pursue the narrative, we shall quote a few of the exquisite sketches:—

A DANCE AT FEZZIWIG'S.

In came a fiddler with a music-book, and went up to the lofty desk, and made an orchestra of it, and tuned like fifty stomach-aches. In came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast [illegible] In came the three Miss Fezziwigs, beautiful and lovable. In came the six young followers whose hearts they broke. In came all the young men and women employed in the business. In came the housemaid with her cousin, the baker. In came the cook, with her brother's particular friend, the milkman. In came the boy from over the way, who was suspected of not having board enough from his master; trying to hide himself behind the girl from number [illegible] In came [illegible] In they all came, one after another; some shyly, some boldly, some [illegible] fully, some awkwardly, some pushing, some pulling; in they all came, anyhow and everyhow. Away they all went, twenty couple at once; hands across, and back again the other way; down the middle and up again, round and round in various stages of affectionate grouping; old top couple always turning up in the wrong place; new top couple starting off again, as soon as they got there; all top couples at last, and not a bottom one to help them! When this result was brought about, old Fezziwig, clapping his hands to stop the dance, cried out, "Well done!" and the fiddler plunged his hot face into a pot of porter, especially provided for that purpose. But scorning rest upon his reappearance, he instantly began again, though there were no dancers yet, as if the other fiddler had been carried home, exhausted, on a shutter; and he were a brand new man resolved to beat him out of sight, or perish.

There were more dances, and there were forfeits, and more dances, and there was cake, and there was negus, and there was a great piece of cold roast, and there was a great piece of cold boiled, and there were mince-pies, and plenty of beer. But the great effect of the evening came after the roast and boiled, when the fiddler an artful dog, mind! the sort of man who knew his business better than you or I could have told him) struck up "Sir Roger de Coverley." Then old Fezziwig stood out to dance with Mrs. Fezziwig. Top couple too; with a good stiff piece of work cut out for them; three or four and twenty pair of partners; people who were not to be trifled with; people who *would* dance, and had no notion of walking.

But if they had been twice as many—ah, four times—old Fezziwig would have been a match for them, and so would Mrs. Fezziwig. As to *her*, she was worthy to be his partner in every sense of the term. If that's not high praise, let's hear a better. And I'll use it. A positive light appeared to issue from Fezziwig's calves. They shone in every part of the dance like moons. You couldn't have predicted, at any given time, what would become of 'em next. And when old Fezziwig and Mrs. Fezziwig had gone all through the dance; advance and retire, hold hands with your partner; bow and curtsey; corkscrew; thread-the-needle, and back again to your place; Fezziwig "cut"—cut so deftly, that he appeared to wink with his legs, and come upon his feet again without a stagger.

When the clock struck eleven, this domestic ball broke up. Mr. and Mrs. Fezziwig took their stations, one on either side the door, and shaking hands with every person individually as he or she went out, wished him or her a Merry Christmas. When everybody had retired but the two prentices, they did the same to them; and thus the cheerful voices died away, and the lads were left to their beds, which were under a counter in the back-shop.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

They stood in the city streets on Christmas morning, where (for the weather was severe) the people made a rough, but hearty and not unpleasant kind of music, in scraping the snow from the pavement in front of their dwellings, and from the tops of their houses: whence it was usual delight to the boys to see it come plump-ing down into the road below, and splinter into artificial little mountains [illegible] The house fronts looked black enough, and the windows blacker, contrasting with the smooth white sheet of snow upon the roofs, and with the dirtier snow upon the ground; which last deposit had been trampled and [illegible] by thousands of feet after its fall. There was [illegible] of [illegible] channels, hard to trace, in the thick yellow mud and icy water.

The sky was gloomy, and the shortest streets were choked up with dingy mist, half thawed, half frozen, whose heavier particles descended in showers of sooty atoms, as if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire, and were blazing away to their hearts' content. There was [illegible] of air without temperature to warm anybody or dry anything. But the wild delight was in the clearer summer air and brightest summer sun might have endeavoured to diffuse in vain.

For the people who were shovelling away on the housetops were jovial and full of glee; calling out to one another from the parapet and now and then exchanging a facetious snowball—better-natured missile far than many a wordy jest—laughing thereat, as it well might, and roaring out lustily with it. The [illegible] were very fat; and on every post and pump and lamp-iron, it [illegible] there were [illegible] of [illegible] Boys were [illegible] with their fathers' money, and [illegible] with their own fresh faces. The very [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

"I will live in the Past, the Present, and the Future!" Scrooge repeated, as he scrambled out of bed. "The Spirits of all Three shall strive within me. Oh, Jacob Marley! Heaven, and the Christmas Time be praised for this! I say it on my knees, old Jacob; on my knees!"

"I don't know what to do!" cried Scrooge, laughing and crying in the same breath; and making a perfect Laocoon of himself with his stockings. "I am as light as a feather, I am as happy as an angel, I am as merry as a schoolboy. I am as giddy as a drunken man. A merry Christmas to everybody! A happy New Year to all the world. Hallo here! Whoop! hallo!"

He had no further intercourse with Spirits, but lived upon the total abstinence principle ever afterwards; and it was always said of him, that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that be truly said of us, and all of us. And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God bless us every one

The volume is illustrated with some admirable engravings on steel and wood, by Leech: the former are tastefully coloured, and the latter have the delicacy of fine etchings. Altogether, this is an exquisite work, such as we trust the author will produce many seasons to come.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.

This months Number opens promisingly with a spirited story entitled "The Maiden of the Rose," or in less romantic parlance, a Cambridge row in 1261. "The Last Glass; or, the Metempsychosis of a Wine Irishman, by Piers Shafton, Esq., Ent.," is another uproarious *jeu d'esprit* of a fellow who, in his "tipsy mirth and jollity," fancies himself, by turns, a recreant politician, a first-rate singer, a grave poet, and a "ministering angel of philanthropy." The humour is broad and extravagant, but quite in keeping with a "sixteenth tumbler." Next is a continuation of Dr. Roden's "England Sixty Years Ago," extending to ten pages; and a very rattling and mingled yarn about mountebanks, newspapers, duels, cheesy living, children's books, &c. &c., in this same olio, to be continued "in the next number." Miss Costello has contributed a legend of the Burdett family, "Robanne with the long hair," a very pretty tale; and one G. D. has sketched, with considerable point, "The Use of Dress and the Man of Verse:" although we prefer the annexed epigrammatic illustration from the fertile fancy of Kenny Meadows.

"A Visit to the Great St. Bernard," by Mrs. Postans, is alike fluent and minute in its narrative. Our quotation is onward.:

A CHRISTMAS CANTICLE.

Now does old Father Christmas, with a reverend yet joyous mien, heralding a goodly train of wassailers and gleeman, proclaim through all the realms of Christendom a high and hearty festival, bidding mankind to rest them for a space from toil, and yield without reserve to wholesome joy and unbounded revelry; and, at his bidding, mirth and hospitality arise, and exercise benevolent sway reigning in undisputed sovereignty and welcomed universally with loud and fervent acclamation.

Now do the spells of home revive in their ancient weight, within the breasts of many and many a household band, long sundered from the hearths round which they clustered in their early childhood; and the young wife, who had well-nigh forgotten the innocent gambols of her girlhood, feels her Heart quicken at the music-sounds of her hoyden sister's voice; and the brother, who in the struggles and the turmoil of selfish world, had seldom the free fair spirit of his youth, regains some portion of the frankness and sincerity that were his pride of old, among familiar faces and the well remembered haunts of happy boyhood. Now are the dark and shreckless homes of penury lightened for a season by the angel wiles of smiling charity: and want forgets to pine, and grief forbears to weep, as benevolence, with open hand and gentle voice, pours forth her store of alms and consolation; and beneath the lofty and beautiful influences of the period, men's hearts are touched with compassionate and kindly feelings towards their fellows; and the ties of common fellowship and brotherhood are recognised and felt by men of all classes and persuasions, and the clear strong light of no universal favour shines equally upon all on the dwellings of the peasant and the peer—on the palace and the poor house;—and even gleams with a tempered ray upon the inmates of the gloomy prison! Now does the mystic mistletoe depend from porch and ceiling in many a stately home and many a lowly cottage throughout the length and breadth of "merrie England;" and now does the peachy cheek of gentle maiden, caught by surprise beneath its licence-giving sprinkles, glow with a rich rose blush, raised tumultuously by the hearty impress of the startling kiss. Now is the waits starlit visit "the dead of night" with their harmonious discord, and chorale of old gentlemen, aroused from their first sleep, to the complaints of Egypt as rain on all such sonorous nuisances, and once more, in every clerk's garret shivering with yielding pillow, to woo old Somnus to his drowsy eyelids. Now do postmen, coachmen, watchmen, beadles, pew-openers, shoeblacks, tailkmen, scavengers, waiters, and errand-boys, grow supplicatively and ornamentally civil, to the innocent amusement of yourself, until honey-day arrives, and then the mystery is solved—the reason manifest. Now the small green-coated boys, with swollen red hands, blue cheeks, and frozen noses, looking all drunk and shivering, with their tin-can ringing and pictured scrawls of delights upon your notice, and crave, with "a hated breath," some numismatic token of your approbation. Now is a walk upon a breezy common, with wind due east, the snow knee-deep, and the thermometer below freezing point, a feat of valorous daring. Now is a blacksmith's forge, on a frosty night, a comfortable and cheery thing to look upon. Now is a breakfast of strawberries, a moonlide sesnin upon the greensward, a bather by twilight in the "freshet brook," to be numbered among the "Pleasures of Memory;" and violets, green leaves, the plant of nightingales, veal-fruit, and gipsy parties, to be ranked with those of Hope. Now are the butchers prodigal of their sus and gas, lavish in fair white calves and berried holly, and rivals in the display of huge and over-fed carcases, especially in beeves. Now do grocers alluringly set forth a rich array of spices and fruits, candies and conserves, proud of

"India, East or West, or Middle Shore,
In Pontus, or the Punic Coast, or where
Alcinous reigned."

Now is a confectioner's shop a tempting thing to holiday boys, whose store of silver coin is burning in their pockets; and greasy looks are turned towards the ice within, from snow and ice without; and many conjectures formed as to the relative worth of the sugared cakes—sprinkled with ornaments and imagery—until at length the accomplished problem is effected, and fruit, ice, and cake, or rather cake forestalled, by craving and impatient appetite. Now do old aldermen, who have outlived their kindred and generation, resort for warmth and converse to the rude and sooty hearths of London fires, and bring and pictured scrawls of delights upon your notice, and crave, with "a hated breath," some numismatic token of your approbation. Now is a walk upon a breezy common, with wind due

MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

The commencement of the ordinary Thursday evening meetings of the Royal Society is a fit opportunity for introducing our readers to this valuable depository of science.

The Royal Society, we should premise, consists of a number of persons associated together, for the purpose of promoting mathematical and physical science. At its formation, the more particular object of the members was to assist each other in extending their knowledge of natural and experimental philosophy. The Society originated about 1645, in the weekly conferences of a club, in which, purposely excluding politics and theology, they agreed to communicate to each other the results of their researches in chemistry, medicine, geometry, astronomy, mechanics, magnetism, navigation, and experimental philosophy in general. They usually met at one of the member's lodgings, but occasionally in Gresham College, upon the site of the present Excise Office, between Old Broad-street and Bishopsgate-street. This is supposed to be the club which Mr. Boyle, in 1646, designated the Invisible or Philosophical Society. The civil war interrupted these pacific pursuits; and, in consequence of the troubles which ensued on the resignation of the Protectorship by Richard Cromwell, the apartments at Gresham College, which had been occupied for scientific purposes, were converted into quarters for soldiers, and the members of the Society were compelled to disperse.

Upon the Restoration in 1660, however, the meetings were revived; and in 1662, the Society was incorporated by a charter from Charles II., who is, therefore, regarded as the founder. The Fellows then met every Wednesday, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Gresham College, or at a Fellow's chambers in the Temple. Charles II. made several visits to the Society between 1661 and 1664; bestowed upon them a mace in 1663; and in 1664, signed himself in the charter book, the founder; at the same time, the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) signed himself a Fellow. Thus, the Royal Society of London must be considered as *the oldest of its kind in Europe*, if we except the Academy of the Lyncei, at Rome.

After the great fire, which laid nearly all London in ashes, the city authorities took possession of the Society's Rooms at Gresham College; and the latter gratefully accepted the offer of apartments in Arundel House, in the Strand, the munificent owner, Mr. Henry Howard, of Norfolk, presenting the Society with his grandfather's valuable library. In 1674, they returned to Gresham College, now the Royal Exchange, where they continued to meet till 1701, when they purchased the house at the top of Crane-court (*a cul-de-sac*), in Fleet-street, and removed thither. The Society remained here until 1782, when the Government assigned to them the apartments which they now occupy in Somerset House.

Our engraving shows the Society's meeting-room, a spacious apartment upon the second floor, looking into the great quadrangle of Somerset House; the entrance to the same being in the eastern part of the Strand front. The room has one of Chambers's enriched ceilings, and the floor is carpeted, and covered with backed seats; but the eye soon rests upon the busts and paintings of the presidents and most distinguished Fellows of the Society. Upon the chimney-piece, at the upper end, is a bust of Charles II.; and upon pedestals, one on each side, a bust of Newton and another philosopher. Immediately above are portraits of Newton, Davy, and Wollaston. Upon the chimney-piece, at the opposite end of the room, is a bust of George III., and above it a large portrait of Sir Joseph Banks. Among the portraits lately placed here are Drs. Young and Dalton, Davies, Gilbert, and the Duke of Sussex; and among the oldest portraits are those of Evelyn and Pepys. It is altogether a most interesting collection.

At the upper end of the room is the President's seat, an antique chair, surmounted by the arms of the Society; before this seat is a crimson velvet cushion. Beneath is a long table, whereon, at a meeting, such as is represented in the engraving, are placed three crowns, and the Society's mace. The chair on either side of the President's is occupied by a Secretary.

The mace is of silver, about four feet in length, and very massive; it was, a few years since, gilded at the expense of £20. It is the same which was in use, time out of mind, in the House of Commons, and tolwhich Cromwell, when he dissolved the Long Parliament, alluded in the words "Take away that bauble!" Shortly after, it was presented to the Royal Society by Charles II.; being superseded at the House of Commons by the one now borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the Charter-book is the signature of every Fellow, commencing with Charles II. This is, indeed, a rare autographic treasure. Among the signatures are those of all the British sovereigns subsequent to the founder; the latest royal signatures are those of Prince Albert and the King of Prussia. The book is a thick folio of parchment. In the ante-room we were much struck with a colossal marble bust (by Baily) of Doilond, the celebrated philosophical instrument maker. In the library, too, is an admirable bust of Mrs. Somerville, celebrated for her high attainments in mathematics. For a few of these details we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. C. R. Weld, the newly-elected assistant-secretary.

THE VILLAGE OF EDENSOR.

THE VILLAGE OF EDENSOR.

Amidst the princely festivities of Chatsworth, in honour of her Majesty's recent visit, the pretty village of Edensor, doubtless, attracted many an admirer. The tourist having attained the lofty ground, gains the first full view of the "palace of the Peak," finely embosomed in

> Majestic woods of ever vigorous green,
> Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills.—THOMSON.

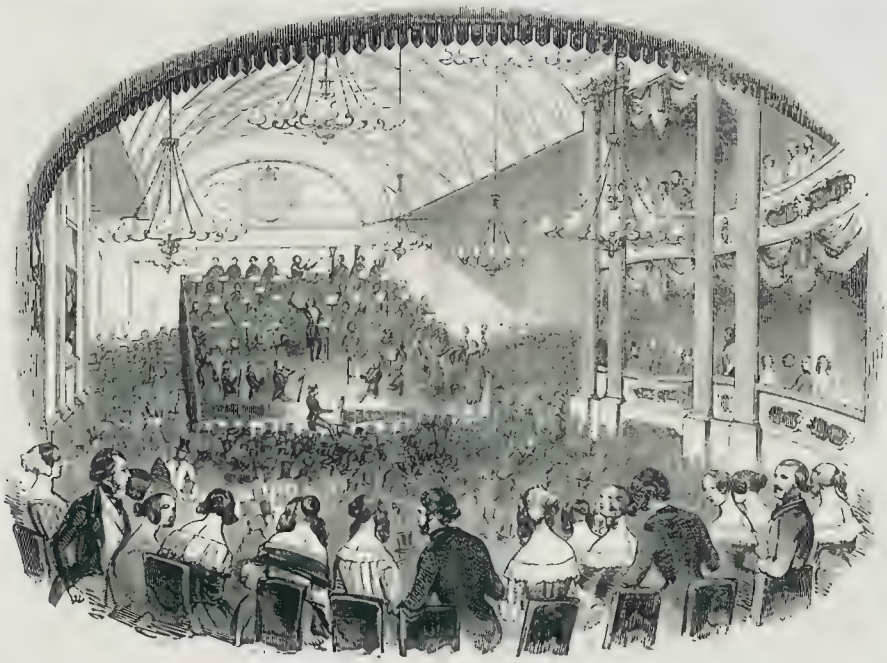
The road from hence takes a gentle sweep towards the mansion; but you first reach Edensor, which is situated *in the park*; and, with its old church, and its beautiful cottages, in the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Swiss styles, gives an air of rural beauty and artless simplicity to the scene.

Mr. Adam in his excellent guide-book, "The Gem of the Peak," informs us that "this spot once presented a far different feature—unsightly houses, and ragged children generally appearing to open the gate for the passage of a carriage; but the Duke of Devonshire had most of these removed, and built the poor cottagers better and more substantial houses, with good gardens attached, on an eminence by the road-side, about a mile distant; and those that remain are made more ornamental. Thus, while his grace consulted his good taste, in making this part of his domain more beautiful, he exhibited those rarer qualities, for which his grace is remarkable—a noble, kind, and liberal disposition."

Edensor Church merits a visit. In the chancel is a very costly and splendid alabaster monument, to the memory of the first Earl of Devonshire, which is composed of several figures of life-size, sculptured in relief, and elaborately finished. There are several other monuments worth inspection. There is a well-appointed inn at Edensor, for the accommodation of tourists. The whole of the place has been most materially altered and beautified, by removing old buildings, planting trees, and throwing the fine old church open to the park; as well as by putting up handsome iron gates and ornamental lodges; in short, everything, for finish and completeness, is in admirable keeping with the magnificent features of the domain.

Northward of the elegant bridge at Edensor, is a small tower, darkly shaded with trees, encompassed by a moat, and approached by a flight of steps. This is called "The Bower of Mary Queen of Scots," from a garden which formerly occupied its summit, and wherein that unhappy and beauteous princess passed many tedious hours of her captivity. Here, as may be gathered from one of the royal attendants, "All day she (the Queen) wrought with her *nydill*, and the diversity of the colours made the work seem less tedious, and *consequed* so long at it till very *payne* made her give it over." This gave the earliest celebrity of Chatsworth a melancholy interest. Mary resided here for some months in 1570, and was here also in the years 1573-77-78 and 81; the house of this period being a quadrangular building, with turrets.

QUEEN MARY'S BOWER, CHATSWORTH.



JULLIEN'S CONCERT—THE ORCHESTRA.

Now—reader—before Beau Jullien stays the pretty palpitation of his potent wand before he sets Christmas in musical mourning for his delicious concerts—before he grieves all persons without the English Opera House by admitting no persons within—before he gives society—what society, in its slang, designates a closer—here we—artist in chief, or if you will, painter and engraver in ordinary to that great conductor, who not only conducts himself, but other people so uncommonly well—present the living interior of that unrivalled orchestral promenade, wherein sweet sounds walk about with the people, and spirit-thralling melodies do incontinently abound. So do not start, reader, if on a sudden a burst of music should come rollicking forth out of that most faithful picture: leap not from your chair, good creature, if you find these very letters silting to Scotch bagpipes—your spectacles drunk with an Hibernian jig, or your snuff-box dancing an English quadrille. Jullien is the boy that does it, that is enough for you—you have only to listen to be enchanted—and when enchanted you are much in the case of the company who could not cease from waltzing as long as the squire in "Oberon" blew the fairy horn.

Badinage apart, these Promenade Concerts have been really delightful—and for pipes of all denominations Jullien has we suppose the best band in the world. His season, too, has been an unprecedentedly successful one; and he has the supreme felicity of making a fast fortune while the ink is running from our pen.

SCENE FROM BALFE'S OPERA OF "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

As we have before given an outline of the plot of this charming opera, it is needless to say much more at present than will serve to point out the situation in it which has been selected for our illustration. But, perhaps, it will be as well to quote the entire incident of the scene. After the festival of St. Stephen, which takes place on the Grand Plaats of Presburg, with a gorgeous procession of the different trades, bearing their descriptive banners and emblems, the fair Queen's jealousy begins to manifest itself in open revenge, for she, by a lucky coincidence of occurrences, contrives to make Arline appear guilty of theft, and have her rudely dragged before the chief magistrate of the district, *Count Arnheim*. In the course of the examination of the innocent gipsy girl, the count discovers, by a certain mark on her arm, that she is his long-lost daughter—on which a most delightful quartet and chorus are sung, and the act terminates, to the joy of everybody present, if we may except the disappointed fair Queen. We have already spoken in just terms of praise with regard to this *native* opera, the liberal splendour of its production, and, in fact, of the *tout ensemble*. We will here take an opportunity to particularize some of its beauties, and defend Balfe from most envious and unfounded accusations. The beauties of this composer's *partition* are clearness of design or appositeness to the scene—occasional *new* thoughts in melody, but by no means ever a servile sequence of predecessors or contemporaries—a thorough knowledge of orchestral effects, and a constructiveness of a *whole*, which, although it does not astound us by its magnitude or colossal dimensions, exhibits all the nicer delicacies of art. We are quite sick of hearing this most deserving artist accused of plagiarism by those who know and revere the wholesale robberies of their idols. It has been said that a trio in Balfe's opera has been copied from Rossini's "Zitti Zitti." No resemblance whatever by the musician can be found; but "Zitti Zitti" is, or ought to be, well known to have been shamefully pillered from the husbandman's song, in Haydn's Seasons—Mozart's "La ci darem" is similar to the duet of Adam and Eve in Haydn's Creation—his overture to Zauberflöte was written and varied on a subject of Clementi's, and hundreds of people now sing the canon of "Non nobis" in Handel's celebrated Hallelujah without knowing it. It is high time we should allow that—

"Garth wrote his own dispensary."

Bacon has said, "Imitation is an indication of genius;" and other lower philosophers contend that it is a proof of the want of it; but we will steer a middle course, and say—

"Truth may lie *(if she ever do so)* between."

A gleaner cannot be expected to get as much corn as a reaper—and the man who can cull flowers that his predecessors overlooked, or who can even pick up those which they have carelessly dropped from their garlands, and like *Glycera* of old made them into new shapes of beauty and grace, deserves th epraise of originality or something akin to it.

SCENE FROM BALFE'S OPERA OF "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE CONCLUSION.

[illegible] and another at Bath [illegible] was [illegible] to be attended [illegible] for [illegible] He [illegible] people by exclaiming "I'd [illegible] banker [illegible] and [illegible] with her in vain did she entreat—ay, even intreat him to remain six other week. Neither her prohibitions, nor her commands, nor her intreaties, had the slightest effect upon him then. He resolved to return, and did return, leaving her in possession of his house; and the fact of his having acted upon this resolution, in some degree opened his eyes.

He was then, however, too far gone to see clearly at a glance. He entertained doubts on the subject still. Even the resolution upon which he had acted might have been pre-ordained! Who could tell? He couldn't! Nevertheless, a few more instances of this kind very soon brought him to his senses.

Well, the honeymoon passed off joyously; and all, with the exception of Caroline, who could not be prevailed upon to leave, returned to town. Charles had ... to the with him and Laurece at his late uncle's residence, but ... for obvious reasons ... Fred and A ... provided, but ... about the desired ... Grandison Ward ... with him as he meant was then in ... of the house, with every prospect ... remaining ... Caroline's ... ceremony, ... the neighbouring poor in ... proceeds ... Caroline from Charles's ... reflection, and penitence, prompted her ... to ... ... which she was able to derive lasting consolation ... ...

PUNCH'S ALMANACK!

MR. PUNCH will have the pleasure of bringing before the Public, on the 30th inst., HIS ALMANACK FOR THE NEW YEAR, whereof the events of each Month will be graphically illustrated in PUNCH'S most approved fashion. The wit of the Joke—several hundreds are reared by the same hand—the exuberant, Shakspearian street-life, and the wonderful cheapness of PUNCH'S Almanack, (which will be published at the low price of one penny, plain, and twopence coloured,) will render it the most popular publication of the season. Punch's Almanack will be published at the Office, 195, Strand. Price 3d.; and Stamped, to go by Post, 4d.

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A CHRISTMAS "AT HOME."

THE YULE-BLOCK.*

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

"A cross-grain'd block of elm we'll take
And by his light hold merry wake!"—OLD BALLAD.

When holly leaves and ivy green,
With berries bright and dark between,
Around the cottage room are seen,
The simple place adorning—
What joy before the cheerful blaze,
The almost conscious fire displays,
To sit in Christmas' merry days
Ay! sit up till the morning!

And hear the early carillon
Of village bells—while old and young
Are mingled in that festal throng,
Through Life we aye remember!
To feel the heat of Summer's glow,
In frosty depth of Winter's snow
And think we're *Maying it*, although
'Tis flowerless December!

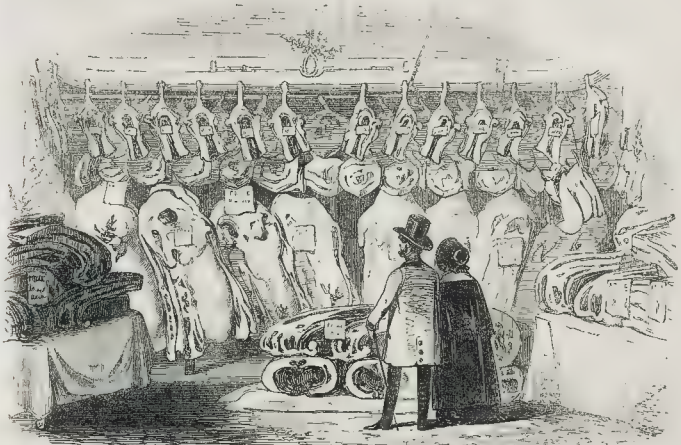
To join the hearty laugh around,
When some coy damsel's feet are found
To thoughtless tread the fairy-ground
The Mistletoe that's under;
And see some longing lover steal
A kiss from cheeks that ill conceal
The secret joy they inward feel,
'Neath frowns and blushing wonder!

What face with summer's sun embrown'd
Was ever half so joyous found
As those in ruddy gladness 'round
The YULE-BLOCK's† cheerful gleaming!
Romance may seek wild solitudes,
By waterfalls in lonely woods—
But Mirth and Love, with happier moods,
O'er Christmas hearth are beaming!

W.

* *Yule*, from the Saxon *yeol* or *yehul*, the Christmas time.

† In many parts of the country it was a practice to preserve a portion of the *yule block* to the next year in order to light the new Christmas log.



BUTCHER'S SHOP—PRIZE MEAT AT CHRISTMAS.

How can the politician pass this shop,
Where the thick fat doth so much lean anoint,
And grumble at the times: he ought to stop!
How dares he say "the times are *out of joint?*"

Can't he be satisfied—its *meet* he should;
Butchers have *traits* of good like other men.
Why would he cut them, pray—or if he would—
Why not as follows—"*Cut* and *come again.*"

Has *mutton* ever done him any harm,
That he casts on it such a *sheepish* eye?
Has beef e'er done him any legal wrong,
And does he wish to *sue it*, by the bye?

No! grumbler cease—be happy; Christmas fare;
It's most unfair to quarrel with, and so,
If, without more palaver—I declare.
Yo do not go, sir—then you are "no go."

THE "MUSIC IN THE HALL."

(A fire upon the wide hearth-stone: an oaken table, with a goodly company: closed doors; the mistletoe aloft, upon a mighty beam garlands of evergreens abundant; the "Minstrels" in the tapestried gallery; quaint figures of "Mummers" drolly attired, peep from behind the half-drawn curtains dependent before the recess o the deep bay window.)

Silence!
Silence! my boys! *not* a sound!
Whilst the flagon of liquor moves steadily round,
Tilting so gay, let the "Minstrels" play
In "welcome and joy" to the holy day!

THE "MINSTRELS."

A thousand voices welcome thee from every English home,
And the high-sounding harp is tuned to songs of ancient glee;
The merry bells, with cheerful round, from every moonlit dome,
Surge forth a pleasant music, like a chorus on the sea.
Listen! listen!
Remember the strain—
"Home again! home again!"
"Home! home!"
"Again!"
The breathing of angels, who wander through space,
To summon all hearts to a gathering place.
A gift to the poor,
A song at the door,
Thus hand in hand, and side by side,
We welcome holy Christmas Tide!

"MASTER OF CEREMONIES."

A revel! a revel! a rout! a rout!
"A wassail!" before the year goes out!
Honour the bowl! well wreathed around
With the green life, that doth abound
In dismal forests, when the trees
Shiver before the northern breeze;
And Greybeard Winter, frozen sire,
Cuddles the woodman by the fire,
Gather "the poor" th' accustom'd dole!
Then for a song, and the "Wassail-Bowl!"

(The "dole" being collected, is distributed at the aperture in the hall-doors; the "Poor" hurrah without.)

"MINSTRELS."

Old years have been—New years have been—and fleeted fast away,
Since first brave "Father Christmas" came, and caroll'd at the door;
He always found a cheerful cup, and a jesting word to say,
And a thousand fervent wishes—he deserves a thousand more.
The student in the chamber, the herdsman poor and lowly,
The hermit in the wilderness, the baron proud and high,
Are mindful of the "swaddling" Babe—the "Virgin, pure and holy,"
And the "Shepherds" listening to the "Hymns of Angels" in the sky!
"Old Christmas," he loves innocence—he loves brown vulgar faces
Good wine—good company—good sport—he is a wondrous soul!
He loves to see old comrades round, in their accustomed places,
And kindred kindly meeting:—He deserves the *Wassail-Bowl*
So follow the rule—
Sing Yule! yule! yule!
And bring the Wassail-bowl!

OLD CHRISTMAS, BY CROWQUILL.

(A general shouting of "Yule, Yule, Yule!" and enter the Wassail-Bowl, wreathed with ivy and artificial flowers, the matronage draping, the cymbals clashing, and the "kitchen boys" "cock-a-hooping" vociferously, and with deafening energy).

Silence!
Silence! my boys! not a sound!
As the *wassail-bowl* goes round and round;
Only so gay, let "the Minstrels" play,
In welcome and joy, to the holy day!

"THE MINSTRELS."

God rest, rest ye! merry gentlemen! and send you hearty cheer!
Whilst "Father Christmas" trims a bowl to rouse the drooping year;
Be merry and wise, when sports arise—the old year seasons away,
Full soon to lie in lullaby! where the Autumn leaves decay.
May Gladness, Unity, and Love, descend upon us all;
And when green boughs adorn the house, and glisten from the wall,
Read well the emblematic leaves—"Since human life hath been,
Virtue survives cold wintery age," and "truth is *evergreen*."
The nut brown bowl for the jolly old soul—the mistletoe for maids;
Dance and song for the youthful throng, and jests for jocund blades.
"The moon shines bright, and the stars give a light"—we hear the midnight bell!
Remember the poor, who sing at your door, and *fee* the minstrels well!

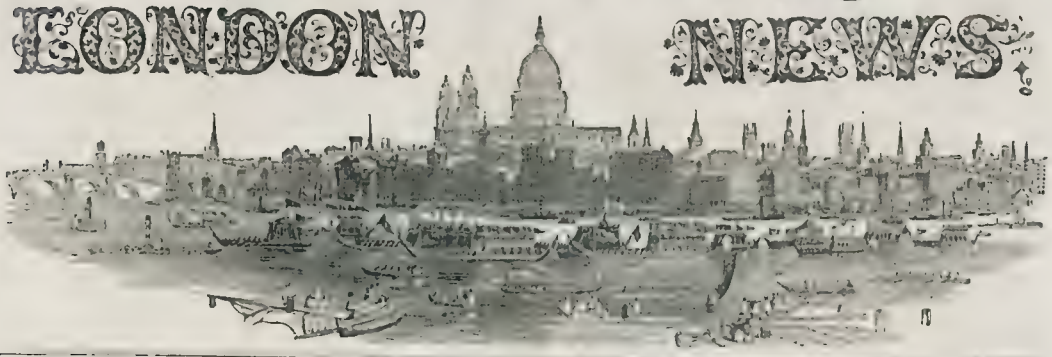
"MASTER OF CEREMONIES."

Thanks, my good minstrels, for your strain!
So now *(drinking)* befal
Merry Christmas to *all!*
The same when the season comes again.

(Exit Wassail-Bowl—Exeunt "Minstrels"—Tankards of spiced ale are laid upon the sideboards, and the "Mummers," with a shout, rush from concealment, dressed as the "Months of the Year." They bear torches in the left hand, and the usual cudgel, or "Play-stick," in the right. They dance a "Morrice" (double six.) The Master of Ceremonies, and the company seated around the yule log, attend the successive pastimes. The ladies occupy the gallery vacated by the minstrels, which is now brilliantly illuminated.

London: Printed and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 198, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY DECEMBER 23, 1843.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



No. 87.—Vol. III.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843. [Sixpence.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

A few more hours and the old year will have departed—Time will have sped another arrow from his quiver, and dropt another feather from his wing. His glass will be full of new sand and his scythe busy over fresh reaping, and life and death will bear him company as gallantly, or as grimly, as they have done through ages gone. But as the world, with sure progress, thus wends its way towards eternity, its living crowds can neither afford to neglect the future nor to forget the past; and nations—like the heathen Janus—must have two faces—looking back upon what is buried—forward upon what is to spring forth.

In discussing for our land—the far-spread Empire of Queen Victoria—the chances of adversity or prosperity for the year that is before us, it is pleasant enough to be able fairly to anticipate a brighter phase and a more hilarious countenance than has been worn by the "gentleman defunct," of whose contributions towards the general peace of the world, and the welfare of this country in particular, we cannot speak, politically, in terms of very wild or enthusiastic eulogium. The old year saw Spain mystified amid a confusion of revolutions—her best minister and most honest patriot deposed, and the usual tide of blood and treachery desolating her domestic life—leaving her heart barren of every virtue and tenanted by passion and by crime. The new year speaks better promise. It places no great faith, perhaps, in the self-direction of a kingdom of feuds, under the sway of a mere child, and still within the grasp of the rudeness of military despotism; but it points to the moderated ambition of France, and the careful solicitude of England—and regarding, on the one hand, the judicious appointment of Mr. Bulwer to mind our own diplomacy, and on the other, the emphatic paragraph in the speech of Louis Philippe on the opening of the French Chamber,—pre-supposes that the two great powers of Europe have half agreed to throw the shield of their protection over the opening reign of the young Queen, and to direct their influences to the restoration of peace and civilization in her distracted realms May the bad daring and unfaithful purpose of conflicting parties in Spain fail to mar the happiness of such a consummation.

Greece is another disturbed country, to which the new year promises to open a new tranquillity. The old one saw her through a category of internal miseries—her people smarting under tyranny—her King under humiliation—until the balance of power was in some measure restored by a battle without slaughter, and a victory without blood. The result of that victory is the promise which lies in the bosom of the year to come.

France and England will form the great arena of political operations for 1844. The old year did something bad and something good for both countries: but for Great Britain the future seems more pregnant than for the land of the Gaul. France had, all through 1843, her old parties at work, and her old grievances to complain of. She was at her Spanish diplomacy, which was defeated, and broke down: she had her Algeria conquests for glory or disaster—her fortification question—her bugbear of a commercial treaty—and her tenacity over the mock-palace of Bourbon-redivivus in our British Belgrave-square;—as though Berenger had been a prophet, when, in his song of the "Muzzled Lion," he said, speaking of Henry of France—

> May be—long e er the flight of twenty years,
> On to her frontiers proudly march away,
> Leading a lion that no muzzle wears.

France has all these topics for forty-four, as she had for forty-three. But Louis Philippe is her real lion after all, and the Ministry of Guizot has endurance far beyond what some clever people imagine. Let us add too,—that the speech of the King confirms the happy relations between France and Great Britain, and the personal friendship publicly expressed by his Majesty towards our gracious Sovereign, while it gives pleasing earnest of the bland and winning effect of Victoria's visit to Chateau d'Eu, opens to us the prospect of returning those glorious hospitalities, for the benefit of trade at home, and of maintaining that international amity by which *all* trade flourishes.

From the new year Great Britain hopes every thing—for the old one she can have no regrets—unless, indeed, for the events which it brought with it.

Ireland was the victim of a monster agitation—a fearful gathering of wrongs was heaped upon the spirit of the people by their leader, who accumulated them from every nook and crevice of misleglislation—and adding every species of wicked fuel to the dreadful pile—it was fired—aye fired—in the very hearts of the sufferers, and he who set it blazing had to come in and quench the flames. There were two parties wrong: the succession of Governments which had forgotten to look into the real nature of Irish grievances, and to legislate for them;—(so that the grievances remained)—and next, and worse, the man who brought them together with such an appalling presence, and added to their confusion so many imaginary crimes. That man was Daniel O'Connell; and while Government is seeking to read him a lesson of rebuke, some hope for Ireland appears to glimmer in the practical measure of appointing a Commission to enquire into the

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE—WARD FOR FEMALES.

relations of landlord and tenant in that disturbed country, and in the promise held out by legislators that the meeting of Parliament shall bring with it fruits of conciliation for the land of the shamrock and the harp. Fervently shall we bless the year forty-four should it be found to bless Ireland with even a comparative tranquillity, although we heartily pray for her a profound peace.

For Wales the old year only imported a "Rebecca among the turnpikes," and a "Miss Cromwell among the workhouses;" but these "wolves in petticoats" required soldiers to hunt them down—and enquiry has proved that they did not "howl for want of wrong." As in Ireland, there were some imaginary grievances, but the foul tyranny of the turnpike extortion—the system of high rents and low wages, and the fearful oppression of the new Poor-laws became prominent as evils, to be remedied—we ardently desire—in the Parliamentary Session of 1844.

In Scotland may the old year so far settle the non-intrusion question that it may not intrude far into the new one, but rather that, spiritually, the land of the thistle may be left at peace, to pursue avocations of industry and perseverance without disturbance of social harmonies leading to general bitterness and to domestic regrets.

To our colonies the old year carried its share of fluctuating adventure—bearing battle or fire, treachery or victory, disease or prosperity, riches or death. We have some sort of glory in the East, but it is not unalloyed, for it is not all recognizant with the purer principles of Christianity. Let us hope that while we preserve our honour and dignity, the prowess of our arms, and the courage of our troops, the year forty-four may substitute health for vengeance, bringing with it *no new conquests*, and reviving no old wars.

Lastly, we have to speak of merry old England herself—the fair home and bosom of the rose—land of bravery and beauty—with all history for her escutcheon, and all nations for her friends. We will not say what the old year has done for England—little enough, we know. She had a lazy, litigating Parliament, with very little business in its proceedings, whatever it might boast of brains. But we will say what we hope for 1844.

May it continue the happiness of the Queen, and of all around her—and may her Majesty follow out heartily that kind communion with her people, which has prompted visits of pride and condescension to the halls of her Aristocracy, and stirred the enthusiasm of loyalty in every bosom in the land! God bless her!

May it bring strength, toleration, and holy influences to the Church—increasing the respect and love (if that be possible) of the people for their clergy, and only promoting the power of that clergy through the goodness of their acts!

May it cause to grow stronger the interchange of confidence between rich and poor—may it extend the cause of charity and national provision for the needy and destitute—may it see the annihilation of the principles which constitute the New Poor-laws, and set up humane legislation in their stead!

May Parliament accomplish in it the establishment of a system of general Education in a truly national spirit!

May every party be weakened, and every prosperity increased in it. May morality advance, profligacy diminish, and integrity thrive. May it witness the improvement of magisterial and criminal law—the protection of the liberty of subjects only under accusation—the total extinction of factory and coal-mine slavery—and the abolition of imprisonment for debt!

Last, not least, may it be the last year of the Income Tax!

Let the good new year give us but these results, and we promise that when it draws towards its final destiny, its events shall be illuminated in glory in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—and that all England shall confess them to be typical of a truly happy year!

THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

In our leading columns will be found some remarks upon the present frightful extent of destitution in the metropolis, in alleviation of which the establishment above named is now in full operation.

The Refuge for the Destitute and Houseless Poor is situate in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street. It consists of three rooms, lighted with gas, and 110 feet in length, besides other smaller rooms. Its object is to provide the poor with "a night's lodging," £50 of whom have been so accommodated in one night. The men and women sleep in separate rooms, or wards, and the children with the latter. Each person, on entering the Refuge for the night, is required to wash him or herself, for which purpose, soap, towels, and warm water are provided. The accommodation for sleeping is clean straw placed upon the floor, and such is the attention paid to cleanliness, that the cost of the straw has reached £18 in one week. The parties retire to rest with their clothes on; previously to which, and in the morning, half a pound of bread is given to each person: cheese is added on Sundays, when they may remain in the Refuge the whole day. A clergyman attends twice a-day, and a medical man nightly. The place is well ventilated; and the sewerage and supply of water excellent; and fires are kept up during the night. Such is the necessity of an establishment of this kind in the metropolis—where extremes of wealth and want are truly appalling—that within twelve months there have been nine thousand applicants at "the Refuge;" and this is not the only institution of its kind in London. It is supported by the contributions of the affluent, and well merits the patronage of all "who enjoy the luxury of doing good."

On Christmas-day last, the poor inmates of the Refuge, in addition to the customary allowance of bread and cheese, were supplied, by order of the gentlemen forming the committee of management, with a bountiful supply of plumcake. The Messrs. Whitbread and Co., the extensive brewers, Chiswell-street, also forwarded a hogshead of beer. At one o'clock, each individual was provided with a pound of cake, bread, and beer, and the gentlemen of Mr. William Edwards, chairman of the institution. The number in the asylum of men, women, and children, was 501. In the evening, the women and children, of whom there were nearly 100, received a supply of cake and coffee. The chairman also gave directions that any stranger who might call should partake of the cake and beer. There have been admitted into the central asylum, Playhouse-yard, since it was opened, 3713 applicants. The institution have another asylum in Glasshouse-yard, St. George's-in-the-East, where cake and coffee were given. At the two asylums, near 4000 individuals have obtained shelter, and during the period that they have been opened, almost 30,000 have been provided with nightly lodgings.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 27.

SPAIN.

Our latest accounts from Spain are to the 19th. Little or nothing of importance has occurred since my last. On the 17th the motion for a message to the Queen, relative to the affair of Olozaga, was carried by a majority of 101 to 46. The friends of M. Olozaga asserted in the Chamber that he could not have offended the Queen in his interview with her on the evening of the 28th ult., for, on leaving her, her Majesty made him some lobling presents for his daughter. General Serrano, on the same occasion, declared that the Queen, after having given to him the account of the interview, denied the giving of the presents. On the 18th there was no sitting of the Deputies. It was reported that General Serrano was expected to come an opponent of the Government, unless means could be found to provide him in the Cabinet. The message was to be presented to the Queen on the 20th; and it was thought that her Majesty, after thanking the Deputies for their loyal kindness, would express a wish that all further agitation of the question, as regarded M. Olozaga, should be prevented. By this course he would be left under the imputation of guilt, and his escape from punishment be ascribed to the magnanimity of the Queen. M. Olozaga did not attend the Chamber, and it was generally believed that he had either escaped to France or Portugal.

M. Martinez de la Rosa is definitively appointed Ambassador to Louis Philippe. Aguilera, brother of the Marquis de Caravlaca, is nominated his first secretary, and replaces M. Hernandez as Chargé d'Affaires, till the arrival of the Ambassador.

The whole of the personnel is changed, with the exception of M. Ones, the son of the President of the Senate.

The situation of Figueras had not changed on the 19th. On the 15th General Prim boldly entered on his duties as political Chief of Barcelona. A serenade was given him in the evening, and a great crowd was collected before his hotel, crying out "Long live the Queen."

Letters from Malaga says that M. Du Bouzet, the French Consul, having been informed that a pirate of Greek build was marauding in those seas, hastened to adopt every measure for preventing it committing injury. The news was conveyed to Captain Roque Maurel, by the man-of-war Cassard, which, at the request of the Consul, went out immediately in chase of the pirate, and thus quieted the apprehensions of the captains of several trading vessels on the point of sailing.

GERMANY

A letter from Munich, dated the 19th, says that the mission of Prince Oettingen Wallerstein has terminated in complete success. The Cabinets of London and Paris have granted the Greek Government a delay of five years for the payment of the arrears due. It was not positively known whether the RUSSIAN Government would consent to this arrangement.

Letters from Aix la Chapelle confirm the report that Prince Gustavus, son of the late King of Sweden, had applied for a divorce from his wife, Princess Stephanie of Baden, after fifteen years' marriage.

The last accounts from Stuttgard, dated the 15th, state that the Governor had ordered that from January 1st every offence liable to more than six months' imprisonment is to be tried publicly in the presence of the person accused, and with oral pleading.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has adopted, by a great majority, the system of trial by jury for every kind of offence.

M. de Haber, the surviving principal in the late duel, has left Frankfort for France.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Legislative Session was opened this day by the King in person. His Majesty left the Tuileries at 10 o'clock precisely, preceded by the Queen and several members of the illustrious house of Orleans, the whole composing a *cortége* of twelve carriages. The Princes at present in Paris—the Duke de Nemours, Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville—accompanied their royal father. The infant Count de Paris and his amiable and interesting mother, and the Princess Clementine of Coburg, were seated by the Queen in the place reserved for them. The King appeared in excellent health, and read the following speech with a firm, collected, and confiding voice:—

"GENTLEMEN PEERS AND DEPUTIES,

"The perfect harmony between the Powers of the State, and the loyal support which you have afforded to my government, have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the law, France displays with confidence her fertile activity. The situation of all classes of citizens is improving and advancing. The effects of this prosperity will enable us to restore between the expenditure and the revenue of the State, in the law of finance which will be shortly presented to you, a justly desired equalization.

"We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace, for it never was better secured. My relations with all Powers are pacific and friendly.

"Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II., called so young to the cares of state, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I trust that the issue of these events will be most favourable to two nations well disposed towards France, and that in Greece as well as in Spain monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect of the rights of the Throne and of public liberty. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing between my Government and hers, confirm me in that confidence.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the republic of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce, and I am negotiating with other States in several parts of the world treaties which, while protecting our national industry and manufactures in the security to which they are entitled, will open a new career to their intelligent activity.

"I have had the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son, the Prince of Joinville, with the Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Portugal. This union, by insuring the happiness of my son, adds a consolation more to those which God has reserved to me.

"Our dominion in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil under the command of experienced leaders, amongst whom I am proud to reckon one of my sons. Our brave soldiers combine with admirable constancy the fatigues of war with the labour of peace.

"The necessary measures for the execution of the general system of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility, shall be submitted to your deliberation. A full reliance to secondary legislation will satisfy the wish of the charter for the freedom of instruction by maintaining the authority and action of the state over public education.

"I behold, gentlemen, with profound gratitude to Providence, the honourable position as well as the increasing prosperity which our country enjoys. Always guided by our devotedness and our fidelity to France, I and my family have never had any other ambition than that of serving her well. It is the certainty of accomplishing that duty which has given me strength during the trials of my life, and which will to the end be my consolation and firm support."

The Prince de Joinville then took the oath in favour of France.

On his Majesty's departure from the Tuileries the guns of the Invalids fired a salute, which was repeated when he left the Chamber. The number of people collected at various points was large, and the most respectful order was maintained. The demonstrations of feeling which were evinced must have been gratifying in the highest degree to his Majesty, who received them with his usual affectionate salute. The Council of Ministers followed the King and followed the royal *cortége*, supported by the troops of the line. All passed off peacefully and joyously, which augurs well for the future prosperity of France.

Louis Philippe has sent £50 to the French Society of Bienfaisance in London.

The Legitimists are acting very inconsiderately. I am most credibly informed that their indiscreet agents are actively at work on the Rhone and Saone, and that in some villages placards have been posted at the doors, bearing the following intreat:—"Henri the V. or Death."

Liszt, after stopping a few days, *incognito*, in Paris, has returned to Wiemar, to enter on his functions as Maestro de Chapelle to the Grand Duke.

A suit, in which Madame Catalani is plaintiff and M. Gerard de Maley, defendant, came before the Tribunal of the Seine on Saturday last. The plaintiff was separated from her husband in June, 1832. The application called on the court to order a division of the property which had hitherto existed in common between her and M. de Meley, no marriage settlement having been originally drawn up to fix the manner in which the property of either party was to be disposed of. Madame de Catalani made the demands, M. de Meley brought forward, as a subsidiary action for an authorisation from the court to resume possession of the chateau of Vaucresson, which she purchased previously to her marriage from General Count Gerard. In opposition to these demands, M. de Meley brought forward Art. 1469 of the civil code, which declares that every wife separated from her husband, who has not within five months after the separation made her right to the common property available, and brought forward her claims for a decision, must be considered as having given up her rights altogether. The court considered the objection to be fatal to the application, and non-suited the plaintiff with all costs.

Madame Catalani died at Rome on the 19th, at her villa near Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, after a short illness, aged 59 years. She made her first appearance before the public at Venice, when only fifteen years old, and retired into private life in 1831. She married M. de Valabrègue, a Frenchman, who died in 1839, and by whom she had three children. Madame Catalani is said to have left a fortune of upwards of £300,000.

The following letter appeared for the first time in print a few days since.—

"Du Camp de Boulogne, le 2 Thermidor.

"Madame et chère femme, depuis quatre jour je suis loin de vous, j'ai toujours été à cheval et en voiture, aussi suis-je bien fatigué; mais me voilà en route pour Paris.

"M. Maret m'a instruit du projet on vous etiez de partir lundi. En voyageant à petites journées, vous aurez le temps d'arriver aux eaux sans vous fatiguer.

"Le vent a changé, et nous pouvons tenter une descente; mais, qui *pourrait* on rade, à chassé et a été engagée sur des rochers au milieu de Boulogne. J'ai tout cru perdu, corps et bien: nous sommes parvenus a tout sauver. Ce specifiale était grand: des coups de canon tiré, le signal de détresse a été donné, mais en vain. Le mât de misaisaité, toute la nuit dans l'anxiété de sauver ou de voir perir ces malheureux; l'ancre était entre l'étreinté, l'ocean et la nuit. A cinq heures du matin, tout a été calme, tout a été sauvé, et je me suis couché avec la certitude d'un rêve romanesque.

"NAPOLEON."

We have nothing fresh either at the Italian or the Grand Opera. A three act opera, the libretto by Scribe, and the music by Auber, called "Les Syrènes," is in rehearsal at the Opera Comique.

Donizetti left us, on Wednesday last, for Vienna; Meyerbeer has also quitted Paris. The director of the Grand Opera, Monsieur Pelet, has gone on a recreating expedition to Italy. Our grand balls at the different operas commence on the 6th of January, under the direction of the Musards, father and son. Lablache, and part of his family, have returned to France.

The 19th, Masuto Pacini brought out, at the Theatre "Nuovo," his opera-buffa "Luisella." It was received with the greatest enthusiasm. An opera by Sarmento completely failed at San Carlo. The son of Lablache makes his *début* at the Theatre Nuovo, in the "Puritani."

Fanny Elssler *débuted* at Vienna, on the 6th, with the greatest success.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Representatives, in its sitting to-day after the presentation of several petitions, proceeded to the debate on the project of law for granting to the Government an extraordinary vote of credit for 2,902,524f., which was agreed to unanimously by the 59 members present, without any debate.

The Chamber then continued the debate on the project of law relative to the excise duty on salt. Several amendments were proposed and adopted, and the law passed by a majority of 75 to 6. The principal of these amendments is one by which salt used in the manufacture of sulphate of soda is exempt from excise duty.

The Chamber then resumed the debate on the budget of the department of justice. The general debate was closed, and the discussion of the articles adjourned till the 9th of January.

The Chamber resolved that the vacation should be till the 9th of January, and appointed the members of a deputation to compliment the King and Queen on New Year's Day.

Count de Baillet, treasurer of the Bank at Antwerp, died suddenly in that city on the 22nd inst.

Letters from London say that the ex-Regent Espartero is preparing to leave that city, and, in fact, one of his aides de-camp has arrived at Brussels, and is negociating with the proprietor of one of our hotels.

AMERICA.

The packet-ship Independence, Captain Nye, which sailed from New York on the 6th inst., arrived at Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, after a fine passage of 18½ days.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship Acadia, Captain Hyde, arrived out at Boston on the 6th, and would leave again for Liverpool on the 16th inst.

We have received by the Independence the Message of the President of the United States, which was delivered on the 5th instant, the question of the right of the members for New Hampshire, Missouri, Georgia, and Mississippi, to seats in the House, they having been elected by general ticket, contrary to the act of Congress passed last session, having been waved for the time being, with the understanding, however, that it would be brought up on some future occasion. The Seminole war has been waged against Texas, and endeavours to show that it may be necessary for the United States to end the war in some effectual manner. The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1, are stated at 18,000,000 dollars; the expenditure, exclusive of public debt, at 23,000,000 dollars. There are not-standing Treasury notes to the amount of 4,000,000 do lars. The loan of 1841, of over 5,500,000 dollars, falls due Jan. 1, 1845, and, unless the resources be increased, a deficiency is apprehended at the close of 1845 of above 4,000 000 dollars. The Message states that the financial and business condition of the country has greatly improved.

The public lands the President regards as the fountain of the public credit; and, by preserving the credit of the General Government untarnished, he thinks that of the States will be best supported. In regard to the tariff, the Message intimates, that in a subject so intimately connected with all the great interests of the country permanency and stability of legislation are much to be desired. Mr. Tyler repeals his recommendation to issue Treasury notes, of denominations not less than 5 dollars and not more than 100 dollars, to be employed in paying the obligations of Government, in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, to an amount not exceeding 15,000,000 dollars. The war expenses had been reduced, and the navy is commended to attention, and Congress advised to reimburse the losses sustained by the officers and crew of the steam ship Missouri. The Message then concludes by expressing a desire "to leave the country prosperous, and its institutions unimpaired."

The choice of Speaker fell upon Mr. J. W. Jones Denn, of Virginia.

The Boston Daily Advertiser's correspondent at the Rockaway Resort states that Governor Sir Charles Metcalfe, upon the occurrence of a contingency which his instructions did not contemplate, assumed the responsibility of dismissing his Ministers, and, from some letters which he has received, he has every reason to believe that his conduct is approved of," he adds, "his resignation will not be accepted. But, if the Home Government disapprove of his course, another Governor will be sent out, and Lafontaine will again be called upon to form a responsible system of Government on a temporary suspended, and the removal of the seat of Government is settled in favour of Kingston, if the conduct of the Governor is approved of by the Home Government.

CANADA.

It appears by the *British Whig* of the 20th ult., that Sir Charles Metcalfe has appointed the Hon. John Beverley Robinson to be Deputy-Governor of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the Hon. James Buchanan Macaulay and the Hon. Jonas Jones to be members of her Majesty's Executive Council for the province of Canada.

SYDNEY.

Sydney papers to the 15th of August were received on Wednesday at the Jerusalem Coffee house. The news was not of the least interest. The markets continued flat. The Julia, arrived from Tahiti, left on the 28th of May, where her Majesty's ship Vindictive and a French ship of war, the Bucsoole, were in port. The French Admiral had not then arrived, but was daily expected. On the 24th of May (which being the birthday was celebrated with due honour, Commodore Nicolas entertaining a large party on board the Vindictive, consisting of Queen Pomare, her suite, the French Commander, his officers, the English and American Consuls, and the leading residents. It is stated that Queen Pomare still looks with confidence for protection from England, and has urgently requested Commodore Nicolas not to leave the port, lest she should suffer from French aggression.

THE MEMNON.—A letter from Aden of the 29th ult mentions that the Memnon "has gone to pieces, with the exception of the larboard paddle-wheel with the boat on the top of it. Some of the machinery and the boilers are visible above the water. The starboard side is broken up into four or five large pieces and floated on shore, while the larboard, or shore side, has come away entire from stern to stem, just above the bilge, and lies its whole length. The spot of the wreck is about 2 miles to the westward of a very remarkable 350 yards broad shoal three miles south-east of Ras Assafr. It was remarkably fortunate that the ship struck at this exact spot, otherwise I fear not a life could have been saved, for even at the distance of 300 yards, either north or south from where the wreck now is, the rocks, which are so sharp that it is difficult to walk upon them, rise abruptly from the sea about eight feet high, and being hollow underneath to the depth of 10, and in some places 15 feet, any person dashed up in the surf must inevitably have perished. The ground above the shore was literally one field of letters and papers, the boxes having been opened by the natives in expectation of finding valuables. We recovered about 3000 letters, but many of them damaged. Bills of exchange were in the market to any amount, it being a common occurrence to pick up £5000 under a bush, or to see a bag speeding steadily before the wind."

THE INTERMEDIATE INDIA MAIL.

MALTA, Dec 16.

By the Egyptus, which arrived this morning from Alexandria, we received the *Friend of India* of the 9th of November, from which we extract the following important news:—

"WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.—The intelligence given in the papers of this morning is unfavourable to the hopes of Dost Mahomed. His influence has been seized by troops without bloodshed, and his reign at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of an army unnecessary. The *Star* says that Lord Auckland's policy has already received the sanction of Runjeet Singh. Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Prince of Belfeera, the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers with his own seal to Cabul, in which he stated that whoever killed Dost Mahomed would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Afghans to occupy Peshawur; but this upshot will probably be that Cabul itself will fall a prey to Bokhara, an event which does not promise well with the state of affairs in that region have contemplated as not improbable. The accounts from Sukker are more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there 1371 are in hospital, and only 153 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness."

From Loodiana there has been received news of the probable existence of Col. Stoddart, but Captain Conolly, it is feared, has been executed.

GWALIOR.—The whole Lushkur since the 20th has been in a state of riot, the Maharaja having again revolted, and the troops of the Grand Junee having joined. It is tranquil in the Upper and Lower Soinde. A few depredations are committed by the Beloochies.

Disturbances continue in Scheksawale, and are likely to prove very serious, Ram Singh having been expelled from his appointment (the Khamdar, on behalf of the minor Sovereign of Khetree), and his place occupied by Dhabye, supported by a very large assemblage of insurgents.

The report of Heer Singh's murder is positively contradicted. He is conducting affairs at Lahore conjointly with Leena Singh.

The Marwar succession has been settled in favour of Ahmednuggur, Tukhi Sihji, the nearest unanimously elected King of Marwar, and his son accompanies him as Prince Royal.

MR. JAMES THOMASON has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.

Lord Ellenborough has resolved on re-visiting the North Western Provinces.

(From the *Friend of India*.)

GWALIOR AND PUNJAUB.—The public journals are filled with notices of the march of regiments, European and native, to the banks of the Jumna and Sutlej, to watch the progress of events in the territories of Soindia, and in the Punjaub. It appears to be a matter of very serious importance whether either army will be called into action, though it is difficult to imagine how the present disorganization in these frontier states can be extinguished, and such a degree of tranquil ity restored as may offer security to our own territories, without the active intervention of the paramount power in Hindostan. In the prospect of hostilities it is confidently said, that all furloughs will be suspended and that those who had quitted the corps in the hope of visiting England will be required to rejoin them.

The *Star* informs us that terms have been offered to the Regent at Gwalior, and that if they are not complied with hostilities will immediately commence. The terms are the following by our contemporary:—That the Khasgee who has usurped the office and power of Prime Minister be dismissed, and Mama Sahb be restored to that post; that certain tracts of territory, which inconveniently protrude themselves into Scindia's dominions, and other districts in the provinces, be exchanged for tracts more convenient to the Durbar and to ourselves; that the present refractory army be dismissed, and a large contingent force under British officers be substituted in its place; that the Gwalior treasury pay the expense incurred by the present assemblage of troops. These terms are extremely moderate, and refute the assertion that the present movement of our troops arises from an itch for territorial aggrandisement. The restoration of Mama Sahb, the Prime Minister, whose appointment our Government had sanctioned, is due to the dignified position it sustains in India. To plead the principle of non-interference in the face of danger, after we had interfered with our own subjects in the appointment of a Premier, would be worse than affectation—it would be to subscribe to our own disgrace. The exchange of territories is rendered necessary by the state of things in Bundelkund, the undetected and treasury of which province find effectual shelter in districts nominally under the sway of Gwalior, which we cannot enter; while the substitution of a stipendiary force, under our own officers, for the present army, though it will greatly extinguish the independence of the State, appears indispensable from a regard to the security of our provinces. The demand for the expenses of the war is, in fact, nothing more than the time-honoured rule that those who have provoked hostilities should pay for the rod which corrects them, and every treaty imposed by the strong on the weak should wind up with a similar item.

From the Punjaub we have nothing but reports, but they become daily more interesting, as they indicate the approach of the crisis which will demand our interference. Goh Singh, it is said, warily keeps himself to the hills, curbing his mountain subjects. Heer Singh and Leena Singh rule at Lahore, with the permission of their soldiers, who are mutinous for increase of pay, and are said to be gradually quelling their ranks. The authority of the Sekh Government over the

army is described as likely to test all the resources of empire, after which—but we must not anticipate events. How far the[illegible]nts are to be depended on we cannot say, but a reference to the past history of Russia renders it highly probable that they are sufficient; for it is thus the Asiatic monarchy after another has crumbled to dust.

As soon as there ceases to be any Government at Lahore capable of maintaining its pacific relations with us, the duty and the wisdom of the humanity of our own provinces will supersede every other consideration and all existing treaties, and we shall be constrained to take possession of the administration in self-defence. Meanwhile, we are informed that the Cabul troops who had been left to occupy Peshawur had deserted their post and fled to the Indus, plundering the inhabitants on the route. If they have not done so already, it must be evident that in the confusion which reigns in the Punjaub, they will do so ere long. It is indeed not probable, therefore, that the province of Peshawur has by this time been dismembered from the Punjaub, of which it was an integral part at the time when we guaranteed to Runjeet and his family the security of his dominions by a treaty offensive and defensive. Most probably Heer Singh, distressed by the demands of an insolent soldiery, will be unable to despatch troops for the recovery of that province. Most probable he will class that assistance from the British Government which it solemnly engaged to afford. We do not see how our Government can[illegible]k out of its engagements, or refuse to march an army across the[illegible]s in the field. We have not been able to get[illegible]1838, but the Sim sh proclamation of the 1st of October of that[illegible] that tripartite treaty by which Runjeet Singh is guaranteed[illegible]ossessions—including Peshawur—and that the friends and enemies of on[illegible]contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all[illegible]ough of this treaty we called upon Runjeet Singh's successor, Sheer Singh, to assist us, with a contingent of his troops, in the Khyber Pass and fighting the Affghans. If his successor should call upon us to afford the same assistance in repelling the assaults of the same foe in the same locality, how are our Government to resist the requisition? And then will be fulfilled the prediction of one of the chiefs of Cabul, who, on the retirement of our troops, said to an eminent officer, "We shall meet again before three years have passed."

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

RECENTLY DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION OF ITS RESTORATION, AT THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

(From the Irish Barrister's Sketch Book, and Continued from our number of December 2nd.)

Mr. Magee, the auditor of the society, whom we have already introduced to the public as the speaker of this address, having dwelt for some time, in his exordium, and with considerable eloquence, on the glories of the Old Historical Society, recalled the memories of some of its distinguished members. Then, stimulating his fellow-students to imitate the bright example held forth for their imitation, he said

Here, in the very scene of all their triumphs, it is my privilege to call on you, gentlemen, by the glorious fame they have won, by the fame they have left, by all the solemn thoughts by which you raise upon the relics of departed worth, by the proud feelings with which you recall the traditions of the past, by all the bright hopes with which you look forward to the future, to call upon them, and by their deeds, to seek, like them, to win a name which shall adorn the university and your country when you are gone, and through the lapse of years shall still have power upon the hearts of those who hear it.

But, while we thus proudly and hopefully contemplate our position, I must not forget that there are those amongst us this evening, in whose pleasurable emotions may mingle some softer feelings of regret, for they behold in the peculiar light of memory scenes which we behold in the bright light of history To them the name of the Historical Society is linked with associations painful and yet pleasing —reminding them of days long vanished—of voices long since silent. To them each glorious name is as a spell word, waking strange echoes in the halls of memory, and causing the shadows of the past to start from their slumber, and crowd around them in vivid distinctness: one more they see the friends whom they loved—they prized—whose loss they have mourned—the chosen companions of their youth—with whom they have shared their griefs and their pleasures—their joys and their sorrows—with whom, hand in hand, they roamed through the rosy paths of literature, the flowery fields of poesy—whose friendship lent its charm to the best and brightest hours of their existence—the morning of life; when with unclouded eye they looked forward to snare together the glorious rewards of manhood—the mild sunset of declining years; doubtless, their aspirations for our success are mingled with sighs for the memories of those who are gone; and while the[illegible]s of[illegible]ir[illegible]ir[illegible]ir

VIEW IN THE NEW PLYMOUTH SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

The recent intelligence from this infant colony renders every illustration of its progressive civilization of interest to our readers. The engraving shows one of the latest settlements of the New Zealand Company, the site of New Plymouth, taken from a drawing made on the spot by one of the Company's Surveyors. It lies upon Cook's Straits, in the vast and fertile district of Taranaki, and thirty miles distant from Mount Egmont, seen in the distance of the view: in the foreground are shown the description of houses built by the natives in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants; and the Surveyor-General of the Plymouth Company, with assistants, employed in marking out the site of the future town.

New Plymouth lies considerably northward of Port Nicholson and Cloudy Bay, at which point the lamentable massacre took place a short time since. The reports of various officers of the Company, who had walked to the neighbourhood of the Sugar Loaf Islands, where the settlement of New Plymouth has commenced, left no doubt that the way from the latter place to Wanganui was as easy as that from Wanganui to Port Nicholson. The number of persons who had emigrated, early last year, directly from England to New Plymouth, was 534. It may be considered, therefore, that the whole of the coast from Port Nicholson to New Plymouth, has been opened for settlement. In anticipation, too, of a large coasting trade, numerous small vessels are now building in the various harbours and inlets on both sides of Cook's Straits.

Cloudy Bay, the scene of the late massacre, is in the Nelson settlement, a scene from which has been engraved in our 82nd number.

MONTE VIDEO.

Monte Video, the capital of the republic of Uruguay, has of late been the scene of some of the most important movements in South America. From the intelligence received on Wednesday by the Independence, from New York, the Brazilian Minister at Monte Video had refused to recognise the blockade of that port by Admiral Brown. It was expected that this would lead to serious difficulties between Brazil and the Argentine republic, of which Buenos Ayres is the capital, lying higher on the opposite bank of the La Plata.

At Monte Video, the Government was enlisting men for the squadron, giving 50 silver dollars each bounty. It was supposed that if the Brazilian force at Monte Video should oppose Admiral Brown in enforcing the blockade, he would attack them, and war ensue.

It is reported that a heavy skirmish took place in front of Monte Video on the 13th of September. The Riveristas, 1000 in number, were repulsed by a few companies of the besieging troops, and suffered very severely, chiefly in wounded. Rivera had crossed the Yt, and was proceeding in the direction of Cerro Largo, pursued by Urquiza.

Monte Video is the best harbour on the broad estuary of the La Plata river; and, by its position, is destined to become a great maritime entrepôt: it is already frequented by a great number of vessels from all countries of the world. The town is, in general, well built, the streets being wide and straight, and intersecting each other at right angles; they are paved, and have narrow footways. The houses are built with taste, and have flat roofs with parapets. The cathedral has but slight architectural pretensions, nor are there any other public buildings of note.

The population, before 1810, is stated to have amounted to 30,000, or even 36,000, souls; but they were reduced by war and a siege, which the town had to sustain against the Brazilians, to 15,000 souls. The number has, however, since considerably increased, and is now stated at 33,000, a change brought about by the recent blockade of Buenos-Ayres by the French, which drove the tide of European emigration to Monte Video. The emigrants have mostly been of laborious habits, employing themselves in paving the town, building houses, keeping shops, cultivating gardens, or in coasting trade. Upon the house-roofs, or terraces, children play, and the families assemble to enjoy the evening air. Hence, the town has, at first sight, a gay appearance; but nothing can be less inviting or more unpicturesque than the interior, or the coast. Altogether the town is a cosmopolitan beehive, where every one thinks but of working, and getting rich as fast as possible. The trade is fast increasing; the principal articles of export are the produce of the numerous herds of the country, as hides, salted and jerked beef, tallow, and hams, to a very considerable amount.

Extract from a letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Gibraltar, under date the 16th instant:—"Her Majesty's steamer Locust returned to this port on the 12th instant, after an unsuccessful search after the piratical brig alluded to in last week's report. The French brig-of-war Cassard, Lieut. S. E. Morel, having drifted during the gale of the 10th instant, into three fathoms water, off the King's Bastion, was assisted out of her dangerous position by her Majesty's steamer Locust."

TURKEY

The house of a French merchant having been invaded by Turks, and himself ill treated, at Aleppo, M. de Bourqueney has been very busy in demanding satisfaction for the outrage. A tatar has just been sent off for that city, with instructions from the Government for the severe punishment of the culpable parties, with other satisfaction requisite for the honour and local consideration of the French Consul there.

The French are about to withdraw from the ruins of Nineveh, situate about three hours' journey from Mousoul, with a fine harvest of antiquities; and I understand a person is to be sent by the Porte to deliver them to the agents of the French Government appointed to receive them. No individual has yet been named by the Turkish Ministers for that purpose, but they appear to have no disinclination to oblige France in that way.

It is stated that Sir Stratford Canning cannot obtain permission to build the British palace on the hill dominating Dolmabaktchi, although he has bought the land, and paid for it. The fact is that the site commands a Turkish barracks, and on that plea the Divan refuses to let a foreign edifice be run up there, though the barracks, instead of being a fortress, are but a pile of open buildings totally incapable of defence. By this excuse the Turks, it is supposed, get rid of what they call the nuisance of an ambassador's hotel overlooking the Sultan's palace.

The negociations at Erzeroum go on more briskly, and it is possible that, in the course of a few years, some progress will be made in them. Joking apart, they are likely to be interminable.

Rumour says, that Admiral Walker and the Capudan Pacha are not by any means agreeing. The former is desirous of quitting the Ottoman service, which he cannot, however, do without the concurrence of his own Government; little or no use is, in the meantime, made of his services. The Turkish vice-admiral (Captana), Osman Pacha, died a few days ago. He accompanied the late Achmed Pacha, when he made over the fleet to Mehemet Ali; and the part he took in that affair so troubled his conscience, that he took to drink, and fell a victim to his mortification and excesses.

THE BRAZILS.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH ON CLOSING THE CHAMBERS, OCTOBER 24.—"Worthy and Honourable Gentlemen Representatives of the nation—I continue to maintain unaltered amicable relations with foreign Powers. The civil war in the province of Rio Grande do Sul appears at length to be near its long-wished-for termination. Although several important matters introduced into both Chambers have not been brought to the desired close, I experience the most cordial satisfaction in having to congratulate you on the zeal and devotion you have displayed in promoting the welfare of the country, of which you have given the most convincing proofs on the occasion of imposing new taxes, to make good, in some measure, the deficit in the public revenue. The proofs, too, which you afforded me, and the felicitations I have received from all parts of the Empire, on the celebration of my marriage with the Princess Donna Theresa Christina Maria, now Empress of Brazils, have been to me most grateful. Penetrated therefore with the most pleasing sentiments, it is with regret I am obliged to call to mind the interest and concern manifested for the prosperity of my family on all occasions by all my subjects, and of which I witnessed very recently fresh testimony in the public sympathies on my august sister's, the Imperial Princess's, late illness. Worthy and Honourable Gentlemen Representatives of the nation—I thank you for the co-operation you have given to my government, and I hope from your loyalty and patriotism, you will continue to act in concert with me to place the political system established by the constitution on a firm and lasting foundation. The session is closed."

MALTA, Dec. 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—In Malta Harbour: The Queen, 110, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, the Commander-in-chief; Ceylon, receiving-ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, second in command, and Superintendent of the Malta Dockyard; Formidable, 84; Malabar, 72; Vernon, 50; Orestes, 18; Virago, war-steamer; Acheron steam-packet; and Beacon and Magpie, surveying vessels. At Gibraltar: The Belvidera, 36; and Locust steam-tender on her way from Malta to Gibraltar, the Polyphemus, steam-packet. At Barcelona: The Savage, 10, and Scout, 18. At Corfu: The H. Aigle, 24. On her way from Malta to Patras and the Ionian Islands: The Hecla, war-steamer. At Athens The Indus, 78; Snake, 16; and Vesuvius, war-steamer. At Constantinople: The Devastation, war-steamer. At Alexandria: The Geyser, war-steamer, and on her way thither, from Malta, the steam-packet Alecto. At Beyrout. The Tyne, 28, and at Mesr, the Medea, war-steamer.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOVEMENTS AT MALTA (SINCE THE 5TH OF DECEMBER).—The Hecla, which was sent away to Tunis on the 8th, returned on the 12th, bringing accounts that extensive warlike preparations are being made thereat, to resist a threatened naval expedition from the Sardinian Government, which demands the free exportation of grain, the unlooked for suspension of which has caused heavy damages to the trade of Genoa. The Orestes arrived from Lemnos on the 9th, and the Beacon and Magpie, from Athens and Corfu on the 11th. The Beacon passes the winter here, but the Magpie is ordered to England. The Great Liverpool steam-ship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, bringing the London mails of Nov. 30, reached this on the 15th inst., having on the 13th idem., between Cape Serrat and Galita, had the misfortune to suffer the breakage in two of the intermediate shaft of the engines, which stopped her progress for several hours, not altogether without endangering her safety, being at the time too close, under such circumstances, to the Tunisian coast, the boisterous weather prevailing. On her return from Alexandria she will have to lay up until a new shaft be sent out from England. The Polyphemus arrived on the 14th, with the London Overland mails of the 6th inst., and was sent away to Gibraltar with the intermediate mails for England on the 16th; the Hecla left with the mails for the Ionian Islands and Greece on the 15th, and the Malabar arrived from Gibraltar and Tunis on the 16th. No letters or papers have been received at Malta, but a report prevails that Dost Mehomed has been shot dead by order of the Khan of Bokhara, and that the Rasges of Gwalior has been seized by the troops, which render the advance of the British army unnecessary.

SANTA ANNA.

Some interesting intelligence of "The Provisional President of Mexico" has just been received by the packet-ship Independence, from New York.

The advices from Vera Cruz are to the 16th ult. It was announced that Santa Anna had been re-elected President of the Republic. The papers are engaged in a warm discussion respecting the law prohibiting foreigners from carrying on the retail trade, and also as to the policy Santa Anna has adopted of ordering foreigners for the interior. Santa Anna, having in view the colonisation of the province of Tamaulipas, has granted the wild lands to one Alexander de Grot, on condition that he introduces, within ten years, at least 10,000 families, either Germans, Belgians, or Swiss; the lands to be divided among the colonists, who are to devote themselves to their cultivation and the improvement of agriculture.

PORTRAIT OF SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans papers contain later dates from Yucatan, and have copies of the correspondence between the Commissioners of that State and Mexico. It has evidently been Santa Anna's object to gain time for more effectual hostilities. It is said that it would not require much to produce civil war amongst the Yucatecos, in consequence of the disagreement between the two races who form her population.

A sketch of Santa Anna, and his aide-de-camp, Arista, will be found in No. 81 of our Journal: we now annex the reputed President's portrait, from an accredited source.

VIEW OF MONTE VIDEO.

THE HIGHLANDS OF ÆTHIOPIA.

In a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we announced to our readers that Major Harris, the well-known author of "Wild Sports in Southern Africa," who lately returned from the heather-clad mountains of Abyssinia, with presents from the King of Shoa for her Britannic Majesty, was about to publish a detail of his proceedings in that interesting and little-known country. We have just had the satisfaction to peruse the work, and may safely say that it even eclipses the expectations we had built upon the author's previous reputation. We never read three volumes of travels with greater zest, and we feel convinced that whether following the adventurous party through hair-breadth 'scapes among the direst of savages, or participating in the conquest of the giant among quadrupeds —whether listening to the follies of the cowled monk in the monastery of Aferbeine, or contemplating the Christian monarch during his annual crusade against the persecuted heathen, —the reader will find himself hurried irresistibly along, and will lament with us that there are only three volumes to read.

We formerly adverted to the singular climate of the Abyssinian Alps, to the character of their inhabitants, and to the gratifying ascendancy gained over the evil passions of the despotic savage. Our limits will not permit us to add more, nor is it necessary; but, before turning to our extracts, we must repeat the words of Major Harris's appropriate motto, "Excitet Dominus optimus maximus principum nostrorum animos, ut pervetustæ huic Christianæ nationi opem ferant, Christianismo in tam remotis mundi partibus proferendo utilem, sibique omni ævo gloriosum futuram."

THE MONASTERY OF AFERBEINE.

Whether in Europe or in half-civilised Abyssinia, monastic establishments are invariably seated in spots the most romantic. Deep in the recesses of Aferbeine stands the church and monastery dedicated to Tekla Haimanot, an ecclesiastic of extraordinary abilities, who flourished during the thirteenth century, and rescued the greater portion of the empire from the yoke of usurpation, restored it to the hands of the lineal descendant of the ancient Æthiopic dynasty. Subsequently canonised for his successful exertions in the cause both of Church and State, the monk, whose history is obscured with numberless superstitious traditions, is to the present day held in the highest odour and veneration. Twice during the year is a festival held in celebration of his birth, death, and ascension, and by the entire Christian population he is regarded as the patron saint of Abyssinia.

THE MONASTERY OF AFERBEINE.

The narrow path wound through a forest of venerable trees. Cedar-like junipers, scarred by the unsparing hand of time, and many dried up by the wrath of centuries, rearing towards the cold sky their tall withered barkless trunks and skeleton arms, rocked to every breeze. Younger scions of the stock, clothed in a somore cypress garb, flourished in vigour among the drooping and silvery woira, of which the pensive branches were hoary with ancient moss, hanging in fanciful festoons; and saving when the zephyr sighed through the foliage, or a bird whistled from the topmost branch, silence reigned throughout the sylvan scene. Large bands of the brotherhood, lounging away their hours of idleness, were for once aroused from listless apathy by the passing cavalcade of white strangers. The land swarms with friars, monks, and anchorites, who are habited in yellow dresses, as the badge of poverty, or in the prepared skin of the anteilope. Usually licentious in their manners, they roam through the country a perfect pest and plague to society. Men become monks at any period of life. Those who are afflicted with grievous sickness vow that in event of recovery they will abandon the world, and transfer all their moveables to the church. The rich often deliver over their property to their children, who are bound to support them until death. The poor subsist upon the bounty of the King and of the community; and many never enter the cells of the monastery, but with their wives reside at ease in their own homes, having assumed the counterfeit piety of the order solely for the sake of defrauding their creditors—since, however deeply involved, the "putting on angel's clothing" clears off all former scores with the ease and rapidity of the most indulgent court of insolvency.

The skin of the Aigazin is usually adopted as the garb of humiliation; and this emblem, together with the unwashed person, is intended to commemorate the legend of their great founder Eustathius, who boasted of having performed no ablution during a long term of existence, and who miraculously crossed the river Jordan floating secure upon his greasy cloak. The prophet Samuel is also sometimes referred to as affording another notable example of the advantage extended by the mantle of hide, in the asserted fact of his having sailed seven days across a great sea, borne in safety, with his disciples, upon the leathern robes which in those ancient days formed the only attire.

The road was lined with pilgrims clothed in yellow garments, and having each a cross of blue clay upon his forehead. They had been to perform their vows, or redeem their pledges left, at the sanctuary of Debra Libanos (Mount Lebanon), chief seat of learning in Shoa, and the renowned scene of the miracles of Tekla Haimanot, its founder. Hard pressed by his enemies, the patron and lawgiver of Æthiopia is said to have leapt through the trunk of a venerable tree, a seam in which yet vouches for the truth of the legend that it spontaneously clave asunder at his holy bidding, but closed to fill the sacrilegious assailants who sought his life. Being athirst, he prayed unto God, whereupon the archangel Michael, who was his mediator, caused a fountain to rise at his feet, supplied by the stream of the river Jordan. A cross which he carried in his hand had been swept away during the passage of a neighbouring torrent but no sooner had he cursed the waters, than they were dried up, and have never since flowed above the channel.

THE TRIUMPH.

The remains of the saint still cast a halo over the spot in which they lie interred, and the pool which he blessed, retains to this day the property of cleansing the leper, and healing the patient, however diseased, who shall immerse on either of the three days annually devoted to the commemoration of his birth, death, and ascension. Famous as the most holy of shrines throughout Southern Abyssinia, men of every rank, from the monarch to the meanest peasant, if unable to repair thither in person, delegate their substitute with offerings according to their wealth. Having on his way bathed in the "Segga Wadum," or "river of flesh and blood," a tributary to the Nile formed by the confluence of the Sana Robi and the Sana Reka, the pilgrim quaffs the waters of the mineral well, prescribes upon his forehead the sacred emblem of Christianity, and after kissing at the adjacent church of St. Mary, across which is asserted by the priesthood to have fallen from heaven, he is secure against sickness and witchcraft. The very earth from Debra Libanos is carried away as an antidote to maladies, and all who meet the returning pilgrim, fall prostrate upon the ground, and kiss the dust from off his feet.

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT.

At length, about two in the afternoon, came a summons to the presence of the governor, who, being much fatigued, was seated below a spreading tree, and about to propose a return to the tents. In a long studied speech he set forth "that his followers had done their utmost also for that day, and had driven the elephants, which were countless as the forest leaves, from place to place, as though they had been village kine, but that the Europeans——" Here his harangue was cut short by the appearance of a Galla scout, who galloped furiously up, exclaiming, "They drink, they drink, in the *Jow wadi!*" The council instantly dissolved. Inspired by a new ray of hope, the hunters leaped again into the saddle, and, carrying their rifles across their shoulders, made at full speed for the river.

A gallop of three miles through a dense covert, consisting of strong elastic wands, interlaced with prickly weeds and coarse spear grass, left the crowd far in the rear; and, arriving at the spot where animals had been viewed, "Yellow Horse," with half a score of his wild riders, was alone present. The deep holes left by the feet of the monstrous animals in the wet sand at the water's edge were still bubbling from below, and from the summit of a tree, the broad backs of a herd being presently identified at some distance by the measured flapping of their huge ears, it was resolved that the native allies should tarry where they were, whilst two of the party proceeded quietly to the attack on foot, before the governor, with his noisy retinue, should arrive from the rear.

After much opposition on the part of old Horse, who vowed that the despot would hold him responsible for the accident which the rash measure was certain to entail, the arrangement was finally carried. A stealthy advance up the wind, under cover of the copse wood, soon revealed a small open area which had been trampled completely bare, and in its centre, beneath the scanty shade of a venerable camel thorn, which had been well polished by continual rubbing, stood a gigantic bull, surrounded by four of his seraglio.

British credit was now completely at stake. Creeping, therefore, to the extreme verge of the covert, in order to render certainty more sure, a two-ounce ball, planted in the only small fatal spot presented by the huge target, laid low the mighty patriarch of the herd, whose fall made the earth to tremble. One of the survivors, rushing towards the ambush, received a volley of hard bullets in her

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT.

broad forehead, which turned the attack, and brought her also to the ground, after a fight with her companions of fifty yards. She, however, rose after some minutes and escaped into the thick forest to die, attention being meanwhile entirely engrossed by the tusker, the noblest quarry, who, although prostrate on his side like a fallen tower, manifested in his dying moments, by sundry portentous noises and smooth struggles, an inclination to resume an erect position. His destruction was speedily completed; but it was still impossible to leave the spot, from a conviction that the braggart Ambára rabble would not fail to claim the honour and the credit of having slain the prize with their powerless spears, should any person-chase find the carcase during the night. The painful mystery came to an end, which was fully confirmed by the appropriation of the tail as a trophy, by the very first man who made his appearance.

The death of this lordly monster, to which so little importance would have been attached in those parts of the African continent where the event is one of diurnal occurrence, created in the mind of every beholder a sensation of astonishment and admiration hardly to be described. Those who, when the storming party first entered the covert, had sought safety in trees, could now with difficulty be prevailed upon to descend, in order to approach the mountain of flesh from which life was said to have departed; and finally mustering courage to do so, in the frenzy of excitement, launched their spears and discharged their matchlocks, to the imminent peril of the bystanders and of each other. On the first intimation of the animals having, after two days' diligent search, been actually discovered, three fourths of the whole party had incontinently disappeared. The Galla horsemen, who had previously boasted the destruction of elephants with their spears, did not venture to approach for a full hour after their ears had been saluted by the reports of the rifles; and even the warrior who vaunted himself the "hereditary chieftain of all the Braves of the Ambára nation," long clung pertinaciously to his secure seat among the topmost branches.

As the fact of the downfall of the noble beast became more widely credited, and the scattered forces gradually rallied round it, chief after chief offered his hand in congratulation of the, in his eye, daring exploit, expressing his wonder and amazement that a small rifle-ball had been able to accomplish the annihilation of the bulk and life of seventy seasons, and extolling the prowess of the king's European visitors in the encounter with so formidable a monster, whose colossal strength could have carried him trampling through a whole army of their own best, dealing death and destruction wheresoever his will impelled him. Whilst dancing and howling around the carcass, amid the crimson torrent which deluged the ground, they affirmed the deed to be the work of genii, and of supernatural beings, and complimented the doers as the "bravest of the brave," under the titles of "Figá" and "Gobez;" declaring that "the mould whereof the Gyptzis were fashioned must be of a rare quality, and that if all the subjects of Shoa were but composed of the same material, the dominions of Sáhela Sélassie would know no limit."

Boroo, the brave chief of the Soops, who had with extreme difficulty been restrained from following the Abban hope at the head of his gathered retainers, and thus shaming the quarry by the noise and confusion of many hundred horsemen, was more particularly earnest and vehement in his protestations and congratulations on the victory achieved—having himself anticipated none but the most fatal results from what he termed to rash an attack upon the hitherto unsubdued monarch of the wilderness, and trembled for the royal vengeance which any accident to the party would infallibly have drawn upon his devoted head. "The world was made for you alone," concluded the old warrior in a perfect ecstasy of delight, "and no one else has any business in it."

The trunk and ear of the beast to much dreaded throughout the district having been hewn from the carcass, upon the iron folds of which neither the swords nor lances of the assembled Galla and Ambára could make the smallest impression, were [illegible] slow and [illegible] by the aid of [illegible] encampment in the hollow, the [illegible] were paid to the [illegible] to the despotic king, to inspect every other [illegible] against the leather. Horsemen galloped in every direction, despatched in pursuit of the [illegible] and announcing that "the wild beast had perished by the [illegible] and that the [illegible] had performed the most [illegible] of valour and [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] were received with [illegible] notes of praise and welcome. The heads were chanted after the cheering custom of a war song. Bullocks were instantly slaughtered for the entire of the followers. Double the daily [illegible] of every description were poured in. Sprigs of green asparagus were presented by the sons of the delighted governor, to ornament the hair in earnest of victory. The king's chorister composed a new extemporaneous song upon the occasion, which was chanted during half the night; and until the cock crew, every quarter of the village resounded with wild dancing and martial music, and war songs, in celebration of an achievement, now for the first time witnessed by the Christian population of Shoa.

THE TRIUMPH.

Before sunrise the ensuing morning the victorious troops, reduced by one third marched upon Angólala, driving exultingly before them upwards of twelve thousand head of prize cattle, the entire of which were *par excellence* the property of the king. Arrived within sight of the capital, bands of martial music burst from the centre division, when every throat throughout the vast army joined in one deafening chorus. Half a mile to the south of the Galla wall a tent had been erected, to which his Majesty, attending for a few minutes, arrayed his person in preparatory to a triumphal entry, and the various leaders at the head of their respective squadrons meanwhile took up the position allotted in the coming pageant.

As the state umbrellas, surmounted by the arck of St. Michael, passed through the gate of the defences, the assembled chiefs and warriors who had most distinguished themselves during the successful foray, arrayed in the glittering badges of former achievements in arms, careered in front of the royal party. One hundred gorgeously stained steeds, resplendent with trappings and brass ornaments, and fancifully caparisoned in gay cloths and chintz housings, bounded and pranced gallantly under the chosen band of grooms, and were then marched onwards, and party-coloured robes flaunting in the wind, slowly curvetted over the verdant carpet of turf, in a dazzling and many labyrinth of reticulated circles. Their glossy black hair streaming with fantastic ornaments of recent triumphs, and their shields and their variously-emblazoned shields, crowded with silver ornaments and devices, glancing brightly in the sunbeams, they rent the air with shrill whoops and yells, responded, at frequent intervals, by the arck of St. Michael, passed through the gate of the defences, the assembled chiefs and warriors who had most distinguished themselves during the successful foray, arrayed in the glittering badges of former achievements in arms, careered in front of the royal party. One hundred gorgeously stained steeds, resplendent with trappings and brass ornaments, and fancifully caparisoned in gay cloths and chintz housings, bounded and pranced gallantly under the chosen band of grooms, and were then marched onwards, and party-coloured robes flaunting in the wind, slowly curvetted over the verdant carpet of turf, in a dazzling and many labyrinth of reticulated circles. Their glossy black hair streaming with fantastic ornaments of recent triumphs, and their shields and their variously-emblazoned shields, crowded with silver ornaments and devices, glancing brightly in the sunbeams, they rent the air with shrill whoops and yells, responded, at frequent intervals, by the arck of St. Michael, passed through the gate of the palace and from all parts of the town; whilst the dense phalanx of warriors in the rear—their forest of lances partially obscured under a thick canopy of dust—pressing imminently forward, and bearing their wilder war-song from ten thousand throats, completed one of the most brilliant and savage exhibitions that can be conceived.

The king was enrobed in the ample spoils of a noble lion, richly ornamented, and half concealing, beneath their tawny folds, an embroidered green mantle of Indian manufacture. On his right shoulder he wore three chains of gold, a symbol of the Holy Trinity, and the fresh-plucked sprigs of asparagus, which decided his recent exploit, rose from the centre of an embossed coronet of silver which encircled his regal brow. His dappled war-steed, bedizened with chequered housings of blue and yellow, was led prancing beside him, and immediately in advance bounded the champion on a coal-black charger, bearing the imperial shield of massive silver, with the sacred symbol of Christianity in high relief, whilst his long plaited raven locks floated wildly behind over the spotted hide of a panther, by which his broad shoulders were graced. Abegaz Maretch and Ayto Berkie rode on either side of the crimson umbrellas, and a marshalled line of shield-bearers, under the banner of the Lyons, preceded a clear space around the royal person, until the cavalcade had gained the stockaded knoll upon the summit of which the palace is erected

Here a deputation of priests, clad in snow-white garments, received the victorious monarch with a blessing, and, under a volley of musquetry, his Majesty proceeded to ascend. The outer court was crowded with female slaves, beggars, and menials, who, on the first appearance of the umbrellas within the gate, greeted his return with the shrillest clamour, and cast themselves prostrate in the dust. Fusiliers and matchlock-men of the imperial body-guard lined the second palisaded enclosure, and, under a *feu de joie*, their leader, performing the war-dance before the holy ark, led the procession to the last enclosure, where the King, being met by the eunuchs of the royal household, entered the palace by a private door, and, surrounded by pages and attendants, presently took seat in a high latticed balcony fronting the inner quadrangle.

Full in the centre stood a gigantic drum, whereat three weird old hags thumped unceasingly with crossed hands, keeping time energetically with their feet, whilst, under the most frightful contortions and gesticulations, they cursed and screamed defiance to the enemies of the state. Three hundred counsellors, who were seated in a circle, their faces besmeared with red ochre and grease, and their frizzled locks white under a sort of lard, sang and clapped their hands in deafening concert. A dancing girl, flanked by two Held Horses, whirled in front of the throne, and in a series of eulogistic rhymes composed by herself, chaunted a rehearsal of the recent heroic deeds of the puissant monarch, "who, although invariably triumphant over his heathen foes, never descended his royal brow with a branch greener than that by which it was now surmounted." Each time she turned towards the crowd, a shrill clamour of united voices rang forth the chorus to her verse. The skin-clad warriors, with their bows and quivers, coronets, and silver swords, glistened in the morning sun; and as the chiefs, governors, and nobles, formed in a semicircle on either side of the imperial person, stamped and clapped their hands in savage time, the populace, crowding the carpeted yard, and lining every wall, capered, yelled, and shouted with the widest enthusiasm. The dismounted cavaliers formed fifteen deep, and filling the entire court, poised each his trophy of blood aloft upon the pointing palm of his lance, and as the whole danced, and whooped, and howled like wild beasts, warrior after warrior springing with a fiendish yell into the centre of the ring, cast his prize contemptuously upon the ground, and, kissing the dust, did abject homage at the feet of the triumphant despot.

"Behold in me the king's great warrior," now resounded from every quarter. "I it was who slew his enemy in the open field, or speared him in the burning hut. May he not ever attend his armies in the battle. May Sáhela Sélassie reign for ever!" A general shout and clashing of shields, with the sudden cessation of the wild music, announced the coming of his savage pageant. The crowd dropped before the monarch, and, as the actors dispersed rapidly to the right and to the left, the discharge of an old disconcerted iron gun, which, vertically elevated against a stone, was revealed as the battery extremely of the court, announced to the public that the tragedy of "The Royal Robber" had been performed with the most brilliant success, and would be repeated again during the season.

The Earl of Leicester attained his majority on Christmas-day, when his lordship entertained a family circle at Holkham Hall.

IMPORTANT BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENT.—The *Halifax Post*, of the 28th of November, states that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adams departed from the port with a fleet on the 20th, for Central America, and remarks that the business the fleet is concerned in is of deep importance. Some old difficulties are alluded to, as well as the more recent contempt shown to the British flag at a party where the British Minister was present; and what is probably more prevalent than all the rest, the restrictive tariff of Santa Ana proves injurious to British trade.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Dec. 31st.—First Sunday after Christmas
MONDAY, Jan. 1st.—Irish Union, 1801. Circumcision.
TUESDAY, 2nd.—Ovid died, 17.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd.—
THURSDAY, 4th.—Old Parr's will containing his receipt found, 1837.
FRIDAY, 5th.—
SATURDAY, 6th.—Epiphany

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan. 5.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.
0	11	11	12	45	0	0	0	42	1	3	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMPLETION OF VOL. III.

The present number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS completes the Third Volume, for which a title-page, index, and chronology of events for the last six months, will be presented, gratis, to all Subscribers, with our next number. A favourable opportunity for new Subscribers commencing is now presented, with the first number of the year 1844.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We feel considerable pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends that our next number, being the first of a new volume, will contain the commencement of a new, and, we feel certain, an highly attractive feature in our Journal. Arrangements are in progress with the most distinguished writers of our time, and as several cases have been concluded, to contribute to the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" a moral and interesting tale of domestic life. These tales will contain all the essence of a three volume production, and yet will not occupy more space in our columns than can be conveniently given in two or three numbers. To add to the attractiveness of this new feature, each tale will be illustrated in the highest possible style; and as in these subjects we can devote more line than can possibly be shown in the majority of our news illustrations, so will they be more beautifully drawn by the artist, and more highly finished by the engraver. The first tale in this series will appear in our next week's paper, by Thomas Miller, author of "Royston Gower," "Gideon Giles," &c. &c. &c. The illustrations by J. Gilbert.

THE ROMANCE—of "England and France"—is now reprinting in a handsome octavo volume, and will be ready for delivery in about a week.

THE FASHIONS.—In this number of our Journal appears an engraving and minute description of the fashions for January 1844. The description accompanying the engraving is brief, but it has been obtained from sources which may be relied on as the highest and best authorities. In this manner the fashions for the ensuing months will be given the last week in each month, and anticipate the whole of the Magazines.

"*T. H. R. N.*" *South Lambeth, is thanked for his good intentions, but the diagram is too scientific for our columns.*

"*Alan.*"—*The song on the New Year does not reach our standard of merit.*

"*R. A. should send it in full name and address.*

"*P. S.*"—*We think not.*

"*W. H.*" *Bermondsey.*—*The new process will, we think, affect our correspondent's prospects but very remotely, if at all. But W. H. should provide himself with the published account of the invention in question.*

"*Ben Blow's*' *Christmas carol is declined.*

"*Matilda and Caroline.*"—*The sum you upwards of £200*

"*An Admirer and Subscriber,*" *Weymouth.*—*Messrs. Wilkinson, Ludgate-hill.*

"*W. W., Suffolk.*—*The lines in question have been too often reprinted.*

"*J. G., Sheerness, is thanked for his kindly offer: any batches will oblige.*

"*Enquirer.*'—*We have not room for the paragraph on population.*

"*A Reader and Occasional Purchaser.*"—*We have already fully illustrated the royal visit to Belmont.*

"*Philologus should consult Walker's Dictionary.*

"*C. G. L.*"—*Alabaster may be readily cleaned with spirits of wine or turpentine.*

"*J. C.*" *Ardmore, County Waterford.*—*We are not aware.*

"*J. C.*" *Rotherham.*—*The engraving shall appear.*

"*J. S.*" *Preston Pans.*—*The idea of "Gothicising" Westminster-bridge is given up. Were we to append the prices to works reviewed, each instance would be charged with an assessment duty.*

"*A Shoter's-hill Farmer*" *is thanked; but we scarcely see how his plan of illustration could be executed.*

"*Tweed, Cork.*"—*Some large work on Scottish costume, lately published in Edinburgh, would doubtless assist our correspondent.*

"*An Old Sea Hog,*" *Oriental Club, is thanked. The hint may be serviceable.*

"*J. Z.*"—*In Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, holly has been, for many ages considered a holy plant; and its name in England is stated, by one of our earliest writers on plants, to have been corrupted from holy. Still this heavenly emblem is worthy of being at a Christmas. Mistletoe was held sacred by the Druids; but Mr. Brand thinks it never to have been put up in churches, but by mistake or ignorance of the customs, it being a heathenish and perfidious plant, and therefor unsuited to Christian uses.*

"*J. W. R. T.*"—*The present number concludes our Vol. III., title-page and index to which will be ready next week*

"*C. O.*" *is thanked for the acknowledgements for his well-intentioned papers which we have not room to print: besides, we lose no opportunity of calling the attention of the benevolent to the cause our correspondent so humanely espouses.*

"*Caduceus.*—*Has our correspondent a portrait?*

"*A Subscriber*' *is thanked for the proffered loan of the old print, but we have no opportunity.*

"*A Subscriber,*' *Camborne, Cornwall.*—*The most sensible little book we know of is, Twelve Golden Rules for Cigar-smokers, 86, Fleet-street.*

"*J. C.*" *Newbury.*—*When the proof appears, we will decide.*

"*P. G.*" *Leeds.*—*We regret again to decline the enclosed contributions.*

"*Postage.*" *The postmaster of Waltham Cross has invented and patented a receiving-box, for letters, which is so constructed that the identical penny put in at the same time with a certain letter, will be found upon the letter to which it belongs; thus dispensing with any person to receive the postage.*

"*Gertrude.*"—*The postage of a letter to Australia is 8d. under half an ounce; of a newspaper, 1d.; postage of letter to Canada, is. 2d.; Newspaper, free.*

"*Ernato.*"—*The builder of the New Royal Exchange is Mr. T. Jackson, of Pimlico, and not Henry, Grissell and Peto, as stated in our last.*

"*P. 404.*' 2nd col.—*William Wallace is not attached to the American Legation, as we were informed by the writer of the sketch of Jockoist.*

"*Chas. Bergh.*" *The games will all appear in this paper, and we believe, in the January Number of "The Chess Players Chronicle.*

"*J. B.*"—*The variation is good, but we have not room for it.*

"*A. M.*—*You cannot checkmate with King and Knight alone, against King —it is a draw.*

"*Clericus Delgovitæ,*" *received.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

On the front page of our paper will be found engravings and a description of the Central Refuge for the Destitute in Playhouse-yard. It will inform the reader of the nature of the institution—and of the charitable purposes to which it is generally applied—although it has failed, in hard seasons of inclemency and poverty, to meet the exigencies of distress and wretchedness against which it was intended benevolently to provide. Destitution has latterly grown among us, from the prevalence of commercial depression (now happily subsiding before a cheerful activity in trade) and from the painful operation of the New Poor-law; but, on the other hand, the startling pictures of it which have been thrust upon the gaze of the community, have forced the good-heartedness of mankind to take cognizance of a too-abounding misery, and have in a great measure awakened the rich to a sense of their duty to the poor. One beautiful result of the new-dawned enthusiasm to commiserate and relieve poverty and destitution, has exhibited itself in the many ready contributions to our offices of police; but another, more prominent, and still more remarkable, is displayed in the project set on foot by some philanthropic noblemen and gentlemen to erect permanent institutions of the order to which our engravings belong—to put them to more extensive uses—endow them in a more comprehensive spirit—and set them up as landmarks of the City's charity—as places of certain relief and refuge for our wandering poor. At the first blush of this benevolent design we greatly applauded it—and we greatly applaud it still. Nor do we the less admire it because we find it advocated in more phases than one, and taking several forms of charity according to the several views of its enthusiastic practitioners.

Upon this subject a letter from Lord Ranelagh has been going the round of the papers and attracting much notice and regard. Its project is that of "Permanent Places of Refuge," as we have just spoken of them. The epistle itself breathes the true Christian spirit of good intention—which there is also an ardent desire to carry out—and we are not far from the belief that the plan is nearly as good as the intention, although [illegible] by a discretionary application of circumstances to seasons and events. We, however, regard the project in that enlarged spirit only which contemplates a rural as well as a metropolitan application of its principles. The institution of places of refuge—urban and suburban—in country as well as in town—particularly in the densely populated cities of the provinces or their outskirts—so that suffering, wretchedness, and miserable want could not travel anywhere and be "a-thirst, a-hungered, and a-cold" without finding the consolation of some temporary home. But while the scheme should be on a large scale, we would not so have the institutions. No palaces of poverty—no large emporiums for the congregation of misery and vice; but scattered relief-houses, few and far between, set up by the charity of the community against times of want and trial, and not as hives for the lazy, or for those who would convert destitution into an indulgence instead of a grief. We cannot but think that the idea of confining the size of such establishments and of spreading their number through populous rural districts—and in the environs as well as the heart of the metropolis—would soon obviate the emigration of country paupers into London upon a principle of systematic abuse of a charitable system; and we would, above all things, enjoin that the regulations of the refuges should be such as to meet the sturdy insolence of imposition by the powers of closing them from time to time, according to the circumstances of the locality, and the contingencies of the moment. But with a large amount of deliberative precaution, perfecting itself by practice and experience, this management, we think, might be so organised as to obviate any nuisance to society, and to make the institutions blessings and benefits to the houseless and starving poor.

We know there is difficulty in the administration of this sort of half private, half public benevolence; but the Poor-law has proved that great also is the hazard of public legislation; and at a time when our legal system is as bad as it has proved to be, and the tendency towards private charity so strongly elicited by the palpable destitution of so many thousands of the poor, we cannot bring ourselves to rebuke measures of relief like that under consideration—propounded in a sincere spirit, by generous natures—promoted with industry, and carried out as we hope to find them all, without any very mischievous effects—none certainly sufficient to counteract the good achieved.

At the same time we are alive to the dangers which so forcibly strike a contemporary as likely to arise from a too exclusive direction of general charity to the ends proposed; as well as from a misdirection of the means of relief provided, into the formation of a permanent incubus upon the good man's heart and purse. We want no pauper Babel in London to attract all the world into its capacious maw; and we can see all the frightful consequences of making such a vortex of poverty permanent, or indeed of opening it at all unless it be spread in branches throughout the empire; to relieve everywhere, and nowhere to be abused. The sterling common sense of the observations which the *Times* has made upon this head deserves careful attention.

It should be borne in mind that the class of sufferers to whom Lord Ranelagh adverts so essentially want to be may call an accidental class. It does not consist of persons born in London, who have lived and worked all their days in London, but of persons congregated from every part of the empire, allured by every and by no object, engaged, in every part, in no occupation, of all modes and habits of life, of all characters and of none, the martyrs of groundless hopes and unmerited wrongs, the victims of vice, or of disease, or of mere misfortune—a community, in short, the members of which have nothing in common but the remembrance of past struggles and the sense of present woe, to whom London has been but the arena in which they might contend, or the market in which they might successful lecturer in London; none more wretched than that of him who, in addition to friendlessness and ill-success, feels the keen wound of famine or disease: but, whilst we admit this, we affirm that to collect large funds to build big houses of refuge, *to be kept open through out the year*, is to increase the mischief and the misery beyond all limits. Already the competition in every department of mental or mechanical skill—the emulation consequent on crowd in numbers and enlarged facilities of instruction—and the feverish restlessness which ever characterizes an age of refinement—already have these and other causes brought London with a dense and motley population of needy and dreamy adventurers. From the wide-spread causes of the "unemployable," "the dissatisfied," and "the unsteady," the metropolis receives a yearly augmentation of fresh recruits. Hence the increase of want and suffering which offends or shuns the eye of observation. Hence multiplied applications for relief, multiplied disappointments, and, alas! write it we must—multiplied deaths! This is a sad case as and, it is. It needs, however, not a prophet's gift to foresee that it would become far more multiplied, were any inducement held out, in the shape of a permanent provision to the vagabond restlessness and indefinite speculation of the whole empire—if it became known throughout England that there was a certain relief food, and shelter, prepared for all those who felt a momentary impulse to "go and try their luck in London."

But here we pause, and would remark that our suggestion of distributing the refuges would have the effect of averting from London the character of a focus for the want and beggary of the counties; while it would greatly extend the principle of Lord Ranelagh's plan, and diffuse its benevolence with a more unbounded humanity, and a less confined and corruptible effect.

A FAMILY SONG FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A happy year! Oh! father dear!
(Happy as we are now!)
To shed its sunshine o'er thy head,
Its bliss upon thy brow!
Your honoured love upon your child
Still fondly lavished be,
For that is bliss—oh! father dea.
And sunshine too to me!
And let me pour some tender strain
Of joy upon thine ear,
And wish thee, o'er and o'er again,
A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! mother dear!
Happy as you are kind
My foolish eyes in that fond wish
With trembling tears grow blind!
For as the sweet past bids my heart
With grateful memories thrill,
Mother! I weep for very joy
Because I have you still!
But tears can never dim the love
I warmly cherish here
While praying for you, from above,
A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! brother dear!
Happy as you are bold—
Brave heart!—bright youth!—we used to be
Glad play-fellows of old!
Now you are grown a father's hope,
Mother's and sister's pride,
And when kind Heaven may bless you
In the beauty of your bride,

May her pure, warm, enduring love,
Than outward charm more dear,
Wish thee—like me—from day to day,
A happy, happy year!

A happy year! Oh! Sister dear!
Happy as you are fair;
Take, sweetest girl, affection's gift,
Tho' neither rich nor rare.
A watch!—to tell what *hours* are worth
As old Time runs his tether,
All valued by the happy ones
That we have passed together!
And, Sister! let us ne'er forget,
As o'er Life's sea we steer,
To wish each other, near or far,
A happy, happy year!

A happy, happy, happy year!
To one who, though away,
Fills all my dreaming heart by night,
And all my thoughts by day!
As faithful now they cling to him
As when he came to woo,
Oh! Father dear! you gave me leave
To love him –and I *do!*
My lover!—speed him safely home!
Thank Heaven he *is* so dear!
His coming will make this indeed
A happy, happy year!

(We much regret that from Paris of Mr Balfe's music for this song in time for our present number, but hope to present it to our readers in the next.)

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended Divine service in her Majesty's private chapel. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated, and preached from the 4th chapter of Philippians and the 5th verse. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and her lady in waiting attended Divine service in the parish church

On Saturday his Excellency Baron Brunow and Count Nesselrode took their departure from the Castle. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Lord Bishop of London also took leave and returned to town.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite and the household, attended Divine service on Christmas morning in the private chapel within the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C L. Courtenay officiated. Her Majesty and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness left the Castle in a pony phaeton, the Prince driving, for an airing. On the return of the royal pair, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert very unexpectedly paid a visit to the Royal Kitchen, for the purpose of inspecting several splendid joints of beef previously to their being cooked, the produce of beasts fattened upon the farm of the Prince Consort in Windsor Great Park. Several Cochin China pullets, turkeys, and other poultry intended for the Royal table, were also inspected by the Queen and the Prince, and greatly admired. The banquet took place in the grand dining-room. The following had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Prince Consort: The Duchess of Kent, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Clementina Hamilton, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, Lord Rivers, Captain Nelson Hood, Hon. Caroline Lyttelton, Maj. General Wemyss, Col. Bouverie, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Pretorius. The dish of dish, according to the "good old English custom," was a splendid baron of beef, nearly five feet Long and between two and three feet in width, and weighing 180 lbs. There was likewise placed upon one of the side tables the hump of the Brahmin ox presented to her Majesty by Viscount Combermere, and slaughtered at the royal dairy in the early part of last month. The hump, weighing 28 lbs. which was cured after the most approved fashion, under the immediate superintendence of the royal purveyor, possessed a most delightful flavour, and was greatly admired by her Majesty and guests.

TUESDAY.—In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather neither her Majesty nor the Royal Family went out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went for the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. His Royal Highness was attended by Lord Rivers, Colonel Bouverie, Mr G E Anson, Captain the Hon Nelson Hood, and Captain Francis Seymour. For 6-Marsha, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, was also present His Royal Highness was attended by Major General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr G. E. Anson, and Captain F. Seymour. The game found runs, the sport finished to the satisfaction of Rodon. The royal and illustrious party then returned to the Castle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent joined the royal circle at dinner.

THE LORD LYTTELTON.—The remains of this venerable and gallant nobleman were removed at an early hour on Wednesday morning from his lordship's late residence, in Stratton street, for interment in the family vault at Melwem, near Sandham, Surrey.

The Right Hon. George and Mrs. Dawson left town on Saturday on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn are staying at Drayton Manor.

The Right Hon. W E. Gladstone left town on Saturday for Hawarden Castle, North Wales

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Saturday for Cambridge University. The Hon. C. E Law, M.P., also left town on Saturday for Cambridge University.

VISIT OF THE COURT TO CLAREMONT.—It is expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will visit Claremont shortly after new year's day, where the Court will probably remain for a period of four or five days, for the purpose of enabling the Prince Consort to enjoy the sport of shooting over the well stocked preserves of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. The game upon his Majesty's manor at Claremont has been most carefully preserved during the whole of the season, and is this year more than usually plentiful, especially with reference to pheasants and hares. There are, also, immense numbers of rabbits in the immediate vicinity of Claremont, and a very fair sprinkling of wood cocks Should a favourable change take place in the weather, it is not improbable that the Royal Family will accompany her Majesty and the Prince

NORFOLK.—One of those diabolical outrages on the peace of society occurred in Neeton, on the night of the 15th, on the premises of a little occupier of but a few acres of land, and the produce of three acres of wheat, two of bar ey, and a-half of hay, were destroyed. The dastardly spirit of revenge, on the part of a neighbour, who is now in custody, is believed to be the cause of this calamity.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—A fire took place, a few days since, at Wigmo re Hall, near Luton, the property of Samuel Wortley, Esq. The house was saved, and the ricks also escaped, although both were in imminent danger. Two horses refused to yield to all the efforts made to remove them from the stable, and they perished in the flames. A fat pig and some poultry also suffered the same fate from the want of assistance to remove them in time No account can be given of the origin of this calamity, except that it was clearly not accidental. The property is insured in the County Fire Office

FIRE AT SIR W. CHATTON'S NEW MANSION.—Early last Saturday morning, as the workmen employed in Sir William Chatton's new mansion, near Croft were proceeding to their work, they observed part of the house filled with smoke, arising from fire that broke out in a back staircase. With great presence of mind, they immediately ascended to the roof, and, uncovering part of it, poured down water into the caterers in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fire before any material damage had been done. It is much to be feared that this fire originated in malice, as no carelessness can be attributed to the workmen, nor was there any fire or chimney near the spot. Some persons residing near the south heard the barking of dogs about two o'clock in the morning, when it is supposed the miscreants were engaged in their fiendlike work

THE HORNCHURCH FIRES.—Two prisoners, who had been several times remanded, on suspicion of being the incendiaries, named Wright and Lincoln, have been committed for trial at the assizes.

BUCKS.—The proclamation of a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who attempted to fire Shipmeadow workhouse, about a month ago, has had its desired effect, and two young men, George Fulford and Tie mas Barber, were, on Thursday last, fully committed for trial at the assizes. Each, in his voluntary examination, charged the crime upon the other.

BRISTOL.—A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Bristol and Exeter Railway was held last week, at the White Lion Hotel, Broad street, Bristol, to take into consideration a plan for securing the completion of the railway from Exeter to Plymouth, and to determine whether the authority of the proprietors should be given thereto. A circular had been previously issued, in which the directors previously recommended the adoption of such a measure, and laid out the plan into immediate effect. The meeting was very fully attended, the large room being crowded with shareholders, many of them from a great distance. A strong opposit n to the proposed scheme was manifested, and a great deal of warmth and excitement prevailed. The sum proposed to be raised by the company was £900,000, being only one-half of the required capital. After a long and ony discussion, in which a good deal of inflammatory feeling was evinced, a show of hands was ultimately taken, when there appeared a large majority against the resolution of the directors, and the proposition was accordingly withdrawn. The thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation to Mr Richards for his impartial conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated about five o'clock.

EDINBURGH.—CIVIC OFFICIAL ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.—The Lords of the First Division on Saturday unanimously passed the Bill of suspension and interdict against the recent resolution of the Council prohibiting any of their body from officially attending divine service. On Sunday forenoon several of the Town Council, with Bailie Urquhart, the senior Magistrate, at their head, proceeded to the High Church, their robes, and attended by the civic officers and all the usual insignia. Immediately after the interlocutor of the Court was announced, a meeting of the Town Council took place, in the Council Chamber, the Lord Provost in the Chair, when it was resolved to resume the old practice of going to church in municipal state, leaving it, as before, optional with the members to be present or not, as they felt inclined

SOUTH WALES. DEATH BY DROWNING, OF A WITNESS AGAINST REBECCAITES.—Considerable excitement has been caused by the circumstance of the finding of the body of Mr Thomas Thomas, of Cwmdwr, in the river Brecha, at Caeddi, near Brecha. It will be remembered that some time since, Mr. Thomas gave information against some neighbouring farmers' sons for a riot and assault upon him, while under the guise of Rebeccaites. On Monday their father, who was attended Carmarthen in order to give his evidence, and on his return to his home, he found it in a blaze. On Tuesday morning Mr Thomas s corpse was found in the river Brechfaedd, which is a very small stream, having a rocky bed. From the previous occurrences that had taken place, suspicion was excited that foul play had been used, and that he came to his death by unfair means. His body was in the water, which at no part was more than 14 inches deep, and the head and one of the arms did not appear to have been in the water at all. There was a severe contusion on the left side of his forehead, but this was the only mark of violence. We have heard that a blacksmith in the Brecha has two sons against both of whom warrants are out for stealing some sheep of Mr. Thomas's. These young men have absconded. On Monday their father, who was extremely ill and unable to move from his own home, in order to give evidence. On his return to come to some arrangement respecting his sons' affair Mr. Thomas called on him in the course of the day, and left his house about two o'clock in the afternoon He was never seen alive afterwards. Near the same rocky bed From the previous occurrences that had taken place, suspicion was excited that foul play had been used, and that he came to his death by unfair means. His body was in the water, which at no part was more than 14 inches deep, and the head and one of the arms did not appear to have been in the water at all. There was a severe contusion on the left side of his forehead, but this was the only mark of violence. We have heard that a blacksmith in the Brecha has two sons against both of whom warrants are out for stealing some sheep of Mr. Thomas's. These young men have absconded. On Monday their father, who was extremely ill and unable to move from his own home, in order to give evidence. On his return to his home, he found it in a blaze. On Tuesday morning Mr Thomas s corpse was found in the river Brechfaedd, which is a very small stream, having a rocky bed.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN AND KING PEPIN," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

The theatrical Christmas festivities have commenced,

"Not wrapt in snow and icy cold
"As Christmas used to be of old,"

but in such a genial temperature that we might almost look for swallows and may-flies—buttercups and daisies! The joyous season of Christmas, Sir Roger de Coverley observes, "could not have been contrived to take place at a better time," but this must have been said by the good-natured knight when the annual frost paid its visit to the palace and to the cot, and chilled everything but the warm hearts that in self-defence

"Made inward mirth a shield 'gainst outward cold."

A pantomime or harlequinade, (for in England, notwithstanding the cavillings of some over-nice *distinctionists* the two words are synonymous) is a source of "infinite mirth;" and we envy not those who have so far forgotten the once easily excitable laughter of their childhood as to scowl or sneer contemptuously at the "illusions of the magic wand" that can

With a slight (sleight)
Convey men's interest and right
From Sules's pocket into Nokes's
As easily as Hocus Pocus!

or not admire the philosophy of poor *Pantaloon* under all his unmerited insults and misfortunes, which excite nobody's commiseration but *his*, the arch-causer of them—Master *Clown*,

"Whose pity after all is mockery!"

No!—no—a good pantomime well got up is an excellant thing, and is as naturally identified with Christmas revelry, as roast beef and plum pudding themselves, are to little boys and girls "just let loose from school," and by no means an unacceptable offering to "children of a larger growth." We will proceed to give as ample a sketch of the different pantomimes as our space will allow.

DRURY LANE.

After the opera of "Der Freyschütz," (which, on the occasion, was performed with *additional accompaniments* whose *scores* are too elaborate to describe), the new pantomime, entitled "Harlequin and King Pepin; or, Valentine and Orson," was produced, on Tuesday last. The plot of the original story is sufficiently well known: our business is to show how far it has been mutilated and infringed upon under pantomime license.

The subject of the *opening* seems to have been conceived in the shape of a parody upon Thomson's "Castle of Indolence," but is not carried out quite poetically, or even effectively. What a doughty pantomime knight *Sir Industry* would have made! yet we cannot but admire the idea of producing *Industry* from a bee-hive, and approve of the manner in which the little fairy (which, by-the-bye, she ought not to be) silences the uproar produced in the scho ol of *Idleness* by her magical presence.

The change of scene here is very good—the rail-ro ads, the windmills, &c., are proofs of the progress of industry, but we confess we do not understand the string of charity children with the beadle at their head.—After awhile the Geniuses make an arrangement that two babes—*Valentine* and *Orson*—are to be separately educated by them, not, however, with any view to rival the exertions of modern philanthropists,

Whose maxims are much more to sw ay than teach.

These conveniently-found babes are accordingly consigned to the care of a dry nurse, one *Mr. Blandivian*, who is so far neglectful of his charge as to lay them down to sleep in a forest, where a selection is made of the *genius*, one being carried off by a bear, and the other by *Pepin*. Our engraving shows the finding of the child by the king—

A hunting king, who strode that way.

On this, Old Time is introduced as chronicler or chorus, like *Go wer* in "Henry V.," and kindly informs us that he has been going at a quicker rate than usual, for we are to suppose the lapse of eighteen years in thirty seconds, between the former scene and the present. The modern cut of his coat, and the appendage of a Dutch clock, were extremely ludicrous, and excited much mirth.

Valentine being now full grown at court, and *Orson* also in the woods, the two brothers become distinguished - each a hero in his way, and in each other's way too; for the wild man having committed vast depredations on the subjects of King Pepin, is encountered by his unknown brother, and though somewhat more than a match for him *vi et armis* is ultimately overcome by the help of Bacchus, the wild man having been a teetotaller "from his youth upwards." A reward having been offered for his apprehension, a certain Prince Haufrey finds him, and taking advantage of "his unconscious state," brings him prisoner to court, where he does a world of funny things. In a short time he becomes tame, and so does the story,—and then comes the usual transformation, with the noisy music and incessant action.

In the harlequinade there is nothing particular to praise or censure Some changes were cleverly performed, and some cleverly imagined —for instance, an easy chair becoming a bed of thorns, a barrel organ, changed into the singing mouse, and a few others, not forgetting the, plaster figures of Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe. The finale, representing the last glories of Nelson, with the representation of his column in Trafalgar-square, was about the most effective feature in the piece. We must not omit to give our unqualified praise to

SCENE FROM "THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. Payne, who, in the part of *Orson*, was most admirable. His parody dance would have delighted Carlotta Grisi herself. The department in which appropriateness of design and thorough knowledge of effect were combined, was, as usual, under the unrivalled *surveillance* of Mr. Blanire. We regret that the house was not such as we have seen of old.

HAYMARKET.

A fairy burlesque by Mr. Planché, entitled "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," a subject taken from a comparatively unknown source, was produced at this popular house of entertainment on Tuesday last, and from its reception we cannot but augur that the *golden locks* will be attached to *golden coffers*. As in all things of this kind something out of nature is looked for, we have accordingly a haughty princess, who requires of the ambassador of the aspirant to her hand the following pleasant performances: first, to pick up a ring from the bottom of a dangerous river; next to subdue and kill a redoubtable ogre; and lastly, to fetch "the water of beauty" from a fountain that is fiercely defended by a guard of dragons.

Having been zoologically philanthropic, unlike "the hare with many friends," some of his brute acquaintances turn out to be grateful and serviceable to him. A fish finds the ring for him—a crow de-occulates a giant, to whom he is opposed, and an owl kindly supplies him with the desired magic water. The princess, as in promise bound, marries her royal suitor, but, king as he is, like some others, he proves to be but a "sorry Benedict," and at last effects his exit by a certain mistake of a lotion, making room for his young champion, who, from the first, seemed to have found favour in the fair one's eyes. Miss P. Horton made her first appearance these two years as *Prince Graceful*, and looked and acted, and sang most charmingly. The piece was decidedly successful, but would be much improved by a little curtailment.

ADELPHI.

The pantomime at this ever zealous house is indebted for its subject to a story familiar to most of our earliest recollections, and therefore can be simply dismissed, *sans ceremonie* (with the exception of some *politesse* due to the new adaptation), as the great *Blue Beard*, who has enlisted the attention of the nursery for some scores of years. But first let us do justice to the play-bill, which contains the following curiosities of literature: "characters in the *poem*" (*Blue Beard*, a great Jack Daw, in love with the soft *sexes* (!!) If the author of the poem meant "*hard*-hearted and *soft*-headed" as he subsequently alludes to, all right and good—we have no objection to his subdivisional classification, but really, on a *prima facie* view of the matter, it is rather puzzling to comprehend.

We fear that the day of pantomime (which our friend Hood would call the Dey of *All*-giers!), has nearly reached its evening's close. Dexterity now holds the place once occupied by Humour, and Wonder usurps

"The heart's best throne—Delight!"

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Wieland, the human sprite, made his first appearance as *Harlequin*, but the monotony of Harlequin's business did not afford him sufficient opportunity to exhibit his Box-like quaintness and humour. Unrivalled T. Mathews, as *Clown*, reminded us pleasantly of old Joe, not so much by resemblance as rivalry. His singing was excellent, but the duet with that vocal eccentricity was not so good as the one we have heard ere now, betw een poor Durus et and

"An oyster crost in love!"

at Covent Garden, in its "high and palmy days!" of yore.

Miss Bullen was a most gra ceful *Columbine*, and Mr. Johnstone (as *Pantaloon*)

"Totter'd most gracefully, as far as age
Would give permission to his shaken limbs!"

(Of course, our quotation does not allude to Mr. Johnstone's time of life, but to the fidelity with which he assumed the character.)

In the last scene some lady, ambitious of representing Royalty as Elliston ever was (when in the part of George IV., he said "Bless you, my people!") appeared as Queen Victoria, and *counterfeited a sovereign* extremely well. The house was well attended, and no doubt will continue to be so, for—it deserves public patronage.

SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN GRAMMAR," AT THE SURREY THEATRE.

ST LEY'S

The pantomime people at this very popular theatre chose a somewhat ticklish subject for their annual reunion on Tuesday night. "Harlequin Grammar; or, Lindley Murray and A E I O U," a title not very suggestive of the Christmas frolics of *Harlequin, Clown,* and *Pantaloon*. Nevertheless, the experiment was entirely successful—and deservedly so. The manner in which this is effected in the introduction reflects great credit on the producer of the pantomime, and also on the management. There is much simple humour in the plan and dialogue, and much brilliancy and cleverness in the getting up. In the opening we see "the magnificent Palace of Ignorance, Pride, and Vanity," where the great "demon king," Ignorance himself, is seated on his throne, surrounded by his votaries, Vice, Indolence, Folly, Envy, &c. Each individual represents a vice, and certainly the grotesque masks in which the heads of the figures were enveloped are among the best we have ever seen in entertainments of the sort. King Ignorance receives a shock in the very stronghold of his opaque security—he is to be superseded in his doctorial authority over childhood, whether first or second, by no less a person than *Lindley Murray*. Hereupon his majesty orders grammar to be stopped in every school. He then departs for earth in a "brilliant carriage of state," driven by *Pride*, as his coachman, and attended by *Revenge* and *Scorn*. From this, the dark side of the picture, we are immediately transferred to the presence of *Morning*, at whose appearance *Night*, the friend and abettor of *Ignorance*, sees the propriety of immediately absconding. But more brilliant even than *Morning* herself is the Fairy Queen "*Orthography*," who appears directly afterwards in a sudden burst of light. This excellent lady (personified with smiling ease by Miss E. Terry) determines "to secure the earth abundance of instructive mirth for the year ensuing." *Lindley Murray* is the magician through whom she is to work out this grand result of her fairy labours. *Morning* (who rows in the same boat with *Ort h ography*) also pays a visit to the same spot, and their presence awakens and arouses from their several resting-places *Lindley Murray*, *Æs op*, and old *Cocker*, who here come in a quaint and pleasant shape.

SCENE FROM "THE MAGIC MIRROR," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

We have not space to detail the transformati on of the pantomime characters A, E, I, O, U. The introduction w as very well got up and well played, the scenery being new and brilli a nt, the dresses very beautiful and characteristic, and the acting of the different characters very grotesque and comic. The harlequinade itself was about as good as such things now are. Mr. Harvey was an agile harlequin, Mr. Hawkins a sufficiently senile pantaloon, and Mr. Fuller a tolerably funny clown. A Mr. Still, who played a fifth character (Splinter-spine), astonished the audience by some of his feats of strength and agility. Taken as a whole, the pantomime is one of the best we have seen at this theatre.

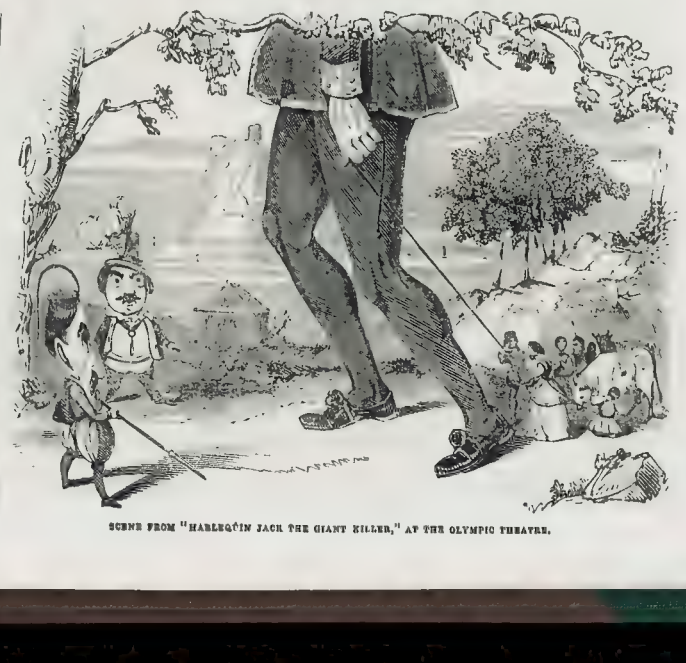
PRINCESS'S.

A new extravaganza from the punning pen of Mr. G. à Beckett, entitled "The Magic Mirror, or, the Hall of Statues," was produced at this house on Tuesday night, and met with a most favorable reception. It is not a pantomime, but a most amusing dramatic effusion *sui generis*;—plot it hath not, but in compensation it abounds with funny incidents and jokes, strung together most amusingly. The scene is laid in China, which affords the author ample opportunity to indulge his satirical muse in the nomenclature of his *Dramatis Personæ*. Bedford, as a prime minister, rejoicing in the name of *Poo-poo*, was in his happiest vein of drollery, and Mrs. Grattan as *Sing-song*, the young Emperor of China, not only acted well, but *sang* too. Oxberry was most amusing as a sprite named *Hi-zhi-ki*, and Mr. and Mde. Gilbert added considerably to the effect of the scene by some excellent dancing *à la Tartare*, in a ball-room fête given in the palace of a king, with the plebeian title of *Tug-rag*. Why did he not have an attendant of consequence distinguished by the appellative of *Bob-tail?*

The piece was well got up, and after not a little pruning, which it will well bear, no doubt will have a run.

OLYMPIC.

The pantomime at this house is entitled "Jack the Giant Killer," &c. It abounds with numerous jokes, practical as well as mental (if the latter word be applicable to parodies upon grace, as well as the parts of speech), and cannot fail to please all those who like to see ridiculed that which they cannot understand. The scenery—particularly the opening, representing the Golden Palace of the Gnomes,—does great credit to the artist, and the machinery, tricks, changes, &c., were very smoothly managed. *Au reste*, there was nothing remarkable, if we may except Hartland's *Pantaloon*, which was a bit of the genuine good old school. The gentlemen before the curtain were certainly a little out of order.



SCENE FROM "HARLEQUIN JACK THE GIANT KILLER," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.

Of a certainty M. Jullien is an extraordinary man: as manager, *chef d'orchestre*, solo performer, or general tactician, we doubt if we have ever seen his equal. Wherever he presides, good luck attends upon him—whatever he undertakes, flourishes most successfully—and where preceding speculators have soon made bankrupts of their hopes, he in less time has contrived, upon the very *locale* of their misfortunes, to amass wealth, and gain the highest popularity. As his compatriot poet says of Cæsar

Par cent chemins divers il court à la fortune:
Il nous nécessaire,

but we fear that, as Sura replies, "*il nous sera fatal!*" for after his Promenade Concerts, what will become of the Philharmonic, the *Societa Armonica*, the British Musicians, or in fact any other *réunion* of instrumental first-rate ability?—for the component parts, the principal features of those distinguished orchestras, are to be nightly observed in the service of M. Jullien; and how can this be supposed to attract elsewhere at eight or ten concerts during the season—some of them got up on a system which does anything but improve or encourage the musical art, and for the straight-laced enjoyment of which we are obliged to pay a thousand per cent. more than the same material costs elsewhere? The question is a difficult one to decide; but we incline to think that the system of M. Jullien will do more to familiarize the general ear with good music than those societies which, while they profess to be liberal, at the same time exhibit a narrow-mindedness (particularly in regard to national improvement) which in some instances has been disgusting. We, however, would willingly dispense with such incongruities as the "Pastorale," and the "Scotch Quadrilles"—the overture to "Der Freyschütz," and that arch-fiend of all cacophony, the Highland bagpipe, in the same programme.

The theatre has been most tastefully fitted up, and the mildness of the season permits the exhibition of many curious shrubs and plants, which under other circumstances would present

A mockery of Spring in Winter's reign.

The house on Tuesday was extremely well attended.

ROYAL RESPECT TO GENIUS.—Titian's pencil was picked up by the King of Spain, to the no small surprise of his courtiers. In our own days we have an instance of a Sovereign also taking genius really by the hand, and of feeling himself "still more ennobled" by a contact with that which had the seal of the divinity upon it. At a concert lately given at Stuttgardt by Liszt, the King of Wurtemberg, in a transport of admiration, left his seat and shook the "Briareus" of head as well as hand, by *one* of his hands most cordially. As is his custom, Liszt gave the profits of his second concert to a public institution.

VALEDICTORY VERSES TO THE OLD YEAR!

December, undertaker of the year,
Doth bury it fantastically—now
In snow and a sampling ice—anon
In summer mockery!—There is no charm
To bind this careless freezer to his duty! *Old Poet.*

Farewell! farewell—old year!
Thou'st been unkind to me—
But still,
As we shall ne'er again be near,
I feel all lingering both from thee
To part—the tear
Which my retracing eyes doth fill
Can show the pangs of "doom'd to sever"
From anything, when 'tis for ever!

Farewell! farewell, old year!
Thou'st been unkind to me—
But still
Many a blossom did'st thou rear,
Fruit—promises, on every tree
I wander'd near
And though their ripeness did not fill
I journey'd on and thought their seeming
Was truth itself in my fond dreaming!

Farewell—farewell—old year!
Thou'st been unkind to me—
But still—
Not much of murmur shalt thou hear
For I will e'er grateful be,
For something dear,
(Giv'n perhaps against thy will)—
A luxury of Love's best sweetness,
Whose only fault I found was—fleetness!

Farewell!—farewell -old year!
To part thee costs a bitter tear!

W.

LITERATURE.

OLD ENGLAND. By CHARLES KNIGHT. Part I.

In this work, Mr. Knight proposes to illustrate "the Royal, Ecclesiastical, Baronial, Municipal, and Popular Antiquities" of our country; the whole to form two splendid folio volumes. The portion before us contains upwards of 100 engravings, for the most part, assembled from works previously issued by the author; such excellent illustrations have been executed expressly for this Part, as those of the Richborough and Pevensey ruins, and the "illuminated" page view of the Coronation chair, the latter executed by Mr. Knight's patent process. The engravings have been selected with very considerable judgment, especially for the purpose of illustrating our national antiquities by analogy in the comparison of the productions of centuries long past with those of the present hour: for example, the British war-chariot placed beside the Welsh agricultural cart. Judging from the text before us, the commentary will not be merely *réchauffé*: on the contrary, the author has nicely blended originality with his antiquarianism, and highly poetic feeling with his love of fact: his account of Stonehenge, "the most remarkable monument of antiquity in our island, if we take into account its comparative preservation as well as its grandeur;" and of Sarum plain, "the cradle of English civilization;" is altogether the most rational and entertaining view of these celebrated remains that we have ever seen: the tact displayed, too, in rendering the engravings subsidiary to the writer's inferences, is likewise admirable: the account of Abury, too, is very attractively written; and there is an earnest eloquence in the conclusions that must carry conviction to many a doubting mind. Yet, the text is, by no means, in common parlance, "heavy;" for within the sixteen folio pages before us, we have a most complete *précis* of the British and Roman periods of our history, identifying the shadowy forms of the past with the substantialities of the present, interspersed with observations that occasionally rise to the philosophy of history. We could quote many a passage in proof of this eulogistic note, anxious as we are to do justice to the time evidently bestowed by the author upon his subject, that, although the majority of the engravings have already appeared, the text is essentially original, and is, altogether, a masterly performance. One of its beneficial influences will be, we trust, to clear away much of the misty ignorance about our early history, especially with regard to Cæsar's share in it: for the majority of our popular histories of England commence with the invasion of Cæsar, as if he had been the creator of the country.

IRELAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN. By MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. Parts II., III., IV.

A mass of statistical information respecting Ireland, such as this work contains, must be very acceptable at the present time. The subjects here treated of are commerce, shipping, and manufactures; population and education; internal improvement and social progress.

A VISIT TO THE WILD WEST. Nickisson.

An English traveller's sketch of the Emerald Isle, during the past autumn, and, apparently, a reprint of a magazine paper: some of the sketches are interesting enough.

THE ILLUMINATED MISCELLANY OF PROSE AND VERSE. Francis.

A collection in prose and verse, printed in red and blue, and we sup pose, on that account, termed "illuminated."

FIVE PLAYS.

These are "Gawvim Honor," a tragedy, by the author of "Waldenburg." "Marion; or The Page," a play. "The Robber's Cave, or Four-horned Moon," a drama. "Theresa, the Maid of the Tyrol," a tragedy, by W. L. Thomas. "Marguerite," a tragedy, by the author of the "Shepherd's Well." We have not space to examine these productions: there are germs of promise in each of them, and it is no condemnation to add that they belong to "the unacted drama."

GENEALOGY SIMPLIFIED. By ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D.

In this work the author has applied genealogy to the illustration of British history, in a novel and attractive manner. The volume is subsidiary to a chart, in which the genealogy and heraldry are combined with illustrations of different styles of architecture which have prevailed in England, and parallel tables of the most important events in British and general history. It is further illustrated by the introduction of the armorial bearings of each sovereign, as often as any change took place in the national escutcheon; and many of their favourite heraldic devices have been also added. "Some experience in the use of this chart," observes A. Barrington, "enables us, with confidence, to recommend it to the notice of those engaged in the instruction of youth—the simplicity of its arrangement commends itself at once to their understandings, while the explanations of the heraldic devices are found to be of the greatest use in engaging their attention, as well as in exciting their interest in the historical events, from which many of these devices have derived their origin." This we take to be one of the most useful applications of heraldry that has yet been attempted.

MY KNITTING BOOK. By MISS LAMBERT. Murray.

Miss Lambert has been induced to publish this little volume by the numerous piracies that have been committed on her popular "Handbook of Needlework." It is practical throughout; many of the examples are original, and the arrangement is well adapted for a novice.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY. John Murray.

The proprietor of this miscellany is reprinting in it some of his most popular copyright works. This, Nos. 1 and 2 are selected from Borrow's "Bible in Spain," and No. 3 commences Bishop Heber's "Indian Journal," one of the most delightful works of its class. This new series is very neatly printed, and will form an elegant and economical parlour library.

THEORY OF A NEW SYSTEM OF INCREASING AND LIMITING ISSUES OF MONEY. Owen Richards.

The writer of this pamphlet maintains that his new system would be free from danger, that it would afford a new source of revenue to Governments for restricting or prohibiting importation, and that it would insure the means of keeping the current money of a nation always at an ascertained and presumed customary and due proportion to population and production. This is sought to be established in some 120 pages.

ALMANACKS FOR 1844.

The "Sporting Almanack and Quizzical Calendar of Rural Life," in its sixth year, is illustrated with twelve highly-finished engravings, from sketches painted by the Messrs. Herring, Laporte, and Huggins; and the sporting information as copious as heretofore. "Alderton's Commercial Almanack" is a *début*: it is well crammed with information, and the anniversaries are unusually numerous. "The National Temperance Almanack," compiled and printed by T. Cook, of Leicester, contains, besides the calendar, much "Pectoral" and "Temperance" information.

THE CRITIC: A JOURNAL OF THEATRICALS, MUSIC, AND THE EXHIBITIONS. Gilbert.

This new censor has reached the thirteenth weekly number. The criticisms are smartly written, yet they have not a tinge of vulgarity. Under the head "Gnats," are some stinging pleasantries; the "On Dits" and the "Paris Theatricals" are good. The work, too, has the right tone of propriety, and we are glad to see the editor stigmatize the immoral amusements of the metropolis most unsparingly. We wish him success.

ALISE, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Darling.

The records of an author's life, the results of many studious years spent in the sincere investigation of truth.

PLANTS OF OTHER LANDS, WHICH ARE USEFUL TO MAN. Darton and Clark.

This is a pretty quarto for the play-room: it contains coloured lithographs of six plants, their growth, and services to man; they are the coffee, tea, tobacco, and India-rubber plants, the palm and the pine. The descriptions are neatly compiled, and, though brief, they are satisfactory.

THE ILLUSTRATED NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. By WILLIAM MARTIN. Darton and Clark.

A popular manual of modern science, with questions and experiments, and a host of wood-cuts. It appears to be compiled with care; and, in the selection of the illustrations, the editor has exercised considerable taste and judgment.

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF THE PINE-APPLE. By THOMAS TORBSON. H. Steele.

The information here conveyed is stated to be "founded on long practice" by the author and his friends

WANDERINGS IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq. 2 vols. [illegible]

[illegible] work, too pressed with other claimants to enable us to [illegible] very spirited volumes; they are intended as a sequel to "Stories of Waterloo," these Wanderings are clever [illegible]ter's tale, from the first page to the writer's farewell. We shall, of course, return to the work, and give our readers a spice of its quality.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. Vol. IV., Part II. Murray.

This part affords abundant evidence of the activity of the distinguished Association whence it emanates. It opens with a paper of sound, practical value, on the agricultural improvements of Lincolnshire, by Mr. Pusey, M.P. Next are the prize essays on the drainage of land, by Mr. Arkell; and on the construction of cottages, by the Rev. Copinger Hill. A paper on the cultivation of orchards, and the making of cider and perry, is full of economical details. Of higher mark is Dr. Fowner's prize essay on the food of plants. The part contains, also, an excellent report of the Society's Exhibition at Derby, copiously illustrated in our Journal in July last. Here are, likewise, the arrangements for the next meeting at Southampton, to which our artists will devote their best energies.

A VISIT TO THE EAST. By the Rev. H. FORMBY, M.A. Burns.

A neatly-written volume of the author's personal observation in Germany and on the Danube, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Idumea—scenes hallowed in the mind of every Christian. The pages seem to be closely packed with facts, and the rationale of travel the improvement of mankind by comparative views of their condition in different countries. The illustrations (some twenty-six in number) are engravings from the author's own sketches, and there are nearly as many picturesque vignettes.

EASTERN ROMANCE: Select Tales, from the Arabian and other Sources, adapted to Popular Reading. Burns.

This is a collection of the best tales from the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and other Eastern sources, divested of such objectionable passages, somewhat polished in the text, slightly annotated, and illustrated with several neat engravings. Our old friends, "Sinbad" and "Aladdin," figure among the number; and we think the volume will be welcomed by a numerous class of readers, to whom Eastern romance has been, on account of the blemishes referred to, a sealed book.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTHS, AND CIRCLE OF THE SEASONS D. Bogue.

This well-timed volume will, doubtless, attract attention by its elegant illustrations, from the graceful pencil of William Harvey. They are twenty-eight in number, and include large vignettes of the respective seasons and months, with as many pretty tail-pieces, all most delicately engraved by Smith and Linton. The designs teem with characteristic fancy, and are very pleasing compositions. The staple of the letter-press is Aikin's popular "Calendar of Nature," thickly interspersed with new quotations from our best poets. Altogether, this is just the volume for presentation to a sensible friend, and is worth a score of books of more ambitious pretensions.

THE BOOK OF FUN; or, Laugh and Learn, for Boys and Girls J. Gilbert.

The merited success of the "Comic Latin Grammar" has stimulated a host of imitators, and the "Book of Fun" is not the most fortunate of these sage speculations. It contains an Illustrated English Grammar, a Comic Speaker, Arithmetic for the Million, and a Comic History of Rome. The book is dry and poor throughout, and, biting the title, to read it is no joke; nor is it aided by the wood-cuts, which are pointless and unartistical, and occasionally offensive to good taste. These are common failings with imitators, who have rarely sufficient sense to follow the line chalked out for them by originators.

A LITTLE BATCH OF POEMS.

Here are five Parnassian trifles, which may find favour in all but utilitarian eyes; for each of them the indications of promise of better things. 1. "My Sonnets" (printed at Greenwich), are the productions of one ardently attached to this species of rhyme, who has penned nearly a hundred sonnets within half the number of weeks. 2. "Auld Gudlum," a poem, has been suggested by the recent theatrical execution of an aged felon at Stirling. 3. "Flowers and Fruits," by James Emslie Duncan, consists of elegiac lines, sonnets, songs, &c.; an attempt at the philosophical novel, and a vigorous defence of the use of vegetable diet—all occupying about some six dozen pages. 4. "Gawvim Honor," a tragedy, by the author of "Waldenberg," will add another to "the unacted." 5. "Cain, a sacred drama," by F. East, aims at a high moral—that uncertainty in matters of religion is dangerous to virtue; that a want of reliance upon God is the soul's poison in this life, and is peculiarly fatal to the sanity of minds susceptible of deep and moral impressions: how far this has been worked out by the author we have not space to examine.

A LITTLE BATCH OF JUVENILE BOOKS. Burns.

1. "Popular Tales and Legends" is a selection from Child's Fairy Tales—Ancient Traditions of the North—Irish Legends—Tales of Chivalry—Popular Household Stories, as told at the firesides of England, Germany, and Scotland. 2. "Legends and Traditionary Stories" is a sort of continuation of the Tales and Legends, and of kindred nationality. 3. "Elements of Knowledge," by C. M. A., is a little compendium of information for children, as a Scriptural Catechism, and Catechisms on Time, Food, Clothing, Minerals, Astronomy, Geography, and History, and articles of general utility and ornament; the object being to convey to children some knowledge of the objects with which they are by sight and use familiar, but otherwise ignorant. 4. "Scripture History," is, for the most part, a translation of the Bible History of Christopher Schmid, in general use in the people's schools of Bavaria, &c.; it embraces most of the chief points in Old Testament History, usually in the sacred text. 5. "The History of our Blessed Lord," in easy verse, is illustrated with coloured plates, and will prove, to young children, very attractive. These several books are, technically speaking, "got up" very neatly, illustrated with clever wood-cuts, and altogether exhibit the improved mode of producing "children's books."

LONDON INTERIORS, &c. Mead.

In a somewhat magniloquent title-page this work is described as "A Grand National Exhibition of the Religious, Royal, and Civic Solemnities; Public Amusements; Scientific Meetings; and Commercial Scenes of the British Capital." It contains some fifty large engravings on steel, of interior views in Buckingham, St. James's, and Kensington Palaces; the Houses of Parliament and Courts of Law; the Guildhall, Mansion-house, and Companies' Halls; Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral; the Bank of England, Club-houses, &c. It is marvellous with what success the reader is thus introduced to the *penetralia* even of the Court itself. Thus, we have the Throne-room at Buckingham Palace with her Majesty receiving a City address; the Royal Picture Gallery on the evening of the splendid *bal costumé*; and a corner of the Throne-room, with the Princess Royal sitting for her portrait; her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Next we have a drawing-room presentation at St. James's, the proclamation in the audience-chamber, the throne, &c. The remaining plates are appropriated to public ceremonials, meetings of societies, &c., among which the drawing-room and hall of the Athenæum Club-house, and the Saloon and Kitchen of the Reform Club-house, are most attractive. The dinner of the Dilettanti Society, at the Thatched House Tavern, is also treasurable, since the house has been taken down. The difficulty of obtaining sketches for not a few of these plates must have been very considerable, and we speak from experience in such matters—the Palace views in this volume we take to be correct.

Such a work as the present has long been called for. We remember a costly, yet poorly executed, volume, entitled "Modern London;" and Mr. Pyne's elaborate illustration of the royal residences. These are, however, expensive matters; whilst the "London Interiors" has the advantage of more popular interest in its plates, and is published at a comparatively insignificant price.

We ought to mention that each plate is accompanied by a few pages of letter-press details, in collecting which considerable industry and judgment appear to have been exercised: nevertheless, this department of the work will admit of improvement; and, as the present is but the first volume of a set, to be issued in numbers, the above hint may be serviceable. The work is handsomely bound, and bears the insignia of royalty in gold, so as to be a fitting ornament for any "interior." Among the indirect uses of this work, we may add, that, as examples of internal decoration, its plates are valuable, and occasionally highly curious memorials of the taste of other times.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1844.

Punch, we beg pardon, Mr. Punch, has produced his Mosaic annual of fun and drollery, pun and patter, and oddities never-enough-to-be-laughed at. Here are a few from the January page:—

2. Tuesday.—E. Burke b. 1730. Who, like Gunter the confectioner, "Gave up to *parties* what was meant for mankind."

19. FRIDAY.—A quantity of fireworks discovered in the organ at Warton hey, 1843. Well if the organ had taken fire, they surely might have put it out by *playing upon it*.

31. WEDNESDAY.—Cato took poison 46 B.C. La! British brandy wasn't then invented.

HINTS FOR DRAMATIC AUTHORS.—Prune off shoots of the French stage, and transplant Vaudevilles against the season. Dig up old plots, and nail managers. Drill supers, plant firemen in pits, and train slips to applaud

The cuts are clever in bits at the follies of the day, as heretofore, and Punch is as bright in his third as in his first year.

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH AT PARIS.

Subjoined will be found the moves of the fourth game played between M Saint Amant and Mr. Staunton. It occupied about four hours and a half, a somewhat shorter time than those previously played, and was won by the English champion in excellent style. This makes three games won by him, and one drawn. Mr Staunton had the move, and played the white —

Mr. St.	Mr. St. A.	Mr. St.	Mr. St. A
1 Q P two	Q B P two	17 Kn[illegible] Kt	R t[illegible] Kt
2 Q P one	K H P two	18 Q K. P two	P t[illegible] P
3 Q Kt to B 3d	Q P one	19 P takes P	K[illegible] P
4 K P two	P takes P	20 K to R sq	K[illegible]
5 Kt takes P	K P two	21 K B P two	Q R to Q sq (b)
6 Q B to Kt 5	Q to Kt 3	22 Q to Q sq (c)	K R P one
7 Q B P one	Q B to K B 4th	23 Q to her B 3d	Q to her Kt 4 (d)
8 Q Kt to K B 3d	Q B to K Kt 3d	24 Q to Q 2d	K R to K B 4 (e)
9 Q B to Q 3d	B takes B	25 K to Kt 3d	K R to K B 3d
10 Q takes B	K Kt P one	26 P takes P	R takes R
11 K Kt to K 2	K B to Kt 2d	27 R takes R	P takes P
12 Q Kt to B 3	Q to Q Kt 3d	28 Q to K Kt 6th (f)	B to Q 3d (g)
13 Cas at K side	Q Kt to Q 2d	29 Q takes P ch	K to his Kt 2d
14 B takes B	Kt takes B	30 Q to K R 5th ch	K to his Kt 4th
15 Q Kt to Kt 5	K P one	31 Kt to K 4th ch	K to his R 5th
16 Q Kt to K 6	Q Kt to K B sq	32 Kt to K B 4th and mates (h)	

(a) The opening up to this point has been unusually involved, and the bold aim and precision of the play more than once put both the antagonists in peril. There, however, contrived to extricate themselves from each attack in great style. At present the game is about equal.

(b) In order to attack the white pawn when the exchange of pawns shall take place.

(c) To defend the same pawn

(d) Still bearing on the same point

(e) This move loses black the game. It would seem as if M. Saint-Amant got tired of the cautious way in which the play had been hitherto conducted, and tried to precipitate the game on. Such attempts cannot be successful when opposed to the first players in Europe.

(f) An admirable move, preparatory to the check mate.

(g) Black can do nothing to prevent the check mate

(h) This mate was exactly managed after the white queen's move to the K B 4th. Mr Staunton seized on the very moment that was suitable.

Below will be found the moves of the fifth game played between M Saint-Amant and Mr. Staunton. It will be perceived that the English player has again been the victor. M. Saint-Amant moved first, and played the black.—

Mr. St. A.	Mr. S.	Mr St. A	Mr. S.
1 K P two	Q B P two	21 K B to K 2d	P t[illegible] P
2 K B P two	K P one	22 K B to K B sq	K t[illegible]
3 K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q 3d	23 Q B takes P	Q t[illegible]
4 Q B P one	Q P two	24 Q R to Q B sq	K[illegible]
5 K P one	Q to Q Kt 3d	25 Q takes R	K to Q 2d
6 K B to Q 3d	Q B to Q 2d	26 Q to K 3d	R to K Kt 4th
7 K B to Q B 2d	Kt to Q B sq	27 K B to Q 3d	R to K Kt sq
8 Castles	K Kt to K B 3d	28 R takes R	Q P takes R
9 K B P one	K B to K 3d	29 B takes B	P takes B
10 K to K sq	K B P two	30 Q to Q Kt 3d (c)	Kt P one
11 Q R P one	Q R P two	31 R to Q sq	P takes P
12 Q B P one	K Kt to K B 3d	32 Q takes P	Q to her 3
13 Q P two	K R P one	33 Q P one (d)	K to Q B sq
14 K R to K sq	K Kt P one	34 Q to Q B 3d ch	K to Q Kt sq
15 Q Kt to K B 3d (a)	Q B P takes P	35 Q P takes	K B P one
16 Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	36 Q to Q B 8th (e)	K P one (f)
17 P takes Kt	K Kt P one	37 Q to Q B 2d	Q to K 6 ch
18 Kt to Q Kt 5th	B takes Kt	38 Q takes Q	K to Q B sq (g)
19 P takes B	R to Q B 5th	39 Q to [illegible]	R to own sq
20 K B to Q 3d	R to Q B sq (b)	40 Q to [illegible]	Q to K B 6th and mates

(a) The pieces at the Queen's side are too much crowded, and moving the K right tends to rectify, in some degree, this disadvantage

(b) The same move played on to attack the pawn, but, as may be seen, at the back can play his B and attack B and Q top-liner, white is forced to [illegible]

(c) Black's game is now in a bad way, as, whilst he is [illegible] pawns at this side, the check-mate is approaching on the other.

(d) This is done safely, as, if the pawn be taken, there will be check to K and Q.

(e) The move is unavoidable, no matter where the queen goes

(f) To command the K B 2d, and prevent the same from coming out.

(g) This move is unnecessary, as the position of the black [illegible] does not affect the mate. It may also be remarked that the mate may be obtained by here advancing the B P.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT—LIVERPOOL, DEC 21.

(Before Mr Justice Williams.)

THE MURDER AT KNOWSLEY.—[illegible] Robert, James Hunt, Thomas Jacques Joseph Rimmer, and Henry Flininghan, were indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Kenyon, Lord Derby's head game keeper, at Knowsley, by shooting him with a gun. The case rested on the evidence of a notorious poacher named Shaw, who had accompanied the parties on their lawless expedition, and who now turned approver for the sake of reward. The learned Judge summed up with great care, the jury retired for about an hour, and returned into court with a verdict of "guilty against all the prisoners, recommending them strongly to mercy. His lordship then passed sentence of death in a brief and impressive address, which was repeatedly interrupted by the lamentations of the numerous relatives of the prisoners who were in court.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, *Thomas Hester* was indicted for obtaining [illegible] sovereigns, a saddle and bridle, value £3 8s., from James Croft Webb [illegible] Street, Westminster; also for obtaining, by false pretences, a saddle, [illegible] and J Inglis, and a third indictment for obtaining, by false pretences a whip, value 5s., from W. Crowther, St. George-street, Hanover-square; on a [illegible] of which he was found guilty. The prisoner, it appears, is quite an adept in this system of robbery, and has been for many years practising in London and the country. In June last he was tried at this court for a similar offence, and pretends to [illegible] Berkshire, where he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment (Mr. Whitty), in passing sentence, said it was quite evident [illegible] before received was not sufficient to reform him, and that he could not now be allowed to remain in the country. The sentence therefore was, that he be trans

ported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. The prisoner, after the verdict was delivered on the present occasion, clearly anticipated what his fate was likely to be, and implored the court to give him "another chance."

POLICE.

CLERKENWELL.—*William Mayo*, 48, a fellow having the appearance of a carman, was charged before Mr. Combe, with having stolen a plum pudding, the property of Mrs. Eliza Buzzard, of No. 48, Ferspool-lane, Gray's Inn-lane. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix's maid-servant, that she invited a party of friends to dine at her house, for whose enjoyment she provided a goose, some roast beef, and a splendid plum pudding, which cost her 18s. In order that the latter might not be too hot for her guests, she took it out of the copper, and placing it on a large dish she left it in the passage near the yard to cool, and after partaking of the goose and beef, &c, she proceeded for the purpose of bringing in the pudding, when, to her astonishment, the pudding was gone, and only the dish left alone by itself. She made enquiries of some boys, and ascertaining that the prisoner had been seen to enter the passage, and run through the street with the smoking pudding in his apron, the same him into custody. Two boys also invited evidence that the prisoner was passing by the house of the prosecutrix, when he said, "I'll go and see if Bill Buzzard's pudding is ready," and he soon afterwards came out with the pudding in his apron. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery. Mr. Combe enquired which he would prefer, paying for the pudding, or being committed for trial? The prisoner preferred the former, and having made an arrangement with the prosecutrix, he was discharged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two officers of the National Animals' Friend Society applied to Mr. Combe for a summons against a man named Burke, for cruelty to a pony. It appeared from the statement of one of the applicants that a short time since Burke backed his pony for a considerable sum of money to run in a chase against the Bedford stage coach to and from London, and on its return, within nine miles of Bedford, the animal dropped down and died. A requisition, signed by eighteen magistrates at Bedford, had been forwarded to this society, urging them to assist in prosecuting Burke for the cruelty. Mr. Combe enquired why they acted at that court when the pony had died within nine miles of *Bedford*. The officer replied that the cruelty had been exercised towards the animal in Islington. Summonses had already been issued at Hertford and Bedford against the owner. Mr. Combe declined granting a summons, leaving the society to indict the party at the sessions if they thought proper.

MANSION HOUSE.—THE WILL FORGERY CASE.—Mr. *W. H. Barber*, the solicitor of *New Bridge-street*, Blackfriars, and Mr. *Joshua Fletcher*, of Bruns wick terrace Walworth-road, who stand charged with having forged a will, purporting to be the last will and testament of Anne Slack, were again placed at the bar, before the Lord Mayor, for further examination on Thursday last. The court was again very much crowded. The Lord Mayor took his seat shortly after 11 o'clock. Mr. Clarkson, assisted by Messrs. Twaddell, the Bank solicitors, attended to conduct the prosecution; and Mr. Chambers attended for Mr. Barber, and Mr. Ballantine for Mr. Fletcher. A necessary witness being absent, Mr. Clarkson said he must be summoned; and then proceeded to state that there was a question of time against the prisoners for forging the will of Mary Hunt, of Bristol. The parties entitled had never received the money, which had, in consequence, found its way to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in consequence of one of the partners of the firm of Grote, Prescott and Co. having died. He would produce a book in the handwriting of Fletcher having the name of Hunt in his handwriting, and the signature to a power of attorney purporting to be that of Mary Hunt, by which he obtained the sum of £1200 which had stood in her name. She died in 1836, but Barber represented that she had died in 1839. The dividends, amounting to £360, had also been received by them. The notes in which this money had been paid were at the same time exchanged into gold, and exactly half the sum of £1700 was paid into the London and Westminster Bank by Fletcher himself. Mr. Chambers said, that, doubtless, Mr Barber had, in this case as in the other, acted as Mr. Fletcher's solicitor. His client, Mr. Barber, was, however, quite ready and willing to stand committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, because he knew all the circumstances could be brought against him The evidence in this new case was then proceeded with, and at its close, the prisoners were further remanded to the 9th of January, to procure additional evidence in both cases.

BOW-STREET.—There were upwards of forty charges on Tuesday morning, the majority of which were cases of drunkenness. Multifarious were the ex ..... made. Some said they had met old friends they had not seen for years, and so they enjoyed themselves on Christmas-day. Others, that they had met fast friends whom they had never seen before, and for better acquaintance they got drunk together. Some said they had taken a little drink in consequence of pains in their backs, while others denied altogether that they had been influenced by drink, but having taken too much plum-pudding and other Christmas fare, it had quite overcome them. The stern frown of justice for the nonce was relaxed, and the delinquents were discharged.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The striking effects of "boxing-day" were more than ordinarily conspicuous on Wednesday on the faces of the majority of those persons who had been accommodated the previous evening, on the kindly terms of the police, with a nocturnal introduction to the interior of the Vine-street station-house. B ask eyes, cut faces, and torn garments, were sufficient proof to the unlucky parties of the unpleasant encounters which invariably occur on the "glorious" eve. A fact of that wholesome caution conveyed in the proverb, which enjoins the reveller to be "merry," and, at the same time, "wise." In consideration of the particular occasion, and the rich harvest of "cases" which the whole of the Defenders exhibited, Mr. Maltby, the sitting Magistrate, was induced to release the majority of the "drunk and disorderlies" without any further punishment than what t ey ever fully sustained.

Thomas Duke, an American, was placed at the bar on the following charge :— Police constable No. 129, of the C division, said that about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night he was proceeding along Oxford-street, when he saw the prisoner lying on the footway pavement, so excessively drunk that he was unable to stand or give any account of himself. As there were several coach rank and other suspicious characters assembled about, he took him into custody. He very officious in offering "to take care of the gentleman and see him home," whereas took him to the station-house. Inspector Reed, of the C division, said that on the prisoner being searched at the station-house, it was discovered that he had about him upwards of £300 in Bank of England notes and gold. The defendant said, that he only arrived that morning from Liverpool. He had certainly indulged rather freely in the evening, and he found that English liquor was much stronger than he had expected. Mr. Hardwick: You ought to be very thankful to the police for taking care of you, and not locking you up for the night. As you are a stranger in this country you would no doubt have been plundered of it. As you are a stranger I shall not impose a fine upon you. The defendant said he was very thankful to the constable: and having handsomely rewarded him he was discharged.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Apple-trees in bud and blossom, together with polyanthuses, wallflowers, primroses, and daisies, in full bloom, may now be observed in almost all the gardens in the neighbourhood of Lauriston.

Captain Johnson, county inspector for Monaghan, a few days since on coming down stai s dressed for breakfast, dropped in a fit of apoplexy, of which he expired about twenty minutes afterwards.

By a recent order of the Lords of the Treasury, foreign deals are allowed to be removed from the bonding premises, for the purpose of being sawn for exportation, under certain specific regulations.

The Earl of Harcourt has determined on the impeachment of Sir R. Peel, if the right hon. baronet does not exact the Duke of Bordeaux and the Jesuits.

The quantity of game in the market this season is unusually large. Hares and rabbits are scarcely worth the price they command in the shops. Hares, 2 qlbs. weight, were sold in large numbers in Nottingham last Saturday at 3s. each. Pheasants are also more numerous this season than in any previous year.

A very deplorable accident occurred last week in the commune of St Josse-ten Noode Brussels. M. Lyterheyen, sen., 78 years of age, was found dead in his bed, with his face frightfully mutilated by the explosion of a gun which was found near his side. It is thought that the occurrence was purely accidental.

The revenue of Middlesex, or the county-rate, which in 1740 was £1,600, in 1840 was £63,589 2s. 1d. The sum now proposed to be raised there was the question of the fortune of the late Mr. Wyatt, of Mary Hunt, of Bristol. The parties entitled had never received the money, which had, in consequence, found its way to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in consequence of one of the partners of the firm of Grote, Prescott and Co. having died. He would produce a book in the handwriting of Fletcher having the name of Hunt in his handwriting, and the signature to a power of attorney purporting to be that of Mary Hunt, by which he obtained the sum of £1200 which had stood in her name. She died in 1836, but Barber represented that she had died in 1839. The dividends, amounting to £360, had also been received by them. The notes in which this money had been paid were at the same time exchanged into gold, and exactly half the sum of £1700 was paid into the London and Westminster Bank by Fletcher himself. Mr. Chambers said, that, doubtless, Mr Barber had, in this case as in the other, acted as Mr. Fletcher's solicitor. His client, Mr. Barber, was, however, quite ready and willing to stand committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, because he knew all the circumstances could be brought against him The evidence in this new case was then proceeded with, and at its close, the prisoners were further remanded to the 9th of January, to procure additional evidence in both cases.

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The revenue of Middlesex, or the county-rate, which in 1740 was £1,600, in 1840 was £63,589 2s. 1d. The sum now proposed to be raised there was the sum of £70,000.

It is stated that Sir J. Reid, the member for Dover, will accept the Chiltern Hundreds immediately after the opening of Parliament; and it is more than probable that a vacancy will be created in the representation of Sunderland, through Lord Howick being called up to the House of Lords, in consequence of the unprovided death of the venerable Earl Grey.

The number of persons who passed to and from France, ... Boulogne, during the week ending on Thursday last, was 884, and *via* Calais 978. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne 634, and Calais 305.

Mrs. Harrison still continues to persevere in her task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours. Her house is the Dragon Inn, Halifax road, near Leeds, or Leeds and Whitehall-road, on which she is walking. She had completed one third of her task on Monday last at six o'clock in the morning.

It is reported in Newcastle-upon-Tyne that it is the intention of Henry Milvaine, Esq., the member for Tynemouth, to resign his seat prior to the meeting of Parliament, physical debility being assigned as the cause of his intended resignation.

Captain England, who met with a premature death in the unfortunate conflict with the natives near Coody Bay, New Zealand, was formerly a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the author of the anonymous letters on the topography of Nelson.

The late General Sir John Fraser and General Morrison had a pension of £400 a-year each, for wounds in the service. General Morrison's annuity became the property, in 1823, and Sir John Fraser's, in 1826.

The *Examiner* states, "that her Majesty has a decided objection to the practice of those gentlemen who spend the evening over their wine and dessert. The Queen misses her husband's society after the ladies have left the room to arrive, and during this period she does not take a seat, but enters into conversation with the ladies in the drawing-room. Occasions have, it is said, occurred, when a summons to the Royal presence has followed a deviation from this sustained, and now generally understood, rule."

We are sorry to learn that the pitmen of another considerable colliery, in addition to Thornley, have struck work since our last; and it is currently reported that others will shortly follow their example.

Prince Albert has subscribed the sum of £20, towards the restoration of St. James's Tower, Bury St. Edmund's.

An agricultural college is in contemplation to be erected at Cirencester

A letter from Cambrai says that Baron F. de Roisin has presented to the Historical Commission of the department of the Nord, of which he is a member, a lately found voluminous correspondence between Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai, author of *Telemachus*, and a certain Abbé Langlet, on the life of Louis XIV., which all the mild piety and deep wisdom of this illustrious prelate are palmed

A letter from Pesth speaks of an attempt to extort money from M. De Wodjaner a banker in that town. A man was arrested in Vienna, who handed him a letter, demanding 20,000 florins (50,000*l.*), and stating that if he refused the bearer would blow up the house, having about him 15lbs. of powder and a loaded pistol. The banker had sufficient presence of mind to summon the man with lower office boy, another entered, when they made him prisoner. The powder and pistol were found on him.

The grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has just adopted, by a great majority, the project of a new penal code of laws.

The election writs waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject of a reduction in the tobacco duties on Saturday, obtained the important information that her Majesty's Government have the matter under the serious consideration

Great rigour is observed at the Custom-house with regard to the Act passed in the last session, having for its object the protection of our authors against the extensive piracies of English works. The limited indulgence of a single copy even for private use, with the name written on the fly-leaf, as formerly allowed is now strictly prohibited.

The fine old church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, has, within the last week, been enriched by the erection, within its walls, of a monumental tablet, of exquisite workmanship, designed to perpetuate the memory of a native of Shrewsbury, who in his day bore a conspicuous and honourable part in the naval history of England—Admiral Benbow. The tablet is of a pyramidal form, having at the top a bust in *alto relievo* of the admiral, which is finely chiselled and is said to be a faithful likeness, as it is copied from a picture of the admiral, which was presented by a master, Mrs. Hind, to the corporation of Shrewsbury.

A gentleman who visited the Liverpool Zoological Gardens the other day, was much amused to see a lady with the assistance of the elephant, very disagreeably surprised by the bulky animal taking a fancy to his umbrella. The gentleman kept fast hold of the stick and pulled away; the elephant, becoming indignant, tried to wrench the portion of his property in the hands of the astonished fair one, when, unwilling to be thus robbed, and could probably have swallowed the owner if he had been within his reach.

THE POOR AT CHRISTMAS.—All there is no place like London—for although gaunt misery and want may for awhile stalk its streets in shelterless condition, yet it is only necessary to describe the distress fairly to the metropolitan community in order to obtain a speedy and generous relief. Never was more proof of our metropolis than during the past week, when we were daily delighted with accounts of the profusion with which anonymous charity poured forth its contributions at the various police offices, for the purpose that our wretched fellow-creatures might be enabled to partake of the comfort and hilarity of Christmas. Nor did the work of benevolence stop will, this mere temporary and fleeting relief; for to our great gratification we learn that the influential and affluent have assembled together in a true spirit of Christian charity to establish a permanent fund whereby we may hope in future to be spared the harrowing details of the thousand-and-one Oxford-streets we are daily disturbed before the police magistrates. This is a work which cannot fail to benefit every one concerned in it, and we trust that the co-operation of the wealthy will be as general as the object deserves.

HER MAJESTY'S STAG HOUNDS.—On Tuesday last the meet was at Salthil where there was a muster of upwards of two hundred horse men, including the noble master of the Buck Hounds Captain Y. S. Dugdale, Sir Seymour, Mr. Staniforth, several officers of the 13th Light Dragoons, from Hounslow, and 1st Regiment of Life Guards, from Windsor. The deer, Foxley, was uncarted at the back of Sussex-place, Slough, close by the railway, and made for the open. The influential field got and got into a farm-yard near the Dog and Pot public-house, which caused a check of nearly half an hour. They then crossed Stoke Common, and made right across the country to Hedgerley, skirting the Park, and on to Beaconsfield. The deer ran through a gentleman's house in the town, and got into the gardens, where it was taken after a capital run of an hour and a half.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—*Friday*.—Scarcely any fresh English wheat was on offer here to day; nevertheless, the demand for the article was somewhat inactive, at about Monday's prices. The sale for foreign wheat was in a sluggish state; but the quotations were supported Barley, of which little was on show, met a slow inquiry at barely late rates. Malt moved off steadily, at full, as mixed quotations. A tend.g advance was obtained for fine qualities of Oats, and peas, were very dull

ARRIVALS.—*English*: Wheat, 3020; Barley, 810; Oats, 2240 quarters Irish: Barley, 420; Oats, 1670 quarters Foreign: Wheat, 510; Oats, 180 quarters. Flour 3816 sacks: Malt, 2360 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 49s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto white, 43s to 54s; rye, 32s to 35s, grinding barley, 22s to 26s; distilling do., 28s to 33s; malting do, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 65s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincoln native feed oats, 21s to 22s; potato ditto, 22s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black 19s to 20s; ditto white, 20s to 21s; Scotch and Irish potato ditto, 22s to 23s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; maple, 31s to 32s; white, 32s to 36s, beans, 34s to 36s per quarter Town-made flour, 45s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent, 42s to 44s per sack. 280 lbs. *Foreign*.—Free wheat, 52s to 60s. Dantzic, red, 48s to 52s; white, 52s to 60s. *In Sand*. Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 14s; ditto feed, 15s to 16s; beans, 35s to 36s; peas, 32s to 33s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 22s; Baltic, 21s to 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—There has been very little doing in any kinds of seeds since our last report.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 36s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 34s to 35s per quarter. Cakes, £6 10s to £6 15s per 1000. Rapeseed, English, £9 10s to £10 ; ditto foreign, £6 to £6 10s per 1000. Coriander, 45s to 50s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 12s to 16s; white ditto, 16s to 18s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel: English rapeseed, new, 40s to 42s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 10s to £10 ; ditto foreign, £6 to £6 10s per 1000; English rapecakes, 45s to 50s per ton; canary, 48s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 50s 2d., barley, 32s 2d; oats, 19s 7½d; rye, 39s 9d; beans, 40s 10d; peas, 39s 2d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 3d; barley, 32s 6d; oats 18s 10d; rye, 39s 5d.; beans, 40s.; peas, 38s 4s.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s barley, 6s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Foreign and Colonial Produce.—These markets being all closed for the holidays, we have very little to observe respecting them this week. In tea, however, rather an extensive business has been transacted, privately, at very full rates; but all other articles have commanded very little attention.

Hops.—This market continues in a very healthy state, and prices are not looking upwards Scarcely any Sussex hops can now be had under £6 per cwt. There are now fewer hops on offer than at many previous corresponding periods of the year.—Pure per pocket—Sussex, £5 12s. to £6 10s; Weald of Kent, £5 5s to £6 12s; Mid Kent, £6 15s to £8 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £9 0s. Ditto Choice, £10 0s to £11 11s; Farnham's, £8 15s to £11 15s; Mid Kent bags, £5 15s to £7 5s.

Wool.—The imports of wool continue on a very limited scale, yet we have no improvement to notice in the private transactions demanded, and prices remain as last week.

Potatoes.—About 1200 tons of potatoes have arrived at the waterside this week. Prime qualities are in demand at from 80s to 85s, while other kinds vary in value from 40s to 70s per ton.

COAL.—Hastings Hartley, 18s 9d to 19s; Hetwell Main, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Ardwick, 14s; Fenton Wiuston, 14s; West Wylam, 15s 3d, Wylam, 15s 3d, Hilda 17s 6d; Hilton, 20s 3d, Caradoc, 20s 3d per ton.

Sea-fish.—During the holy-day week, on the whole, well supplied with beasts as to numbers, but a great deficiency was observed in quality The attendance of buyers being small, the beef trade was very dull, at barely Monday's quotations. Although the number of sheep was reasonably large, the sale for them was comparatively steady, at full prices. The supply of calves was good, yet the demand was active, and the primest qualities advanced 2d per lb. To pigs business was doing at late terms Much corn moved off at 4s 6d to 5s 3d. Per 8lbs to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 10d to 4s; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, prime Southdown ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d., large hogs, 3s 4d to 4s 0d., sows, porkers, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; suckling calves, 18s to 28s; quarter old store pigs, 18s to 22s each Beasts, 4690; cows, 145; sheep, 42100; calves, 168, pigs, 385.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a very moderate supply of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was firm, on the following terms :—Inferior Beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d, middling ditto, 2s 10s to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; do. small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; inferior mutton ..... 3d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d, veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d, pork, 2s 4d to 3s 4d.

ROBERT HEARNE

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

An extra mail from Calcutta was received in the beginning of this week, but the letters contain no news of political importance. To the merchant and manufacturer, however, the intelligence communicated by the conveyance from the great Eastern Archipelago is in every way satisfactory, confirming as it does the most sanguine expectations lately entertained by them of the great increase in commerce, which the treaty with China must evidently establish. Indeed, in Lancashire, great preparations have been made during the year for conducting the department of our foreign commerce profitably. All the old works are already fully employed, and new ones are now building. Then are the architects and operatives throughout all the manufacturing districts in full employment for a time, at all events, and nothing short of *superabundance of goods* can, for years to come, interfere with their present prosperity. For the season of the year the manufacturing trade has seldom been more active than it now is, both for exportation and for home consumption, and a continued influx of the precious metals into this country, in payment of the balances of our foreign commerce, is the natural consequence In the vaults of the Bank of England the value of bullion deposited is upwards of thirteen millions sterling, and in the hands of our capitalists generally the amount of money unemployed is largely in proportion. It therefore causes a great external pressure in the money market, which during this week, however, has undergone some amendment in the larger joint stock associations. In the shares of the leading lines of railways great animation continues to exist, and by reference to our quotations it will be found that a very material rise has taken place in many of them. London and Birmingham stock has reached a premium of £6 5s. In the shares of the Midland Counties and Glasgow and Hamilton Railways also business has been extensively done at higher prices. In fact nothing can be more healthy than this great department of the money market at present.

The Stock Exchange continues to be done, although no particular degree of activity has been observable throughout this week. With the exception of Spanish Bonds, which are one per cent dearer, in consequence of the payment of the quarter's dividend due on the first proximo being now rendered certain, very little alteration has occurred in the value of any description of public securities since our last publication. On the English joint stock Bank list, however, some rather extensive business has been again done at advancing prices. The Consols for the opening having reached 98, the dividend included, thus rendering the price 97½, they have only varied from that quotation since. Should this state of the money market continue during the coming summer months, the reduction of the Threes and a half to a lower rate of interest appears a thing next to certain. Should such be the case, the probability is, that a stock bearing an annual interest of 2½ per cent will be created, in which every subscriber of one hundred pounds of the Three and a half per cents, will be entitled to receive one hundred and five. Then and not before, will be realised the promises of Sir Robert Peel's financial statements, as a matter of certainty, and they are making their pecuniary condition daily more palpable.

SAVINGS' FUNDS.—3 per Cent, Consols, short; 3 per Cent, Reduced, 96½ to 97 3/8 per Cent. Reduced, 102½, Long Annuities, 12 3/16 ; Bank Stock, 180 Premium ; Exchequer Bills, 58s premium ; Bank Stock, 183 to 184; London and Westminster Bank, 23; London Joint Stock Bank 7½, Union Bank of London, 10¼; Consols for the Opening, 98⅜ to the January 5 and 6.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Spanish Five, 20¾ to 21, Spanish Threes, 31; Portuguese, Regula, 43¾; Ditto, New, 44¼; Brazilian, 104; Buenos Ayres, 104; Chilian, 103½; Colombian, 11⅜; Venezuela, 8½; Danish, 89 to 87, Dutch 2½ per Cents, 56¾, Dutch Five, 99¾, Austrian 118; Russian, 115; French Rentes 107f. 50c. Sel. 5s.

FAILURES OF SEARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, ¼; Birmingham and Gloucester, 6¼; Bristol and Exeter, 6¼; Eastern Counties 11, Serip, 19½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2½ to 3; Hull and Selby, 9 to 9½; London and Brighton, 24½ to 24¾; South Western, 72¾; London and Brighton, 47, Manchester and Birmingham, 5; Midland Counties, 9½ to 9¾; North Midland, 20 to 20½; London and Dover, 3¾; York and North Midland, 19½ to 15½; Blackwall, 5¼; Greenwich, 8; Croydon (Trunk, 14¼; Great North of England, 83 to 84½; Great Western, 93¾ to 94, Newcastle and Darlington, 50; Manchester and Birmingham, 3¾; Paris and Orleans, 82½ Norwich and Yarmouth, 16; Newcastle and Darlington, 30; Paris and Orleans, 82½

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC 26.

BANKRUPTS.—A. WELLS, Wykeham Rise, Brixton, surgeon.—J. DOBSON, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, shipcarpenter.—T. HANCOCK Canterbury, coachsmith.—W. CHAMBERLAIN, Pershore, Worcester, Innkeeper and HORSE Hackney Job der.—J. THOMPSON, Evesham, Kent, draper.—C. WEBB, Oxford, apothecary —W. BERKELEY, Uxbridge, Middlesex, coal-merchant.—J. HOLDEN, Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, gentleman.—E. EVERSHED, Pulborough Sussex, timber-merchant.—J. JENNINGS, Chelsea, cow-keeper.—G. HICKINBOTTOM Burbage, Leicestershire baker.—J. NEWTON, Wolverhampton.—M. HAYWARD, Stone Cowley, Leicestershire, farmer.—J. CORNISH, Bridport, Dorsetshire, painter —W. PRINGLE Morpeth Northumberland, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. JAMIESON, Greenock merchant.—J. MARTIN Dundee, manufacturer.—W. WILSON, Dundee, merchant.—D. SWAN, Leith, shipbuilder.

FRIDAY, DEC 29.

WAR OFFICE.—8th Dragoon Guards: Lieut J. H. Dickson to be Captain, vice Scott; Cornet C. J. Sceobitt to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson. C. F. Walker to be Cornet, vice Beecham.—2d Dragoons: Lieut. C. Craven to be Captain, vice Fosbrog. Cornet F. Paine to be Lieutenant, vice Craven; F. Hibber to be Cornet, vice Paine. 11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Cameron to be Captain, vice Sutton, who exchanges with the Hon. F. G. Noel. Lieutenant, vice Wegwitz; T. V. Dundas to be Cornet, vice Noel; Staff-Surg. of the Second Class, J. D'Oulgarn, M D, to be Surgeon, vice Chambers.

1st (Royal) Foot: Major G. Bell to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Deane; Capt. T. Astbo to be Captain, vice Simpson; Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Pakenham to be Captain, vice Ashe; Ensign G. G. Carlyon to be Lieutenant, vice Limbrick; H. Charlton to be Ensign, vice Carlyon.—7th: Second Lieut. E. R. Forman to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen.—8th: Assistant-Surg. J. Mitchell, M D, from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Hall, M.D. appointed to be Major, vice W. M. Wetenhall; Capt T. H. Franks to be Major, vice Wingfield; Lieut J. Hall to be Captain, vice Franks; Ensign M. C. Bourchier to be Lieutenant, vice Hall; Capt. R. Williams to be Capt., vice Rice.—My A Myers, Lieut. M. W. Goldie to be Capt., vice Williams. Ensign Bodkin to be Lieutenant, vice Goldie; J. Seldwin to be Ensign vice Bodkin.—24th: Lieut. J. Power to be Capt., vice Seagrim; Ensign G. C. Bourchier to be Lieutenant, vice Power, G. St Julien Henderson to be Ensign, vice Johnston.—31st: Ensign T. A. Ashe to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton, who exchanges with the Hon. F. G. Noel.—49th: Lieut. A. Cassin to be Captain, vice Sumner.—54th: Capt. L. M Pherson to be Captain, vice J. Richardson.—57th: Lieut. H. J. Hayter to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Winter; Ensign G. G. Bowyer to be Lieutenant, vice Hayter, vice Power, G. St Julien Henderson to be Ensign, vice Johnston.—61st: Ensign T. A. Ashe to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton, who exchanges with the Hon. F. G. Noel.—72nd: Ensign A. O. Lord to be Lieutenant, vice Frost; Ensign W H O Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Lord.—78th: Capt. C. Sutton to be Captain, vice O. Lonsdale; Lieut. J. R. Lamert to be Captain, vice Brevet Major T H Hemmans, Ensign J. M. Hewson to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton; Ensign the Hon. H. Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice Lamert A. M. Cassan to be Lieutenant, vice Swayne: G V Arbuckle, to be Ensign, vice Cassan 93d: Capt. D Herbert to be Captain, vice O L Gore. Ensign F Nicholl to be Lieutenant, vice Frost; G. Warrender to be Ensign, vice Nicoll

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieut. D Lyons to be Captain, vice Seymour.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue.—Sergt. Major W Jones, to be Ensign, vice O'Connell

UNATTACHED.—To be Major. Brevet-Major G. Dawson.—To be Captains Lieut J. Cotton, Lieut. R. Webber.

BREVET.—To be Majors in the Army: Capt. T Ashe; Capt. E Williams.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 29.—Royal Engineers. First Lieut. W. Yolland to be Second Captain, vice Biggs; Second Lieut. H. Drummond to be First Lieutenant, vice Yolland Royal Artillery: Cadet H. A Smyth to be Second Lieutenant, vice Calder, Cadet J. W Phillips to be Second Lieutenant, vice Polerki; Cadet E. N Mayne to be Second Lieutenant, vice Neville; Cadet F. H. Lancelot to be Second Lieutenant vice H. F Strange; R. B. Jenkins to be Second Lieutenant, vice Wilkes; Cadet E. R Ford to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fortescue; Cadet C. Waller to be Second Lieutenant, vice W. H Cox; Cadet R. K Frevth to be Second Lieutenant vice O Connel , Cadet C W. Grey to be Second Lieutenant, vice King; Cadet F M M Ormsby to be Second Lieutenant vice Noel, Cadet E Palmer to be Second Lieut. vice Cafford; Cadet O H Gilbert to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bettinghan; Cadet T Vaenitart to be Second Lieutenant, vice Du Pa ; Cadet L G. Paget to be Second Lieutenant, vice M Adye; Cadet R. Phelips to be Second Lieutenant, vice Warre; Cadet H. Hamilton to be Second Lieutenant, vice Franklin, Cadet H. J. K Fitzgerald to be Second Lieut-nant, vice Hawkins.

Royal Engineers.—Cadet C. S. Hutchinson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cowper; Cadet W. Lee to be Second Lieutenant, vice Babb; Cadet T. Farley to be Second Lieutenant, vice Napier; Cadet J. Stokes to be Second Lieutenant, vice Burchnell, Cadet W. H. Vavasour to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lee.

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 28.—Royal Marines.—Cadets J Crocket and H. N. Gell to be Second Lieutenants.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. J. PHILLIPS, tailor, Pinner's-hall court, City — D COLLINS, machine-maker, Bennett's-place

BANKRUPTS.—W. VINCENT, Wellington Somerset, carpenter.—W. C. CARTER, draper, Ashford, Kent.—J. and W. WOLLAND farmers, Hooe.—C POWELL, watch manufacturer, Clerkenwell.—S. COOK, draper, Bishop Wearmouth.—W. BRADSHAW, wine merchant, Sheffield.—E. PUGHE, tanner, Everton, Lancashire —W. THOMPSON, ironchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARRIAGES

At Copenhagen, the wife of the Rev. Brett Stevenson Ellis, A.M., of a son. —At Naples, the lady of T. C Boode, Esq., of Lurkmoon, of a son and heir.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Captain J. W. Reynolds, 11th Hussars, of a daughter.—At Brompton park, the lady of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of a son.—At Bath, the wife of a son.—At Bath, the wife of a son.—At Bath, the wife

THE NEW INFANTRY CAP.

In our No. 77, we engraved a new cap proposed to be substituted for that now worn by our infantry. The new pattern does not appear to have been generally approved of, and that now represented has been manufactured by Mr. Lock, of St. James's-street, to supersede the proposed one. It is, certainly, of more handsome form the cap is covered with black cloth, the crown and brim being of black varnished leather; in front is a brass star, surmounted with the crown, and across is a large brass curb chain, fastened on each side with brass

THE NEW INFANTRY CAP.

rosettes, and, in the upper front, joined to an ornamental brass cup, in which is set a white worsted bill. This cap is certainly much more soldier-like than its predecessor; but we think it is still of somewhat tasteless design.

MEETINGS OF WATERFORD HOUNDS.—On Monday, the 18th instant, the meet was at Mr. Hackett's, of Butlerstown, which proved, however, no prize in the lottery of hunting, for there was a blank drawn. The pack then went to Bally brennock, where, as usual, there was a sure find. The hounds broke cover at the brush of a game fox in the direction of Kilourn, to which they ran without a check. Reynard pushed on from thence to Ballycraddock, passing in on Carrigs-Town, and then doubled back nearly over the same ground, thence through Ballylegate and Carrigavoun, and into the plantations of Pembrokestown, on to Sugarloaf-hill, through Kilronan, skirting on Butlerstown and Mr. Lane Fox's covers. This brilliant run, of upwards of twenty miles, terminated at Hurley's, of Kilbarry, where "few, few did part, where many met."

THE FASHIONS.

We this week commence our promised illustrations of the fashions, with such improvements as we have been enabled to obtain from higher sources than hitherto; and we hope the change will prove acceptable, especially to our fair readers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

No. 1. TOILETTE DE VILLE, promenade costume. A purple velvet hat, ornamented with a bird of Paradise. A fawn-colour cachemire pelisse, embroidered down each side the corsage and front with silk braid. A girdle of silk rope with long ends and tassels.

No. 2. COSTUME DE BAL. A hair coiffure, ornamented with a rose on each side. A pink crape dress, ornamented with five volans, or flounces, of lace, fastened up with roses.

MODES PARISIENNES.

At the Italian Opera, the French Opera, and the Comic Opera, the most elegant ladies adopt for coiffure small LACE CAPS in a variety of fanciful shapes; sometimes it is a veil of English net placed flat on the head, and raised up on each side; sometimes a lace lappet is placed flat on the head, and fastened under the bow of hair, the ends falling down on each side.

TURBANS, of very small dimensions, are worn, composed of gold tissue.

Black velvet TOQUES and PETIT-BORDS with lace crowns are ornamented with a heron aigrette and a camelia flower, or with a marabout plume and a tuft of roses.

Velvet is generally adopted for HATS; the most admired are ornamented with two very light feathers, one of which falls on the left side; the other is placed across the brim. Some are simply ornamented with a twist of velvet placed on flat. The centre of the brims of HATS is always wider than the sides.

DRESSES. Some charming *toilettes de bal* have two skirts of crape—one pink—over which is placed one of water green. This toilette is also made of tulle of two shades of the same colour, the lightest uppermost; or of light colour tulle over a skirt of white poult de soie.

DRESSES with the corsage laced in front are at present in great vogue, *guimpes* (chemisettes) with small collars accompany these dresses; they are of entredeux (insertions) of embroidery or lace.

CLOTH is frequently adopted for morning-dresses; they are usually ornamented with *passementerie* (silk gimp trimming).

ERMINE is the fur almost invariably adopted for full toilette. *Paletines* (short cloaks) made of satin or velvet, are trimmed with ermine; it is also adopted for muffs and the borders of dresses.

FEATHERS have an astonishing run this season. VELVET HATS and CAPOTES for morning wear, and also lighter COIFFURES for the evening, are ornamented with birds of Paradise in brilliant colours; marabouts and willow feathers are in great request, and many tulle and gauze ball dresses are ornamented with feathers.

RINGLETS and BANDS are still in favour for HAIR COIFFURES; the hair at the back of the head, en negligé, is frequently enclosed in a silk or chenille net, or in black lace, and fastened with three gold pins.

THE ROTUNDA, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE ROTUNDA AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Friday next, January 5, or "Dividend day," this spacious apartment will be the *focus of interest* at the Bank of England; for herein are paid, half-yearly, the dividends, or annual interest of the National Debt. The dividends on the Three per Cent. Consols, Bank Annuities, &c., are paid on January 5, and July 5. The recipients frequently attend in person, ladies as well as gentlemen acting as their own agents in the pleasant business of receiving money. There are certain days in each week appointed for the transfers of stock, which are mostly effected by brokers. When an actual bargain has been made the parties go into the Bank, and the particular clerk on whom the duty devolves examines the books, to see if the seller actually has the stock which he proposes to sell. When all is ascertained to be correct, the transfer is made out, the books are signed, and the business being completed, the purchaser is from thenceforth, (until he parts with his right,) in possession of "money in the funds;" that is, he is entitled to receive certain half-yearly sums of money called "dividends," and may attend at the Rotunda himself to have them paid to him.

The Rotunda is a spacious circular chamber, with a lofty dome, 57 feet in diameter, crowned by a lantern, the divisions of which are formed by the architectural figures called Caryatides. The dome is one of the most striking works of art of its class in the metropolis.

Lord William Russell, formerly Ambassador to the Court of Berlin, arrived in town at the close of last week from the Continent, to be present at the approaching alliance of his son, Mr. Francis Hastings Russell, with Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr.

IPSWICH STEEPLE CHASE.—On Friday last a match came off at Bramford, over three miles of country, between Lord Hill's mare, Recovery, rode by Mr. Land, and Captain Griffith's grey horse Warwick, rode by Mr. Brett. It was a well-contested match. After both horses had been ditched within three fields of home, Lord Hill's mare proved to be the winner.

See next page.

TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTERS.

SIR TIMOTHY LICKSPIT

Fanned for puff, and blowing bladders,
And climbing up imaginary ladders.
Sir T. at leave and birthnight;
Shows all his teeth, but doesn't bite;
Likes cockaw on the sharp look out,
He follows every star about;
He sees his eyes with longing on it,
And hopes to pop his grasp upon it.

LORD KEYVIVE.

This is a minister, and most strange to say,
He'd never lo'n any other way:
He thinks the hat he sticks on to begin,
At every step receives a feather in;
Then dons he mask as every body knows,
That none may see the moves of eyes and nose.
His coat is up cudid, and the pockets large,
Filled with the loaves and fishes in his charge;
His nether man is comely, his sex grace
He turns his toes out, but he keeps in place.

QUEEN DULCEDOMUM.

We bow quite low to thee, great Madam,
We dost on Queens, for seldom have we had'en;
Whether in Queens, or any other way
Man loves to be beneath a woman's sway.
Had not mine so lovely and so pure,
Long may thy reign and happiness endure,
Each given blessing thrive return to thee,
And lend thy name an immortality.

BRAHAM CHUBB.

Is this a nobleman, or what?
Grad, what a splendid suit he's got.
His ruff and bollwigbithness bespeak
He has seen his toes for many a week.
What's he there?—a suitor to the Queen?
No, my good friends, a sort of go-between—
A latch upon the door; a living key
To keep the latners from the Ministry;
Keeker of lotterers from the Cabinet-door;
A sort of upper lackey—nothing more;

KING JOLLY THE FIRST.

This is a king, as a king should be,
With a nose to smell, and good eyes to see;
A jolly good smile on his noble face,
It adds so h a charm to his kingly grace;
The hand that is open bespeaks him free,
To grant or receive in every degree;
The royal big fist that is doubled up tight,
Shows him ready and willing to strike for his right;
No rock on the earth ever firmer has stood,
Betokening the whole constitution is good;
The crown on his head, so jauntily thrown,
Speaks the gift of his people, of old and of his own;
He wears it, 'tis true, with inimitable grace,
And it covers, just nicely, a very bald place.
So hail! to the king who is merry and wise,
With an eye to the pudding, and teeth for the pies:
Takes the sword from old Justice the plum-cake to carve,
With a warrant that none of his subjects shall starve.

LORD TEETOTUM TURNABOUT.

What, noble patriot, are you once more in?
Those who can turn I know can always spin.
Teetotum add, with every square a face,
Whichever side is up you're in the place;
You stand true patriot, just to see all fair,
Knowing they cheat if you're not always there;

LADY SHUTTLECOCK FLOUNCE.

I am a lady of high degree,
A star in the crown of nobility,
Not feigning to think, in this happy isle,
Of those swarming creatures Ma called canaille.
I turn up my noble nose so high
That nothing but stars can catch my eye,
Except, indeed, when I go to court,
Where things are made of superior sort;

THE HONOURABLE HECTOR WELLINGTON POOP.

My Pa put me into the brave Old Guard,
The duty is really to me quite hard;
Indeed I should wish the time at the deuce
If it didn't a daily sensation produce.
With my helmet and breast-plate, and dashing dress suits
Though I get up a ladder to get in my boots,
And that nasty thing, War is all over and done,
Or else in the army I'd never been one.

SIGNOR HAYDYNI MOZARTI CRIBBINI.

Ah! great conductor, what a mighty fass,
What strange ferocity to wheedle us;
Who would imagine from that brigand look,
That music spoil perhaps a decent cock.
Oh! sattis muse, who made such men as these,
To finger all our cash, with their false keys;
They rush in shoals their trump'ry notes to play,
And in return, take our bank notes away.

LORD BOTHEREM BEAK.

Justice is blind they say,
Which way?
The Law has got an eagle eye,
And I do'y
Any man I ever saw,
T'escape its claw!

PUNCH.

Good Mr. Punch, I'm glad to meet you,
With wine and Christmas-cake I'll treat you,
Since you have grown so mighty grand,
And hard'n hoarse in the Strand;
Sit down, good Punch! your friends are all about you,
Stir up your spicy bowl! Christmas is naught without you.

LADY NEWCOME

Come to court at last, fair maid?
Better you at home had staid;
For, if you should tarry here,
In its killing atmosphere,
Thy young heart, so pure and true,
Finding it has naught to do,
Will re-shape its old *haut ton*,
Which, fashionably smiling on,
Hates thee, with a kind embrace,
For bringing such a charming face.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following are posted at Lloyd's :—" Hydrographic-office, Admiralty, Dec. 15th, 1843.

" LIGHT OF MORUSS TANGE, CATTEGAT.—On the 1st of November a fixed light was established on the point called Morsus Tange, near Falkenburgh, on the Swedish shore of the Cattegat. It is elevated ninety-five feet above the level of the sea, and is visible at a distance of above fifteen miles."

" HONFLEUR HARBOUR LIGHT.—A fixed red light is to be shown this day, on the head of the new eastern pier of Honfleur, and the old light is then to be abandoned yards south-east thereof, will be discontinued. The new light is about thirty-six feet above the level of the sea, and is visible about eight miles."

The Alfred, from Charente to Liverpool, is wrecked near Wexford: master drowned.

BIDEFORD, Dec 23.—The Arab from Quebec remains on the sands near the lighthouse, and it is feared she has received considerable damage to her bottom by the heavy sea last night

CLYDE, Dec. 23.—Arrived, the Jamaica from Quebec, decks swept, and one man overboard.

HOLYHEAD, Dec. 24.—The Betsy, from Runcorn to Dublin, was abandoned off Saunbsy on the 22nd instant, having been in contact with the Albion, from Liverpool to Savannah, crew saved.—Nabob, from Calcutta to Liverpool, ran ashore during a thick fog this evening in Carnarvon Bay; crew saved.

SANDY (Orkneys), Dec 15.—It blew a heavy gale yesterday from the W. and W.S.W., and a hi continues to blow hard. The Refiger, from Shields, drove and went on shore on Otterswick, but is expected off without much damage. The Friends also got on shore at Otterswick.

BRISTOL, Dec 21.—The Duchess of Gloucester, from Teignmouth to Gloucester, got on shore on Portshend-point, on the 22nd inst., is filged, and fills with the tide. Arrived, the George Burridge, from Miramichi; Cornet, from Quebec.

SHIELDS, Dec. 22.—Arrived, the Jane from Picton, United States.

LERWICK, Dec. 16 The Pandora, from Shields to Constantinople, has put back to this port, with loss of bulwarks, &c., and decks torn away.

HULL, Dec. 23.—Wind, moderate breeze. Arrived, the Grainger from Miramichi.

LIMERICK, Dec. 22.—The Atalanta, from Newfoundland to Bristol, has put in here to repair, having been struck by a heavy sea on the 6th instant, and had her decks swept, stanchions split, &c.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 16.—The Vaiker, from Newport to Barcelona, put back here yesterday, with stern-frame started and main rigging damaged. It blew a heavy gale from the eastward on the 12th and 13th inst

AMSTERDAM, Dec 20.—The Apollo, bound to this port, left Sunderland on the 14th ult., and has not since been heard of. A board, painted black inside and green outside, engraved " E. Bensley, I. N.," has been washed on shore on Ameland.

NIEUWEDIEP, Dec. 19.—The British Packet, from Rotterdam to Dublin, has put in here, with damage

HONFLEUR, Dec. 19.—The Courier steamer, from Havre to this port, is on shore near here.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Arthur, from Granville to Gundaloupe, has put into Brest, with damage.

GOTTENBURG, Dec. 6.—The Fritz, from Stockholm to Nantes, has put in here, with damage and leaky.

Accounts from Batavia, of the 2nd of December, say that the English brig Isley, Captain Samuel Galt, 283 tons burden, coming from Sydney, and bound to China, with a cargo of cedar and sandal wood, was wrecked on the 27th of July, on the cape to the east of the island of Rasa, belonging to the territory of the Sultan of Sumanap. The crew, consisting of 11 men, besides the captain and his wife, were all saved.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements not cannot be received after Seven o clock on Thursday morning

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. — Holiday Entertainments—The Best Pantomime of the Season !—Dash of Mother Goose Revived !—Gorgeous Scenery — Magnificent Processions, and Highly Ludicrous, Laughable Situations, Unlimited and Irresistible Comic Effects—MONDAY, January 1st, 1844, and during the Week, THE ROBINSONS continues to attract Crowded Audiences nightly. HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD; or, THE FAIRY OF THE SILVER CRESCENT.—Clown, Mr. T. Matthews, the Grimaldi of the stage; Columbine, Miss Bullen; Harlequin, Mr. Wieland—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 9. Doors open at 6, commences at 7 before 7 o'Clock.

THE OJIBBEWAY INDIANS.—EGYPTIAN HALL PICCADILLY.

MR. CATLIN has re-arranged his NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN COLLECTION, in the EGYPTIAN HALL, to remain open for a short time, with the extraordinary additional interest of REAL and WILD INDIANS, from the wilds of America, illustrating the Collection with their various Dances, Songs, &c. Open DAILY, from Twelve to Three; and from Seven to Ten, in the Evening. The Indians in the room from half-past Twelve to Two, and from half-past Seven to Eight, on which occasion Mr Catlin will be present explaining.—Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS gave £1,000 at the Sale of Marengo, the Coronation Cot of the King of Rome; the original picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his masterpiece; the King of Rome, from Life, Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage used by Mr. Bullock, which, at the ministry of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 2000; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—being together a matchless exhibition at Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Rome, 2s. 6d. Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

AT the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION an increase of POWERFUL and BRILLIANT EFFECTS in ELECTRICITY are contributed by ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE. A new field is opened for interesting, on a magnified scale, a variety of facts in ART, SCIENCE and NATURAL HISTORY, by means of LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, showing also an extraordinary OPTICAL ILLUSION. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. A List of the POPULAR LECTURES which have delivered during the Season, and are now in the Hall of Manufactures. Holloway's ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS from RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, humorously illustrated. The MOTHER DIVER and DIVING BELL Conductor of the Band T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission 1s. Schools Half-price.

PROCRASTINATION!! Our natural proneness to defer visiting any sight (however wonderful) which we imagine we can see any day, has been strongly exemplified, for no sooner was it made known, (and in consequence of the general influence of the promises at the Baker street Bazaar, that the GLACIARIUM would finally close on the 25th of next month, then 5000 persons simultaneously hurried last week to witness this admirable wonder of novelties. Skaters and Sempic visitors are therefore invited, while the opportunity offers, to witness this wonderful discovery, with its additional attractions of SLEDGES on the Frozen Lake. Open from 9 even in the morning till dusk, when it is beautifully illuminated till Ten. The Bands Musicals will commence every evening at Seven, and, by permission, it is announced, that the members of the Gladiatorial Club will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings, and perform their elegant Evolutions to Music. Admission 1s. Children 6d.

GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE-PARK CORNER.—For nearly two years this unique Collection has maintained its position as the most attractive Exhibition in the Metropolis, having been honoured not only by the visits of her Majesty and Prince Albert—of the chief part of our Nobility, and the distinguished foreigners sojourning in this country, but also by the most flattering notices from the public press. The Proprietor, anxious to increase the popularity of the most extraordinary Collection, by enabling all classes to become acquainted with its wonderful contents, has reduced the price of admission TO ONE SHILLING EACH PERSON

Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the CHINESE COLLECTION, which will be open daily, during the Christmas holidays, from Ten in the Morning until Ten at Night.—ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT-STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.—GAME of every description. Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Tame Pheasants for Aviaries. Wild ditto, for Preserves; Black Game and Grouse. Every variety of Ornamental Aquatic Fowl, Fancy Pigeons, Useful and Ornamental Poultry, &c.—And at HALF-MOON PASSAGE, Gracechurch-street, City

THE PUBLIC OUGHT NOT TO PAY MORE FOR TOILET ARTICLES THAN WE CHARGE FOR THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE MADE, viz.—One large pot of Shaving Powder, 1s.; One Hair Restorative, 1s.; One Preserver, 1s.; One Tooth Powder, 1s.; and One Wash Cake, 6d. These are the highest prices YOU OUGHT TO PAY, and the lowest, to remunerate, WE OUGHT TO CHARGE.—GROSSMITH and CO., 118, Strand.—Manufactory, Gerard-street, Soho.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.—Notwithstanding the publicity for many years past given to the superiority of BETTS'S PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY over every other spirit, British or Foreign, it is yet but partially known: J. T. BETTS and Co. therefore feel it a duty they owe to the public and themselves, to invite a comparison between the Patent and the French Brandy, until every family in the kingdom in which Brandy is consumed have made trial of their Patent Brandy—and consequently discontinued the use of the Foreign article. Their respective merits are fairly developed in the following Testimonials, to which they again beg to refer

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

" I do not hesitate to express my conviction that your Patent Brandy is fully as free from everything injurious to health, and contains as pure a spirit, as the best varieties of Foreign Brandy. " EDWARD TURNER,

" John T. Betts, Esq." " Professor of Chemistry in the University of London.

" I am bound to say, and do assert it with confidence, that, for purity of spirit, this cannot be surpassed; and that your Patent Brands also quite free from those acids which, though minute in quantity, always contaminate the Foreign Spirit. " JOSEPH HUME.

" J. T. Betts, Esq." " Chemist to his Majesty.

" Your Brandy is free from unconbined acid and astringent matter, which, more or less, in most of the Brandies imported from France. " JOHN THOMAS COOPER,

" To Mr. Betts." Lecturer on Chemistry.

It is the perfect freedom from the above objectionable qualities, and its agreeable similarity in flavour to the finest samples of Cognac Brandy, that constitute the peculiar value of the PATENT BRANDY

J. T. BETTS and Co. are at length enabled to give a distinct assurance that arrangements will be completed in the course of the present month, which will afford an unfailing protection to purchasers against the continuance of those frauds, from which they have hitherto so extensively suffered, as each bottle will be secured by a Patent Metallic Capsule, or covering for the cork, of solid metal, with their name, address, and the words " BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY" embossed upon it; the forgery of which subjects the guilty party to a penalty of £50 for every offence. The valuable Spirit is manufactured only at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield-bars, leading to St. John-street; where it may be obtained, either sold or coloured, in quantities not less than Two Gallons at 18s. per Gallon for Cash on delivery.

JONES'S £6 6s GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCHES are the most appropriate Christmas presents for Young Ladies, and the £4 4s Levers for Youths. Warranted for 12 months. JONES'S, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST, are entirely prevented and gently and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the patent 3s. James's Chest Expander' which is light and simple, easily employed outwardly or inwardly without hands beneath the arms, inconvertible construct or impediment to exercise. Sent per post by Mr. A. Simpon, Wholesale Depôt, 40, Fawstock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage stamp

OFFICE FOR PATENTS OF INVENTIONS AND REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, No. 14, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THE printed Instructions, and every information as to protection by Letters Patent or Registration under whose articles of utility may be protected for three years, in the three Kingdoms, for from £12 to £15), may be obtained, gratis, by applying, personally or by letter, pre-paid, to Office for Patents 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. ALEX. PRINGE.

TO COMMERCIAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS

THE CATHEDRAL HOTEL AND TAVERN, 48, St. Paul's Church-yard, and 50, Old Change, one door from Cheapside, has superior accommodation at moderate charges. Soup, Fish, and Joints, ready from One to Seven o'clock. Dinner off the joint, 1s. 6d.; with soup, fish, or entrées, 2s. 6d. Very choice old Wines and Spirits, and the celebrated Pamch. Rooms for private parties, Hot and Cold Baths, well-aired Beds, &c. Head and Co.'s splendid Scotch and Bass and Co.'s Pale India Ale.

MR. COCKLE'S PILLS for INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means,
Cand..dly inform me of them, make use of these."—HORACE.

This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and sometimes jaundice, as in gout, bilious attacks, sick headache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c —May be had of all medicine vendors.

PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, BUILDERS, and others, supplied with Crown and sheet Window GLASS, and Sheet PLATE, for prints, glazing &c., in any quantity, at manufacturing prices :—

Tarps..... 2s. per gallon Milled lead in sheets..... 18s. per cwt.
L. Oil..... 2s. 6d. " White and..... 26s. "

Colours, pipe, brushes, &c., equally low, and quality warranted. Complete lists of prices may be had on application to T. COGAN, 8, Princes street, Leicester-square.

LAMP SHADES and GAS GLASSES of every description, at R. COGAN'S, 48, Leicester-square, London.—Gas Contractors, Fitters, Glass-merchants, and Dealers, supplied cheaper than at any other house. All the patent Chimneys and Glasses kept in store, among others, is named a New Glass for Dockrar's Fish-tail Burners, at the same price but far superior to the Scotch dishes. The only house where may be had Cogan's Patent Improved Argand, a chimney that destroys smoke, increases light, and effects a greater saving in the consumption than any other chimney. Lists of 100 patterns of gas glasses, with prices affixed, will be sent (gratis) on receipt of the address. French Shades, for covering Clocks, Models, &c., of every shape and size.

BIELEFELD'S PATENT QUAQUAVERSAL GLASS STAND AND ALBERT SHAVING GLASS.—Plate Glass Fixtures, Upholsterers &c., are respectfully informed that the above-mentioned Stands for Toilet Glasses, Shaving Glasses, &c., are now on sale at the manufactory, where the trade are invited to inspect them. The principle for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The Stands are elegant in appearance, most expressible at all angles, and cannot get out of order A prospectus, illustrated with a variety of designs may be had on application, enclosing one penny stamp, at Papier Mâché Works, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENHOUSES, &c.—ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR HOUSE, MANOR PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of Invisible Wire Fence, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit proof. Wire Work in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower Stands, Pheasantries, &c. Horticultural Buildings, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by Hot-Water Apparatus, on improved and economical principles. Parties waited on in town or country, and drawings and estimates free. Work for the trade as usual. Wards Cases, or Domestic Greenhouses.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF FOR ONLY TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, Five Hundred Volumes of NOVELS and ROMANCES, including the Works of Scott, James Bulwer, Marryatt, Dickens, Ainsworth, Cooper, &c.; and many of their recent publications, "American Notes," "Last of the Barons," "Windsor Castle," "Our Mess," "Handy Andy," &c.; they are in good condition, warranted perfect, and may be seen and a list obtained at A. MARESON'S Magazine Warehouse, 9, Temple street, bottom of Bouverie-street, Fleet street

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many inferior articles are imposed on the Public to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable grocers, pastry cooks, and oilmen, in two sizes, viz., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, dated, 6, 1840 :—" I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is well adapted for hotels, taverns, caste ine and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emanoe Mills, Warwick, and 14, Bucklersbury.

TO ECONOMISTS.—FOREIGN WINES.—From 10s. to 70s. per dozen saved.

	20s. per dozen saved.		
Sherry (pale or brown),	21s., 24s., 30s., 36s. and 48s, per doz.		
Port from the wood	24 30 36 42 and 54	do.	
Ditto old crusted	26 30 36 and 40	do.	
Madeira	27 40 and 48	do.	
Claret	18 20 30 40 50 and 60	do.	
Champagne (pints 2s extra)	42 54 and 72	do.	

Bucellas, 27s; Frontiac 24s; Lisbon, 24s; Marsala, 21s; Cape, 15s per dozen. Bottles, 1s. 6d per doz.; hampers, at ten rate of 9d per dozen. The advantage of cash payments both to purchasers and sellers needs no comment; and Messrs. Cornwall and Co. invite attention to the above prices, at which quantities of one dozen and upwards are supplied and delivered free in town, payment being absolutely requisite at the time of ordering, or on delivery. Orders, per post, must be accompanied by a remittance or a references for payment in London. The corks of all bottles will be sealed, and the wine, if not approved of, exchanged, free of expense, or the money returned. CORNWALL and Co. 14, WALBROOK, City.

FIDDLE AND PRINCE ALBERT'S PATTERN PLATE.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 2d. per ounce; the Prince Albert's Pattern 7s. 6d. per ounce. The articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

The Fiddle	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Prince Albert's.	oz.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	7	2	10	15	0	12 Table Spoons	32	7	6	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	23	7	2	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto	25	7	6	9	15	0
12 Table Forks	30	7	2	10	15	0	12 Table Forks	40	7	6	15	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	7	2	7	3	4	12 Dessert ditto	26	7	6	9	15	0
2 Gravy Spoons	10	7	2	3	11	8	2 Gravy Spoons	12	7	6	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	7	2	3	11	8	1 Soup Ladle	12	7	6	4	10	0
4 Sauce ditto	10	7	8	3	16	8	4 Sauce ditto	12	8	0	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt strong)				1	10	0	4 Salt Spoons (strong gilt)				2	2	0
1 Fish Slice				2	10	0	1 Fish Slice				3	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7	8	3	16	8	12 Tea Spoons	14	8	0	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs							1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	8	0

Messrs SAVORY and SONS recommend the Prince Albert's Pattern. It is very novel, of unsurpassed beauty

LOTT'S GRAND SEVENTH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RICH TWELFTH CAKES, 680 Prizes in 5000 Shares, will take place on FRIDAY, January 5th, 1844, at 77, CHEAPSIDE.—The Drawing to commence at Eight o'Clock in the Morning.

LIST OF PRIZES.

50 Rich Cakes	..	..	value each, £1	1	0 £50.
200 Ditto	..	..	"	0 10	0 100.
400 Ditto	..	..	"	0 5	0 100.
6150	..	..	..	..	..
5000 Shares, One Shilling each	..	..	..	..	£250.

The Prizes given on Saturday, the 6th of January, free from extra charges.

W. LOTT begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has, at the earnest request of many Subscribers to his Annual Twelfth Cake Lottery, extended it from 2000 to 5000 Shares, giving 680 Rich Cakes, which cannot be surpassed in quality.—An early application for Tickets is particularly requested, to prevent disappointments.

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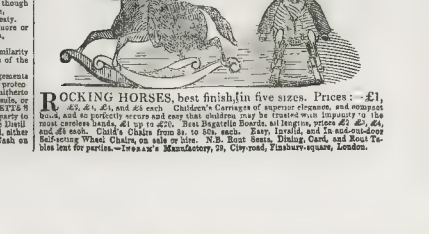

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Proclaim aloud—"another year is come!"
The year is come, and we embrace the same
To greet the public with a native theme,
For which with exultation we rejoice
"The past, the present, and the future," too.
We feel a debt of gratitude is ow'd
For value received, continuously bestow'd;
Unbounded patronage has crown'd our trade,
And we cannot think we've had any paid.
Oft on an oak the traveller glances back,
To mark the time 'twas given o'er the beaten track:
Thus we examine, with observant eye,
The advances of another year gone by.
And glad we feel—and justly so too—in the past,
Our glorious hopes have not been overcast.
When last we hail'd the dawn of "New Year's-day"
We talk'd of patronage in broad display.
And here we now to tell of favours done.
No! still we triumph in increas'd success.
Success in all our trading plans is found,
And, like a flood, it flows around.
Success attends us through the distant land,
Nor here alone—but where the seas expand.
Success in east, and west, and north, and south,
Is loudly sounded with a rush and a rout.
Success abundant we have seen appear
Each day, each week, each month throughout the year.
Favours in season "past" our efforts blest,
And the bright "present" yields—Success! Success!
Think not we are exaggerated terms—
Fact, glorious fact, their utmost truth confirms.
Language less strong could not our suffice to show
The vast success that crowns our fam'd depôt.
Nay—strong as are our statements we confess
They are but mighty efforts signalised by "past"
The "present" year shall far excel the last,
And "future" seasons to the world shall show
Our grateful efforts by their hands bestow.
Mark what we promise! We have much in store,
And offer to the public more and more.
Retain ourselves and patrons there shall be
A mutual—and our mutual—envy
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Can we do more than this, our thanks to show?
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Tis this be done, we ne'er shall be at rest—
But, when we've done it, we'll do more our best.
And with renewed exertions, such as this,
A smiling public will not be remiss.
We feel assured that, if we try to please
Our gen'rous patrons with acts such as these,
That good success will crown us more than ever,
And happily reward for each endeavour,
And still with exultation we shall view
The "past," the "present," and the "future," too!
And now we close, with many a wish sincere,
That all may realise "a happy year."
"A happy year" may we'n'y render see—
Where'er his home—whate'er his lot may be!
"A happy year" alike to young and old!
And when another's changeful year has roll'd,
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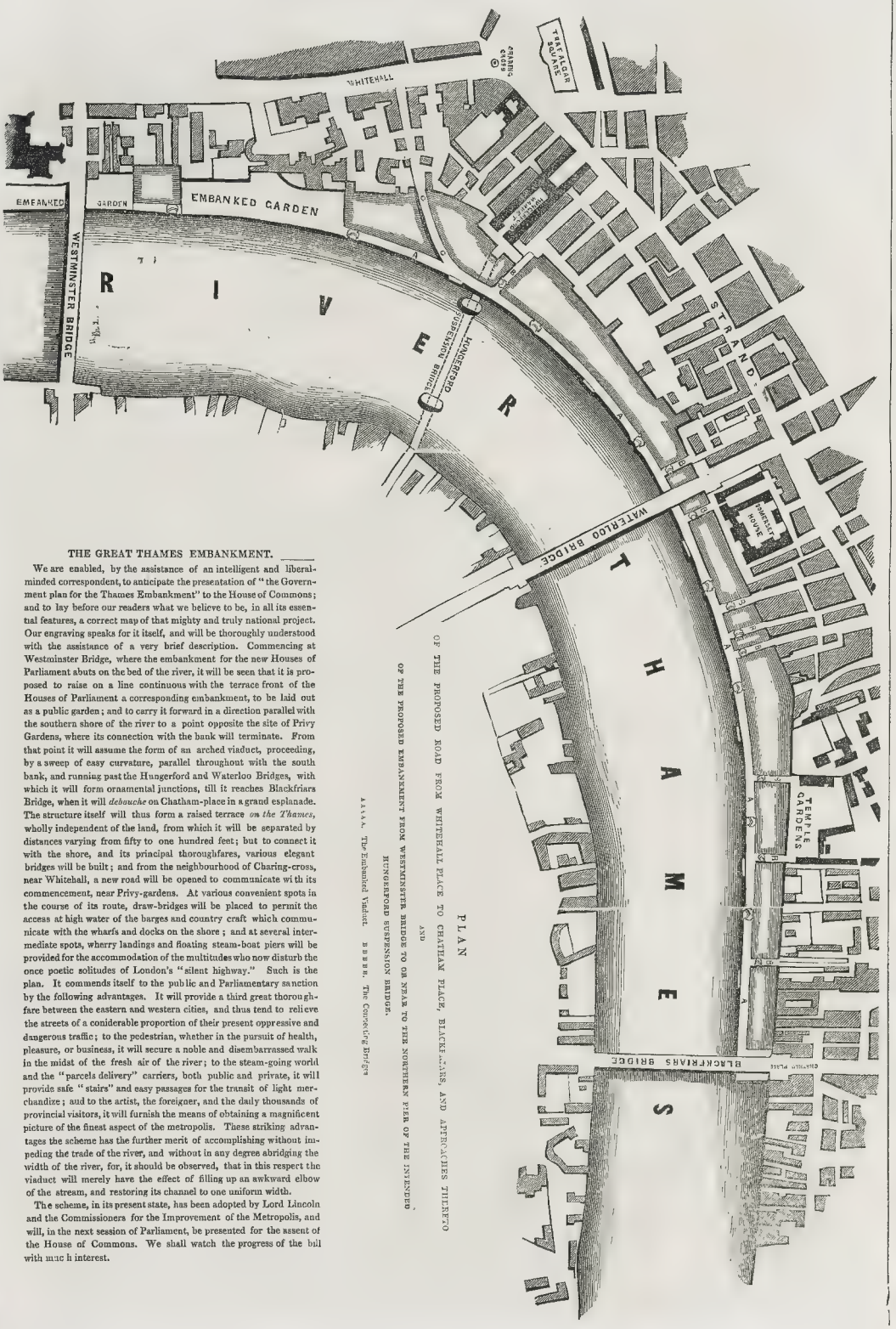

PLAN

OF THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM WHITEHALL PLACE TO CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, AND APPROACHES THERETO

AND

OF THE PROPOSED EMBANKMENT FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE TO OR NEAR TO THE NORTHERN PIER OF THE INTENDED HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A A A A. The Embanked Viaduct. B B B B. The Connecting Bridges.

THE GREAT THAMES EMBANKMENT.

We are enabled, by the assistance of an intelligent and liberal-minded correspondent, to anticipate the presentation of "the Government plan for the Thames Embankment" to the House of Commons; and to lay before our readers what we believe to be, in all its essential features, a correct map of that mighty and truly national project. Our engraving speaks for it itself, and will be thoroughly understood with the assistance of a very brief description. Commencing at Westminster Bridge, where the embankment for the new Houses of Parliament abuts on the bed of the river, it will be seen that it is proposed to raise on a line continuous with the terrace front of the Houses of Parliament a corresponding embankment, to be laid out as a public garden; and to carry it forward in a direction parallel with the southern shore of the river to a point opposite the site of Privy Gardens, where its connection with the bank will terminate. From that point it will assume the form of an arched viaduct, proceeding, by a sweep of easy curvature, parallel throughout with the south bank, and running past the Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges, with which it will form ornamental junctions, till it reaches Blackfriars Bridge, when it will *debouche* on Chatham-place in a grand esplanade. The structure itself will thus form a raised terrace *on the Thames*, wholly independent of the land, from which it will be separated by distances varying from fifty to one hundred feet; but to connect it with the shore, and its principal thoroughfares, various elegant bridges will be built; and from the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, near Whitehall, a new road will be opened to communicate with its commencement, near Privy-gardens. At various convenient spots in the course of its route, draw-bridges will be placed to permit the access at high water of the barges and country craft which communicate with the wharfs and docks on the shore; and at several intermediate spots, wherry landings and floating steam-boat piers will be provided for the accommodation of the multitudes who now disturb the once poetic solitudes of London's "silent highway." Such is the plan. It commends itself to the public and Parliamentary sanction by the following advantages. It will provide a third great thoroughfare between the eastern and western cities, and thus tend to relieve the streets of a coniderable proportion of their present oppressive and dangerous traffic; to the pedestrian, whether in the pursuit of health, pleasure, or business, it will secure a noble and disembarrassed walk in the midst of the fresh air of the river; to the steam-going world and the "parcels delivery" carriers, both public and private, it will provide safe "stairs" and easy passages for the transit of light merchandize; and to the artist, the foreigner, and the daily thousands of provincial visitors, it will furnish the means of obtaining a magnificent picture of the finest aspect of the metropolis. These striking advantages the scheme has the further merit of accomplishing without impeding the trade of the river, and without in any degree abridging the width of the river, for, it should be observed, that in this respect the viaduct will merely have the effect of filling up an awkward elbow of the stream, and restoring its channel to one uniform width.

The scheme, in its present state, has been adopted by Lord Lincoln and the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Metropolis, and will, in the next session of Parliament, be presented for the assent of the House of Commons. We shall watch the progress of the bill with much interest.

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